

MANIPUR

2017-18



DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
IMPHAL



GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR

**ECONOMIC SURVEY
MANIPUR
2017-18**

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



Vivek Kumar Dewangan, IAS
Principal Secretary
(Finance, Eco & Stat, Election) &
Chief Electoral Officer, Manipur



Room No. 186, South Block,
Old Secretariat, Imphal,
Manipur - 795001
Tel/Fax: 0385-2450140
E-mail : vk.dewangan@nic.in
ceo_manipur@nic.in

FOREWORD

The publication 'Economic Survey, Manipur, 2017-18' being published by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur gives a picture of the state of the economy of Manipur. The highlights of the activities of various sectors presented in the 10 (ten) chapters will be very useful in analysing the socio-economic level of development taking place in the State of Manipur.

I would like to acknowledge with thanks for the valuable contributions of the Various Departments / Offices & other agencies in furnishing the required information for the publication. As data source agencies, their role is very much significant and therefore, we wish that they will continue to extend their cooperation to the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur in the years to come.

I also congratulate the team of Officers & Staffs of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur for their tireless efforts taken in bringing out the publication.

(Vivek Kumar Dewangan)

Principal Secretary (Economics & Statistics)
Manipur

P R E F A C E

The 'Economic Survey, Manipur, 2017-18' presents a broad analysis of the latest economic situation of the state based on performance appraisal data collected from various sources. It is the 22nd issue of the series.

*The general observation and status of the various sectors 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
29th January, 2018*

*Peijonna Kamei
Director of Economics & Statistics
Manipur*

Officers / Officials associated directly / indirectly in the preparation of the publication, 'Economic Survey, Manipur, 2017-18'

1. Ch. Bimola Devi, Deputy Director
2. Nydia Nengneichong Mate, Assistant Director
3. Shelwing Sankhil, Steno – Grade-II
4. Ph. Priyobrata Sharma, S.O. Graphics
5. Kh. Ranjit Singh, Draftsman
6. M. Dhanamanjuri Devi, Computer
7. Lanchunglu Kamei, Primary Investigator
8. N. Sanajaoba Meitei, Data Entry Operator
9. P. Biramangol Singh, Sr. Machineman
10. L. Keinahanbi Devi, Binder Grade-II
11. A. Janaki Devi, Distributor
12. K. Bino Devi, Compositor
13. T. Ibomcha Meitei, Labour/Tech.
14. L. Deva Singh, Peon.
15. M. Shyamkishwar Singh, Peon
16. Y. Bimola Devi, Peon
17. M. Chandra Kumar Singh, Driver

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 | 35 |
| V | AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS | 53 |
| | Agriculture | |
| | Horticulture | |
| | Veterinary and Animal Husbandry | |
| | Forestry | |
| | Fisheries | |
| VI | RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION | 75 |
| VII | INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS | 87 |
| VIII | ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE | 105 |
| | Power | |
| | Irrigation | |
| | Transport and Communication | |
| | Banking | |
| IX | SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE | 129 |
| | 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 | 187 |

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°58'23.422" East to 94°43'35.553" East longitudes and 23°49'45.530" North to 25°42'1.456" North 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 varies from 20 metres (at Jiribam) to 2994 metres at Mount Isii (Tenipu) above the mean sea level. It has sub-tropical temperate climate. The rainfall of Manipur during 2016-17, as recorded by ICAR, Lamphelpat is 1908.9 mm. 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 23rd July, 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.

1.2.3 As per Government Notification No. 16/20/2016 dated 8th December 2016, published in Manipur Gazette No. 408 dated 9th December 2016, seven (7) new districts are carved out from existing districts of Senapati, Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Chandel, Ukhrul, Imphal East and Thoubal. A Corrigendum No. 16/20/2016-R dated 14th December, 2016 was

published in the Manipur Gazette No. 420 dated 14th December, 2016. Accordingly, the number of the Districts and Sub-divisions of Manipur is 16 and 66 respectively as shown at Table Number 1(b) of Part-II

1.3 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.

1.3.1 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 %.

1.3.2 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.

1.4 State Domestic Product :

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

1.4.1 The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Manipur for 2017-18 (Projected Estimates) at current prices is estimated to be Rs. 23,621 crores as against Rs. 21,154 crores for the year 2016-17 (Advance Estimates) registering an increase of 11.66 %. At constant (2011-12=100) prices, GSDP in 2017-18 (Projected Estimates) is estimated at Rs. 18,024 crores as against Rs. 16,876 crores in the previous year showing an increase of 6.81 %. The

average annual exponential growth rates between 2011-12 to 2017-18 are worked out to be 10.06 % and 5.56 % for current and constant prices respectively.

1.4.2 The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 2017-18 (Projected Estimates) is estimated at Rs. 22,265 crores as compared to Rs. 19,731 crores for 2016-17 (Advance Estimates) registering an increase of 12.84 % over the previous year. Per capita income at current prices is worked out to be Rs. 67,586 in 2017-18 as compared to Rs. 61,203 in 2016-17 indicating an increase of 10.43 %.

1.4.3 And the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant (2011-12=100) prices for the year 2017-18 (Projected Estimates) is placed at Rs. 16,563 crores, which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 7.43 %. The per capita income at constant (2011-12=100) prices for the year 2017-18 (Projected Estimates) is estimated at Rs. 50,279 which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 5.13 %.

1.5 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.

1.5.1 The wholesale price of rice (medium) per quintal in 2017 was recorded to be Rs.2,875 according to the AO (MI) Manipur. In case of arhar dal, price per quintal in 2017 was recorded to be Rs. 12,125 which is about 1.62 times those prevalent in 2013.

1.5.2 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.

1.5.3 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 (local) stood at Rs. 32 per kg. during the year 2017. In the case of arhar dal, it stood at Rs. 133 per kg.

1.6 Budgetary Position:

State Budget shows the complete picture of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State. Aggregate receipt is estimated to be Rs. 34,308.05 crores in 2017-18 (Budget Estimates) including Rs. 10,393.77 crores of revenue receipts and Rs. 23,914.28 crores of capital receipts (including Public Account). The revenue receipts is estimated to increase by 4.46 % in 2017-18 (Budget Estimates) over the previous year 2016-17 (Revised Estimates) and capital receipt also is estimated to decrease by (-) 3.61 %. The overall decrease in receipts is accounted to be (-) 1.30 %. The aggregate expenditure (revenue and capital disbursements) in 2017-18 is anticipated to be Rs. 33,857.34 crores which is about (-) 4.99 % less than that of 2016-17.

1.7 Plan Size :

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. The total Proposed outlay was Rs.8,154 crores during the Eleventh Plan, while the total proposed outlay was Rs. 20,457.91 crores for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). Out of the total, Rs. 2,084.20 crores was spent during 2012-13 and Rs. 2,690 crores was anticipated expenditure for 2013-14 while Rs. 5,635.08 crores was proposed for 2014-15.

1.8 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 97.7 % of the total foodgrain production of the State in 2016-17. The production of rice in 2016-17 is estimated at 4.93 lakh tonnes which is more than the preceding year's rice output of 4.33 lakh tonnes. In case of maize, production in 2016-17 is estimated to be 11.48 thousand tonnes as against 10.71 thousand tonnes in the preceding year.

1.8.1 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 2016-17 was 4.54 lakh MT and 3.30 lakh MT respectively.

1.8.2 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 2016-17 was 81.55 thousand tonnes which was less than the production of 81.77 thousand tonnes in 2015-16. The estimated production of eggs in 2016-17 was numbering at 996.49 lakhs showing an increase over the production of 924.37 lakhs in 2015-16. The estimated meat production for the year 2016-17 was 19.90 thousand tonnes which was more than 75.80 % over the production of 11.32 thousand tonnes in 2015-16.

1.8.3 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 an increase from 3.19 thousand cubic metres in 2015-16 to 3.85 thousand cubic metres in 2016-17.

1.8.4 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 largest source of fish is the Loktak Lake. The production of fish in Manipur for the year 2016-17 was 31.99 thousand tonnes.

1.9 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., MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme), SGSY (Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana), SGRY (Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar 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, the cumulative number of household provided employment during 2016-17 was recorded at 5,15,717. As on June, 2016, 1,237 Roads works with total length of 5,285 kms. was also completed.

1.10 Manufacturing:

Inspite of the fact that Manipur is endowed with mineral and forest resources, industrialisation has been painfully slow in the state. This is because of shyness of capital,

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

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 Adhaar Member. During the year, 2015-16, the number of registered units was 2,831 [Micro (2,322); Small (501) and Medium (8)].

1.11 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. In consonance with the Govt. of India's Act East Policy, several measures were taken such as (a) Setting up of an Integrated Check Post (b) Organizing the first Industrial Expo-2016 during 4th April to 10th April, 2016 where about 600 Units from Manipur, Assam, Nagaland and Meghalaya participated (c) Establishment of a Multi Storied Shopping Complex at Moreh to facilitate marketing of various products and produces of Manipur, India and other Asian countries through Myanmar and (d) Regular participation in India International Trade Fair (IITF), since 1981, which is platform to showcase the unique products of the state at the National and International level.

1.12 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, 200 ha of land was brought under Silkworm 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 Technology, Working Units (2 each at Imphal West, Imphal East, Thoubal and Bishnupur and 1 each at Churachandpur 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 2016-17 is Mulberry – 1329.15 MT, Eri – 464.50 MT, Tasar – 132.00 lakh nos. and Muga – 46.00 lakh nos.

1.13 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 2015-16, the total installed capacity of power in the state was 2.211MW and the total electricity generated was 366.6 MK WH.

1.13.1 Under Rural Electrification programme, 2352 villages have been electrified while 230 unelectrified villages was slated to be covered through 12th Plan Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana & Decentralized Distributed Generation Schemes.

1.13.2 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 etc. Under 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.

1.14 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.

1.14.1 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, Rural Road, Urban Road and Project Road was 1,746 km, 715 km, 4,884 km, 4,906 km, 127 km and 972 km respectively, during the year 2015.

1.15 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.

1.16 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 Schools in the state during the year 2016-17 stood at 4,825 as against 3,676 in 2015-16. The number of school students has decreased from 489.54 thousands in 2015-16 to 462.61 thousands in 2016-17. While the overall literacy rate has increased from 59.89 % (Male -71.63 % , Female - 47.60 %) in 1991, 70.50 % (Male-80.30 %, Female-60.50 %) in 2001 to 76.94 % (Male - 83.58 % , Female - 70.26 %) in 2011 census.

1.17 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 during 2016-17 was 2,284. During 2016-17, under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 1,96,845 households have been identified to be covered under AAY and 19,19,229 under PHH. The present storage capacity of Food Corporation of India (FCI) in Manipur is 32,090 MT while the intermediate storage capacity of the State Godown is 25,500 MT which include 27 non-functional godowns with storage capacity of 6,000 MT and 18 numbers of functional godown with 19,500 MT storage capacity.

1.18 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 801 doctors and 2081 nurses, midwives and dias during the year 2016-17. The number of beds available was 1,480 in 2016-17. Out of 1,404.3 thousands patients treated in 2016-17, 76.7 thousands were indoor patients while 1327.6 thousands were outdoor patients.

1.19 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 2017 (as on 1st April). Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), 3,41,652 numbers of individual household latrine, 329 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, 2017. 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.

1.20 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.

1.21 Tourism:

The state has immense scope for promotion of tourism. It has a salubrious climate, exotic greenery and rich flora besides the rich culture. Keibul Lamjao National Park, the only habitat of Brow Antlered Deer, on the bank of Loktak lake, INA (Indian National Army)

Memorial at Moirang, Siroi National Park at Ukhrul, Loktak lake, the biggest fresh water lake in the North-East of India, Khongjom War Memorial at Khongjom are the major tourist spots of the state. Efforts are being made to develop an eco-tourism park at Nongmaiching and Sadu Chiru waterfalls as tourist sports. During the year 2016-17, 3,036 foreign tourist and 1,45,685 domestic tourist visited the state.

1.22 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.

1.23 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 2016-17 was 66,564 persons. The number of persons on live register of all employment exchanges stood at 8,17,686 persons as on 31st March, 2017.

1.23.1 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.

1.24 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.

1.25 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.

1.25.1 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. 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.

1.25.2 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. However, the All India figures shows that the MPCE is higher in urban area (Rs. 2,629.66) than in rural area (Rs. 1,429.96). The survey results showed that the MPCE on food (Rs. 812.78) is higher than on non-food (Rs. 689.14) in rural areas similarly in the urban areas also, the MPCE on food (Rs. 777.64) is higher than on non-food (Rs. 705.03) in Manipur. However, the pattern at the All India level shows that MPCE on food (Rs. 756.49) is higher than on non-food (Rs. 673.47) in rural areas but in the urban areas, MPCE on non-food is higher (Rs. 1,508.78) than on food (Rs. 1,120.88).

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.

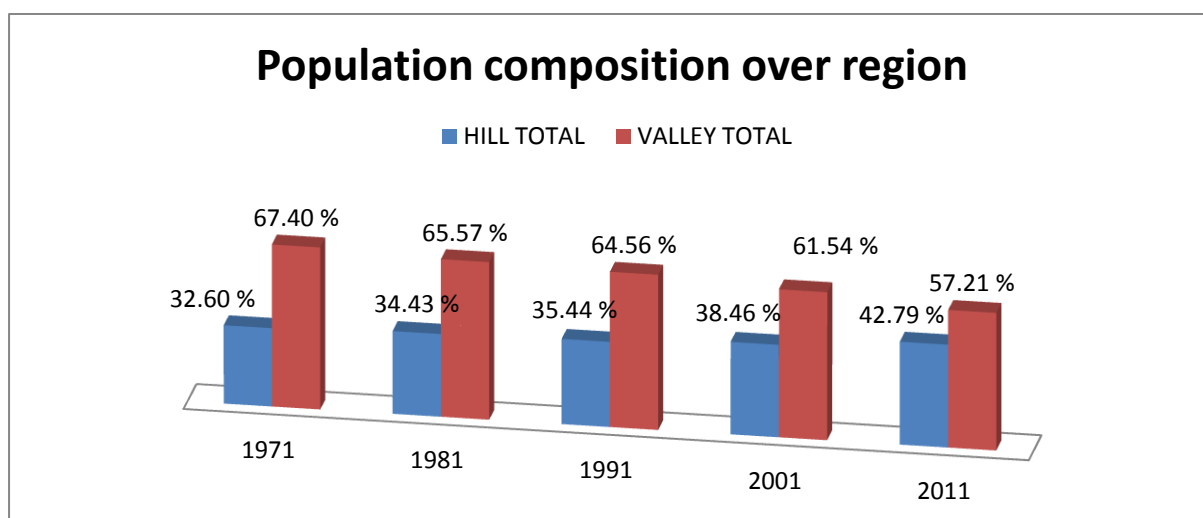
Geo-climatically, the state may be clubbed into 2 (two) regions such as the hill and the valley. The valley region is very small with an area of 2,238 sq. kms. which is 10 % of the total State area, but the region is one of the most thickly populated region of the state. The hill constitutes 20,089 sq. 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 as per the final result of 2011 Census for the 9 districts of Manipur is shown in the current publication as shown in Table No. 2.2.

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.



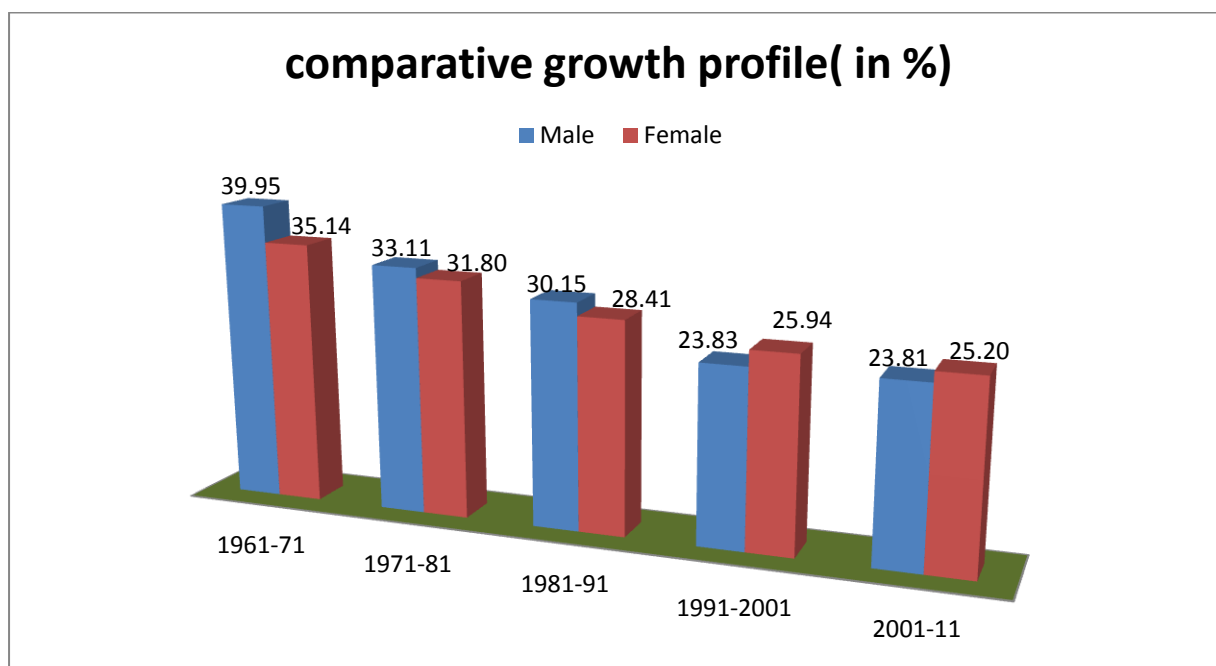
The population of Manipur as per the 2011 Census was 28.6 lakhs consisting of 14.4 lakhs males and 14.2 lakhs females. In absolute term, the population of Manipur has increased by 5.62 lakhs during the decade 2001-2011. The decadal growth rate in 2011 over 2001 was found to be 24.50 %. The population 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 .

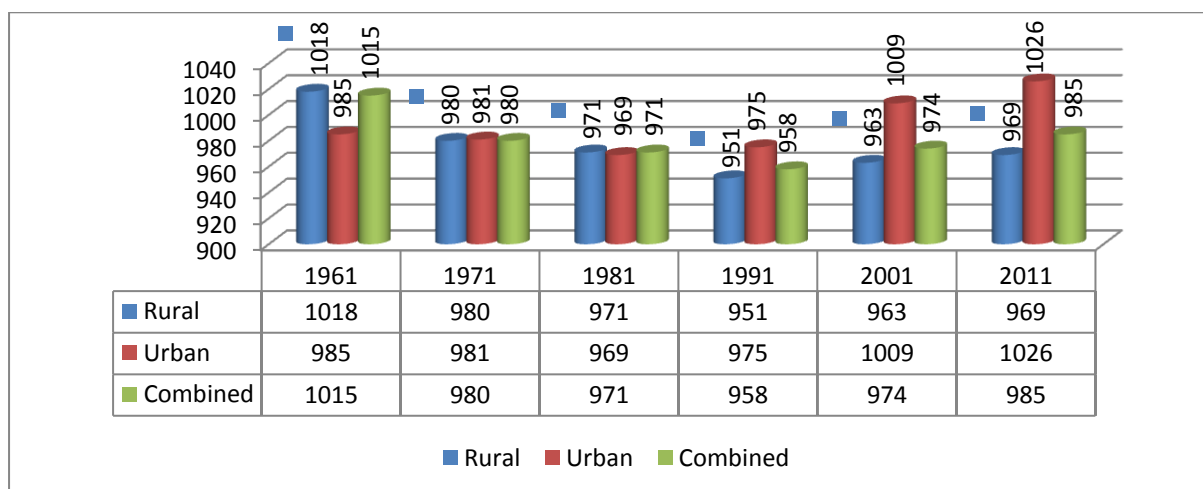


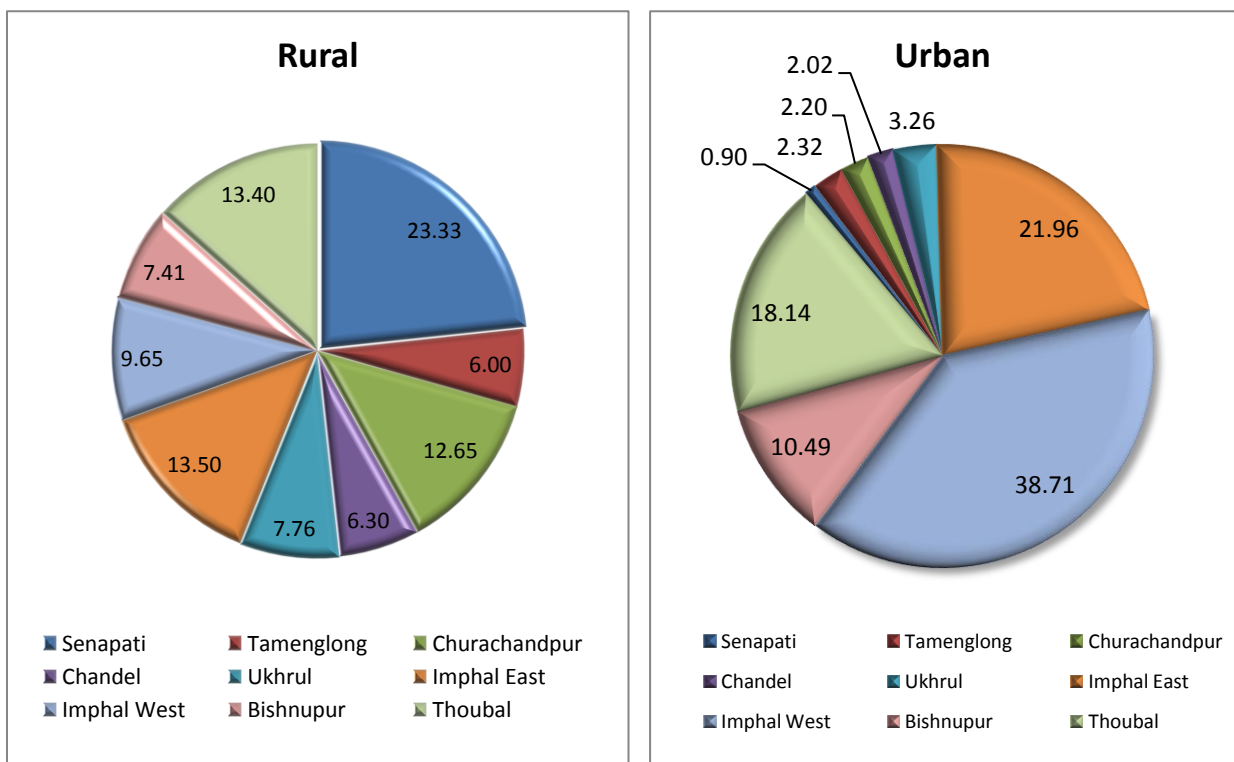
Table No. 2.10 presents districtwise scenario for the latest census i.e., 2011 Census which reveals highest sex ratio in Imphal West District (1,031) and least in Chandel District (933).

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 Rural and 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:

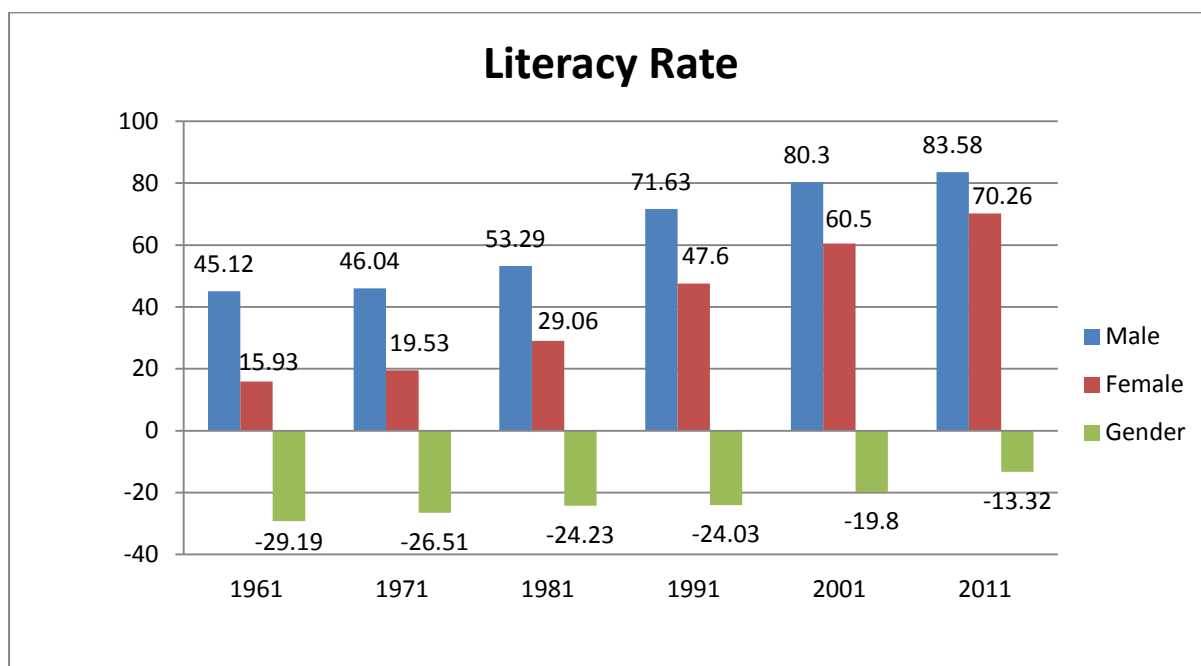
The extent of literacy reflects the qualitative aspect of the population. The literacy rate had shown an increase from 30.42% in 1961 to 76.94 % in 2011 as evident from Table No. 2.16.

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.



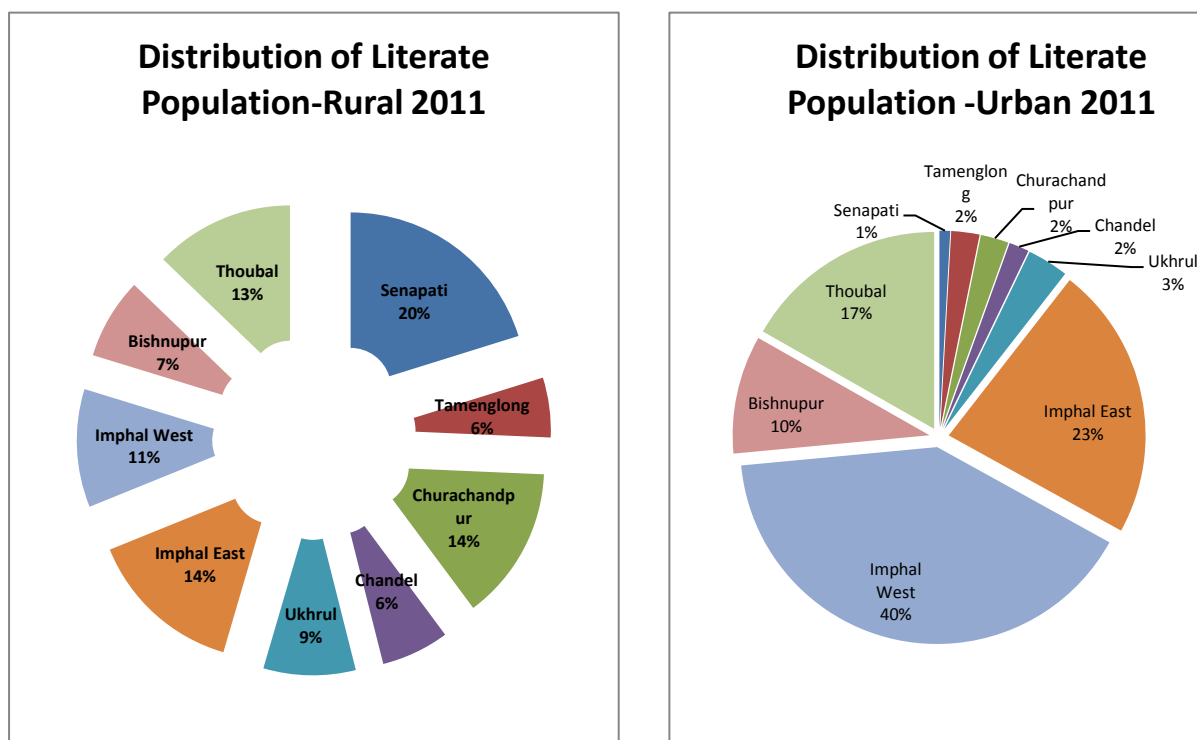
The literacy rates for 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above where the rates for the censuses from 1981 onwards relate to the population aged seven years and above. Table No. 2.17 provides the male-female break-up of literacy rates of North Eastern States and All-India as per 2011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

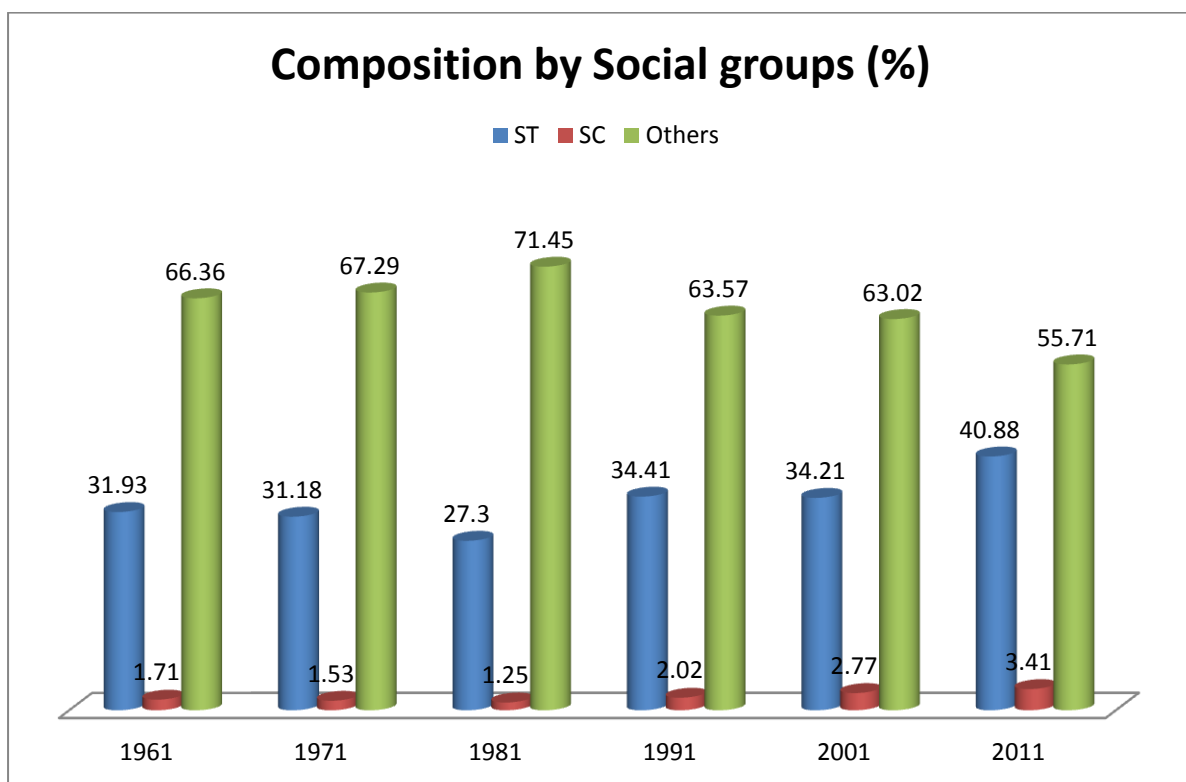
According to 2011 Census, the ST population constituted 40.88% of the total state population while that of the SC is 3.41%. Table No. 2.18 presents the SC and ST population of Manipur.

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 | 28,55,794 | 100 |

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

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

2.13.2 Composition of Workers:

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

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

| District/State | 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 |

Contd.

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 |

Concl.

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.

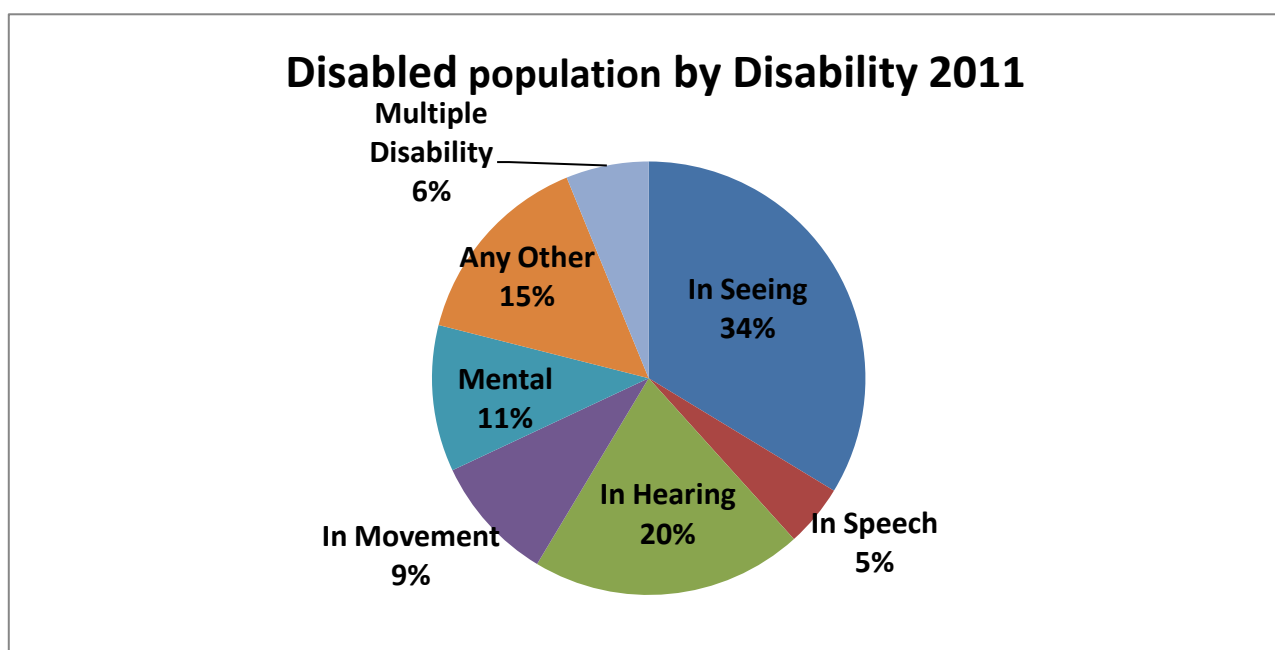
Table 2.29: Number of Disabled person by sector and type of disability in Manipur

| 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'.

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.

The Sector level estimates for the new series with base 2011-12 gives the value added at basic prices. The taxes on Products is added to the value added at basic prices, while the subsidies on production is deducted to derive the State Domestic Product at Market Prices. It may be pointed out that the estimates of value added for the earlier series had been prepared at factor cost while the estimates for the new series with base 2011-12 is prepared at basic prices. Further, the classification of economic activities across industry group has been changed in accordance with NIC 2008. Therefore, the estimates for the new series are not strictly comparable with the earlier series. The key industries with significant changes are manufacturing, trade and repairing services and other services.

A distinct feature of the new series is the classification of taxes and subsidies as product and production, depending on whether they are paid/received on the factors of production or on per unit of output according to the System of National Accounts (SNA). In the earlier series, the indirect taxes, such as customs, excise, sales tax and service tax, were classified as 'product' taxes and the remaining indirect taxes and land revenue were treated as 'production taxes'. In the case of subsidies, the total subsidies were netted of the production subsidies as given in the annual reports of Non-Departmental Enterprises, to obtain the product subsidy.

Production Tax / Production Subsidy

Production tax or production subsidy is paid/received on the factors of production land, labour, capital, irrespective of the volume of production. For instance, land revenue and

stamp tax are treated as production taxes, while, the input subsidies to farmers, some mining industries, etc. have been treated as production subsidies.

Product Tax / Product Subsidy.

Product Tax / Product Subsidy is paid/received on per unit of output. Some examples are- excise tax, sales tax or subsidies on LPG cylinder, subsidy given to Food Corporation of India (FCI), subsidy provided to banks for providing cheap loans to beneficiaries, subsidy given to insurance corporations for providing insurance at subsidised rates.

3.1 Gross State Domestic Product at Market Prices (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 at Market Prices. The GSDP of Manipur at Market Prices from 2011-12 to 2017-18 at current and constant (2011-12=100) prices are presented in Table No. 3.1.

Table No. 3.1 Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur at Market Prices

| 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 | 12,91,460 | - | 12,91,460 | - |
| 2012-13 | 13,74,324 | 6.42 | 12,99,281 | 0.61 |
| 2013-14 | 16,18,204 | 17.75 | 14,11,509 | 8.64 |
| 2014-15 | 18,12,905 | 12.03 | 15,09,994 | 6.98 |
| 2015-16 (Q) | 19,23,314 | 6.09 | 15,85,639 | 5.01 |
| 2016-17 (A) | 21,15,369 | 9.99 | 16,87,598 | 6.43 |
| 2017-18 (P) | 23,62,069 | 11.66 | 18,02,441 | 6.81 |

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 at Market Prices in absolute terms is continuously increasing over years. The average annual exponential growth rates between 2011-12 to 2017-18 is worked out to be 10.06 % and 5.56 % for current and constant (2011-12) prices respectively. The sector wise revised estimates of Gross State Value Added at basic prices at current and constant (2011-12) prices for the years 2011-12 to 2017-18 are given in Table No. 3(a) to 3(b) of Part II.

3.1.1 Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Prices:

NSDP at Market Prices 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).

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

Table No. 3.2 Net State Domestic Product of Manipur at Market Prices, 2011-12 to 2017-18

| 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 | 11,50,107 | - | 11,50,107 | - |
| 2012-13 | 12,18,809 | 5.97 | 11,51,507 | 0.12 |
| 2013-14 | 14,43,963 | 18.47 | 12,51,946 | 8.72 |
| 2014-15 | 16,42,031 | 13.72 | 13,61,517 | 8.75 |
| 2015-16 (Q) | 17,54,206 | 6.83 | 14,40,263 | 5.78 |
| 2016-17 (A) | 19,73,109 | 12.48 | 15,41,742 | 7.05 |
| 2017-18 (P) | 22,26,472 | 12.84 | 16,56,327 | 7.43 |

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 Market Prices at constant prices rose from Rs. 11,50,107 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 16,56,326 lakhs in 2017-18 registering an annual exponential growth rate of 6.08 %. The sector-wise estimates of Net State Value Added at basic prices at current and constant prices are shown in Table No. 3(c) and 3(d) of Part II.

3.1.2 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 at basic prices are presented in Table No. 3.3 and 3.4.

Table No. 3.3 Percentage Contribution of Gross State Value Added of Manipur at basic prices 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 | 100.00 | 19.77 | 15.39 | 64.84 | 100.00 |
| 2012-13 | 21.65 | 14.01 | 64.34 | 100.00 | 21.30 | 14.16 | 64.54 | 100.00 |
| 2013-14 | 22.02 | 13.54 | 64.44 | 100.00 | 20.88 | 14.98 | 64.14 | 100.00 |
| 2014-15 | 22.41 | 14.87 | 62.72 | 100.00 | 19.85 | 17.23 | 62.92 | 100.00 |
| 2015-16 (Q) | 21.20 | 14.55 | 64.25 | 100.00 | 17.58 | 17.24 | 65.18 | 100.00 |
| 2016-17 (A) | 21.48 | 13.74 | 64.78 | 100.00 | 16.93 | 18.03 | 65.04 | 100.00 |
| 2017-18 (P) | 21.70 | 13.82 | 64.48 | 100.00 | 16.26 | 18.90 | 64.84 | 100.00 |

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

P : Projected Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Table No. 3.4 Percentage Contribution of Net State Value Added of Manipur at basic prices 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 | 100.00 | 20.39 | 14.89 | 64.72 | 100.00 |
| 2012-13 | 22.34 | 13.39 | 64.27 | 100.00 | 22.01 | 13.53 | 64.46 | 100.00 |
| 2013-14 | 22.69 | 12.85 | 64.46 | 100.00 | 21.59 | 14.40 | 64.01 | 100.00 |
| 2014-15 | 22.85 | 14.52 | 62.63 | 100.00 | 20.14 | 17.04 | 62.82 | 100.00 |
| 2015-16 (Q) | 21.32 | 14.14 | 64.54 | 100.00 | 17.50 | 16.97 | 65.53 | 100.00 |
| 2016-17 (A) | 21.42 | 14.44 | 64.14 | 100.00 | 16.69 | 17.80 | 65.51 | 100.00 |
| 2017-18 (P) | 21.51 | 14.78 | 63.71 | 100.00 | 15.88 | 18.67 | 65.45 | 100.00 |

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

P : Projected Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

3.1.3 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 2017-18 are estimated to be Rs. 67,586 and Rs. 50,279 respectively showing an increase of 10.43% and 5.13 % 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 | 41,230 | 3.69 | 70,983 | 11.85 | 38,954 | (-)2.03 | 65,538 | 3.27 |
| 2013-14 | 47,798 | 15.93 | 79,118 | 11.46 | 41,441 | 6.38 | 68,572 | 4.63 |
| 2014-15 | 53,187 | 11.27 | 86,454 | 9.27 | 44,101 | 6.42 | 72,862 | 6.26 |
| 2015-16 (Q) | 55,603 | 4.54 | 94,130 | 8.88 | 45,652 | 3.52 | 77,803 | 6.78 |
| 2016-17 (A) | 61,203 | 10.07 | 1,03,219 | 9.66 | 47,822 | 4.75 | 82,269 | 5.74 |
| 2017-18 (P) | 67,586 | 10.43 | NA | NA | 50,279 | 5.13 | NA | NA |

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

P : Projected Estimates

3.1.4 Growth Trend:

The growth of Gross and Net State Value Added at basic prices at current prices during 2011-12 to 2017-18 is shown at Table No. 3.6.

Table No. 3.6 Annual growth trend in the Gross and Net State Value Added by major sectors at current prices

| Year | GSA (%) | | | | NSVA (%) | | | |
|-------------|---------|-----------|----------|-------|----------|-----------|----------|-------|
| | 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 | 6.99 | 7.82 | 17.83 | (-)3.31 | 6.80 | 7.55 |
| 2013-14 | 17.36 | 11.53 | 15.60 | 15.14 | 17.66 | 11.20 | 16.17 | 15.84 |
| 2014-15 | 14.82 | 23.87 | 9.78 | 12.80 | 15.41 | 29.45 | 11.38 | 14.62 |
| 2015-16 (Q) | (-)0.87 | 2.55 | 7.35 | 4.79 | (-)1.66 | 2.66 | 8.63 | 5.41 |
| 2016-17 (A) | 11.40 | 3.90 | 10.90 | 9.99 | 13.11 | 14.94 | 11.85 | 12.55 |
| 2017-18 (P) | 12.86 | 12.25 | 11.14 | 11.66 | 13.33 | 15.56 | 12.12 | 12.88 |

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.

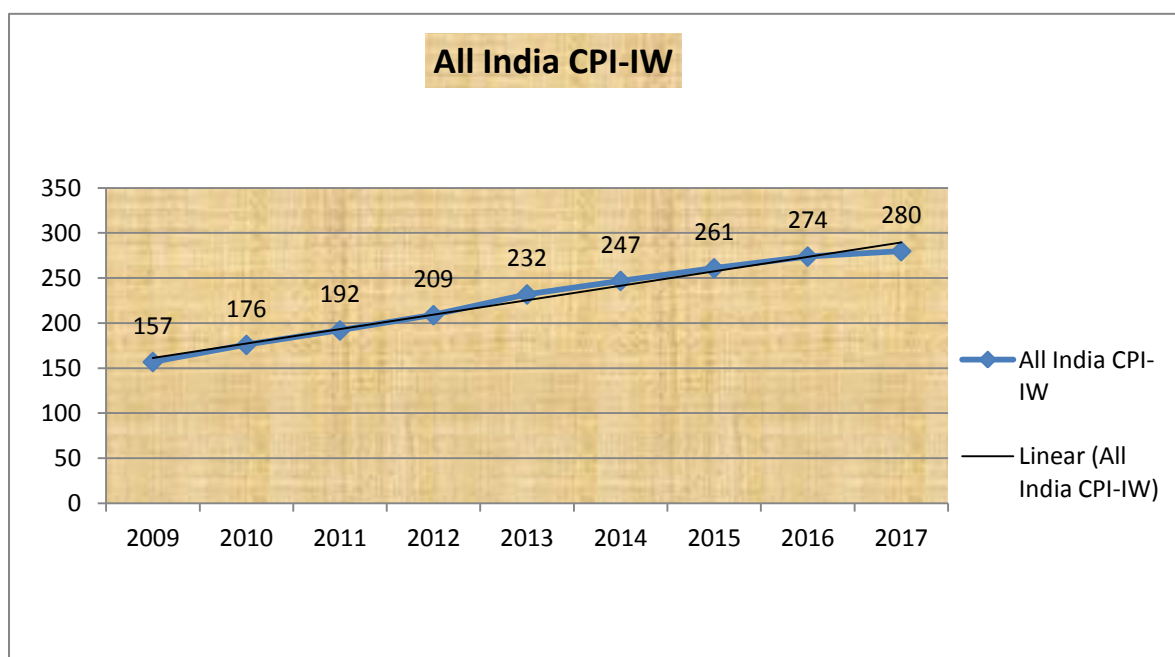


Table No. 3.7 presents the monthly All India Consumer Price Index Number (General Index) for Industrial Workers.

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

(2001=100)

| Month | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| January | 148 | 172 | 188 | 198 | 221 | 237 | 254 | 269 | 274 |
| February | 148 | 170 | 185 | 199 | 223 | 238 | 253 | 267 | 274 |
| March | 148 | 170 | 185 | 201 | 224 | 239 | 254 | 268 | 275 |
| April | 150 | 170 | 186 | 205 | 226 | 242 | 256 | 271 | 277 |
| May | 151 | 172 | 187 | 206 | 228 | 244 | 258 | 275 | 278 |
| June | 153 | 174 | 189 | 208 | 231 | 246 | 261 | 277 | 280 |
| July | 160 | 178 | 193 | 212 | 235 | 252 | 263 | 280 | 285 |
| August | 162 | 178 | 194 | 214 | 237 | 253 | 264 | 278 | 285 |
| September | 163 | 179 | 197 | 215 | 238 | 253 | 266 | 277 | 285 |
| October | 165 | 181 | 198 | 217 | 241 | 253 | 269 | 278 | 287 |
| November | 168 | 182 | 199 | 218 | 243 | 253 | 270 | 277 | 288 |
| December | 169 | 185 | 197 | 219 | 239 | 253 | 269 | 275 | NA |
| Annual | 157 | 176 | 192 | 209 | 232 | 247 | 261 | 274 | 280 |

NA: Not Available

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

The All-India annual average general index number stood at 280 in 2017 which is about 2.19 % higher as compared to 2016 level of 274. All-India CPI/IW number for the years 2011 to 2017 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) |
| 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 |
| 2017* | 280 | 303 | 1.82 | - 0.66 |

* January to November, 2017

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 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) | 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 | 811 | - | 847 | 820 |
| | 2016-17 | 834 | 735 | 873 | 850 |
| Percentage change in AL | 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 | 3.04 | - | 4.83 | 4.72 |
| | 2016-17 | 2.83 | - | 3.06 | 3.65 |
| Rural Labourers (RL) | 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 | 814 | - | 852 | 826 |
| | 2016-17 | 837 | 736 | 879 | 856 |
| Percentage change in RL | 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 | 3.03 | - | 5.06 | 4.95 |
| | 2016-17 | 2.82 | - | 8.16 | 3.63 |

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 November, 2017 is shown below.

Table No. 3.10. CPI for Rural/Urban/Combined for the month of November, 2017.

| (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. | - | - | - | 136.2 | 136.1 | 136.0 |
| 2. | Pan, tobacco | - | - | - | 146.3 | 149.5 | 147.2 |
| 3. | Fuel and light | - | - | - | 135.2 | 120.0 | 129.4 |
| 4. | Clothing, bedding and footwear | - | - | - | 142.6 | 130.5 | 137.8 |
| 5. | Housing | - | - | - | - | 132.7 | 132.7 |
| 6. | Miscellaneous | - | - | - | 128.4 | 149.1 | 125.8 |
| 7. | General | 144.6 | 129.6 | 139.9 | 134.8 | 130.3 | 132.7 |

- 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 2015-16 stood at 6,690 as against 6,666 in 2014-15 showing an increase of 0.36 percent over the previous year. The following Table No. 3.11 shows the indices since 2011-12.

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) |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 | 6,689 | 6,555 | 6,530 | 14,182 | 11,423 | 7,243 | 12,194 |
| 2014-15 | 6,666 | 6,557 | 6,531 | 14,612 | 10,481 | 7,422 | 11,046 |
| 2015-16 | 6,690 | 6,561 | 6,531 | 15,585 | 11,238 | 7,465 | 11,935 |
| 2016-17(P) | 6,691 | 6,570 | 6,534 | 17,547 | 10,955 | 11,197 | 10,910 |

P – Provisional

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 the item shown in Manipur.

Table No. 3.12 Average Wholesale Prices of some selected commodities

| | | | | | | | (in Rs.) |
|---------|------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| Sl. No. | Item | Unit | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Rice (Medium) | Qtl. | 2325 | 2875 | 2867 | 2825 | 2875 |
| 2. | Sugar (Open market) | Qtl. | 3593 | 3645 | 3646 | 4123 | 4946 |
| 3. | Salt (Bag) | 70 kg. | 716 | 588 | 825 | 468 | 697 |
| 4. | Mustard Oil (imported) | 15 kg. | 1420 | 1368 | 1561 | 1675 | 1595 |
| 5. | Milk | 100 lit. | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT |
| 6. | Potato (imported) | Qtl. | 1342 | 2068 | 1245 | 1996 | 1363 |
| 7. | Onion | Qtl. | 3046 | 2676 | 3808 | 2263 | 3029 |
| 8. | Chillies | Qtl. | 17583 | 13592 | 14529 | NT | 13178 |
| 9. | Arhar Dal | Qtl. | 7500 | 8083 | 12579 | 16583 | 12125 |
| 10. | Firewood (splitted) | Qtl. | 488 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 602 |

NT – No Transaction

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

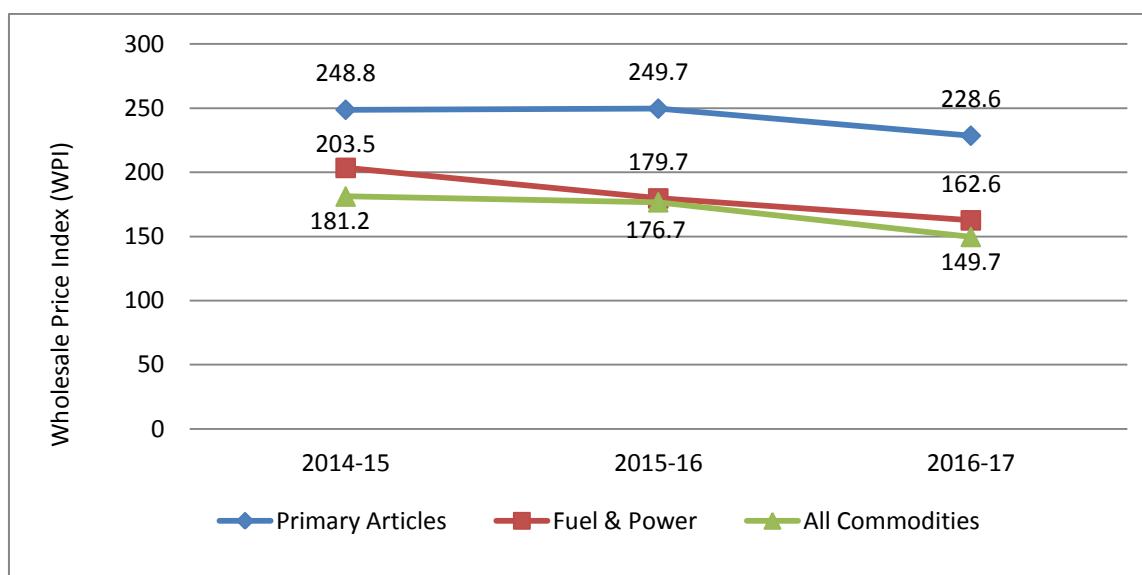
A new series for All India wholesale Price Index Numbers (WPIN) with 2011-12 as the base year has also been compiled and is shown at Table No. 3.13.

Table No. 3.13 All India Wholesale Price Index Number

| | | | | | | 2011-12 = 100 |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Year | Index of Wholesale Price | | | | | |
| | Primary Articles | Fuel & Power | Lubricants | Manufactured Products | All Commodities | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (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 | |
| 2016-17 | 228.6 | 162.6 | 277.5 | 132.5 | 149.7 | |

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 2011 to 2017 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 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---------|---------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1. | Rice (local) | Kg. | 25 | 24 | 25 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 32 |
| 2. | Sugar | Kg. | 40 | 36 | 39 | NA | 38 | 42 | 52 |
| 3. | Salt | Kg. | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 20 |
| 4. | Mustard oil | Kg. | 85 | 100 | 113 | 115 | 115 | 122 | 146 |
| 5. | Milk | Lit. | 28 | 30 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 42 | 50 |
| 6. | Potato | Kg. | 15 | 18 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 27 | 22 |
| 7. | Onion | Kg. | 28 | 20 | 36 | 30 | 43 | 33 | 34 |
| 8. | Chillies (dry) | Kg. | 200 | 229 | 183 | 80 | 180 | 192 | 297 |
| 9. | Arhar Dal | Kg. | 80 | 80 | 80 | 180 | 95 | 162 | 133 |
| 10. | Firewood (Splitted) | 40Kgs | 200 | 299 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 300 |

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 summarized picture of the budgetary position of Manipur for the last few years is shown in Table No. 4.1.

Table No. 4.1 Summary Budgetary Position of Manipur

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Particulars | | 2015-16 (Accounts) | 2016-17 (Revised Estimates) | 2017-18 (Budget Estimates) |
|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1. Consolidated Fund | Receipt | 920691.43 | 1158394.23 | 1107256.54 |
| | Expenditure | 906812.38 | 1325846.77 | 1141735.72 |
| | Surplus (+)/Deficit (-) | 13879.05 | (-) 167452.54 | (-) 34479.18 |
| 1.1 Revenue Account | Receipt | 828010.75 | 995014.73 | 1039377.05 |
| | Expenditure | 738257.29 | 960101.69 | 952269.96 |
| | Surplus (+)/Deficit (-) | 89753.46 | 34913.04 | 87107.09 |
| 1.2 Capital Disbursement | | 123786.82 | 241997.80 | 149254.74 |
| 1.3 Public Debt | Receipt | 92579.00 | 163000.00 | 67500.00 |
| | Expenditure | 44608.27 | 123602.27 | 39541.01 |
| | Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) | 47970.73 | 39397.73 | 27958.99 |
| 1.4 Loans & Advancement | Advances | 160.00 | 145.01 | 670.01 |
| | Recoveries | 101.68 | 379.50 | 379.50 |
| | Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) | (-) 58.32 | 234.49 | (-) 290.51 |
| 2. Public Account | | 15403.01 | 79782.72 | 79550.00 |
| 2.1 Small Savings, Provident Fund etc. | Receipt | 30642.72 | 25300.00 | 30300.00 |
| | Disbursement | 24568.59 | 20250.00 | 25250.00 |
| | Net | 6074.13 | 5050.00 | 5050.00 |
| 2.2 Reserve Fund | Receipt | 13850.44 | 5656.00 | 6689.00 |
| | Disbursement | 14280.39 | 5656.00 | 6689.00 |
| | Net | (-) 429.95 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2.3 Deposit & Advances | Receipt | 76246.20 | 111504.72 | 111500.00 |
| | Disbursement | 64561.48 | 51772.00 | 52000.00 |
| | Net | 11684.72 | 59732.72 | 59500.00 |
| 2.4 Suspense & Miscellaneous | Receipt | 1264896.31 | 1935060.00 | 1935060.00 |
| | Disbursement | 1252367.85 | 1920060.00 | 1920060.00 |
| | Net | 12528.46 | 15000.00 | 15000.00 |
| 2.5 Remittances | Receipt | 152993.90 | 240000.00 | 240000.00 |
| | Expenditure | 167448.25 | 240000.00 | 240000.00 |
| | Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) | (-) 14454.35 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | Receipt | 2459321.00 | 3475914.95 | 3430805.54 |
| | Expenditure | 2430038.94 | 3563584.77 | 3385734.72 |
| | Increase(+)/Decrease (-) in cash balance | 29282.06 | (-) 87669.82 | 45070.82 |
| Opening Balance | | (-) 29332.01 | (-) 49.96 | (-) 87719.78 |
| Closing Balance | | (-) 49.94 | (-) 87719.78 | (-) 42648.96 |

NOTE : Data for 2015-16 is culled out from the Finance Accounts, 2015-16 while the figure for 2016-17 (RE) & 2017-18 (BE) is obtained from Annual Financial Statement, 2017-18

The overall budget for a particular financial year shows either surplus/deficit which 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 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17(RE) | 2017-18(BE) |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| A. Revenue Receipts | 799826.90 | 828010.75 | 995014.73 | 1039377.05 |
| 1. Tax revenue | 204372.27 | 369286.06 | 430432.34 | 480961.47 |
| 1.1 Share of Central Taxes | 152687.82 | 314073.00 | 375712.00 | 416845.00 |
| 1.2 State Taxes | 51684.45 | 55213.06 | 54720.34 | 64116.47 |
| 2. Non- Tax revenue | 595454.63 | 458724.69 | 564582.39 | 558415.58 |
| 2.1 Central Grants-in-aid | 577081.53 | 443776.35 | 545459.91 | 538336.97 |
| 2.2 State | 18373.10 | 14948.34 | 19122.48 | 20078.61 |
| B. Revenue Expenditure | 726729.61 | 738257.29 | 960101.69 | 952269.96 |
| 1. Social Services | 202806.27 | 197360.07 | 269374.29 | 266195.73 |
| 2. Economic Services | 201237.38 | 211011.97 | 295994.59 | 299991.48 |
| 3. General Services | 275112.76 | 295080.35 | 350903.19 | 346830.99 |
| 4. Other Miscellaneous | 47573.20 | 34804.90 | 43829.62 | 39251.76 |
| C. Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) | 73097.29 | 89753.46 | 34913.04 | 87107.09 |

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.

The total revenue receipts of the State was found to be increasing from Rs.5,429.94 crores in 2010-11 to Rs. 10,393.77 crores in 2017-18 (B.E.) as evident from Table No. 4(a) of Part II. The Revenue Expenditure increased from Rs. 4078.01 crores in 2010-11 to Rs. 9522.69 crores in 2017-18 (B.E.).

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 11.7 % in 2017-18 (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 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17(RE) | 2017-18(BE) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| I. TAX REVENUE | | | | |
| A. Taxes on property and capital transaction | | | | |
| (i) Land Revenue | 141.72 | 259.44 | 250.00 | 250.00 |
| (ii) Stamps & Registration fee | 775.53 | 1044.92 | 1100.00 | 1210.00 |
| (iii) Other taxes | 2325.73 | 2322.26 | 2500.00 | 2500.00 |
| Sub- Total (A) | 3242.98 | 3626.62 | 3850.00 | 3960.00 |
| B. Taxes on commodities and services | | | | |
| (i) Sales tax | 43333.26 | 46651.45 | 45000.00 | 54000.00 |
| (ii) Taxes on Vehicles | 2077.42 | 2328.8 | 2700.00 | 2970.00 |
| (iii) State Excise | 932.27 | 878.06 | 1200.00 | 1200.00 |
| (iv) Taxes on goods & passengers | 120.09 | 102.35 | 161.29 | 177.42 |
| (v) Taxes & duties on Electricity | 0.00 | 0.35 | 5.87 | 5.87 |
| (vi) Other taxes and duties | 1977.43 | 1625.43 | 1803.18 | 1803.18 |
| Sub- Total (B) | 48440.47 | 51586.44 | 50870.34 | 60156.47 |
| C. States' own tax revenue (A + B) | 51683.45 | 55213.06 | 54720.34 | 64116.47 |
| D. Share in Central taxes | 152688.82 | 314073.00 | 314073.00 | 416845.00 |
| Total (I) | 204372.27 | 369286.06 | 430432.34 | 480961.47 |
| II. NON - TAX REVENUE | | | | |
| (i) Grants from the centre | 577081.53 | 443776.35 | 545459.91 | 538336.97 |
| (ii) Other non- tax revenue (state) | 15312.77 | 12205.30 | 15261.19 | 16024.25 |
| (iii) Other fiscal & interest receipts (state) | 3060.33 | 2743.04 | 3861.29 | 4054.36 |
| Total (II) | 595454.63 | 458724.69 | 564582.39 | 558415.58 |
| Grand Total of Revenue Receipts (I + II) | 799826.90 | 828010.75 | 995014.73 | 1039377.05 |

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 2017-18 (BE) gives details of revenue from the non-tax sources as Rs 5584.15 crores as against Rs. 5645.82 crores in 2016-17 (RE). Grants from Central Government decreased from Rs. 5770.82 crores in 2014-15 to Rs.4437.76 crores in 2015-16. However, the total grant expected to receive was Rs. 5454.60 crores and Rs. 5383.37 crores in 2016-17 (RE) and 2017-18 (BE) respectively. The trends in revenue and capital receipts are presented in Table No.4 (a) of Part II.

The total revenue receipts of the State has been estimated at Rs. 9950.15 crores in the Revised Estimates of 2016-17 as against Rs. 8280.11 crores in 2015-16 showing an increase of 20.17% over the actual estimates of 2015-16. The budget estimates shows total revenue receipts of Rs. 10393.77 crores in 2017-18. Table No.4.4 shows the revenue receipts from 2014-15 to 2017-18.

Table No.4.4 Revenue Receipts from 2014-15 to 2017-18

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Year | Tax Revenue | | |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | Share in Central Taxes | State's Own Tax Revenue | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 2014-15 | 152688.82 | 51683.45 | 204372.27 |
| 2015-16 | 314073.00 | 55213.06 | 369286.06 |
| 2016-17 (RE) | 375712.00 | 54720.34 | 430432.34 |
| 2017-18 (BE) | 416845.00 | 64116.47 | 480961.47 |

| Year | Non-Tax Revenue | | | Total Revenue receipts |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| | Own Non-Tax | Grants & Contributions | Total | |
| (1) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 2014-15 | 18373.10 | 577081.53 | 595454.63 | 799826.90 |
| 2015-16 | 14948.34 | 443776.35 | 458724.69 | 828010.75 |
| 2016-17 (RE) | 19122.48 | 545459.91 | 564582.39 | 995014.73 |
| 2017-18 (BE) | 20078.61 | 538336.97 | 558415.58 | 1039377.05 |

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 5.50 % and 1.92% respectively and the major share of the revenue receipts comes from the share in Central Taxes (37.76%) and Grants-in-aid from the Centre (54.82 %).

Table No. 4.5 Revenue Receipts of North Eastern States of India, 2016-17

(Rs. in crores)

| North Eastern States of India | Tax Revenue | | | Non-Tax Revenue | | | Total revenue receipts |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | State 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 (RE) | 650.63 <u>5.37</u> | 8388.30 <u>69.20</u> | 9038.93 <u>74.56</u> | 506.79 <u>4.18</u> | 2576.68 <u>21.26</u> | 3083.47 <u>25.44</u> | 12122.40 <u>100.00</u> |
| Assam (BE) | 15634.31 <u>23.62</u> | 18938.27 <u>28.62</u> | 34572.58 <u>52.24</u> | 5846.52 <u>8.83</u> | 25760.78 <u>38.93</u> | 31607.3 <u>47.76</u> | 66179.88 <u>100.00</u> |
| Manipur (RE) | 547.20 <u>5.50</u> | 3757.12 <u>37.76</u> | 4304.32 <u>43.26</u> | 191.23 <u>1.92</u> | 5454.59 <u>54.82</u> | 5645.82 <u>56.74</u> | 9950.14 <u>100.00</u> |
| Meghalaya (BE) | 1268.55 <u>14.13</u> | 3668.82 <u>40.85</u> | 4937.37 <u>54.98</u> | 466.16 <u>5.19</u> | 3577.32 <u>39.83</u> | 4043.48 <u>45.02</u> | 8980.85 <u>100.00</u> |
| Mizoram (BE) | 331.19 <u>4.32</u> | 2627.17 <u>34.24</u> | 2958.36 <u>38.56</u> | 279.06 <u>3.64</u> | 4435.06 <u>57.80</u> | 4714.12 <u>61.44</u> | 7672.48 <u>100.00</u> |
| Nagaland (RE) | 479.70 <u>5.13</u> | 3032.63 <u>32.42</u> | 3512.33 <u>37.54</u> | 235.77 <u>2.52</u> | 5607.48 <u>59.94</u> | 5843.25 <u>62.46</u> | 9355.58 <u>100.00</u> |
| Sikkim (RE) | 628.6 <u>12.10</u> | 2233.3 <u>42.99</u> | 2861.9 <u>55.08</u> | 396.08 <u>7.62</u> | 1937.48 <u>37.29</u> | 2333.56 <u>44.92</u> | 5195.46 <u>100.00</u> |
| Tripura (BE) | 1439.98 <u>11.17</u> | 4299.00 <u>33.36</u> | 5738.98 <u>44.54</u> | 295.14 <u>2.29</u> | 6851.86 <u>53.17</u> | 7147.00 <u>55.46</u> | 12885.98 <u>100.00</u> |

RE : Revised Estimates BE : Budget Estimates

Note : Underlined Figures are percentages to total revenue receipts.

Source: Economic Review of Tripura , 2015-16

Economic Survey ,Mizoram ,2016-17

Economic Survey, Assam, 2016-17

Annual Financial Statement 2017-18, Government of Arunachal Pradesh

Budget At A Glance 2016-17, Government of Meghalaya

General Abstract of Receipts 2017-18, Government of Sikkim

Annual Financial Statement 2017-18, Government of Nagaland

Annual Financial Statement 2017-18, Government of Manipur

4.1.2.3 New Fiscal Initiatives of the Government of India

The Union Budget for 2017-18 introduced the following procedural reforms :

1. The Railway Budget was integrated with the Union Budget for the first time, bringing railway finances to the mainstream.
2. The date of the Union Budget was advanced to February 1, almost by a month, to help Ministries and State governments plan and spend their full budget from the beginning of the financial year.
3. The classification of expenditure into 'Plan' and 'Non-Plan' was eliminated to allow focus on the more economically meaningful capital-revenue distinction.
4. The Medium Term Expenditure Framework Statement was restructured to give projected expenditures (revenue and capital) for each demand for the next two financial years.

Overshadowing the above otherwise significant fiscal policy initiatives is the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) with effect from 1st July 2017, encompassing a plethora of the Central and State level indirect taxes, paving the way for a dramatic transformation of the Indian markets and the economy. Highlight on some relatively unnoticed benefits is shown below:

| Central Taxes | State Taxes |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Central Excise Duty• Duties of Excise (medicinal and toilet preparations)• Additional Duties of excise (goods of special importance & textile and textile products)• Additional Duties of customs• Special Additional Duties of Customs• Service tax• Cesses and surcharges related to supply of goods or services | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• State VAT• Central Sales tax• Purchase tax• Luxury tax• Entry tax (all forms)• Entertainment tax (not levied by the local bodies)• Taxes on advertisements• Taxes on lotteries, betting and gambling• State cesses and surcharges |

Source : Economic Survey, 2016-17 Volume -2 (Economic Division, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India)

While subsuming State level taxes, the Central Government has guaranteed all state governments 14 % annual growth in revenues for the next five years, a compensation that will be financed by cesses on demerit goods (tobacco, luxury cars, aerated beverages, etc). The following table shows some relatively unnoticed benefits:

| | |
|---|--|
| 1. Furthering cooperative federalism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nearly all domestic indirect tax decisions to be taken jointly by Centre and States |
| 2. Reducing corruption and leakage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-policing: invoice matching to claim input tax credit will deter non-compliance and foster compliance. Previously invoice matching existed only for intra-state VAT transactions and not for excise and service taxes nor for imports |
| 3. Simplifying complex tax structure and unifying tax rates across the country | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8-11 central excise duty rates times 3-5 State VAT rates itself applied differentially across states to be consolidated into the GST's 6 rates, applied uniformly across states(one good, one Indian tax) Other taxes and cesses of the states and the Centre subsumed in the GST |
| 4. Creating a common market | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will eliminate most physical restrictions and taxes on inter-state trade |
| 5. Furthering 'Make in India' by eliminating bias in favour of imports('negative protection') | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will make more effective and less leaky the domestic tax levied on imports(IGST, previously the sum of the countervailing duty and special additional duty), which will make domestic goods more competitive |
| 6. Eliminating tax bias against manufacturing/reducing consumer tax burden | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By rectifying breaks in the supply chain and allowing easier flow of input tax credits, GST will substantially eliminate cascading(paying taxes at each stage on value added and taxes at all previous stages such as with the Central Sales Tax) |
| 7. Boosting revenues, investment, and medium term economic growth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment will be stimulated, because scope of input tax credit for capital purchases will increase Tax base will expand through better compliance Embedded taxes in exports will be neutralized. |

Source: Economic Survey, 2016-17 Volume -2 (Economic Division, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India)

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 (1) | Year | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 2014-15 (2) | 2015-16 (3) | 2016-17 (RE) (4) | 2017-18 (BE) (5) |
| I. DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE | | | | |
| A. Economic Services | | | | |
| (i) Agriculture & allied activities | 46969.73 | 37417.51 | 51272.06 | 57704.77 |
| (ii) Rural Development & Special Area Programme | 58559.19 | 73395.57 | 121776.02 | 113259.89 |
| (iii) Irrigation & flood control | 9516.25 | 7524.27 | 9947.59 | 10259.90 |
| (iv) Energy | 45292.59 | 62480.24 | 77869.68 | 57323.56 |
| (v) Industry & Minerals | 7816.43 | 8496.20 | 11711.85 | 14110.71 |
| (vi) Transport | 13178.51 | 9902.14 | 11840.56 | 20101.81 |
| (vii) Science, Technology & Environment | 7684.92 | 3858.45 | 4132.83 | 4697.75 |
| (viii) General Economic Services | 59792.96 | 42742.49 | 51273.62 | 61784.85 |
| Sub-Total (A) : | 201237.38 | 211011.97 | 298494.59 | 302766.48 |
| B. Social Services | | | | |
| (i) Education including Arts & Culture | 111121.61 | 106252.12 | 140081.53 | 147623.13 |
| (ii) Health & Family welfare | 41765.49 | 44292.45 | 56748.06 | 56831.03 |
| (iii) Housing & Urban Development including water supply & sanitation | 11593.25 | 11127.76 | 15011.39 | 16920.28 |
| (iv) Information & Broadcasting | 516.03 | 509.69 | 698.93 | 684.43 |
| (v) Social security & welfare including Nutrition, STs, SCs & OBCs | 34573.20 | 31305.78 | 50008.27 | 40181.27 |
| (vi) Labour & Employment | 1337.34 | 1550.46 | 1748.32 | 1386.08 |
| (vii) Natural calamities & others | 1899.35 | 2321.81 | 5077.79 | 2569.51 |
| Sub-Total (B) | 202806.27 | 197360.07 | 269374.29 | 266195.73 |
| Total (I) (A+B) | 404043.65 | 408372.04 | 567868.88 | 568962.21 |
| II. NON-DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE | | | | |
| Revenue Expenditure under General Services | | | | |
| (i) Organs of State | 9368.43 | 10845.84 | 17712.77 | 13467.41 |
| (ii) Fiscal Services | 4923.19 | 5025.80 | 5784.20 | 6526.39 |
| (iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of debt | 50812.59 | 55439.97 | 53157.60 | 58320.84 |
| (iv) Administrative Services | 116507.73 | 122743.93 | 149810.06 | 147888.99 |
| (v) Pension & Miscellaneous General Services | 93500.82 | 101024.81 | 124438.56 | 120627.36 |
| Total (II) | 275112.76 | 295080.35 | 350903.19 | 346830.99 |
| Grand Total (I + II) | 679156.41 | 703452.39 | 918772.07 | 915793.20 |

RE: Revised Estimates

BE: Budget Estimates

4.1.4 Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure:

The total expenditure amounts to Rs. 862044.11 lakhs in 2015-16 which shows an increase of 0.24 % over the previous year. The shares of the plan and non-plan expenditure are presented in Table No.4.7.

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

| Year | Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs) | | | |
|---------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Non-plan | Plan | Centrally sponsored Plan Scheme | Total Expenditure |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 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>57.76</u> | <u>38.53</u> | <u>3.70</u> | <u>100.00</u> |
| 2015-16 | 506535.14 | 338527.51 | 16981.46 | 862044.11 |
| | <u>58.76</u> | <u>39.27</u> | <u>1.97</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 in terms of percentage are shown below.

Table No. 4.8 Revenue Expenditure from 2011-12 to 2015-16

| Year | Percentage of expenditure to total Revenue Expenditure | | | Total |
|---------|--|----------------|--------------|--------|
| | State Plan | State Non-plan | Central Plan | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 2011-12 | 16.52 | 78.41 | 5.07 | 100.00 |
| 2012-13 | 15.75 | 79.95 | 4.30 | 100.00 |
| 2013-14 | 15.29 | 78.79 | 5.92 | 100.00 |
| 2014-15 | 28.83 | 68.36 | 2.81 | 100.00 |
| 2015-16 | 30.49 | 68.61 | 0.90 | 100.00 |

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 had set up the Planning Commission in 1950 to assess the human and physical resources of the state and 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. 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

The function of Planning Department has undergone some changes in its function with the restructure of the Planning Commission into National Institute for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog at the Centre. The earlier concept/idea of preparation of Annual Plans and Five Year Plan till 2013-14 is no longer in use.

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 and expenditure by major sectors for the 12th Five Year Plan are presented in Table No.4.10 while the Annual State plan outlay and expenditure are shown in Table No. 4(c) of Part II .

Table No. 4.10 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.

4.2.3 Major activities/achievements during 2016-17

Tentative Outlays for Annual Plan 2016-17 was prepared for Rs.4349.55 crores taking into account the likely release of fund under CSS and State Own resource position. Central share of CSSs was pegged at 2678.55 crores. EAP component was kept at Rs. 50 crores. SMS for CSS had been provided to the extent possible. Based on the likely availability of resources/funds during the year, the Revised Outlay for Annual Plan 2016-17 was prepared for Rs. 5272.00 crores against the Tentative Outlay of Rs. 4349.55 crores. This includes Rs.2353.86 crores as Central Share for CSS. The increase in revised outlay is mainly due to excess authorization given by the State Government to meet the emerging needs in the course of the year.

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 stakeholders. 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. 4.11 while the corresponding share of the North Eastern States of India is indicated at Table No.4.12.

Table No. 4.11 : Criteria and Weights assigned for determination of inter-se share of states in tax devolution

| Sl. No. | Criteria | Weights (%) |
|---------|--------------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 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 Fourteenth Finance Commission.

Table No 4.12 : 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.4.13

Table No. 4.13 : Grants-in-aid for Revenue Deficit (2015-20)

(Rs. in Crore)

| North Eastern States | 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 4.14, 4.15 and 4.16.

Table No. 4.14 : 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. 4.15 : 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 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 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. 4.16 : 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 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 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 |

Source : Report of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

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 of SDRF recommended for NES only is shown in Table No. 4.17.

Table No. 4.17 : State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for NES, 2015-20

| Sl. No. | North Eastern States | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2015-20 |
|---------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 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.

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 2011 to 2017 .

| Months | Rainfall in (m.m.) | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| January | 17.5 | 26.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 46.6 | 10.1 | 3.7 |
| February | 2.8 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 31.2 | 17.0 | 35.8 | 19.4 |
| March | 47.6 | 73.2 | 31.8 | 28 | 21.3 | 66.8 | 250.6 |
| April | 38.9 | 151.3 | 83.6 | 47.5 | 213.4 | 215.4 | 273.3 |
| May | 274.7 | 102.3 | 335.1 | 277.3 | 60.0 | 377.3 | - |
| June | 383.2 | 213.8 | 135.5 | 385 | 309.6 | 205.3 | - |
| July | 298.8 | 209.0 | 254.1 | 85 | 418.2 | 225.6 | - |
| August | 278.4 | 113.0 | 414.3 | 263.9 | 254.9 | 119.8 | - |
| September | 146.6 | 180.6 | 291.3 | 106.7 | 178.5 | 221.5 | - |
| October | 49.3 | 161.5 | 90.3 | 29.0 | 124 | 198.3 | - |
| November | 1.3 | 88.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 66.2 | - |
| December | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 5.8 | - |
| Annual | 1539.1 | 1325.4 | 1639.1 | 1253.6 | 1657.2 | 1747.8 | - |

- Not Available

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:

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. The total Cropped Area of Manipur for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 are presented in Table No. 5.3. Table no. 5 (b) and 5 (c) of Part II shows a comparative trend of the land utilization pattern of Manipur with those of all India level and district wise land use/land cover statistics of Manipur, 2015-16 respectively.

Table No. 5.3
Total Cropped Area of Manipur, 2015-16 and 2016-17

(Area in '000 hectares)

| District | 2015-16 | | | 2016-17 | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | Net area sown | Area sown more than once | Total Cropped Area | Net area sown | Area sown more than once | Total Cropped Area |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. Senapati | 17.5 | 7.44 | 24.94 | 17.50 | 7.48 | 24.98 |
| 2. Tamenglong | 30.93 | 7.92 | 38.85 | 30.94 | 7.96 | 38.90 |
| 3. Churachandpur | 36.4 | 7.55 | 43.95 | 36.40 | 7.57 | 43.97 |
| 4. Chandel | 14.87 | 6.86 | 21.73 | 14.87 | 6.89 | 21.76 |
| 5. Ukhrul | 13.62 | 8.34 | 21.96 | 13.63 | 8.37 | 22.00 |
| 6. Imphal East | 35.69 | 12.28 | 47.97 | 35.68 | 17.31 | 52.99 |
| 7. Imphal West | 32.5 | 22.17 | 54.67 | 32.50 | 24.14 | 56.64 |
| 8. Bishnupur | 26.22 | 24.7 | 50.92 | 26.23 | 24.77 | 51.00 |
| 9. Thoubal | 26.39 | 24.24 | 50.63 | 26.39 | 24.33 | 50.72 |

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 2016-17, the food-grain production excluding pulses was 504.78 thousand tonnes thereby showing an increase of 13.68 % from the previous year of 444.03 thousand tonnes in 2015-16. The estimated requirement of food grains for human consumption excluding livestock/poultry/seed/wastage etc. in the state would be of the order of 635.42 thousand tonnes in 2016-17. 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 | 493.57 | - | 493.37 | 589.73 | 18.77 | 608.50 |
| 2015-16 | 444.03 | - | 444.03 | 602.64 | 19.18 | 621.82 |
| 2016-17 (P) | 504.78 | - | 504.78 | 615.82 | 19.60 | 635.42 |

| 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 | - | 88.48 |
| 2014-15 | 96.16 | - | 96.16 |
| 2015-16 | 158.61 | - | 158.61 |
| 2016-17 (P) | 111.04 | - | 111.04 |

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 2016-17 was estimated at 4.93 lakh tonnes as against 4.33 lakh tonnes in 2015-16. In case of maize, the estimated area, the average yield and production for the agricultural year 2016-17 was recorded as 5.88 thousand hectares, 1953.12 kgs. per hectare and 11.48 thousand tonnes respectively. Among the districts, Imphal West District had the highest production of rice with 94.07 thousand tonnes which was followed by Imphal East with 89.33 thousand tonnes. The lowest was recorded in Tamenglong District having only 28.43 thousand tonnes during the year 2016-17. 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) |
| 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 | 2473.85 | 433.32 | 5.42 | 1977.40 | 10.71 |
| 2016-17 (P) | 176.44 | 2795.85 | 493.30 | 5.88 | 1953.12 | 11.48 |
| Senapati | 18.61 | 2439.79 | 45.41 | 1.08 | 1888.79 | 2.05 |
| Tamenglong | 13.52 | 2102.91 | 28.43 | - | - | - |
| Churachandpur | 24.92 | 1789.76 | 44.61 | 2.73 | 1537.75 | 4.20 |
| Chandel | 11.69 | 3195.33 | 37.36 | 0.20 | 2819.62 | 0.55 |
| Ukhrul | 11.38 | 2704.30 | 30.78 | 1.87 | 2505.85 | 4.69 |
| Imphal East | 24.36 | 3667.43 | 89.33 | - | - | - |
| Imphal West | 26.22 | 3588.04 | 94.07 | - | - | - |
| Bishnupur | 20.11 | 3464.11 | 69.65 | - | - | - |
| Thoubal | 25.63 | 2093.91 | 53.67 | - | - | - |

- Nil

P-Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

5.1.6 High Yielding Varieties (HYV) Programme:

The High Yielding Varieties Programmes which are introduced in India since the mid-sixties 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 41.76 percent of the total area under paddy in 2016-17 as against 45.32 percent in 2015-16.

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 25.24 percent in 2016-17 as against

15.14 percent in 2015-16. The percentage of areas under local varieties, HYVs and IVs of paddy to total area under paddy during 2011-12 to 2016-17 are shown in Table No. 5.6.

Table No. 5.6 Percentage of area under HYVs, IVs and local varieties of paddy to total area under paddy, 2011-12 to 2016-17

| Region | Varieties of Seed | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 (P) |
|-----------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. Hill | HYV+IV | 7.22 | 13.34 | 18.60 | 14.44 | 15.14 | 25.24 |
| | Others | 92.78 | 86.66 | 81.40 | 85.56 | 84.86 | 74.76 |
| | Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 2. Valley | HYV+IV | 92.13 | 86.46 | 98.63 | 100.00 | 93.00 | 85.68 |
| | Others | 7.87 | 13.54 | 1.37 | - | 7.00 | 14.32 |
| | Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| State | HYV+IV | 54.71 | 54.00 | 63.06 | 62.02 | 54.68 | 58.24 |
| | Others | 45.29 | 46.00 | 36.94 | 37.98 | 45.32 | 41.76 |
| | Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

P-Provisional

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

During 2016-17, it was found that HYVs of paddy were mainly used in the valley areas of the state. Of the total areas under paddy, the area under paddy using HYVs was found to be 58.24 % and the remaining 41.76 % 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 which may probably be the reason for the higher percentage of area under paddy using HYVs in the Valley areas as compared to the Hill Region.

5.1.7 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 17.12 thousand tonnes in 2011-12 and it increased to 31.74 thousand tonnes in 2015-16. The trend in the consumption of fertilizers during 2011-12 to 2015-16 can be seen in Table No. 5.7. Districtwise trend on consumption and distribution of fertilizers during 2016-17 are shown in Table No. 5(d) and 5(e) of part II of this publication respectively.

Table No. 5.7 Consumption of fertilizers in Manipur during 2011-12 to 2015-16

(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 |
| 2015-16 | 20.63 | 4.14 | 2.75 | - | 4.22 | 31.74 |
| Senapati | 0.44 | 0.10 | 0.00 | - | 0.05 | 0.59 |
| Tamenglong | 0.09 | - | - | - | - | 0.09 |
| Churachandpur | 0.32 | 0.04 | - | - | 0.02 | 0.38 |
| Chandel | 0.16 | 0.01 | - | - | - | 0.17 |
| Ukhrul | 0.12 | - | - | - | - | 0.12 |
| Imphal East | 4.35 | 0.90 | 0.57 | - | 0.75 | 6.57 |
| Imphal West | 4.35 | 0.85 | 0.60 | - | 0.73 | 6.53 |
| Bishnupur | 4.70 | 1.00 | 0.73 | - | 1.22 | 7.65 |
| Thoubal | 6.10 | 1.24 | 0.85 | - | 1.45 | 9.64 |

Source : Agriculture Department, Govt. of Manipur.

5.1.8 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. 5.8.

Table no. 5.8 Estimated area under important commercial crops.

(Area in '000 hectares)

| Year | Cotton | Oilseeds | Sugarcane |
|-------------|--------|----------|-----------|
| (1) | (2) | (4) | (5) |
| 2011-12 | 0.45 | 1.34 | 0.28 |
| 2012-13 | - | 1.50 | 0.27 |
| 2013-14 | - | 1.04 | 0.08 |
| 2014-15 | - | 0.94 | 0.26 |
| 2015-16 | - | 0.71 | - |
| 2016-17 (P) | - | 8.40 | 0.06 |

P-Provisional - Nil

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

5.1.9 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 176.54 thousand hectares, 68.86 thousand hectares were found to be irrigated which accounted for 39.01 percent to the total area under paddy during 2016-17. The district-wise irrigated and un-irrigated area under cereal crops in 2016-17 is given in Table No. 5.9.

Table No. 5.9 District-wise estimates of irrigated area under cereal crops during the agricultural year 2016-17(Provisional) 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 | 8.21 | 1.05 | 10.40 | 0.03 | 18.61 | 1.08 | 19.69 |
| 2. | Tamenglong | 13.52 | - | - | - | 13.52 | - | 13.52 |
| 3. | Churachandpur | 24.92 | 2.73 | - | - | 24.92 | 2.73 | 27.65 |
| 4. | Chandel | 11.69 | 0.20 | - | - | 11.69 | 0.20 | 11.89 |
| 5. | Ukhrul | 9.89 | 1.87 | 1.50 | - | 11.39 | 1.87 | 13.26 |
| | Hill-Total | 68.23 | 5.85 | 11.90 | 0.03 | 80.13 | 5.88 | 86.01 |
| 6. | Imphal East | 6.97 | - | 17.49 | - | 24.46 | - | 24.46 |
| 7. | Imphal West | 25.32 | - | 0.90 | - | 26.22 | - | 26.22 |
| 8. | Bishnupur | 1.62 | - | 18.49 | - | 20.11 | - | 20.11 |
| 9. | Thoubal | 5.54 | - | 20.08 | - | 25.62 | - | 25.62 |
| | Valley-Total | 39.45 | - | 56.96 | - | 96.41 | - | 96.41 |
| | State Total | 107.68 | 5.85 | 68.86 | 0.03 | 176.54 | 5.88 | 182.42 |

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. 5.10 shows estimates on data collected in

the Crop Estimation Survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

Table No. 5.10 Area under some fruits and vegetables in Manipur.

| (Area in '000 hectares) | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| Name of the crop | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17(P) |
| (1) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Pineapple | 0.78 | 0.34 | 0.69 | 0.76 | 0.02 |
| Orange | 1.51 | 1.68 | 2.21 | 2.15 | 2.28 |
| Lemon | 0.30 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.55 | 0.00 |
| Papaya | 0.31 | 0.47 | 0.17 | 0.21 | 0.14 |
| Arum | 7.10 | 9.29 | 8.08 | 7.53 | 8.40 |
| Banana | 8.81 | 8.70 | 9.38 | 8.25 | 5.11 |
| Passion fruit | 0.35 | - | 0.35 | 0.92 | 0.01 |
| Bean | 6.34 | 4.77 | 5.52 | 5.11 | 4.27 |
| Cabbage | 9.10 | 6.66 | 6.52 | 5.87 | 5.24 |
| Cauliflower | 1.18 | 2.03 | 1.42 | 1.65 | 1.76 |
| Pea | 4.48 | 4.81 | 4.73 | 3.95 | 4.36 |
| Potato | 4.51 | 4.17 | 2.97 | 3.67 | 4.86 |

P-Provisional

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 2011-12 to 2016-17 is given in Table No. 5.11.

Table No. 5.11 Horticulture Production of Manipur

| (in lakh MT) | | | |
|---------------|--------|------------|--------|
| Year | Fruits | Vegetables | Spices |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 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 |
| 2016-17 (P) | 4.54 | 3.30 | 0.80 |

P-Provisional

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. 5.12 gives an idea of the cropping pattern of Manipur.

Table No. 5.12 Cropping Pattern of Manipur

(Area in '000 hect.)

| Year | Name of Crops | | | | | | Total |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oilseeds | Cotton | Sugar cane | Other Misc. crops | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 2011-12 | 178.73 (67.41) | 15.97 (6.02) | 1.69 (0.64) | 0.45 (0.17) | 0.28 (0.11) | 68.02 (25.65) | 265.14 (100.00) |
| 2012-13 | 180.31 (67.28) | 15.60 (5.81) | 1.50 (0.56) | * * | 0.27 (0.10) | 70.93 (26.40) | 268.61 (100.00) |
| 2013-14 | 181.62 (67.04) | 15.69 (5.79) | 1.04 (0.38) | * * | 0.08 (0.03) | 72.49 (26.76) | 270.92 (100.00) |
| 2014-15 | 183.50 (67.17) | 15.16 (5.55) | 0.94 (0.34) | * * | 0.26 (0.10) | 73.34 (26.84) | 273.20 (100.00) |
| 2015-16 | 180.58 (68.06) | 12.25 (4.61) | 0.72 (0.27) | * * | * * | 71.79 (27.06) | 265.34 (100.00) |
| 2016-17 (P) | 182.32 (68.16) | 15.63 (5.85) | 0.05 (0.02) | * * | 0.06 (0.02) | 69.42 (25.95) | 267.48 (100.00) |

* Nil P-Provisional

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

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

Area under cereals was 182.32 thousand hectares (68.16 percent) in 2016-17 as against 180.58 thousand hectares (68.06 percent) in 2015-16. The area under pulses was 15.63 thousand hectares or 5.85 percent of the cropped area of the State in 2016-17 as against 12.25 thousand hectares or 4.61 percent in 2015-16. The foodgrains alone accounted for 74.01 percent of the sown area during the year 2016-17. While 0.02 percent area was occupied by oilseeds and the remaining 25.97 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. 5.13

Table No. 5.13 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. 5.14. The district-wise production of Milk, Egg & Meat in Manipur is shown in Table No. 5 (h) of Part II.

Table No. 5.14 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 |
| 2016-17 | 81.55 | 996.49 | 19.90 |

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

The estimated production of milk in the State in 2016-17 was 81.55 thousand tonnes which was 0.27 percent less than the production of 81.77 thousand tonnes in 2015-16. The production of egg (in number) in 2016-17 was estimated at 996.49 lakhs showing an increase of about 7.80 percent over the production of 924.37 lakhs in 2015-16. The estimated meat production in 2016-17 was 19.90 thousand tonnes which was more than the production of 11.32 thousand tonnes in 2015-16.

Table No. 5.15 below shows a picture of the annual average wholesale prices of milk, egg and meat prevailing in the districts of Manipur during 2016-17.

Table No. 5.15
Annual Average Wholesale Prices of Livestock Products, Manipur.

| District | 2016-17 | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Milk (Rs./tonne) | Egg (Rs./'000) | Meat (Rs./tonne) | | | | |
| | | | Cattle | Buffalo | Goat | Pig | Sheep |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Senapati | 45,000 | 11,000 | 3,30,000 | 3,40,000 | 3,90,000 | 2,40,000 | 3,85,000 |
| Tamenglong | 45,000 | 7,500 | 310000 | 320000 | 370000 | 210000 | 380000 |
| Churachandpur | 40,000 | 9,000 | 310000 | 310000 | 380000 | 240000 | 400000 |
| Chandel | 44,000 | 13,000 | 320000 | 310000 | 360000 | 210000 | 390000 |
| Ukhrul | 46,000 | 7,400 | 315000 | 321000 | 374000 | 220000 | 386000 |
| Imphal East | 46,000 | 7000 | 350000 | 550000 | 450000 | 280000 | 400000 |
| Imphal West | 44,000 | 6000 | 360000 | 360000 | 460000 | 240000 | 410000 |
| Bishnupur | 38,000 | 6500 | 320000 | 330000 | 400000 | 260000 | 420000 |
| Thoubal | 40,000 | 8000 | 320000 | 340000 | 430000 | 240000 | - |

- Nil

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.5.16.

Table No. 5.16
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 | 4,325 | 94.63 |
| Chandel | 3,313 | 0 | 710 | 2,097 | 2,807 | 84.73 |
| Ukhrul | 4,544 | 181 | 980 | 2,381 | 3,542 | 77.94 |
| Imphal East | 669 | 0 | 52 | 190 | 242 | 36.17 |
| Imphal West | 559 | 0 | 17 | 39 | 56 | 10.01 |
| Bishnupur | 496 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 21 | 4.23 |
| Thoubal | 514 | 0 | 3 | 97 | 100 | 19.46 |
| Total | 22,327 | 727 | 5,955 | 10,342 | 17,024 | 76.24 |

Source: Annual Administrative Report, Forest Department, 2016-17

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. Unclassified Forest consists largely of inaccessible forest or unoccupied waste. During 2015-16, 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. 5.17.

Table No. 5.17 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) |
| 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, Dipterecarpes species (Yangou and Khangra), Michelia Champa (Leihao), Terminalia species (Tolhao), Cedrela Toona (Tairen), Schima Walliechii (Usoi) etc. The quality of timber available in Manipur is very suitable for furniture and construction purposes.

5.4.3 Forest Products:

With a view to maintaining ecological balance, the Government has restricted the felling of trees in the forest areas. As a result, the felling of trees is done on limited scale The production and value of forest products for 2016-17 is shown at Table No. 5.18 and Table No.5 (i) of part II of this publication present the data for 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Table No. 5.18 Outturn and Value of Forest Production of Manipur

(Value: Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of Product | Unit | 2016-17 | |
|---------|---------------------------|-------|----------|--------|
| | | | Quantity | Value |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| I. | Major Forest Product | | | |
| | 1. Teak | Cum. | - | - |
| | 2. Timber other than teak | Cum. | 3848.949 | 110.22 |
| | 3. Fire wood | MT | 30837 | 41.52 |
| II. | Minor Forest Products | | | |
| | 1. Cane | Rm. | 15300 | 0.24 |
| | 2. Stone | Cum. | 230100 | 108.70 |
| | 3. Sand | Cum. | 90603.5 | 29.14 |
| | 4. Earth | Cum. | 907717 | 247.17 |
| | 5. Betel leaf | Bdls. | 53830 | 0.33 |
| | 6. Bamboo | Nos. | 1074175 | 11.45 |
| | 7. Charcoal | Qtl. | 507 | 1.11 |
| | 8. Broom | Kg. | 246500 | 2.70 |
| | 9. Ginseng | Kg | 5746.5 | 14.38 |
| | 10. Miscellaneous | | - | 51.08 |

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. 5.19 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 | 370.87 |
| 2016-17 (till 31 st March, 2017) | 625.16 |

Source: Annual Administrative report, Department of Forest.

5.4.4 Economic and Commercial Plantation:

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

Table No. 5.20 Revenue Receipts and Expenditure on Forestry and Wild life, Manipur

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Year | Receipts | Expenditure | Net Revenue/Deficit |
|--------------|----------|-------------|---------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 2011-12 | 345.60 | 6,804.13 | (-) 6,458.53 |
| 2012-13 | 293.74 | 7,117.76 | (-) 6,824.02 |
| 2013-14 | 271.27 | 7,933.09 | (-) 7,561.82 |
| 2014-15 | 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 2016-17, the total expenditure incurred on schemes for soil and water conservation plan was Rs. 307.51 lakhs. The State Plan “ Soil and Water Conservation ” sector provides Rupees 341.00 lakhs for implementation of the various scheme.

5.4.6 Wild Life Management:

Table No. 5.21 presents the areas and location of the Sanctuaries and National Parks in Manipur.

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

| Sl. No. | Conservation Site | Location (District) | Area in sq. km. |
|----------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| IN SITU SITES | | | |
| 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 |
| viii) | Loktak Lake (Ramsar Site) | Bishnupur | 288.00 |
| EX SITU SITES | | | |
| i) | Manipur Zoological Garden | Imphal (Iroisemba) | 0.08 |
| ii) | Second Home of Sangai | Imphal (Iroisemba) | 0.60 |
| iii) | Orchid Preservation Center | Imphal | 0.50 |

Source: SBMF, 1999-2000, 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 56,461.15 ha. in 2009-10. About 22,000 ha of water areas have been brought under fish culture operation by the end of 2016-17. The details of fishery resources in the State are given in Table No. 5.22.

Table No. 5.22 Fishery Resources in Manipur

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

Source: Fisheries Department, Manipur, 2016-17

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 2016-17 was estimated to be 31.99 thousand tonnes. The growth of fish production is shown in the Table No. 5.23 below and Table No. 5(j) of Part II presents the revenue and expenditure under fisheries.

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

| Year | Fish Production (in '000 tonnes) | | Fish seed production (in million) | | No. of fish seed Farm | No. of Experi- mental fish farm | Estimated requirement of fish (in '000 tonnes) |
|---------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|
| | Target | 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 |
| 2016-17 | 35.00 | 31.99 | 250 | 215 | NA | NA | NA |

NA: Not Available

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 taken up 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 rural areas 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). Following are 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 every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, so as 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 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 permissible works under the scheme are as given below.

- (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 compositing, vermin-compositing, 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 2016-17 is shown in the table below:

Table No. 6.1.a Employment generated under the MGNREGS during 2016-17

| Sl. No. | District | Percentage of job cards issued | Cumulative No. of HH provided employment | Average nos. of days provided employment |
|---------|---------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1 | Senapati | 14.89 | 80360 | 21 |
| 2 | Tamenglong | 5.60 | 31351 | 23 |
| 3 | Churachandpur | 11.44 | 61321 | 20 |
| 4 | Chandel | 6.17 | 35876 | 20 |
| 5 | Ukhrul | 9.10 | 47445 | 21 |
| 6 | Imphal East | 17.65 | 89372 | 25 |
| 7 | Imphal West | 11.38 | 54557 | 29 |
| 8 | Bishnupur | 8.87 | 47858 | 23 |
| 9 | Thoubal | 14.91 | 67577 | 25 |
| | Total | 100.00 | 515717 | 23 |

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17, Deptt. of RD & PR, Manipur

Table No. 6.1.b : Districtwise percentage of work completed to total works taken up in Manipur under MGNREGS, during 2016-17

| Type of work | Senapati | Tamenglong | Churachandpur | Chandel |
|--|----------|------------|---------------|---------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. Drough Proofing | 0.32 | 47.15 | 8.10 | 13.22 |
| 2. Fisheries | - | 100.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 |
| 3. Flood Control & Protection | 0.47 | 72.31 | 7.09 | 42.42 |
| 4. Land Development | 0 | 46.76 | 4.76 | 45.52 |
| 5. Micro Irrigation | 1.64 | 23.73 | 2.63 | 2.30 |
| 6. Water Conservation & Harvesting | 18.25 | 63.04 | 10.17 | 31.96 |
| 7. Works on individuals land (Category IV) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.52 |
| 8. Renovation of traditional water bodies | - | 100.00 | 0 | 46.67 |
| 9. Rural Drinking water | - | 7.14 | 25.00 | 50.00 |
| 10. Rural Sanitation | - | 93.33 | 1.72 | 10.81 |
| 11. Rural Connectivity | 0.78 | 91.52 | 11.16 | 40.53 |

| Type of work | Ukhrul | Imphal East | Imphal West | Bishnupur | Thoubal |
|--|--------|-------------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| (2) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1. Drought Proofing | 55.75 | 100.00 | 9.80 | 54.35 | 77.78 |
| 2. Fisheries | 0.00 | 83.33 | 0.00 | - | 80.00 |
| 3. Flood Control & Protection | 27.59 | 47.5 | 39.63 | 0.00 | 59.46 |
| 4. Land Development | 23.08 | 23.08 | 29.82 | 22.22 | 58.75 |
| 5. Micro Irrigation | 85.71 | 60.80 | 22.46 | 33.86 | 61.60 |
| 6. Water Conservation & Harvesting | 67.06 | 7.27 | 20.73 | 24.72 | 72.73 |
| 7. Works on individuals land (Category IV) | - | 86.32 | 13.31 | 50.00 | 20.83 |
| 8. Renovation of traditional water bodies | 18.03 | 0 | 27.27 | - | 44.44 |
| 9. Rural Drinking water | - | 54.77 | - | - | - |
| 10. Rural Sanitation | - | 0 | 13.08 | - | 62.97 |
| 11. Rural Connectivity | 0 | 46.29 | 26.00 | 35.84 | 62.94 |

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17, Deptt. of RD & PR, Manipur

6.1.1.1 Geotagging of asset created under MGNREGS:

‘GeoMGNREGA’ is a unique endeavor of the Ministry of rural Development in association with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO and National Informatics Centre. The objective of ‘GeoMGNREGA’ is to create a Geographical Information System (GIS) solution to visualize, analyze and explore the data of assets created under MGNREGA. It essentially enables to view the assets created under MGNREGA across India on a map. GeoMGNREGS leverages ‘Bhuvan’, the software platform developed by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) of ISRO for this purpose. Data of assets is taken from the

NREGASoft application of Ministry of Rural Development. The unique capabilities of NREGASoft and Bhuvan are integrated into one Geospatial Asset Management & Planning tool and is named as 'GeoMGNREGA'. In pursuance of the objectives of GeoMGNREGA', the State has also started geotagging of all the assets created since inception of MGNREGS.

6.1.1.2 Implementation of e-payment under MGNREGS:

The specific objective of Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) is to automate all processes involved in crediting the accounts of the beneficiaries. This will lead to reduction in time required for wage processing and payments. Automation of processes will eventually lead to real-time availability of data at all levels of governance for strategic decision making. e-FMS will act as seamless payment mechanism which will automatically ensure fund transfer and crediting of funds into beneficiaries accounts leveraging the Core Banking infrastructure (NEFT/RTGS) of banks. The system will ensure right amount in right accounts in time. Successful implementation of the project across the country would do away with large number of bank accounts that are currently being operated by the Gram Panchayats and other Implementing Agencies all over the country as payments would be credited to the accounts of beneficiaries from an e-FMS Account. This would also take care of the problem of large unspent opening balances.

The Department has started implementation of e-FMS on wage component of MGNREGS in the 4 (four) valley district viz., Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal & Bishnupur District of the State covering 161 (one hundred & Sixty one) GPs.

6.1.2 National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) / Aajeevika:

The Swarnajayanti 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 and the programme implementation started in 2015. Several awareness programme on NRLM have been conducted in four blocks i.e, in Machi and Tengnoupal blocks of Chandel District and Sawombung and Keirao Bitra blocks of Imphal East District. These 4 (four) blocks are implementation as Resource Blocks.

In March 2016, MSRLM entered into a tripartite MoU with Orvakal Mandal Podupu Laxmi Ikyu Sangham (OMPLIS), in Andhra Pradesh and Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) to support and strengthen its capacity by providing technical assistance in implementation of resource block strategy. Further, it also facilitates continuous flow of high

quality CRP (Community Resource Persons), Facilitator cum Translator and training cum field immersion assistance from OMPLIS through SERP to MSRLM.

The physical achievement of MSRLM during 2016-17 is shown in the table given below:

Table No. 6.2 Achievements of the programme under MSRLM during 2016-17 in Manipur

| Indicators | % of Work Achieved against the target |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) |
| 1. Gram Panchayats in which Intensive Strategy implementation is in progress | 253.13 |
| 2. Villages in which Intensive Strategy implementation is initiated | 48.25 |
| 3. New SHGs promoted | 70.79 |
| 4. Pre NRLM SHGs bought into NRLM fold | 9.09 |
| 5. SHG provided Bookkeeping Training | 87.52 |
| 6. Total SHGs provided Membership Training | 65.68 |
| 7. AW identified and trained in the block | 67.82 |
| 8. Total Households Mobilized into all SHGs | 59.09 |
| 9. Total SHGs opened Saving Bank Account | 53.89 |
| 10. Total SHGs received RF (Revolving Fund) | 52.01 |
| 11. Total Amount of RF disbursed to SHGs | 28.02 |
| 12. Village Level Federation | 31.58 |
| 13. Total amount of saving mobilized by SHGs | 165.15 |

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17, Deptt. of RD & PR, Manipur

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'. In Manipur, Khangabok Rurban Cluster was selected which includes 4 (four) Gram Panchayats and 6 (six) Villages as shown below :

| Name of the Gram Panchayat | Name of the villages | Rural Population 2011 |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Sangaiyumpham | Sangaiyumpham | 12442 |
| Khangabok | Khangabok | 16344 |
| | Hayel Labuk | 1758 |
| Tentha | Tentha | 9087 |
| Sangaiyumpham part 2 | Landing | 1587 |
| | Cherapur | 3193 |
| Total | | 44,411 |

86.42 % of the fund for improving connectivity under the Cluster by connectivity road of about 7.20 km with nearby main markets, educational institutions etc. have been released to Public Work Department.

6.1.4 Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) Reconstructed to PMAY-G :

In view of Government's commitment to provide "Housing for All" by 2022, the scheme of IAY which had been restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G) and launched on 20th November, 2016 aims to provide pucca houses with basic amenities to all houseless households & households living in kutchha houses by 2022. The immediate objective is to cover 1 crore households living in kutchha houses within 2016-17 to 2018-19.

The frame for identification and selection of beneficiaries in the Socio-Economic Caste Census, 2011. The districtwise and category wise targetted number of beneficiaries during 2016-17 is shown below:

| District | SC | ST | Minority | Others | Total |
|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Senapati | 5 | 1051 | 181 | 241 | 1477 |
| 2. Tamenglong | 0 | 956 | 1 | 1 | 958 |
| 3. Churachandpur | 2 | 1585 | 25 | 33 | 1644 |
| 4. Chandel | 1 | 864 | 4 | 5 | 873 |
| 5. Ukhrul | 1 | 580 | 5 | 7 | 593 |
| 6. Imphal East | 137 | 71 | 541 | 721 | 1473 |
| 7. Imphal West | 35 | 2 | 193 | 257 | 487 |
| 8. Bishnupur | 14 | 9 | 163 | 218 | 404 |
| 9. Thoubal | 39 | 4 | 767 | 1021 | 1831 |
| Total | 234 | 5122 | 1880 | 2504 | 9740 |

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17, Deptt. of RD & PR, Manipur

6.1.5 Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY):

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

6.1.6 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

The scheme has been 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 to 1225 village 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 500 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. 6.3 presents the details of works completed/length covered under PMGSY.

Table No. 6.3 Achievements of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Manipur

| Phase | No. of work | | Length of Road Works Completed (in kms) | Remarks |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---|---|
| | approved | completed | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (7) |
| I | 642 | 642 | 425.60 | |
| II | 130 | 130 | 710.64 | |
| V | 62 | 62 | 556.19 | |
| VI | 143 | 143 | 157.37 | |
| VII | 69 | 68 | 736.57 | Remaining 1 work is targeted for completion by May 2017. |
| VIII | 52 | 43 | 492.83 | 46 Roads & 6 bridges, 43 works completed & balance 9 works are targeted for completion by 2017-18. |
| VIII (2) | 38 | 17 | - | Missing long Span Bridges on PMGSY roads, 17 works completed & balance 21 work are targeted for completion by 2017-18 |
| IX | 200 | 91 | 828.48 | 194 roads & 6 bridges, 91 works completed & balance works are targeted for completion by 2017-18. |
| X | 208 | 41 | 377.42 | 202 roads & 6 bridges, 20 works completed and 174 works are in progress at various stages and remaining 10 works are under retender process and 3 are under the process of cancellation due to different reasons. |
| Total | 1544 | 1237 | 5285.10 | |

Source: Annual Administrative Report Rural, Deptt. of RD & PR, Govt. of Manipur (As on June, 2016)

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 lakh per Assembly Constituency (AC). The districtwise fund released during 2016-17 is shown in Table No. 6.4.

Table No. 6.4 Districtwise fund released under MLALADP, 2016-17

| Sl. No. | Name of District | Number of AC | Total Amount released (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

6.1.8 Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

MPLADS is a scheme fully funded by the Government of India. The annual MPLADS fund entitlement per MP constituency is Rs. 5 Crores. The annual entitlement of Rs 5 Crores is released, in two equal instalments of Rs. 2.5 Crores each, by the Government of India, directly to the district authority of the Nodal district of the Member of Parliament concerned i.e., Imphal West and Churachandpur.

| Constituency/ District/ Year | Works Recommended | | Works Sanctioned | | Work Completed | |
|--|-------------------|---------|------------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | Number | Cost | Number | Cost | Number | Cost |
| Inner MP (LS) / Imphal West (2014-15 to 2016-17, 16 th LS) | 139 | 1250.00 | 139 | 1250.00 | 0 | 10.00 |
| Outer MP/ Churachandpur (2014-15 to 2016-17, 16 th LS) | 171 | 1250.00 | 171 | 1250.00 | 152 | 1129.00 |
| Imphal West (2014-15 to 2016-17, 16 th RS) | 133 | 995.00 | 133 | 995.00 | 65 | 495.00 |
| Churachandpur (2016-17, 16 th RS) | 18 | 252.00 | 18 | 252.00 | 0 | 0 |

Note : LS - Lok Sabha & RS - Rajya Sabha

Source: Department of RD & PR, Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17, 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. 6.5.

Table No. 6.5 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. 6.6.

Table No. 6.6 Number of Elected Member of Panchayats of the North Eastern States of India.

(as on 15th Nov., 2016)

| North Eastern States of India | No. of Panchayats | | | Elected Representatives | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | District Level | Intermediate Level | Village Level | Total | Total Women | Women (%) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Assam | 21 | 191 | 2193 | 26844 | 13422 | 50 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 20 | 175 | 1818 | 9356 | 3094 | 33 |
| Manipur | 4 | NA | 161 | 1784 | 868 | 49 |
| Meghalaya | @ | @ | @ | @ | @ | @ |
| Mizoram | @ | @ | @ | @ | @ | @ |
| Nagaland | @ | @ | @ | @ | @ | @ |
| Tripura | 8 | 35 | 591 | 10939 | 3930 | 36 |
| Sikkim | 4 | NA | 176 | 1099 | 549 | 50 |

NA - Not Available

@ Meghalaya, Mizoram & Nagaland have traditional councils

Source: Women & Men in India, 2016

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. One Administrative building, Academic building & Gymnasium which include one badminton court for the SIRD Complex have been constructed and inaugurated during October, 2016.

6.2.2 Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA):

Under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) which was earlier called Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA), the Directorate of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj has taken up the construction work of one State Panchayat Resource Centre (SPRC) at Directorate Head Quarter, Porompat & 4 (four) District Panchayat Resource Centres (DPRCs) at the four valley district Head Quarters. The construction work is in good progress & nearing completion. During the year, 2016-17 a sum of Rs. 413.65 lakhs has been released under the scheme.

Out of the 161 GPs of Manipur two well performing GPs namely (i) Phayeng GP and (ii) Toubul GP were honoured for the first time with the Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar (PSP) Award by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on National Panchayat Day, 2015. Also, another three well performing GPs namely (i) Phayeng GP (ii) Khundrakpam GP and (iii) Phubala GP have been honoured with the National Panchayat Awards on National Panchayat Day, 2016. Along with it another GP viz; Lourembam GP has also been honoured for doing Good Works in the implementation of MG-NREGS for the year, 2016. Further some PRIs which include Bishnupur ZP, Pangaltabi GP and Thinungei GP have been awarded with Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar Award during the observance of National Panchayat Day, 24th April, 2017 held at Lucknow for their good performance. Also another GP viz; Heirolk Part – II was awarded with Nanaji Deshmukh Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar during the observance of National Panchayat Day, 24th April, 2017 held at Lucknow. These PRIs have been put to the National level recognition as fruit of hard & dedicated work of this Directorate Staff particularly the Programme Management Unit (PMU) team belonging to the RGPSA.

6.3 Co-operation:

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

The growth of co-operative movement is regarded as one of the important instruments of economic, social and cultural development as well as human advancement in the State. Today, co-operative movement experienced a phenomenal 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 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in the following Table No. 6.7

Table No. 6.7 District-wise Number of Industrial & Non-industrial Cooperative Societies in Manipur for the year, 2015-16 & 2016-17

| Item | Industrial | | Non-Industrial | | Total | |
|--|------------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. Senapati | 223 | 119 | 215 | 139 | 438 | 258 |
| 2. Tamenglong | 138 | 289 | 140 | 90 | 278 | 379 |
| 3. Churachandpur | 253 | 264 | 273 | 279 | 526 | 543 |
| 4. Chandel | 94 | 22 | 66 | 14 | 160 | 36 |
| 5. Ukhrul | 360 | 307 | 282 | 235 | 642 | 542 |
| 6. Imphal East | 904 | 846 | 487 | 351 | 1,391 | 1,197 |
| 7. Imphal West | 613 | 583 | 460 | 408 | 1,073 | 991 |
| 8. Bishnupur | 1,185 | 1,208 | 403 | 391 | 1,588 | 1,599 |
| 9. Thoubal | 2,752 | 1,678 | 315 | 240 | 3,067 | 1,918 |
| 10. Kakching | - | 571 | - | 124 | - | 695 |
| 11. Kangpokpi | - | 127 | - | 134 | - | 261 |
| 12. Jiribam | - | 8 | - | 20 | - | 28 |
| 13. Tengnoupal | - | 29 | - | 14 | - | 43 |
| 14. Pherzawl | - | 39 | - | 49 | - | 88 |
| 15. Noney | - | 91 | - | 36 | - | 127 |
| 16. Kamzong | - | 43 | - | 51 | - | 94 |
| 17. State Level Co-operative Societies | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18. Primary Bank in Imphal under direct control of RCS | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 19. State Total | 6,522 | 6,224 | 2,641 | 2,575 | 9,163 | 8,799 |

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 2016-17 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 value added at current prices is found to be 2.55 % according to the projected estimates for the year 2016-17. 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

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 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. (MHHDC)
- (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. MHHDC, 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:

A. Industrial Estates: The Government of Manipur is committed to set up industrial estates in 9(nine) districts of Manipur with the financial assistance from the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India and the North Eastern Council (NEC). The fund matching share of the MSME and NEC with that of the state share is 80:20 and 90:10. For development of MSME in Manipur, the State Government started construction of Industrial Estates in the State. The Industrial Estate in Imphal West District at Takyelpat is in operation and the Industrial Estate at Tera Urak of Bishnupur District was inaugurated on 24th Nov., 2016. Industrial Estate which are under construction are at Kuraopokpi (Thoubal District), Khopibung (Churachandpur District), T.M. Kasom (Ukhrul District) and Salenthar (Chandel District).

B. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP): The PMEGP was launched in Manipur since 2009-10 although the Programme was announced on 15th August, 2008 by the Government of India. The PMEGP is implemented in place of the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP). During 2016-17, under the PMEGP, 1,269 Projects were undertaken providing employment to 7,796 persons.

C. Make in Manipur: With the objective of providing employment to unemployment youth in the state and generate additional income by promoting entrepreneurship in manufacturing and agro-based activities, the 'Make in Manipur' was launched on 26th November, 2015 in Manipur. The MFICL is implementing the project in collaboration with the General Manager of District Industries Centre (DICs). Under the Project, two gene banks which have been established at Bishnupur District will supply Lemon Grass Slips for cultivation in 326 acres and Stevia in 200 acres.

D. Livelihood Business Incubators (LBI): Under the ASPIRE (A Scheme for Promotion Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship) of the Ministry of Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India, 9 Livelihood Business Incubators were established in 9 (nine) districts of Manipur with the objective of leading support to entrepreneurs and promote start-ups for innovation and entrepreneurship in rural, agriculture based industry and products from forest, horticulture, fisheries and animal husbandry.

E. Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM): The UAM was launched in September, 2015 by the Ministry of MSME, Government of India as part of ‘ease of doing business’. With the introduction of UAM, the EM-I & II filing system has been discontinued from September, 2015 The Districtwise MSME with Udyog Aadhaar Number in Manipur, 2015-16 is shown below.

Table No. 7.1 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 22 factories in 2017 [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 as evident from the table below.

Table No.7.2 Number of Registered Factories under Factories Act, 1948, Manipur.

| Sl. No. | Industry | Unit | |
|---------|---|-----------|-----------|
| | | 2016 | 2017 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1 | Brick Field | 3 | 2 |
| 2 | Rice Mill | 6 | 9 |
| 3 | Stone crusher | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | Automobile | 1 | NA |
| 5 | Iron & Steel | 2 | 1 |
| 6 | Plastic Tank | 1 | NA |
| 7 | Package Drinking Water | 2 | 1 |
| 8 | Oil Depot (Malom) | 1 | NA |
| 9 | Carpentry | 4 | NA |
| 10 | Tyre Retreading | 1 | NA |
| 11 | Plywood (Upgraded from Saw Mill) | 1 | NA |
| 12 | Printing | NA | 1 |
| 13 | Others (Tiles-2, Beson Mill-1, Jewellery-2) | NA | 5 |
| | Total | 24 | 22 |

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.

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. In Manipur, the Directorate of Handloom & Textiles was set up vide Order No. 4/18/2016-C&I dated 2nd January, 2017. Manipur ranks first in terms of looms per 1000 man in the country according to National Handloom Census, 2010. The number of looms and weavers of the top ten states of India recording highest density of looms and weaver according to National Handloom Census Report, 2010 is shown below.

Table No. 7.3 : States recording highest density of Looms & Weavers

| State | Number | | Rank in terms of Density of | |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------|
| | Loom | Weaver | Loom | Weaver |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. Manipur | 1,90,634 | 2,04,319 | 70 | 75 |
| 2. Tripura | 1,39,011 | 1,31,742 | 38 | 36 |
| 3. Assam | 11,11,577 | 14,83,864 | 36 | 48 |
| 4. Nagaland | 47,688 | 65,303 | 24 | 33 |
| 5. Mizoram | 24,136 | 41,189 | 22 | 38 |
| 6. Arunachal Pradesh | 27,286 | 39,566 | 20 | 21 |
| 7. West Bengal | 3,07,829 | 6,65,006 | 3 | 7 |
| 8. Tamil Nadu | 1,54,509 | 3,18,512 | 2 | 4 |
| 9. Andhra Pradesh | 1,24,714 | 3,06,465 | 1 | 4 |
| 10. Uttar Pradesh | 80,295 | 2,17,015 | 0 | 1 |

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

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 religious 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 an 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.

The following welfare schemes were taken up since the inception of the sector in the Department.

| Sl. No. | Name of Schemes |
|---------|---|
| (1) | (2) |
| 1. | Incentives/State Awards to Outstanding Handicrafts Artisan |
| 2. | Providing of financial assistance to Individual Ex-trainee Handicraft Artisans of Manipur |
| 3. | Implementation of “Modernisation of Handicrafts” Scheme to promote outstanding Craftspersons of the State |
| 4. | Survey & Census of HC |
| 5. | Publicity & Exhibition, Documentation |
| 6. | Cluster Development of Handicrafts |
| 7. | Study Tour of Handicraft Artisans |
| 8. | Development of Handicrafts Museum |

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

During 2016-17, the some of the achievements of the activities/programme undertaken in respect of Handlooms & Textiles briefly given below:

➤ Survey, Research & Development :

A total of 4 Nos. of looms were purchased and conducted training at Powerloom & Allied Service Centre at Takyelpat, Imphal.

➤ Development of Exportable Products & their Marketing :

Export Development Approach, Scheme for Awardees, Price Incentive Programme, State share for Solar Home Lighting System were utilized for implementation to handloom weavers.

➤ Publicity & Exhibition :

A sum of Rs. 40.00 was provided and utilized for organization of 7 handloom exhibitions of one Mera Houchongba Festival Fair and exhibitions in 6 Autonomous District Council (ADCs) as a part of devolution of power to ADCs.

➤ National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) :

10 nos. of Block Level Handloom Clusters under NHDP in Machi of Chandel (now Tengnoupal), Lungchong Maiphei of Ukhrul, Saitu Gamphazol in Senapati (now in Kangpokpi), Nungba in Tamenglong (now Noney), Thoubal, Bishnupur, Singhat in Churachandpur, Keirao Bitra in Imphal East and Wangoi and Haorang Sabal also in Imphal West were utilized for implementation.

➤ North Eastern region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) :

51 Nos. of Cluster Development Project under NERTPS, Powerloom Estate, Apparel & Garment Making Centre at Lamboi Khongnangkong, Imphal West were utilized and implemented for contribution of State share.

➤ Powerloom & Allied Sector :

Trade & Exhibition Centre for Textiles Centre at Hafiz Hatta, maintenance cost of Powerloom & Allied Service Centre Powerloom Estate at Lamboi Khongnangkong, Imphal West were utilized for development of land.

➤ Handloom Development Programme :

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been utilized for contribution of State share for woolen training and stipend for State nominees of Diploma in Handloom & textile technology.

➤ Handicrafts Development Programme :

During the year, a total of 6 outstanding Craftspersons have been conferred Handicrafts State Awardees, 20 Craftspersons have been declared as State Handicrafts Merit Awardees. 20 artisans have also again inspired during the year. 40 outstanding Craftspersons have also been benefitted under the Modernization Scheme.

➤ Handicrafts Cluster Development Programme:

10 Handicrafts Cluster – one in each district and one at State Level have been started implementing with a target to cover about 10,000 artisans.

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

7.1.5.1 National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) :

A sum of Rs. 200.00 lakh was provided & utilized for implementation of 10 Nos. of Block Level Handloom clusters under the National Handloom Development Programme in Machi of Chandel District (now Tengnoupal), Lungchong Maiphei of Ukhrul, Saitu Gamphazol in Senapati (now in Kangpokpi), Nungba in Tamenglong (now Noney), Thoubal, Bishnupur, Singhat in Churachandpur, Keirao Bitra in Imphal East & Wangoi and Haorang Sabal also in Imphal West.

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.

7.1.7 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 (V.I.) in respect of Khadi and Village Industries Board, Manipur are shown in Table No. 7(b). Districtwise Number of Bee-Keepers, Outturn Price and value of Honey in Manipur for the year 2015-16 is shown at Table No.7(c) of part-II while that of 2016-17 is given in Table No.7.5.

Table No. 7.5 Number of Bee-Keepers, Production, Price and Value of Honey, 2016-17

| 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 | 300 | 23.67 |
| 2. Tamenglong | 278 | 2,825 | 300 | 8.48 |
| 3. Churachandpur | 942 | 9,995 | 300 | 29.99 |
| 4. Chandel | 535 | 5,427 | 300 | 16.28 |
| 5. Ukhrul | 1,091 | 11,327 | 300 | 33.98 |
| 6. Imphal East | 1,773 | 18,602 | 300 | 55.81 |
| 7. Imphal West | 1,593 | 16,546 | 300 | 49.64 |
| 8. Bishnupur | 744 | 7,440 | 300 | 22.32 |
| 9. Thoubal | 1,483 | 15,497 | 300 | 46.49 |
| Total | 9,208 | 95,549 | 300 | 286.66 |

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, garlies, 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.

Further, in order to promote trade link with South East Asia, the Central and State Government have undertaken measures in consonance of the Government of India's Act East Policy as given below :

- a) Setting up of an Integrated Check Post
- b) Organizing the first Industrial Expo-2016 during 4th April to 10th April, 2016 where about 600 Units from Manipur, Assam, Nagaland and Meghalaya participated
- c) Establishment of a Multi Storied Shopping Complex at Moreh to facilitate marketing of various products and produces of Manipur, India and other Asian countries through Myanmar.
- d) Regular participation in India International Trade Fair (IITF), since 1981, which is platform to showcase the unique products of the state at the National and International level.

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 2016-17, 4(four) week extensive Entrepreneur Development Programme four times on food processing wherein 120 entrepreneur participated 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 Food Park was inaugurated on 5th December, 2016 at Nilakuthi covering an area of about 31 acres of land. The implementing agency of the Food Park Project is the Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd. (MFICL). The Food Park has created 40-50 Food Processing Units for which common facilities like Cold storage, Ware Houses, Quality Control Lab., Weight Bridge, Post Office, Bank, Water & Power supply etc., are made available. PWD, has also constructed a Bailey bridge connecting Food Park with NH-2. A Water Supply Plant of PHED, Govt. of Manipur is under construction in the park by PWD.

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 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(d) 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 2014-15 are presented in Table No.7.7 and the salient features of ASI are shown in Table No. 7(e) of Part II.

**Table No. 7.7 Important Characteristics of Annual Survey of Industries ,
Manipur, 2014-15**

| Characteristics | 3-digit industry group:NIC-2008 | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|--------|-------|--------|
| | 103 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 110 | 161 | 162 | 181 | 239 | Others |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| Factories | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 105 | 20 |
| Fixed Capital | 152 | 1240 | 221 | 335 | 637 | 22 | 62 | 173 | 6689 | 1844 |
| Working Capital | 79 | 1806 | 548 | 21 | 68 | 2 | 36 | (-) 17 | 2419 | 11950 |
| Invested Capital | 232 | 2614 | 1263 | 492 | 808 | 22 | 217 | 217 | 8601 | 3476 |
| Gross value of Plant & Machinery | 0 | 135 | 0 | 0 | 92 | 0 | 49 | 198 | 636 | 97 |
| Total Output | 373 | 5819 | 2523 | 560 | 1396 | 19 | 325 | 537 | 17308 | 8876 |
| Total Input | 325 | 5563 | 2286 | 449 | 1042 | 6 | 236 | 364 | 11770 | 7588 |
| Gross Value Added | 48 | 256 | 237 | 111 | 354 | 13 | 89 | 173 | 5538 | 1288 |
| Depreciation | 6 | 64 | 31 | 42 | 80 | 1 | 11 | 33 | 587 | 275 |
| Net-Value Added | 42 | 193 | 206 | 69 | 273 | 11 | 78 | 140 | 4950 | 1013 |

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, 2014-15

7.2 Minerals :

Minerals provide a base for the rapid industrialization. It is imperative, therefore, that proper attention is paid to their development.

7.2.1 Mineral Resources:

The Geological Survey of India (GSI) had undertaken systematic survey in the three districts of Manipur viz. Ukhrul, Churachandpur and Chandel and discovered considerable quantities of valuable mineral deposits as given below.

7.2.2 Limestone:

Limestone was found in different parts of Ukhrul District and Imphal Moreh Road in Chandel District.

7.2.3 Asbestos:

The veins and veinlets of antigorite and chrysotile asbestos was found in the massive serpentine bearing rocks near Moreh, Nepali Basti and Kwatha and a small quantity of asbestos in the eastern part of Ukhrul District.

7.2.4 Chromite:

Deposits of chromite containing metallurgical grade was located near the Shiroi hill of the Ukhrul District and hinted the possibility of large deposits in future. Besides, quantity of Chromite was found near the Nepali Basti of Chandel District.

7.2.5 Copper :

Copper was also found in the Chandel District and Nickel containing copper sulphate, chalcopyrite, chalcocite and metals at Nungau and kongal Thana while a small quantity of copper was found at Ningthi & Kwatha of the Chandel District and Humie of the Ukhrul District.

7.2.6 Nickel:

Nickel associated with the serpentinite rock was located at Nampesh and Kwatha areas of the Chandel District. The GSI in their geochemical and other methods had 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 showed the availability of nickel varying from 0.24 to 0.9 %.

7.2.7 Lignite:

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

7.2.8 Salt:

Salt was found mainly available in Waikhong, Sikkong, Chandrakhong and Keithel Manbi.

7.3 Mineral Development:

Mining exploration in Manipur is taken up by the Geology and Mining Division of the Department of Trade, Commerce & Industry, Manipur. Exploration of Chromite and associated minerals had started in Manipur since 2014-15 and is continuing. An estimated reserve of 81,668.38 Metric Tonnes of Chromite is found based on surface mapping and pitting.

One company has completed prospecting operation of Chromite in erstwhile Ukhrul District and submitted mining lease application for an area 2.87 sq. km. During 2016-17, the Department had collected an amount of Rs. 14.35 lakh as revenue on Mining lease.

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.

7.4 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 sericulture farm and production in Manipur.

Table No. 7.9 District wise sericulture production of Manipur, 2016-17

| Particulars | No. of Farm | Mulberry (MT) | Eri (MT) | Tasar (lakhs nos) | Muga (lakh nos.) |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Senapati | 7 | 80.46 | 3.62 | 20.50 | 0.00 |
| Kangpokpi | 3 | 41.01 | 3.63 | 21.05 | 0.00 |
| Tamenglong | 4 | 57.05 | 6.72 | 6.90 | 0.00 |
| Churachandpur | 14 | 91.14 | 8.41 | 25.86 | 7.34 |
| Chandel | 6 | 94.74 | 18.61 | 22.66 | 0.00 |
| Ukhrul | 7 | 79.00 | 6.04 | 1.85 | 0.00 |
| Imphal East | 23 | 330.75 | 56.38 | 18.90 | 24.78 |
| Jiribam | 3 | 0.00 | 73.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Imphal West | 13 | 113.00 | 37.74 | 1.97 | 6.07 |
| Bishnupur | 6 | 185.00 | 112.24 | 6.95 | 2.05 |
| Thoubal | 9 | 257.00 | 138.02 | 5.36 | 5.76 |
| Manipur | 95 | 1329.15 | 464.50 | 132.00 | 46.00 |

Source: Department of Sericulture, Government of Manipur.

7.4.1 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 (MSP-I) 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 Manipur Sericulture Project – II is being implemented under 2 schemes – NERTPS (North-East Region Textile Promotion Scheme), SPA (Special Plan Assistance) for Mulberry Sector in Valley Districts and as Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP) for Hill Districts including Kangpokpi, Jiribam Sub-division for Eri Sector.

Under MSP – II, Farmers having 1 (one) acre of land are provided financial assistance of planting materials assistance for plantation development, fencing of the plantation field, irrigation facility, beneficiary empowerment programme in the field of Silkworm food plantation and Silkworm rearing, construction of Individual Adult Rearing House (IARH), Mounting Hall, Rearing Appliances and disinfection materials.

7.4.2 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). CDP is an effective tool for transfer of technologies from lab to field and also enhancing the Raw Silk production and employment generation. It is covering small and marginal Sericulture farmers which could not be participated in the Manipur Sericulture Project (MSP).

Since 2015-16, there is no funding from the Scheme. However, from the left out fund for the year 2014-15, implementation of the scheme continued as back log during this fiscal year also.

7.4.3 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

RKVY is implemented as convergence scheme in the Department to enhance production and productivity since the year 2010-11 onwards and also to improve infrastructure for

development of sericulture with funding by the Government of India as 100% Additional Central Assistance (ACA) till the end of 2014-15 with sharing of 90:10 (Central: State). Further, for the year 2014-15, as per new guidelines of RKVY, the schemes are further classified into two categories as (i) Production Growth (ii) Assets & Infrastructures. There is provision of supply of equipments to farmers for filling the gaps of other schemes. The fund for the year 2015-16 is being utilized for implementation of the following RKVY Schemes.

(i) Production growth :

| Sl. No. | Name of Schemes | Activities |
|---------|--|--|
| 1. | Farm Mechanization using Honda Bush Cutter | For weeding and removal of unwanted side branches of silkworm food plants |
| 2. | Construction of Disinfection Tank for disinfection of equipments before and after each rearing schedule. | To sterilize and disinfect the rearing equipments used in the sericulture production activities. |
| 3. | Input support by providing FYM/Vermicompost | To increase soil health and productivity |
| 4. | Disinfection by providing disinfectant material | For hygiene and sanitation for better crop |
| 5. | Drip irrigation system by providing drip irrigation materials | To conserve and efficient use of water in the face of water scarcity |
| 6. | Conservation of soil moisture and weed control using ultra violet black film | This types of covering of Ultra Violet black film to the soil is more or less a means of mulching to conserve water and more or less |
| 7. | Equipment support to Eri seed farmers | To support Eri farmers |

(ii) Assets & Infrastructures :

| Sl. No. | Name of Schemes |
|---------|--|
| 1. | Construction of Type – I Quarter at Govt. Farms |
| 2. | Construction of Type – II Quarter at Govt. Farms |
| 3. | Barbed wire fencing with RCC post at State Govt. Farms |

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 | <p>(a) Transmission network of 33 KV and above.</p> <p>(b) All Sub-station of 33/11 KV and above.</p> <p>(c) All generation units other than those mentioned in MSPDCL.</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 2. MSPDCL | <p>(a) Transmission network of 11 KV and below.</p> <p>(b) All other distribution activities.</p> <p>(c) Generation assets at 36 MW Heavy Fuel at Leimakhong, Hydel Plant at Leimakhong, existing DG Sets .</p> <p>(d) Revenue collection activities.</p> |

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) | | |
|---------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Peak Demand | Peak Demand Met | Shortfall |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 2011-12 | 171 | 115 | 56 |
| 2012-13 | 201 | 119 | 82 |
| 2013-14 | 229 | 130 | 99 |
| 2014-15 | 262 | 232 | 30 |
| 2015-16 | 301 | 170 | 131 |
| 2016-17 | 346 | 170 | 176 |

Source: Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited, (MSPDCL), Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17

The 18th Electricity Power Survey of India has assessed the requirements of power for Manipur for the year 2016-17 as 1241 MU as shown below:

**Table No. 8.3
Energy Requirement and demand met in Manipur during 2011-12 to 2016-17**

| Year | Energy requirement (MU) | Energy demand met (MU) |
|---------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 2011-12 | 615 | 625.98 |
| 2012-13 | 722 | 646.26 |
| 2013-14 | 824 | 681.09 |
| 2014-15 | 956 | 692.00 |
| 2015-16 | 1,080 | 833.79 |
| 2016-17 | 1,241 | 760.64 |

Source: Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited, (MSPDCL), Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17

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-Khandong 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 Net Energy available in Manipur State

| Year | Power (Lakh KWH) | | | |
|---------|------------------|-----------|--|------------------------------------|
| | Generated | Purchased | Free Energy from Loktak Hydro Electric Project | Total Available (Col. 2 to Col. 4) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 2011-12 | 15.64 | 5,633.70 | 610.49 | 6,259.83 |
| 2012-13 | 10.08 | 5,783.44 | 669.04 | 6,462.56 |
| 2013-14 | 10.10 | 6,064.02 | 736.86 | 6,810.98 |
| 2014-15 | 10.10 | 6,425.80 | 424.20 | 6,860.10 |
| 2015-16 | Nil | 8859.50 | 618.10 | 9477.60 |
| 2016-17 | Nil | 9853.50 | 858.40 | 10711.90 |

Source: Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited, (MSPDCL), Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17

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 2016-17, 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, 2016-17

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | Installed Capacity MW | Share of Manipur | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|
| | | | % | MW |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. | Loktak Hydro Electric Project (NHPC) | 105 | 36.67 | 39 |
| 2. | Khandong HPS | 50 | 5.33 | 3 |
| 3. | Kopilli + Kopilli Extn. HPS | 200 | 6.17 | 12 |
| 4. | Kopilli HEP Stage-II | 25 | 5.72 | 1 |
| 5. | Kathalguri GPS | 291 | 6.87 | 20 |
| 6. | Agartala GPS + Agartala GPS, Extra Unit-I | 130 | 7.04 | 9 |
| 7. | Bongaigaon TPP | 250 | 6.28 | 16 |
| 8. | Doyang HPS | 75 | 6.67 | 5 |
| 9. | Ranganadi HPS | 405 | 7.16 | 29 |
| 10. | Pallatana GPP | 726 | 5.79 | 42 |
| 11. | Baramura GTP (State Share) | 42 | 25 | 10.5 |
| Total | | 2,299 | 118.7 | 186.50 |

Source: Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited, (MSPDCL), Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17

8.1.4 Revenue from sale of Energy and Purchase of Power:

During 2016-17 (as on 31-03-2017) 985.35 MU of energy with UI was purchased from Central Sector Power Agencies at a total cost of Rs. 345.91 Crores and 85.84 MU of energy was received from Loktak Project free of cost as detailed below:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Energy Purchased (i/c overdrawal) | – | 985.35 MU |
| 2. Free Energy | – | 85.84 MU |
| 3. Total Energy | – | 1071.19 MU |
| 4. Cost of Energy (i/c supplementary) | – | Rs. 345.91 in Rs. Crores |
| 5. Average Cost of Purchase | – | Rs. 3.23 per Unit |

Due to revision of AFC for tariff block 2016-17 as per CERC (Central Electricity Regulatory Commission) orders, the outstanding dues/arrears payable to the Central Sector Agencies as on 31-03-2017 is Rs. 51.42 crores as given below:

| | | |
|--|---|------------------|
| a. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) | – | Rs. 7.93 crores |
| b. National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC) | – | Rs. 5.83 crores |
| c. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) | – | Rs. 14.79 crores |
| d. Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited (TSECL) | – | Rs. 2.27 crores |
| e. Bongaigaon TPS, NTPC | – | Rs. 11.33 crores |
| f. POSOCO, NERLDC | – | Rs. 2.81 crores |
| g. Pallatana, OTPC | – | Rs. 6.46 crores |
| Total = | | Rs. 51.42 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 2016-17 |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| | | As on January, 2016 | As on March, 2017 | |
| 1 | 132/33 KV transformation capacity | 517 MVA | 587 MVA | 80 MVA |
| 2 | 132 KV transmission lines | 537.1 Kms | 573.1 Kms | 36 Kms |
| 3 | 33/11 KV transformation capacity | 508.2 MVA | 559.65 MVA | 51.45 MVA |
| 4 | 33 KV Sub-transmission lines | 1318.73 Kms | 1462.23 Kms | 143.5 Kms |

Source: Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited, (MSPDCL), Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17

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. As on 31st March, 2017, 2,352 villages have been electrified while 230 unelectrified villages was slated to cover through 12th Plan Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) scheme. The achievements made under the 12th Plan Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna (RGGVY) is presented in Table No. 8.7

Table No. 8.7 Achievement of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

| Sl.No. | District | Scope | | Achievement as on 31-03-2017 | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|
| | | Census Village | Habitation | Census Village | Habitation |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1 | Bishnupur | 1 | 25 | 1 | 25 |
| 2 | Chandel | 50 | 6 | 34 | 2 |
| 3 | Churachandpur | 97 | 60 | 64 | 46 |
| 4 | Tamenglong | 18 | 30 | 6 | 17 |
| 5 | Senapati | 25 | 41 | 16 | 20 |
| 6 | Ukhrul | 16 | 57 | 13 | 42 |
| Total | | 207 | 219 | 134 | 152 |

Source: Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited, (MSPDCL), Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17

Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited (MSPDCL) has submitted proposal under DDUGJY covering 306 habitations in 3 Districts viz., Imphal East (125), Imphal West(72) and Thoubal Districts (109) which has been approved by the Government of India. The completion of DDUGJY Scheme in all respects is targeted by December, 2018 and Scheme Closure by February, 2019.

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.

(mu)

| District | Domestic | Commercial | Industrial | Public Lighting | Irrigation & Agriculture | Public Water Work | 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 77.59 % of the total followed by 10.34 % and 6.18% consumption by Commercial and Industrial sector respectively.

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. 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, 2016-17.

| Category | Number of Consumer |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) | (2) |
| 1. Kutir Jyoti | 11,783 |
| 2. Domestic | 3,99,420 |
| 3. Commercial | 23,842 |
| 4. Public Lightning | 56 |
| 5. Water Works | - |
| 6. Irrigation/Agricultural | 21 |
| 7. Industrial | 458 |
| 8. Temporary | - |
| 9. Public Water Works | 152 |
| 10. Medium Industry | 45 |
| 11. Large Industry | 16 |
| 12. Bulk Supply | 597 |

Source : Manipur State Power Company Limited Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17

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 Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking in Manipur

| Item | Manipur | | All India | |
|---------------------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Cow dung | 1 | 1 | 96 | 13 |
| Electricity | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Coal/Coke/ Charcoal | 4 | 55 | 11 | 22 |
| L.P.G. | 346 | 647 | 150 | 684 |
| Firewood and chips | 635 | 285 | 673 | 140 |
| Gobar Gas | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Kerosene | 2 | 8 | 9 | 57 |
| Others | 0 | 0 | 46 | 11 |

Source: NSS Report N. 567 : Energy sources of Indian Households for Cooking & Lighting in India, 2011-12 (NSS 68th Round)

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 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, 2015

| 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 | 149 | 103.91 | 44 | 22.23 |
| 2. Assam | 6 | 34.11 | 3 | 12.00 |
| 3. Manipur | 8 | 5.45 | 3 | 2.75 |
| 4. Meghalaya | 4 | 31.03 | 3 | 1.70 |
| 5. Mizoram | 18 | 36.47 | 1 | 0.50 |
| 6. Nagaland | 11 | 29.67 | 3 | 3.20 |
| 7. Sikkim | 17 | 52.11 | 1 | 0.20 |
| 8. Tripura | 3 | 16.01 | - | - |
| All India | 1019 | 3990.90 | 233 | 756.66 |

Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

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) | | |
| 1. Solar Home Lighting System | 17,505 | 921 |
| 2. Solar Street Lighting System | 9,605 | 877 |
| 3. Solar Lantern | 9,058 | 79.75 |
| 4. Solar Power Pack | 305 | 37 |
| 5. Solar Photo Voltaic(SPV) Power Plant | 528 | 1300.5 |
| 6. 1 KWP (each) Stand Alone type SPV Power Plant | 399 | 399 |
| 7. Solar Water Pump | 28 | 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 Dolaihabhi 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) Dolaihabhi Barrage Project.

8.2.1.1 Benefits from the completed/partially completed projects:

- (i) The irrigation potential created upto March, 2017 is 41,168 ha while anticipated achievement during the next year 2017-18 is 41,527 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, 2018, 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 2016-17 is Rs.7.50 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, providing 10 MGD of drinking water and generating 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 Thoubal Hydro Power Component, envisages installation of 3 units of 2.50 MW.

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 including canals are targeted to be completed by March, 2018.

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 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 was being implemented during 2015-16. The target for achievements for XIIth Plan (2012-17) was 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

year 2016-17 five major projects have been included in the Centrally Sponsored programme and the project details is shown at Table No. 8.13.

Table No. 8.13 Details of MI Schemes included in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the year, 2016-17.

| (Area in hectares) | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | Culturable Command Area (CCA) | Ultimate Potential | Size of CCA approved by Govt. of India |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (6) |
| 1. | Cluster of 213 M.I. Schemes in Imphal East and Imphal West & Churachandpur Districts of Manipur | 10659 | 17054 | 9643 |
| 2. | Cluster of 125 M.I. Schemes in Thoubal, Ukhrul & Chandel Districts of Manipur | 9043 | 14468 | 8232 |
| 3. | Cluster of 169 M.I. Schemes in Bishnupur, Tamenglong & Senapati Districts of Manipur | 9766 | 15625 | 8899 |
| 4. | Dolaitabi Barrage Project | 5500 | 7545 | 5500 |
| 5. | Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Barrage Component Phase-III) | 16536 | 25300 | 16536 |

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2016-17, Department of Command Area Development

Sekmai Barrage, Imphal Barrage, Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Barrage component Phase-I), Loktak Lift Irrigation Project, Singda Dam Multipurpose Project, Cluster of 8 M.I. Schemes, Cluster of 21 M.I. Schemes, Cluster of 28 M.I. Schemes, Cluster of 37 M.I. Schemes, Khuga Multipurpose Project, Churachandpur and Thoubal Multipurpose Project, (Barrage Component Phase – II). These are the projects which have been completed under CAD&WM Programme.

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 High-way No.39 connecting Imphal with Dimapur in the neighboring state of Nagaland. It runs through Mao in the extreme north of Manipur to the International border town of Moreh in the south-east. Dimapur is the railhead for road traffic to the state and in fact, this road is for so long her life line. The road passes through the hilly area of Senapati District and part of Nagaland Hill touching Kohima in between. The transport cost on this road is very high in view of frequent landslides on the hill tracts, restriction of transport services during night time due to unexpected events and one way trade movement because of little exports from Manipur.

Another road of considerable economic importance is the 225 kms. Long National Highway No. 53 viz. New Cachar Road, connecting Imphal with Jirighat in Manipur Assam border. It passes through dense forests and difficult terrains of Tamenglong District which remained, by far, the most inaccessible district in the state. The opening of this road brings the District closer to other parts, helps in exploring untapped resources of the district and give incentives for more production and general development besides being a second life-line for the state. For this, State of Manipur, the road needs further development in order to be the main life-line of the state.

8.3.1.2 State Highways and Major District Roads:

The state Highways and major district roads form the secondary road system and take care of collection and distributary functions . The length of surfaced road of National Highway was 1746 kms in 2015 as against 1452 kms in 2014. 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 | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|------------------------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| | Total | Surfaced | Total | Surfaced |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| National Highways | 1452 | 1452 | 1746 | 1746 |
| State Highways | 715 | 620 | 715 | 715 |
| PWD Roads | 9404 | 3707 | 9507 | 4884 |
| Rural Road | 8949 | 4133 | 11121 | 4906 |
| Urban Road | 165 | 110 | 182 | 127 |
| Project Road | 976 | 972 | 976 | 972 |

Note : Roads build under JRY have been included in Rural Road & Total Roads.

Source: Transport Research Wing, Ministry of Road and Highways

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 a primarily responsibility of the state Government. The number of motor vehicle registered in the state as on 31st March 2017 was 34,172 showing an increase of 28.33 % over that of the previous year. Of the total number of vehicles registered as on 31st March 2017 in the state, 63.65 % were two wheeler, 19.25 % were cars, 4.33 % were auto rickshaw.

The details of motor vehicles in operation in the state during 2016 and 2017 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 | |
|------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2016 | 2017 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Bus | 24 | 67 |
| Truck | 528 | 1788 |
| Auto Rickshaw | 1,760 | 1480 |
| M/M Bus | 25 | 46 |
| Car | 3,356 | 6580 |
| Jeep | 929 | 1073 |
| Tractors | 113 | 58 |
| Two Wheelers | 19,152 | 21753 |
| Taxi | 588 | 1289 |
| Others | 153 | 38 |
| Total | 26,628 | 34,172 |

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) |
| 2011-12 | 697 | 4187 | 1 |
| 2012-13 | 697 | 4279 | 1 |
| 2013-14 | 697 | 4373 | 1 |
| 2014-15 | 700 | 4450 | NA |
| 2015-16 | 701 | 4541 | 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 2016-17 is shown in Table No. 8.17

Table No. 8.17 Telecommunication facilities in Manipur.

| Year | No. of public call offices * | No. of telephone connection |
|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 2011-12 | - | 28,150 |
| 2012-13 | - | 20,666 |
| 2013-14 | 932 | 20,047 |
| 2014-15 | 986 | 20,525 |
| 2015-16 | 961 | 21,448 |
| 2016-17 | 948 | 22,227 |

* Includes Local/STD/Trunk

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

Table No. 8.18 District wise Telecommunication facilities in Manipur, 2016.-17

(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 | 1103 | |
| 2. | Tamenglong | - | 2 | 472 | |
| 3. | Churachandpur | - | 4 | 1270 | |
| 4. | Chandel | - | 4 | 988 | |
| 5. | Ukhrul | - | 1 | 598 | |
| 6. | Imphal East | - | 5 | 2253 | |
| 7. | Imphal West | - | 13 | 12741 | |
| 8. | Bishnupur | - | 5 | 448 | |
| 9. | Thoubal | - | 6 | 2354 | |
| | Manipur State | - | 49 | 22227 | 948 |

- Nil

Note : District level information on PCOs in not available.

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

8.4 Banking:

A bank is an institution which deals mainly with credit by way of accepting deposits of money for the purpose of lending or investment, from the public which are 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) |
| 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.

During 2016-17, the number of schools in Manipur was 4825 while the number of higher educational institution affiliated to/permitted by the Manipur University, Canchipur was 86 which includes 73 colleges (29 Government Colleges, 16 Government Aided Colleges and 28 Private Colleges) which are directly/indirectly under the Directorate of University and Higher Education, Manipur.

During the year under report, Naorem Birahari College, Khundrakpam, Pravabati College, Mayang Imphal, Kumbi College, Kumbi, Mangonganbi College, Ningthoukhong and Royal Academy of Law, Oinam were extended the Grant-in-Aid status. And Jiri College, Jiribam was converted as a full-fledged Government College.

The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) which is a Central University has opened its regional campus in the State. The university is offering Post Graduate & M.Phil Courses in certain Arts Subjects. Under an Act of the Manipur Legislative Assembly, a private University called the Sangai International University came into being in 2015 and started functioning from Academic Session 2016-17 in different courses of study at Churachandpur.

The initiative of the Department of Higher Education to set up a State University called Dhanamanjuri University, Manipur at Imphal by clustering the various DM Colleges along with GP Women's College, L.M.S. Law College, etc. under the relevant component of Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) had been earlier approved by the Project Approval Board of the RUSA National Mission Authority in the Ministry of HRD, Government of India on 13th May, 2014 and the D.M. University Bill had been passed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly, and is under consideration of the Governor of Manipur.

Besides, the Government Polytechnic, Takyelpat which was established in 1956 under the name of Adimjati Technical Institute is the only technical institute in Manipur offering courses on Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering and Pharmacy.

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), 9 (b) & 9 (c) 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) |
| 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** |
| 2016-17 | 3 | NA | NA | 86* | 4,825 | - | 4,825 | 4,825** |

* includes 73 institutions that are directly or indirectly under the Directorate of Education University & Hr. Education

** Excluding Colleges and University

Source: (i) Statistical Year Book, 2017

(ii) 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 (1,52,864) 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 | 269304 | 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 enrollment (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 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 enrollment at the primary stage (Class I to V) increases from 324231 in 2012-13 to 4,71,629 in 2013-14. However, the number of enrollment decrease to 3,18,189 in 2016-17. Out of 3,18,189, enrollment of boys is 51.40% while that of girls is 48.59%. In the case of Middle/Upper Primary, the total enrollment was 1,37,415 in 2012-13. However, the number showed fluctuations during the following years. 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 enrollment of 4,62,608 in Primary, Middle and Upper Primary classes during 2016-17, the relative share of boy enrollment was 51.04 % as against 48.96 % girl enrollment. Table No. 9.3 presents the number of boys and girls students enrolled by stages.

Table No. 9.3 Sex-wise Students enrollment by stage/classes in Manipur

| 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) |
| 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 |
| 2016-17 | 1,63,570 | 1,54,619 | 3,18,189 | 72,552 | 71,867 | 1,44,419 |

Source: Directorate of Education (S), Manipur.

The total number of high and higher secondary schools in the state were 964 by the end of 2012-13 which rose to 1,100 in 2016-17. The number of students in high and higher secondary classes was 4,16,733 in 2016-17. And the average number of students per teacher in 2016-17 was 6 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

(in nos.)

| Year | High/Higher Secondary School | Student | | | Teacher | Student per Teacher |
|---------|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------------------|
| | | Boy | Girl | Total | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 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 |
| 2016-17 | 1,100 | 2,13,302 | 2,03,431 | 4,16,733 | 21,124 | 20 |

Source: Directorate of Education (S), 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 HSLC and HSSLC Examination in the state from 2012-13 to 2016-17.

Table No. 9.5 Results of HSLC & HSSLC Examinations of Manipur

| Year | Passed percentage | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | HSLC | | | HSSLC | | |
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 2012-13 | 78 | 71 | 72 | NA | NA | 81 |
| 2013-14 | 73 | 67 | 68 | NA | NA | 77 |
| 2014-15 | 65 | 58 | 61 | NA | NA | 61 |
| 2015-16 | 99 | 62 | 65 | NA | NA | 65 |
| 2016-17 | 73 | 67 | 70 | 67 | 71 | 69 |

NA – Not Available

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 1914 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 |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 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 (Annual Administrative Report, 2015-16).

During 2016-17, 791 Primary Schools were opened while 381 Primary Schools were upgraded to Upper Primary Schools. The number of enrollment of students in Government as well as Private schools during 2012-13 to 2016-17 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 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 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 |
| 2016-17 | 1,63,570 | 1,54,619 | 3,18,189 | 72,552 | 71,867 | 1,44,419 |

Source: Department of Education (S), Manipur.

Although, the enrollment of boys is higher than the girls, the net enrollment 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

enrollment 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 2011-12 to 2015-16, the transition rate of girls is higher than boys 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 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 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 | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 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 |
| 2016-17 | 10,477 | 4,340 | 6,107 | 10,447 | 6,449 |

Source: Department of Education(S), Manipur.

9.1.3 Higher Education/Colleges:

Higher education plays a crucial role in the national development process. 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

(in Nos.)

| 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 | - |
| 2003-04 | 62 | 8,727 | 8,003 | 16,730 | NA | - |
| 2004-05 | 62 | 8,711 | 7,494 | 16,205 | 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 while the students' enrollment as well as the number of teachers shows fluctuations. 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. Presently, the Polytechnic University at Takyelpat is the only technical institution providing diploma courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Electronics & Communication Engineering and Pharmacy etc. in Manipur. The Technical Education Department, Manipur directly control and administer the State level Diploma Institute (Government Polytechnic) at Takyelpat.

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 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 till the present year.

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 started functioning from its temporary Campus at Govt. Polytechnic, Takyel from 20th July, 2010.

9.1.5 Industrial Training Institute (ITI):

The main function of the Directorate of Craftsmen Training, Manipur which was set up in 1980 is ‘Job Oriented Skill Development’ by implementing the following schemes and imparting training in 11 (eleven) Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs).

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.

9.1.5.1 Craftsmen Training Scheme :

During 2016-17, Eleven (11) Government ITI, with a capacity of 1,804 trainees, imparted training in engineering and non-engineering trades to young persons 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.

9.1.5.2 Apprenticeship Training Scheme :

Under this scheme, the trainees who passed out from the ITI are engaged in public / private & Central Establishment Undertaking as apprentices to make them thoroughly skilled in 15 trades. The establishments under the public sectors are PWD, IFCD, Electricity (Power Deptt.) while the private sectors establishments are Imphal Electrical & Motor Mechanical Works, Tombi Singh & Sons Carpentry Works and Kangla Automobiles & Electrical works and N/S KCM. A picture of the performance of the apprenticeship trainees for the year ending Oct., 2016 can be seen below.

| Establishment | Number of Apprentice Trainees | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | On roll | Appeared | Passed |
| MHPC (Loktak) | 22 | 19 | 19 |
| Public Establishments | 16 | Nil | Nil |
| Total | 38 | 19 | 19 |

9.1.5.3 Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS):

The SDIS was launched by the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Govt. of India for imparting short term trainings to the educated youth based on Modular Employers Skills (MES). The Govt. ITIs & private training institutes are registered with the Regional

Directorate of Apprentice Training (RDAT), Eastern Region Kolkata as Vocational Training Providers (VTPs). During 2016-17, 88 Trainees passed out through 28 VTPs empanelled with the societies.

9.1.5.4 Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure (ESDI) :

Under the ESDI, the ITIs at Saikot, Kakching & Govt-Women ITI at Imphal West have been upgraded and the infrastructure of ITI at Tamenglong, Ukhrul, Chandel, Senapati, Ningthoukhong, Takyel & Phaknung have been improvised. Under the Scheme, a new ITI is to be established at Sekmai.

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
(upto 20th August, 2016)**

| Year | Number | | | Passed % |
|---------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Target | Appeared | Passed | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 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 | 7,556 | 5,051 | 3,654 | 72.3 |
| 2015-16 | 26,315 | 9,928 | 5,166 | 52.0 |
| 2016-17 | 21,149 | 8,950 | 7,728 | 86.3* |

*Excludes result of 19th March, 2017

Source: Directorate of Adult, Manipur (Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17).

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 enrollment ratio and net enrollment ratio stood at 72.98% and 64.88% respectively in 2013-14 which increased to 77.53% and 68.78% in 2015-16.

9.1.7.4 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)

KGBV provides for setting up residential schools at the Upper Primary level for girls belonging to ST, SC, OBC of minority Communities in educationally backward blocks with low female literacy rates.

From the year 2006-07, KGBV, a residential school for girls has been started at New Mandu, Tousem Block, Tamenglong District. Further, 3 KGBVs in Chandel District and 1 KGBV in

Churachandpur District are operational from the year 2011-12. The MHRD has also approved 6 KGBVs in the remaining 6 districts in 2012-13 which are operational in rented buildings.

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 enrollment),
- (iii) Neo-literates and
- (iv) New entrants/school dropout 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 | Enrollment | PL-1 Completer |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Senapati | 67000 | 70141 | 50998 |
| Tamenglong | 16000 | 11683 | 2426* |
| Churachandpur | 20200 | 20670 | 15635 |
| Chandel | 18200 | 18314 | 10974 |
| Ukhrol | 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 as 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) created on 31st March, 1999 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. During 2016-17, the main work taken up by the Centre includes GIS project on Disaster Project in Manipur.

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. 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). The achievement of the Department during 2016-17 is given below.

| Name of Programmes/works | Physical Achievement |
|--|---|
| • Ningshingkhun Biodiversity Park, Jiribam | Improvement works going on |
| • Conservation of Yaral Pat/Water bodies | Improvement works going on |
| • Conversation & beautification of Irong wetland (Luwangsangbam) with eco-tourism approach | Completed |
| • Beautification and improvement of Eco-Park at Mayangkhang, Senapati | Completed |
| • Selo Eco-park, Imphal East | Completed |
| • Improvement of Road median plantation in and around Imphal city | Improvement works going on |
| • Improvement of State Botanical Garden at Khonghampat | Continuing |
| • Conservation of Urban Biodiversity/Water Bodies/Community Ponds | Continuing |
| • Environmental Awareness Programme to different villages/towns/city through NGOs, Schools/Colleges, Mahila Mandals etc. under National Environmental Awareness Campaign, MoEF, Govt. of India | Conducted every year |
| • Installation of 15 Nos. of Automated Weather Monitoring Stations in the districts to monitor micro-climate of the state | Completed |
| • International and National Environmental Events throughout the year by organising Seminars / Workshops / Rally / Conference / Competitions | Observed as a routine feature programme |
| • Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Strategies for Development of activities District and Sub-district Levels are under progress. | Continuous programme |
| • Augmentation of GIS by procuring High-end Hardware/Software/tools/equipment for Image analysis processing and interpretation | Continuing |
| • GIS Mapping for Environmental Sensitive-Zones of Manipur for 5 districts | Completed |
| • Procurement of Climate Sensor and Green House Gas Sampler | All district |
| • Preparation of Climate Change Adaptation Strategy & Action Plan of Manipur | Undergoing |

| Name of Programmes/works | Physical Achievement |
|---|-----------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgradation of existing Environment Monitoring, Research and Development Laboratory has been upgraded with sophisticated equipment. | Upgraded |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development State Environment database since 2002 by ENVIS(Environment Information System)Centre of this Directorate | Developed |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage site conservation and plantation Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal and Bishnupur Districts | Continuing |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development/management/improvement of existing water resources/wetlands/community ponds at all the districts | Continuing |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Manipur Climate Change Cell for wider regional climatic information network | Established |

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 now known as Department of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (CAF & PD), Manipur, also arranges distribution of kerosene and sugar at controlled prices. The Directorate has changed its name to Department of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (CAF & PD), Manipur. The Department of CAF & PD, Manipur undertakes the following activities:

- Implement Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) of foodgrains with a view to maintain equitable distribution and availability of food grains, sugar and kerosene at fair and subsidized rate at the Fair Price Shops (FPS).
- Regulate the sale of petroleum products, LPG and SK Oil; control adulteration of POL products by the Anti-Adulteration Cell of the Department.
- Protect the interest of consumer by the State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission and District Fora for the redressal of consumer disputes under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

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 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) |
| 2012-13 | 87.68 | 13.27 | 9.67 |
| 2013-14 | 87.68 | 13.27 | 3.00 |
| 2014-15 | 156.55 | 18.62 | - |
| 2015-16 | 158.48 | 34.69 | - |
| 2016-17 | 132.23 | - | - |

– Nil

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

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, Manipur.

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 2016-17 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) |
| 1. Senapati | 133 | 143 |
| 2. Tamenglong | 36 | 97 |
| 3. Churachandpur | 278 | 278 |
| 4. Chandel | 179 | 187 |
| 5. Ukhrul | 183 | 183 |
| 6. Imphal East | 433 | 540 |
| 7. Imphal West | 246 | 246 |
| 8. Bishnupur | 233 | 233 |
| 9. Thoubal | 563 | 587 |
| Total | 2,284 | 2,494 |

Source: Directorate of CAF & PD, Manipur

The number of authorised fair price Shops in the state in 2016-17 was 2284. 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, 2016-17

| Sl. No. | District | Fair Price Shop (Number) | Godown | |
|---------|----------------|--------------------------|----------|---------------|
| | | | Number | Capacity (MT) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. | Senapati | 133 | 1 | 5000 |
| 2. | Tamenglong | 36 | 1 | 1000 |
| 3. | Churachandpur | 278 | - | - |
| 4. | Chandel | 179 | 1 | 400 |
| 5. | Ukhrul | 183 | 1 | 5000 |
| 6. | Imphal East | 433 | 2 | 7000 |
| 7. | Jiribam | - | 1 | 5000 |
| 8. | Imphal West | 246 | 2 | 20090 |
| 9. | Bishnupur | 233 | 0 | - |
| 10. | Thoubal | 563 | 0 | - |
| | Manipur | 2284 | 9 | 43490 |

Source: Directorate of CAF & PD, Manipur

However, the main responsibility of the Department is implementation of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) i.e., distribution of foodgrains and other essential items including S.K. Oil and Sugar to identified Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and the Priority House Hold (PHH) families in Manipur.

9.4.3 National Food Security Act (NFSA) :

The NFSA envisages to provide foodgrains at subsidized rate to the eligible households of the State. The eligible households have been classified as (i) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) Household and (ii) Priority Household (PHH). AAY households under the AAY Scheme, launched by the Central Government on 25th December, 2000, shall be entitled to receive 35 kgs. of foodgrains per month at subsidized rates i.e. rice @ Rs. 3/-, wheat Rs. 2/- kg. and coarse grains @ Re. 1/- per kg. and each member of Priority Household shall be entitled to receive 5 kgs. of foodgrains at these rates. This will be implemented under the Targeted Public Distribution System.

9.4.3.1 Implementation of NFSA in Manipur :

In Manipur, NFSA was launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur on 25th April, 2016. Government of India has allocated 11,796.56 NTs of rice for implementing NFSA from April, 2016 onwards. This allocation was made on the request of the State Govt. to take only rice and convert whatever quota of wheat entitled for Manipur into rice as rice is the staple food of the people of Manipur.

With the implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013, a total of 23.87 lakhs beneficiaries (87% of population) in Manipur would be covered under Targeted Public Distribution System. In addition pregnant women, lactating mothers and children upto the age of 14 years will continue to get enhanced benefits under Anganwadis and Mid-Day-Meal Scheme. Detailed break up of allocation is shown below:

| Household Category | Monthly quantity of Rice (in tons) | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Rice | Issue price of rice per kg. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| AAY | 2,200.415 | Rs. 3.00 |
| Priority | 9,596.145 | |
| Total | 11,796.000 | |

Source : Department of CAF & PD, Manipur

9.4.4 Coverage :

District Authorities are taking steps to identify left out beneficiaries and also weed out duplicates. The allocation of food grains by Government of India may also vary according to

the requirement of the State as identification of genuine beneficiaries is an ongoing process. Eligible households and beneficiaries are identified by the District Authorities based on the following exclusion and inclusion criteria. Present Coverage of household/beneficiaries under AAY and Priority under NFSA and their entitlement is shown in Table No. 9.17.

Table 9.17 No. of household / beneficiaries covered under AAY and Priority Household under NFSA

(in nos.)

| Particulars | Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) | | | Priority Household (PHH) | | | Total | | | Agents |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------|
| | Ration Cards | Beneficiaries | Quantity (QH) | Ration Cards | Beneficiaries | Quantity (QH) | Ration Cards | Beneficiaries | Quantity (QH) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1. Senapati Circle | 3963 | 22382 | 1387 | 32437 | 176370 | 8819 | 36400 | 198752 | 10206 | 187 |
| 2. ADC/ Kangpokpi | 3122 | 13741 | 1093 | 26146 | 121393 | 6070 | 29268 | 135134 | 7162 | 162 |
| 3. Tamenglong | 2719 | 9727 | 952 | 20695 | 96112 | 4806 | 23414 | 105839 | 5757 | 97 |
| 4. Churachandpur | 5835 | 14586 | 2042 | 54480 | 217530 | 10877 | 60315 | 232116 | 12919 | 386 |
| 5. Chandel | 1982 | 7061 | 694 | 19710 | 80859 | 4043 | 21692 | 87920 | 4737 | 133 |
| 6. Ukhrul | 3865 | 17171 | 1353 | 27203 | 117268 | 5863 | 31068 | 134439 | 7216 | 213 |
| 7. Imphal East | 10604 | 45698 | 3711 | 56978 | 261946 | 13097 | 67582 | 307644 | 16809 | 275 |
| 8. ADC/Jiribam | 1230 | 5959 | 431 | 6393 | 30540 | 1527 | 7623 | 36499 | 1958 | 32 |
| 9. Imphal West | 12719 | 24774 | 4452 | 72550 | 322500 | 16125 | 85269 | 347274 | 20577 | 147 |
| 10. Bishnupur | 6314 | 24127 | 2210 | 32438 | 159327 | 7966 | 38752 | 183454 | 10176 | 168 |
| 11. Thoubal | 10516 | 11619 | 3681 | 83040 | 335384 | 16769 | 93556 | 347003 | 20450 | 428 |

Source : Department of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17

9.4.4.1 Distribution of Sugar :

As levy sugar has been discontinued sugar is procured from the open market and Government of India provides subsidy @ Rs. 18.50 per kg for the quantity procured and distributed, sugar is distributed to public at the rate of Rs. 27.25 per kg after procurement from the supplier @ 44.75 per kg. Distribution of sugar as per the above arrangement has been started w.e.f. April, 2014. The present allocation of 1763 MT of sugar for Manipur is based on number of ration card under earlier TPDS. Number of Ration Cards has now increased from 4,06,593 to 5,10,487. Due to Economic Blockade on both the National Highways in Manipur, procurement of sugar by the supplier to the State has been temporarily stopped since November, 2016.

9.4.4.2 Distribution of Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) :

Government of India allocates 1492 KL of S.K. Oil per month for the State of Manipur through IOC. The entitlement of a beneficiary card holder is 3 (three) litres per month for AAY and 2 (two) litres per months for PHH.

The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Govt. of India has insisted to introduce Direct Benefit Transfer of Kerosene (DBTK) in view of the growing penetration of LPG in the households leading to decline in the demand for kerosene both for cooking and lighting purpose. Under the new policy, consumers will receive the subsidy portion in their bank accounts linked with Aadhaar.

On the LPG front too, the Department has tied up with Indian Oil Corporation and LPG agencies to improve service delivery and reduce waiting time under 1 (one) month of booking. As a result, the artificial shortage of LPG has significantly come down and black marketing has been curtailed due to this intervention.

9.4.4.3 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).

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. Construction of 7 (seven) additional storage godown was taken up, out of

which one each at Tamenglong Head Quarter and Moreh (Chandel) is completed. Table No.9.18 shows the storage capacity of the storage godowns.

Table No. 9.18 Capacity of Godown located in different areas of Manipur.

| Sl. No. | Location | Capacity (MT) |
|---------|-------------------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 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, Manipur.

9.5 Health and Family Welfare Services:

Medical facilities is the basic social input for healthy and efficient human resources. The Directorate of Health Services and the Directorate Family Welfare Services are 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. 9.19 shows the number of hospitals/dispensaries and the number of beds available in Manipur.

Table No. 9.19 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) |
| 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 |
| 2016-17 | 112 | 441 | 553 | 1,480 | 5,830 | 2,178 |

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

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

During the year 2016-17, 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. 9.20 below.

Table No. 9.20 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) |
| 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 |
| 2016-17 | 801 | 2081 | 4.02 | 1.60 | 76,715 | 13,27,550 | 14,04,265 |

Source : Directorate of Health & Family Welfare Services.

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 Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP):

This programme earlier known as National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP), was implemented in the state as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme from December, 1994. The programme is implemented by the State Vector Borne Diseases Control Society under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). A biologist is assisting an officer in charge of the activities of the Urban Malaria Scheme (UMS) such as anti-larval activities and fogging operation in the Imphal Municipality Area. Further, the biologist is looking after the activities for the control of Dengue and Japanese Encephalitis (JE) in Manipur. An Entomologist is looking after the Entomological Survey and investigation for the whole state of Manipur. During 2016-17, out of the 94,115 number of blood slides examined, 122 positive cases were detected and cases of malarial death was nil. Further, the number of JE and Dengue positives cases were 47 and 51 respectively and 1 death occurred in each cases.

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 main 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. Presently, the Prevalence Rate of Manipur is 0.05 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 2016-17, the achievements of RNTCP are given below:

| | | |
|------|--|--------|
| i) | Number of sputum examinations done | 11,492 |
| ii) | Number of new smear positive patients diagnosed | 998 |
| iii) | Number of new smear positive patients put on treatment | 998 |
| iv) | Number of new smear positive pulmonary TB | 579 |
| v) | Number of new smear positive patient TB | 663 |

| | | |
|-------|--|------|
| vi) | Number of extra pulmonary TB cases detected | 390 |
| vii) | Number of patients cured | 579 |
| viii) | Number of patients completed treatment | 1185 |
| ix) | Number of new smear –ve pulmonary TB detected | 321 |
| x) | Number of MDR TB patients diagnosed | 61 |
| xi) | Number of MDR TB patients pulmonary on treatment | 52 |
| xii) | Number of patients that died of TB | 71 |

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%.

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. During the year 2016-17 4,378 cataract operations has been performed by organizing 987 camps during 2016-17. The achievements are highlighted below.

| | | |
|-------|------------------------------|----------|
| i) | OPD Patients | 1,16,137 |
| ii) | Spectacles provided | 523 |
| iii) | Cataract cases detected | 2,061 |
| iv) | Schools screened | 50 |
| v) | Pupils screened | 12,416 |
| vi) | Refraction done | 62,612 |
| vii) | IOL implants done | 4,374 |
| viii) | Others eye diseases detected | 28,377 |

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 (NACO) 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 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 the following measures to advert this looming catastrophic.

- (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 NACO Programme.
- (vi) Broaden partnership with NGOs.

During the year 2016-17, out of 1,17,171 blood samples screened, 1,078 (0.92 %) were reported as HIV positive. Table No. 9.21 shows the annual trend of the number of HIV/AIDS positive cases (Risks Group) in Manipur.

Table No. 9.21 Number of HIV Positive Cases (Risks Group) in Manipur

(in Nos.)

| Year | Heterosexually Promiscuous | Homosexuals | Injecting Drug Users | Through Blood | Pregnant Women | Parent to Child | Others | Total |
|---------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|-------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 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 |
| 2016-17 | 694 | 21 | 157 | 7 | 65 | 76 | 58 | 1,078 |

Source: Manipur State AIDS Control Society, Imphal.

Table No. 9.22 presents the age-sex proportion of HIV positive cases, excluding pregnant women (Sero-Surveillance) during the year 2014-15 to 2016-17 in Manipur.

Table No. 9.22 HIV Positive Cases (Sero-Surveillance) in Manipur.

| Age Group | 2014-15 | | | 2015-16 | | | 2016-17 | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| Less than 14 | 22 | 36 | 58 | 34 | 34 | 68 | 32 | 35 | 67 |
| 15-24 | 23 | 31 | 54 | 35 | 27 | 62 | 44 | 32 | 76 |
| 25-34 | 227 | 170 | 397 | 203 | 148 | 351 | 156 | 96 | 252 |
| 34-49 | 327 | 174 | 501 | 333 | 206 | 539 | 289 | 182 | 471 |
| 50 & above | 86 | 50 | 136 | 101 | 35 | 136 | 91 | 56 | 147 |
| Manipur | 685 | 461 | 1146 | 706 | 450 | 1156 | 612 | 401 | 1013 |

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 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 which was followed by age group of 25 to 34 years.

9.5.1.8 National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme (NIDDCP)

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

9.5.1.9 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

In order to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services even to the poorest households in the remotest rural region, the NRHM was launched in 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 2016-17, the school health programme was implemented in Imphal West and Imphal East districts covering 81 schools. Out of the 2,247 students checked, 154 were detected having health problem and 123 were referred to Hospitals.

9.5.1.11 Mission Indradhanush Programme (MIP) :

The main focus of this programme is to cover the unvaccinated and partially vaccinated children and giving full immunization. The Round IV for the 4th phase of the MIP is yet to be completed while the achievements of the programme for phases I to III is shown below.

Table No. 9.23 Achievement of Mission Indradhanush Programme in Manipur, 2016-17.

| Phase | Target (Pregnant women) | Achievement | P.C |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------|-------|
| I | 3408 | 2202 | 64.61 |
| II | 4020 | 1083 | 26.94 |
| III | 1558 | 1099 | 70.54 |

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 households drinking water supply to all the census habitation of state under the slogan 'HAR GHAR JAL-SDG-2030' which was launched on 23rd March, 2017, World Water Day by the Union Minister. The State Government's endeavour is to cover all the household in the census habitation of the State by 2022. By 1st April, 2017, out of 2,870 habitation, 53 habitations have been Fully Covered, 2583 Partially Covered and 234 have not been Covered.

9.6.2 Urban Water Supply:

Urban Water Supply comprises of Imphal Water Supply and Other Towns in the state.

9.6.2.1 Imphal Water Supply

The Water demand of Imphal City including Greater Imphal, en-route habitation and urban fringe area, with an estimated population of 6.65 lakhs in 2017, is estimated to be 120.92 MLD. By 2031, the requirement is estimated to be 152.142 MLD for an estimated population

of 8.705 lakhs. The installed capacity of the existing Water Treatment Plant (WTP) as on 1st April, 2017 is shown below.

Table No. 9.24 Installed Capacity and Production of the Water Treatment Plant in Imphal, Manipur (as on 1st April, 2017).

| Sl. No. | Name of Water Treatment Plant (WTP) | Installed capacity (MLD) | Present production (MLD) |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Kangchup | 14.53 | 11.62 |
| 2 | Kangchup Extension | 9.08 | 6.81 |
| 3 | Singda | 18.16 | 16.78 |
| 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 | 1.00 |
| Total: | | 104.25 | 80.00 |

9.6.2.2 Other Towns (Water Supply):

Out of 28 towns viz., Moreh, Jiribam, Heirok, Wangjing, Sikhong Sekmai, Lilong Chajing, Yairipok, Wangoi, Moirang, Nambol, Ningthoukhong, Bishnupur, Sugnu, Lilong Arapti, Andro, Thoubal, Kakching Khunou, Oinam, Mayang Imphal, Samurou, Thongkhong Laxmi Bazar, Kumbi, Kwakta, Lamlai, Sekmai, Lamshang, Lamjaotongba and Kakching, augmentation works to Bishnupur, Moirang, Kakching, Thoubal and Jiribam under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town (UISSMT) are taken up since 2011. In case of Mayang Imphal, the works is taken up with the fund provided by the Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India. For the rest of the towns, works could not be taken up due to discontinuation of funding by the Centre.

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 a 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.

9.6.3.1 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).

9.6.3.1.1 Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin):

The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) (Gramin) is a flagship programme of the Government of India which aimed at providing sanitary latrine to 4,47,789 rural individual households, 3,919 government schools and 1,201 Anganwadi, by 2nd October, 2019. The achievements status of the SBM (G) at the beginning of 1st April, 2017 in the districts of Manipur is shown below.

Table No. 9.25 Districtwise Achievement of Swachh Bharat Mission in Manipur

| District | Percentage of Achievements | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-----|-------|------------------|---------------|---|-----------|
| | Individual Household Latrine | | | Sanitary Complex | School Toilet | Rural Sanitary Mart & Production Centre | Anganwadi |
| | BPL | APL | Total | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1.Senapati | 100 | 74 | 90 | 74 | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| 2.Tamenglong | 84 | 56 | 74 | 82 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 3.Churachandpur | 87 | 70 | 82 | 78 | 100 | 71 | 100 |
| 4.Chandel | 69 | 0 | 45 | 90 | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| 5.Ukhrul | 51 | 56 | 54 | 8 | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| 6.Imphal East | 62 | 92 | 81 | 118 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 7.Imphal West | 76 | 69 | 73 | 89 | 100 | 120 | 0 |
| 8.Bishnupur | 92 | 62 | 78 | 100 | 100 | 150 | 100 |
| 9.Thoubal | 74 | 88 | 81 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: Department of Public Health Engineering, Manipur.

9.6.3.2 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 was formulated for conveyance and treatment of sewage for Imphal City. 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. 9.26 below.

Table No. 9.26 Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Workers in Manipur, 2011 Census.

| 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 Tribes:

The Department of Tribal Affairs and Hills 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 the following various works during 2016-17 :

- Construction/improvement of inter village roads, Bridges & Culverts.
- Construction of Barrack type quarters for the Primary teachers under Autonomous District Councils.
- Construction of Sub-Divisional level tribal Market complex at i) Khoupum, Tamenglong District, ii) Jangnomphai, Chandel District, iii) Kangvai, Churachandpur District, iv) Chingai, Ukhrul District & v) Phaibung Khullen, Senapati District. (NEC)
- Construction/Upgradation of ST hostel buildings.

9.7.1.2 Family Oriented Scheme :

During the year 2016-17, the Department covered 428 nos. of ST families under income generating programmes. The following Welfare Programme were also undertaken :

- 2,116 nos. of S.T. families were assisted with GCI sheets for roofing of their dwelling houses.
- 140 nos. of tribal women societies/organisations were assisted financially for carrying out various activities.
- 2666 nos. of water storage tanks were distributed to the S.T. families.
- 30,873 S.T. and 6002 S.C. students were awarded with Post Matric Scholarship.
- 27,340 S.T. students were awarded with Pre-Matric Scholarship.
- 1,131 nos. of tribal patients were assisted financially for their medical treatment.
- Under the Skill Development Programme, the Department planned to train 200 nos. of S.T. and 18 nos. of S.C. youths in various trades.
- 3 (three) nos. of Health Centres one each at viz, i) Thingpuikuol Village, Churachandpur District, ii) Impa Village, Tamenglong District & iii) Chamu Village, Ukhrul District were established during 2014-15. Medical personnel like one Doctor, two ANM, one GNM, one Pharmacist and one Gr. IV have been engaged by outsourcing the services in

each of these three health centres along with providing of one Ambulance and medicines for reaching out to the ailing tribal patients.

- 30 nos. of First Aid Centres will be opened during 2016-17 in addition to the 30 nos. of First Aid Centres that were opened during 2014-15 by the Autonomous District Councils for providing first aid to the tribal patients.

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. Besides, the Department now known as Department for the Welfare of Minorities and Other Backward Classes will also undertake scheme/programme for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes people from 2017-18. 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. 9.27.

Table No. 9.27 Common list of Other Backward Classes in respect of Manipur

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

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

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

This is a centrally sponsored scheme under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India.. The income ceiling is Rs. 1 lakh per annum. During 2016-17, the targeted number of OBC students for availing Post Matric Scholarship – OBC was 8,000.

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. The targeted number of students for Post-Matric Scholarship – Minority during 2016-17 was 8,500.

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

This is a continuing programme. An outlay of Rs. 123 lakhs (State -Rs. 20 lakhs and Central - Rs. 103 lakhs) was earmarked to award scholarship to 5,600 OBC students during 2016-17. Selection of eligible students is based on income of the parents/guardians.

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. During 2016-17, the number of student targeted for Pre-Matric Scholarship – Minority was 15,000.

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):

Under the Skill Development Programme (SDP), training will be imparted to Minorities, OBC Communities to enhance their skills.

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. An amount of Rs. 80 lakhs was proposed for the Coaching Programme during 2016-17.

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 Committee of the Wakf Board, Manipur is provided grants-in-aid for development of registered Wakf properties, modernization of Madrassa and to meet the officials and related work expenses of the board. During 2016-17, the proposed outlay was Rs. 200 lakhs (which includes Rs. 150 lakhs for Madrassa modernization).

9.7.2.10 Economic Development Programme (EDP) :

This is a continuing programme aimed at enhancing the socio-economic status of minorities and OBCs 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 Other Schemes :

Some Welfare schemes for the Minorities and OBCs are providing financial assistance to the State Haj Committee, poor and needy for Health treatment and providing CGI Sheets and other roofing materials to those poorest families not covered by other schemes.

9.7.2.12 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 43 CD/TD Blocks/Imphal City (Urban) with 1(one) State ICDS Cell and 8 (eight) District ICDS Cells. The Projects includes 10 (ten) Rural Projects, 1(one) Urban Project and 32 (thirty two) Tribal Projects which are implemented through Anganwadi workers and helpers functioning in 9,958 Anganwadi Worker Centres and 1,552 Mini Anganwadi Worker Centres, during 2016-17. 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. 9.28.

Table No. 9.28 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.9.29.

Table No. 9.29 Number of Beneficiaries under different schemes of the NSAP in Manipur during 2016-17.

| Item | Number of beneficiaries | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | IGNOAPS | | IGNWPS @Rs 300 per month | IGNDPS @ Rs 300 per month |
| | 80+ (upto Nov., 2014) @ Rs. 500/- per month | 60-79 (upto Feb., 2015) @ Rs 200 per month | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. Senapati | 411 | 4,846 | 305 | 87 |
| 2. Saitu Gamphazol | 283 | 3,727 | 206 | 59 |
| 3. Tamenglong | 498 | 2,753 | 213 | 60 |
| 4. Churachandpur | 386 | 6,187 | 457 | 119 |
| 5. Chandel | 332 | 2,428 | 227 | 65 |
| 6. Ukrhul | 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., 2017, as indicated in Table No. 9.30. Loans and Grants distributed by the State Government to economically weaker sections in Manipur during 2004-05 to 2010-11 are shown at Table 9(d) of part II.

Table No. 9.30 Number of beneficiaries under MOAPS in Manipur as on 31st Jan., 2017.

| Item | Number of beneficiaries |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) | (2) |
| 1. Senapati | 1487 |
| 2. Saitu Gamphazol | 1769 |
| 3. Tamenglong | 1364 |
| 4. Churachandpur | 3447 |
| 5. Chandel | 1434 |
| 6. Ukhrul | 2529 |
| 7. Imphal East | 9425 |
| 8. Imphal West | 11864 |
| 9. Bishnupur | 4894 |
| 10. Thoubal | 7692 |
| 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 28 ICDS Projects during 2016-17.

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. During 2016-17, 20 villages were covered under the BBBP Scheme.

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. Under the scheme, Rape Victims were given compensation as shown below at Table No.9.31.

Table No. 9.31 Assistance given to victim of Rape.

| Year | Number of Victim | Rate of Assistance (Rs) |
|---------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 2015-16 | 8 | 1,20,000 |
| 2016-17 | 15 | 13,95,000 |

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Manipur.

9.8.6.2 Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls-SABLA

The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment 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 in Imphal West District (Imphal West-I, Imphal west-II and Imphal City), 6 (Six) projects in Senapati District (Paomata, Mao Maram, Kangpokpi, Saikul, Purul and Saitu Gamphazol) and 5 (five) projects in Chandel District (Chandel, Chakpikarong, Machi, Khengjoy and Tengnoupal).

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 number of beneficiaries selected for the year 2016-17 was 8,001.

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 with the age of 15-38 years. The targeted group is provided within stipend and subsidies after the course is completed.

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 Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Women Implemented through NGOS:

- i) UJJAWALA is a Comprehensive Scheme for Preventing of Trafficking and rescue, Rehabilitation of victims of Trafficking for commercial sexual Exploitation. The objective of the scheme is to prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation through social mobilisation, rescue of victims from the place of their exploitation and place them in safe custody and to rehabilitate, etc. The number of NGOs implementing the scheme with the grant-in-aid from the Govt. of India is 11 (Eleven).
- ii) SWADHAR is a Scheme for Women in difficult Circumstances is to provide primary need of shelter, food, clothing, etc. to the women/girls who are living in difficult circumstances without any social and economic support as well as counselling to such women. Widows, women prisoners released from the jail, trafficked women/girls rescued from the brothels or victims of sexual crimes who are disowned by the family, etc. There are 23(twenty three) nos. of NGOs implementing the scheme with the grant-in-aid from Govt. of India.
- iii) Support to Training & Employment Programme (STEP) for women is an integrated package of inputs aiming at the self reliance and empowerment of women by enhancing their productivity. It provides training and support services to the women by upgrading skills for self and wage employment. There are 66(sixty six) nos. of NGO's implementing the scheme with the grant-in-aid from the Govt. of India.

- iv) Working Women Hostel with Day Care Centre is to provide availability of safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women, with day care facility for their children up to the age 6 years, wherever possible in urban, or even rural areas where employment opportunity for women exist. This will assist projects for construction of new hostel buildings, expansion of existing hostel buildings and hostel buildings in rented premises. There are 31 nos. of NGO's implementing the scheme with grant-in-aid from the Govt. of India. Out of the 32 NGO's 2 NGO's i.e. (1) Environment & Economic Management Association(EMA) and (2) Rural Upliftment and Development Organisation (RUDO) has been sanctioned the 1st instalment in the year 2016-2017.
- v) The One Stop Centre (Sakhi) is to provide integrated support and assistance under one roof to women affected by violence, both in private and public space, within the family, community and at the workplace. One Stop centre, Thoubal is the 1st Centre established in the entire state. 3(three) rooms have been allotted at newly constructed Mini Secretariat Building of Thoubal District. This centre is inaugurated at Mini Secretariat, South Block, D.C. Complex, Thoubal. After the inauguration of "One Stop Centre", 3-victims has been given shelter and discharged after 5-days.
- vi) WOMEN HELP-LINE (18) is to provide toll-free 24-hours telecom service to women affected by violence and to facilitate crisis and non crisis intervention through referral to the appropriate agencies. It is outsource to the Manipur State Commission for women.

9.8.6.9 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 | Number | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | Beneficiaries per batch | Batch trained | Women beneficiaries |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 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.

9.8.6.10 State Mission for Empowerment of Women.

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

9.8.6.11 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.

9.8.6.12 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.

9.8.6.13 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. The State Govt. has constituted a Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) in April, 2012 and Child Welfare Committee (CWC) in August, 2012. The institutional set-up for the targeted children as on 1st April, 2016 is shown below :

Table No. 9.33 No of Institutional care set up in Manipur under ICPS

| Type of Institute | Number | | Boys | | Girls | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | NGO | GO | Capacity | Actual | Capacity | Actual |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. Children Home (CH) | 20 | 1 | 500 | 471 | 450 | 347 |
| 2. CH for mentally ill/Special Unit | 4 | 0 | 35 | 25 | 35 | 29 |
| 3. Observation Home | 4 | 1 | 150 | 43 | 25 | 3 |
| 4. Open Shelter | 12 | 0 | 125 | 111 | 175 | 136 |
| 5. After Care Unit | 3 | 0 | 50 | 25 | 25 | 7 |
| Total | 43 | 2 | 960 | 675 | 710 | 522 |

Source : Department of Social Welfare, Manipur, Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17.

In order to promote legal adoption, State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA) is in place since October, 2013 and is functioning through Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs). The SAAs are adoption cum placement agencies for children 0 – 6 years. In Manipur, there are 5 Government based SAA and 2 NGO SAA with capacity of 25 and 20 children respectively.

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 1st May, 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, 1982, 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 13th April, 2005, the library started running in the new building at the State Central Library and Manipur State Archives at Keishampat. The total number of books available in

the State Central Library, Imphal during 2016-17 is 85,089. The Library had 2,269 registered borrower (adult) and 59 Children readers as on 8th February, 2016.

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 lower garment of Maring Women and an old painting more than 50 years old entitled 'Shri Shri Govindajee, Manipur'. 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 likely 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-Khongjom
 - 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 project on ‘Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh’ was set up. 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.
- (V) Development of Spiritual Circuit in Manipur :
 - Shri Govindajee Temple – Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple

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 (e) 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) |
| 2012-13 | 57 | 768 | 1,31,803 | 1,32,571 |
| 2013-14 | 57 | 2,588 | 1,43,059 | 1,45,647 |
| 2014-15 | 69 | 2,900 | 1,34,584 | 1,37,484 |
| 2015-16 | 72 | 3,102 | 1,32,013 | 1,35,115 |
| 2016-17 | 72 | 3,036 | 1,45,685 | 1,48,721 |

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Manipur.

The Table No. 9.34 indicates the continuous arrival of visitors from outside the State despite the unstable conditions that prevailed in state.

Some of the events organised by the Department of Tourism in Manipur to promote tourism during September to December, 2016 and January to March, 2017 are as follows:

- a) World Tourism Day :- The event was celebrated on 27th September 2016 at Mapao Zingsho Village at Senapati District based on the theme “Tourism for All – promoting universal accessibility”. The day aimed at fostering awareness among the international community of the importance of tourism and its social cultural political and economic value.
- b) Manipur Sangai Festival :- The festival, an annual calendar event was organised from 21st to 30th November, 2016 highlighting the arts, culture, traditions and the tourism potential of the State.
- c) International Tourism Mart :- During the Manipur Sangai Festival, the 5th International Tourism Mart was organised from 23rd-25th November, 2016.
- d) 10th Manipur International Polo Tournament :- The Tournament was organised during the Manipur Sangai Festival at Mapal Kangjeibung Polo Ground. The Tournament celebrates the birth place of Modern Polo-Manipur.
- e) 2nd Manipur Statehood Day Womens’ Polo Tournament :- The Tournament was organised during 17th – 21st January, 2017 at Mapal Kangjeibung by Manipur Tourism in association with the All Manipur Polo Association.
- f) Pony March:- A Pony March on the roads of Imphal in connection with the State Assembly Election was organised to show the dedication of the Tourism Department towards promotion of the game of Polo as well as Pony.

- g) Local Festival Sponsorship:- Various Locals festivals like Kut, Lui-Ngai-Ni, Mera Hou Chongba, Orange Festival, Lemon Festival Pineapple Festival, Loktak Lake Celebration, Shirui Lily Week etc. are sponsored by the Tourism Department to facilitate and promote the rich cultural heritage of the people of the State.

9.11 Empowerment of Women:

Out of the total workforce, the percentage of female worker was recorded at 43.3 % according to 2011 Census. 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 :

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 |

According to 2011 census, the main and marginal workers among females constitute 63.5 % and 36.5 % of the total female workers respectively. Out of the total 3,59,028 main female workers, 1,85,617 (51.70 %) were cultivators, 21,075 (5.87 %) 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 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 (f) 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 | No. of persons | Percentage | No. of persons | Percentage |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 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 :

The 3 (three) Departments viz., (i) Labour, (ii) Employment and (iii) Craftsman Training executes programs in three sectors as elaborated below.

9.13.1 Labour:

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).

9.13.1.1 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 and maximum wage rates in the North Eastern States as on 01-10-2016 (P) is given below in Table No. 9.38.

Table No. 9.38
Range of Minimum Rates of Wages in North Eastern States as on 01.10.2016
(Provisional)

| State | Unskilled | | Semi Skilled | | Skilled | | Highly Skilled | |
|-------------------|-----------|--------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 150.00 | 170.00 | 160.00 | 180.00 | 170.00 | 190.00 | - | - |
| Assam | 240.00 | - | 280.00 | - | 350.00 | - | 450.00 | - |
| Manipur | 122.10 | 122.10 | 129.97 | 129.99 | 132.60 | 132.60 | - | - |
| Meghalaya | 170.00 | 170.00 | 181.00 | 181.00 | 191.00 | 191.00 | 212.00 | 212.00 |
| Mizoram | 270.00 | 270.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 | 370.00 | 370.00 | 460.00 | 460.00 |
| Nagaland | 115.00 | 115.00 | 125.00 | 125.00 | 135.00 | 135.00 | 145.00 | 145.00 |
| Sikkim | 220.00 | 220.00 | 242.00 | 242.00 | 275.00 | 275.00 | 319.00 | 319.00 |
| Tripura | 142.46 | 346.15 | 162.81 | 375.00 | 184.96 | 403.85 | 280.00 | 405.42 |

- Not Available

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India

9.13.2 Employment:

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 (One is presently defunct), 1 (One) Special Employment Exchange for physically handicapped person and 1 (One) University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau.

9.13.2.1 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.

9.13.2.2 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 2016-17 was 66,564 persons as against 26,272 persons during the year 2015-16. The vacancies notified in 2016-17 was 6753 as against the 940 during the year 2015-16.

The consolidated number of person in the Live Register of all Employment Exchanges stood at 8,17,686 as on 31st March, 2017. 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) |
| 2011-12 | 17 | 16,057 | 6,89,119 | 1,096 | 19,339 | 644 |
| 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 |
| 2016-17 | 17 | 66,564 | 8,17,686 | 6753 | 2,46,696 | - |

- 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 32.33 % followed by under matric with 29.43 % , intermediate with 20.13 % and Graduate with 14.01 % . In the case of female applicants, the highest percentage of jobseekers are matriculate (33.25 %) followed by intermediate with 25.73 % and Graduate with 21.11 % . While among the male applicants, the percentage is found highest among the under matric with 36.97 % , followed by matriculate with 31.94 % , intermediate with 17.74 % and Graduate with 10.97 % . 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, 2016.

| Level of Education | Percentage of Applicant | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1. Under Matric | 36.97 | 11.79 | 29.43 |
| 2. Matriculate | 31.94 | 33.25 | 32.33 |
| 3. PUC/ Intermediate/ Higher Secondary | 17.75 | 25.73 | 20.13 |
| 4. Graduate | 10.97 | 21.11 | 14.01 |
| (a) Arts | 5.85 | 11.57 | 7.56 |
| (b) Science | 3.53 | 6.09 | 4.29 |
| (c) Commerce | 0.33 | 0.40 | 0.35 |
| (d) Engineering | 0.71 | 0.47 | 0.64 |
| (e) Medical | 0.09 | 1.42 | 0.49 |
| (f) Veterinary | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| (g) Agriculture | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.29 |
| (h) Law | 0.06 | 0.11 | 0.08 |
| (i) Education | 0.06 | 0.53 | 0.20 |
| (j) Others | 0.17 | 0.35 | 0.22 |
| 5. Post-Graduate | 1.68 | 4.39 | 2.49 |
| (i) Arts | 0.84 | 2.24 | 1.26 |
| (ii) Science | 0.63 | 1.69 | 0.94 |
| (iii) Commerce | 0.05 | 0.14 | 0.08 |
| (iv) Engineering | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| (v) Medical | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.01 |
| (vi) Veterinary | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| (vii) Agriculture | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| (viii) Law | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| (ix) Education | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.01 |
| (x) Others | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.12 |
| 6. Diploma Holders & Engineering Technology | 0.67 | 3.70 | 1.58 |
| 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(g) of Part II.

9.13.2.3 Employment in Organised Sector :

The total number of persons employed in the organised sector in the state was 0.79 lakhs as on 31st March, 2011. Out of the total persons employed in organized sector, 0.76 lakhs was employed in the public sector and the remaining 0.3 lakhs 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(h) of Part II.

Table No. 9.41 Employment in organised sector in Manipur

(as on 31st March)

| Year | Employment (in lakhs) | | | Percentage (%) change (2011/2010) | | |
|------|--------------------------|---------|-------|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 2010 | 0.76 | 0.03 | 0.79 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2011 | 0.76 | 0.03 | 0.79 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Annual Employment Review 2011, Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour & Employment.

9.13.2.4 Employment in State and Central Government:

There are 797 establishments in the public sector in Manipur. Out of the total number of establishments, the State Government establishments accounts for 748 nos., the local bodies 13 nos. and the quasi government (state) 36. Among the nine districts of the State, the number of establishments is highest in Imphal West District with 206, followed by Imphal East with 139 and Ukhru District with 101. The other remaining districts have lower number of establishment ranging from 51 to 67. The least number of 51 was found in Tamenglong District as evident from the Table No. 9.42 provides the district-wise number of establishments in public sector during 2015-16 and the no. of establishments in public sector are shown in Table No. 9 (i) of part II.

Table No. 9.42 District-wise number of establishment in Public Sector in Manipur as on March, 2016

| District/State | Number of establishments | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| | Central Govt. | State Govt. | Quasi Govt. | | Local Bodies | Total |
| | | | Central | State | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Senapati | - | 55 | - | 2 | 2 | 59 |
| Tamenglong | - | 48 | - | 2 | 1 | 51 |
| Churachandpur | - | 51 | - | 4 | 1 | 56 |
| Chandel | - | 50 | - | 2 | 1 | 53 |
| Ukhrul | - | 98 | - | 2 | 1 | 101 |
| Imphal East | - | 130 | - | 8 | 1 | 139 |
| Imphal West | - | 190 | - | 14 | 2 | 206 |
| Bishnupur | - | 64 | - | 1 | 2 | 67 |
| Thoubal | - | 62 | - | 1 | 2 | 65 |
| Manipur | - | 748 | - | 36 | 13 | 797 |

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 (j) of part II.

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

| Item | 2013-14 | | | 2014-15 | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| I. Central Govt. | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| II. State Govt. | 40,818 | 14,149 | 54,967 | 38,767 | 14,760 | 53,527 |
| III. Quasi Govt. (Central) | 3648 | 1070 | 4718 | - | - | - |
| IV. Quasi Govt. (State) | 1,117 | 332 | 1449 | 1976 | 467 | 2,443 |
| V. Local bodies | 3,987 | 2,361 | 6,350 | 3,850 | 2,489 | 6,339 |
| Total | 49,572 | 17,912 | 67,484 | 44,593 | 17,716 | 62,309 |

-Not available

Source: Department of Labour, Employment and Training, Manipur

As seen from the above table, as on 31st March, 2015, the total number of employees working under the State Government was 62,309. This shows a decrease of employees by 5,175 over the previous year.

9.13.2.5 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) |
| 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

9.13.3 Craftsman Training:

The Directorate of Craftsmen Training, deals with matters relating to providing of Skill training to youths through the Government Industrial Training Institute (ITI). The Schemes presently implemented are elaborated under para 9.1.5 of this publication.

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 | | | Outside HH | | | Outside HH | | |
| | With fixed structure | Without fixed structure | Inside | With fixed structure | Without fixed structure | Inside | With fixed structure | 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 19.80 %.

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 Product | 15.57 | 1.85 | 24.89 | 2.47 | 20.53 | 1.37 | 30.20 | 2.04 |
| 4. | Other food items | 197.57 | 23.44 | 229.24 | 22.74 | 474.43 | 31.59 | 455.97 | 30.75 |
| | 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.
- ⇒ 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 JNNURM, 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 7 National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) Projects and 6 Non-NeGP Projects.

10.4.1 NeGP :

The initiatives taken up for implementation of e-Governance during 2016-17 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.
- ⇒ The Capacity Building scheme aims at providing technical & professional support to State Level Policy & decision making bodies & develop specialized skills for e-Governance initiatives.
- ⇒ 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.
- ⇒ 342 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.
- ⇒ E-District, an integrated mission Mode, Projects aims, at making the State's services available to the citizens through a computerized system. M/S Nelito Systems is the implementing Agency of Manipur e-District Project. E-District Project is fully functional and is under operation & maintenance phase. Its services is to be extended to the newly created 7 – District in the state.

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 proposed to cover all offices in Manipur to improve efficiency and bring about new transparency in government process.
- ⇒ The e-Cabinet Manipur was launched on 13th October, 2016, So far, 20 cabinet meetings have been held using e-Cabinet.
- ⇒ The implementation of e-MPSC Online System brought a considerable change in the overall process of conducting large scale exam. So far, 28078 candidates have registered online. The application is now LIVE at www.empsconline.gov.in

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. The following publications was brought out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Manipur during 2017-18.

1. Analysis of State Revenue, 2016-17, Manipur
2. Statistical Hand book, 2017
3. Statistical Year Book Chandel, 2017
4. State Domestic Product Manipur, 2013-14
5. Report on Private Hospital / Clinic in Manipur, 2016
6. Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17
7. Activities within the first 100 days of the Govt., June, 2017
8. Senapati At-A-Glance, 2017
9. Tamenglong At-A-Glance, 2017
10. Churachandpur At-A-Glance, 2017
11. Chandel At-A-Glance, 2017
12. Ukhrul At-A-Glance, 2017
13. Imphal East At-A-Glance, 2017
14. Imphal West At-A-Glance, 2017
15. Bishnupur At-A-Glance, 2017
16. Thoubal At-A-Glance, 2017
17. Monthly Price Bulletin, Manipur (Districtwise)
18. A Picture of Manipur Budget, 2016-17

PART – II

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table No. 1(a)
MANIPUR AT-A-GLANCE, 2017

| | |
|--|---|
| 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 15 th Nov., 2007) | Pengba (OsteobramaBelangeri val.) |
| 2. General Particulars: | |
| a) Latitude | 23°49'45.530" N to 25°42'1.456" N |
| b) Longitude | 92°58'23.422" E to 94°43'35.553" E |
| c) Altitude (metre) above MSL | 790 to 2020 |
| d) Annual Rainfall (mm), 2016 | 1747.8 |
| 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, 2017-18 (Projected Estimates) | |
| (a) At Current Prices (in Rs.) | 67,586 |
| (b) At Constant (2011-12=100) Prices (in Rs.) | 50,279 |

Contd/-

Table No. 1(a)
MANIPUR AT-A-GLANCE, 2017

| | |
|---|------------|
| 6. State Budget/Plan (Rs. in Crores) | |
| (a) 2017-18 (Budget Estimates) | |
| (i) Revenue Receipts | 10393.77 |
| (ii) Revenue Expenditure | 9522.69 |
| (iii) Capital Receipts (including Public Debt, Loan & Advances & Public Accounts) | 23,914.28 |
| (iv) Capital Expenditure (including Public Debt, Loan & Advances & Public Accounts) | 24,334.64 |
| (v) Overall surplus (+)/deficit (-) | (-) 420.36 |
| (b) 12 th Plan (2012-2017) | |
| (i) Projected Outlay (Rs. in crores) | 20,457.91 |
| 7. Agriculture, 2016-17 | |
| (a) Area under Rice ('000 hect.) | 176.44 |
| (b) Production of Rice ('000 tonnes) | 493.30 |
| 8. Social Welfare, 2016-17 | |
| (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., 2017) | 45,905 |
| (iv) IGNWPS | 4,661 |
| (v) IGNDPS | 1,325 |
| 9. Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, 2016-17 (in nos.) | |
| (a) Veterinary Hospitals (State) (in nos.) | 1 |
| (b) Veterinary Dispensaries (in nos.) | 109 |
| (c) Out Patients Treated (in nos.) | 2,17,179 |
| (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, 2016-17 | |
| (a) Fish Farm (nos.) | 18 |
| (b) Fishery Revenue (Rs. in lakhs) | 9.32 |
| (c) Fish Production (tonne) | 32,078 |
| 12. Rural Development and Cooperation, 2016-17 | |
| (a) Household issued job-cards (in nos.) (MGNREGS) | 5,40,138 |
| (b) Household provided employment (in nos.) (MGNREGS) | 5,15,717 |
| (c) PMGSY | |
| (i) No. of Roads constructed/upgraded | 1,237 |
| (ii) Total length covered (km.) | 5,285 |
| (iii) Expenditures (Rs. in Crores) | 1,585.90 |
| (d) Cooperative Societies (in nos.) | 8,799 |
| 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.) | 63,600 |
| | Concl'd. |

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

| Sl. No. | Name of District | Name of Sub-division |
|----------------|---|--|
| 1. | Senapati District | 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) | 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 | 1. Tamenglong 2. Tamei 3. Tousem |
| 4. | Noney District (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Tamenglong District) | 1. Nungba 2. Khoupum 3. Longmei (Noney) 4. Haochong |
| 5. | Churachandpur District | 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) | 1. Pherzawl 2. Thanlon 3. Parbung-Tipaimukh 4. Vangai Range |
| 7. | Chandel District | 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 | Area in sq. kms. | Rural | Urban |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (6) | (7) |
| INDIA (1) ++ | 32,87,469 | 83,37,48,852 | 37,71,06,125 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 275045 | 56361702 | 28219075 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 83743 | 1066358 | 317369 |
| Assam | 78438 | 26807034 | 4398542 |
| Bihar | 94163 | 92341436 | 11758016 |
| Chhattisgarh | 135192 | 19607961 | 5937237 |
| Goa | 3702 | 551731 | 906814 |
| Gujarat | 196244 | 34694609 | 25745083 |
| Haryana | 44212 | 16509359 | 8842103 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 55673 | 6176050 | 688552 |
| Jammu & Kashmir (1) ++ | 222236 | 9108060 | 3433242 |
| Jharkhand | 79716 | 25055073 | 7933061 |
| Karnataka | 191791 | 37469335 | 23625962 |
| Kerala | 38852 | 17471135 | 15934926 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 308252 | 52557404 | 20069405 |
| Maharashtra | 307713 | 61556074 | 50818259 |
| Manipur | 22327 | 2021640 | 834154 |
| Meghalaya | 22429 | 2371439 | 595450 |
| Mizoram | 21081 | 525435 | 571771 |
| Nagaland | 16579 | 1407536 | 570966 |
| Odisha | 155707 | 34970562 | 7003656 |
| Punjab | 50362 | 17344192 | 10399146 |
| Rajasthan | 342239 | 51500352 | 17048085 |
| Sikkim | 7096 | 456999 | 153578 |
| Tamil Nadu | 130060 | 37229590 | 34917440 |
| Tripura | 10486 | 2712464 | 961453 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 240928 | 155317278 | 44495063 |
| Uttarakhand | 53483 | 7036954 | 3049338 |
| West Bengal | 88752 | 62183113 | 29093002 |
| Union Territory: | | | |
| A.&N.Islands | 8249 | 237093 | 143488 |
| Chandigarh | 114 | 28991 | 1026459 |
| D.&N.Haveli | 491 | 183114 | 160595 |
| Daman & Diu | 111 | 60396 | 182851 |
| Delhi | 1483 | 419042 | 16368899 |
| Lakshadweep | 30 | 14141 | 50332 |
| Puducherry | 490 | 395200 | 852753 |

Conclud/-

++ 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 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 251623 | 297165 | 348748 | 400433 |
| 1.1 Crops | 137772 | 168583 | 205623 | 248051 |
| 1.2 Livestock | 52587 | 58268 | 67294 | 73744 |
| 1.3 Forestry and logging | 42183 | 43885 | 41994 | 43083 |
| 1.4 Fishing and aquaculture | 19081 | 26429 | 33836 | 35555 |
| 2. Mining and quarrying | | | | |
| PRIMARY | 251623 | 297165 | 348748 | 400433 |
| 3. Manufacturing | 40990 | 30594 | 46011 | 47201 |
| 4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services | 54276 | 55506 | 48391 | 27410 |
| 5. Construction | 100712 | 106164 | 120023 | 191000 |
| SECONDARY | 195978 | 192264 | 214425 | 265611 |
| 6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants | 156450 | 140653 | 217288 | 237568 |
| 7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting | 70408 | 87255 | 98114 | 107959 |
| 8. Financial services | 23399 | 25250 | 28230 | 29609 |
| 9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services | 134847 | 144304 | 152279 | 157980 |
| 10. Public administration | 231790 | 243900 | 252574 | 288789 |
| 11. Other services | 208417 | 241678 | 272290 | 298681 |
| TERTIARY | 825311 | 883040 | 1020775 | 1120586 |
| 12. Total GSVA at basic prices | 1272912 | 1372469 | 1583948 | 1786630 |
| 13. Taxes on Products | 48918 | 46019 | 77021 | 76376 |
| 14. Subsidies on products | 30370 | 44163 | 42765 | 50101 |
| 15. Gross State Domestic Product | 1291460 | 1374324 | 1618204 | 1812905 |
| 16. Population ('00) | 28925 | 29561 | 30210 | 30873 |
| 17. Per Capita Income (Rs.) | 44649 | 46491 | 53565 | 58721 |

Contd.

Table No. 3(a)**Gross State Value Added by economic activity at Current prices**

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Industry of Origin | 2015-16(Q) | 2016-17(P) | 2017-18(P) |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| (1) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 396967 | 442218 | 499081 |
| 1.1 Crops | 231441 | 265158 | 303787 |
| 1.2 Livestock | 79782 | 86872 | 96072 |
| 1.3 Forestry and logging | 45864 | 46870 | 47898 |
| 1.4 Fishing and aquaculture | 39880 | 43319 | 51324 |
| 2. Mining and quarrying | | | |
| PRIMARY | 396967 | 442218 | 499081 |
| 3. Manufacturing | 50246 | 52516 | 56569 |
| 4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services | 32558 | 29699 | 27091 |
| 5. Construction | 189578 | 200778 | 234013 |
| SECONDARY | 272382 | 282993 | 317673 |
| 6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants | 261009 | 302967 | 351730 |
| 7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting | 124420 | 145727 | 171695 |
| 8. Financial services | 34637 | 38237 | 42212 |
| 9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services | 161175 | 168551 | 176265 |
| 10. Public administration | 310397 | 334144 | 359707 |
| 11. Other services | 311301 | 344410 | 381040 |
| TERTIARY | 1202939 | 1334036 | 1482649 |
| 12. Total GSVA at basic prices | 1872288 | 2059247 | 2299403 |
| 13. Taxes on Products | 98715 | 108572 | 121234 |
| 14. Subsidies on products | 47689 | 52451 | 58568 |
| 15. Gross State Domestic Product | 1923314 | 2115369 | 2362069 |
| 16. Population ('00) | 31549 | 32239 | 32943 |
| 17. Per Capita Income (Rs.) | 60963 | 65615 | 717702 |

Concl.

Q : Quick Estimates

P : P-Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Table No.3(b)**Gross State Value Added by economic activity at constant (2011-12) prices**

(Rs. in lakh)

| Item | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 251623 | 276425 | 288575 | 295331 |
| 1.1 Crops | 137772 | 159419 | 167469 | 177112 |
| 1.2 Livestock | 52587 | 54292 | 55878 | 56120 |
| 1.3 Forestry and logging | 42183 | 40439 | 38993 | 36178 |
| 1.4 Fishing and aquaculture | 19081 | 22275 | 26235 | 25921 |
| 2. Mining and quarrying | | | | |
| PRIMARY | 251623 | 276425 | 288575 | 295331 |
| 3. Manufacturing | 40990 | 28894 | 41278 | 40523 |
| 4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services | 54276 | 55762 | 54234 | 43057 |
| 5. Construction | 100712 | 99017 | 111497 | 172786 |
| SECONDARY | 195978 | 183673 | 207009 | 256366 |
| 6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants | 156450 | 130915 | 190705 | 203972 |
| 7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting | 70408 | 80780 | 86841 | 95468 |
| 8. Financial services | 23399 | 24918 | 27257 | 28309 |
| 9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services | 134847 | 136333 | 137021 | 130344 |
| 10. Public administration | 231790 | 233668 | 216539 | 228275 |
| 11. Other services | 208417 | 230853 | 227976 | 249977 |
| TERTIARY | 825311 | 837467 | 886339 | 936345 |
| 12. Total GSVA at basic prices | 1272912 | 1297565 | 1381923 | 1488042 |
| 13. Taxes on Products | 48918 | 42553 | 66521 | 63808 |
| 14. Subsidies on products | 30370 | 40837 | 36935 | 41856 |
| 15. Gross State Domestic Product | 1291460 | 1299281 | 1411509 | 1509994 |
| 16. Population ('00) | 28925 | 29561 | 30210 | 30873 |
| 17. Per Capita Income (Rs.) | 44649 | 43953 | 46723 | 48910 |

Contd.

Table No.3(b)**Gross State Value Added by economic activity at constant (2011-12) prices**

(Rs. in lakh)

| Item | 2015-16(Q) | 2016-17(P) | 2017-18(P) |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| (1) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 270894 | 277625 | 284830 |
| 1.1 Crops | 152457 | 157259 | 162213 |
| 1.2 Livestock | 55199 | 55883 | 56575 |
| 1.3 Forestry and logging | 35880 | 34467 | 33110 |
| 1.4 Fishing and aquaculture | 27358 | 30016 | 32933 |
| 2. Mining and quarrying | | | |
| PRIMARY | 270894 | 277625 | 284830 |
| 3. Manufacturing | 44088 | 46328 | 48681 |
| 4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services | 46778 | 45378 | 44020 |
| 5. Construction | 174783 | 204079 | 238286 |
| SECONDARY | 265649 | 295785 | 330987 |
| 6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants | 230105 | 258750 | 291010 |
| 7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting | 1 07842 | 121467 | 137485 |
| 8. Financial services | 32319 | 35058 | 38030 |
| 9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services | 132793 | 132332 | 131873 |
| 10. Public administration | 248818 | 253731 | 258742 |
| 11. Other services | 252565 | 265322 | 278724 |
| TERTIARY | 1004442 | 1066662 | 1135864 |
| 12. Total GSVA at basic prices | 1540985 | 1640073 | 1751681 |
| 13. Taxes on Products | 86387 | 91942 | 98199 |
| 14. Subsidies on products | 41733 | 44416 | 47439 |
| 15. Gross State Domestic Product | 1585639 | 1687598 | 1802441 |
| 16. Population ('00) | 31549 | 32239 | 32943 |
| 17. Per Capita Income (Rs.) | 50260 | 52346 | 54714 |

Concl.

Q : Quick Estimates

P : P-Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

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 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 230737 | 271876 | 319884 | 369191 |
| 1.1 Crops | 120337 | 147588 | 181713 | 221580 |
| 1.2 Livestock | 51840 | 57428 | 66389 | 72743 |
| 1.3 Forestry and logging | 41722 | 43397 | 41511 | 42661 |
| 1.4 Fishing and aquaculture | 16838 | 23463 | 30270 | 32207 |
| 2. Mining and quarrying | | | | |
| PRIMARY | 230737 | 271876 | 319884 | 369191 |
| 3. Manufacturing | 32858 | 21852 | 36447 | 37037 |
| 4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services | 39708 | 40541 | 32022 | 17752 |
| 5. Construction | 95958 | 100561 | 112734 | 179771 |
| SECONDARY | 168524 | 162954 | 181203 | 234560 |
| 6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants | 153265 | 136691 | 212327 | 231888 |
| 7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting | 59876 | 75298 | 81176 | 89899 |
| 8. Financial services | 23030 | 24803 | 27751 | 29063 |
| 9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services | 117031 | 123175 | 127423 | 138289 |
| 10. Public administration | 178868 | 189647 | 197636 | 234826 |
| 11. Other services | 200228 | 232510 | 262307 | 288040 |
| TERTIARY | 732298 | 782124 | 908620 | 1012005 |
| 12. Total GSVA at basic prices | 1131559 | 1216954 | 1409707 | 1615756 |
| 13. Taxes on Products | 48918 | 46019 | 77021 | 76376 |
| 14. Subsidies on products | 30370 | 44163 | 42765 | 50101 |
| 15. Gross State Domestic Product | 1150107 | 1218809 | 1443963 | 1642031 |
| 16. Population ('00) | 28925 | 29561 | 30210 | 30873 |
| 17. Per Capita Income (Rs.) | 39762 | 41230 | 47798 | 53187 |

Contd.

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

(Rs. in lakh)

| Item | 2015-16(Q) | 2016-17(P) | 2017-18(P) |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| (1) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 363057 | 410655 | 465397 |
| 1.1 Crops | 202544 | 232478 | 266836 |
| 1.2 Livestock | 78825 | 87558 | 97258 |
| 1.3 Forestry and logging | 45426 | 46439 | 47475 |
| 1.4 Fishing and aquaculture | 36262 | 44180 | 53828 |
| 2. Mining and quarrying | | | |
| PRIMARY | 363057 | 410655 | 465397 |
| 3. Manufacturing | 40112 | 44446 | 49248 |
| 4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services | 22079 | 19921 | 17973 |
| 5. Construction | 178600 | 212407 | 252613 |
| SECONDARY | 240791 | 276773 | 319834 |
| 6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants | 254634 | 295585 | 343191 |
| 7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting | 105688 | 124603 | 148404 |
| 8. Financial services | 33983 | 37487 | 41352 |
| 9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services | 135349 | 140458 | 145761 |
| 10. Public administration | 268859 | 298130 | 330589 |
| 11. Other services | 300819 | 333296 | 369279 |
| TERTIARY | 1099332 | 1229560 | 1378576 |
| 12. Total GSVA at basic prices | 1703180 | 1916988 | 2163806 |
| 13. Taxes on Products | 98715 | 108572 | 121234 |
| 14. Subsidies on products | 47689 | 52451 | 58568 |
| 15. Gross State Domestic Product | 1754206 | 1973109 | 2226472 |
| 16. Population ('00) | 31549 | 32239 | 32943 |
| 17. Per Capita Income (Rs.) | 55603 | 61203 | 67586 |

Concl.

Q : Quick Estimates

P : P-Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Table No. 3(d)**Net State Domestic product by economic activity at constant (2011-12) prices**

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Item | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 230737 | 253024 | 263921 | 269800 |
| 1.1 Crops | 120337 | 140047 | 147174 | 155764 |
| 1.2 Livestock | 51840 | 53514 | 55076 | 55259 |
| 1.3 Forestry and logging | 41722 | 39986 | 38565 | 35815 |
| 1.4 Fishing and aquaculture | 16838 | 19477 | 23106 | 22962 |
| 2. Mining and quarrying | | | | |
| PRIMARY | 230737 | 253024 | 263921 | 269800 |
| 3. Manufacturing | 32858 | 20586 | 32505 | 31471 |
| 4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services | 39708 | 41338 | 38880 | 34424 |
| 5. Construction | 95958 | 93671 | 104639 | 162372 |
| SECONDARY | 168524 | 155595 | 176024 | 228267 |
| 6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants | 153265 | 127182 | 186190 | 198985 |
| 7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting | 59876 | 69228 | 70691 | 79275 |
| 8. Financial services | 23030 | 24484 | 26801 | 27825 |
| 9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services | 117031 | 116631 | 114708 | 114707 |
| 10. Public administration | 178868 | 181533 | 165299 | 180095 |
| 11. Other services | 200228 | 222114 | 218726 | 240611 |
| TERTIARY | 732298 | 741172 | 782415 | 841498 |
| 12. Total GSVA at basic prices | 1131559 | 1149791 | 1222360 | 1339565 |
| 13. Taxes on Products | 48918 | 42553 | 66521 | 63808 |
| 14. Subsidies on products | 30370 | 40837 | 36935 | 41856 |
| 15. Gross State Domestic Product | 1150107 | 1151507 | 1251946 | 1361517 |
| 16. Population ('00) | 28925 | 29561 | 30210 | 30873 |
| 17. Per Capita Income (Rs.) | 39762 | 38954 | 41441 | 44101 |

Contd.

Table No. 3(d)**Net State Domestic product by economic activity at constant (2011-12) prices**

| (Rs. in lakhs) | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Item | 2015-16 (Q) | 2016-17 (P) | 2017-18 (P) |
| (1) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 244248 | 249418 | 254979 |
| 1.1 Crops | 130210 | 133758 | 137403 |
| 1.2 Livestock | 54347 | 55003 | 55667 |
| 1.3 Forestry and logging | 35495 | 34098 | 32757 |
| 1.4 Fishing and aquaculture | 24196 | 26559 | 29152 |
| 2. Mining and quarrying | | | |
| PRIMARY | 244248 | 249418 | 254979 |
| 3. Manufacturing | 34952 | 37436 | 40097 |
| 4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services | 37379 | 36938 | 36502 |
| 5. Construction | 164545 | 191628 | 223169 |
| SECONDARY | 236876 | 266002 | 299768 |
| 6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants | 224420 | 252351 | 283813 |
| 7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting | 91173 | 103379 | 118372 |
| 8. Financial services | 31741 | 34413 | 37310 |
| 9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services | 111128 | 109708 | 108306 |
| 10. Public administration | 212819 | 223284 | 234263 |
| 11. Other services | 243204 | 255661 | 268757 |
| TERTIARY | 914485 | 978795 | 1050821 |
| 12. Total GSVA at basic prices | 1395609 | 1494216 | 1605567 |
| 13. Taxes on Products | 86387 | 91942 | 98199 |
| 14. Subsidies on products | 41733 | 44416 | 47439 |
| 15. Gross State Domestic Product | 1440263 | 1541742 | 1656327 |
| 16. Population ('00) | 31549 | 32239 | 32943 |
| 17. Per Capita Income (Rs.) | 45652 | 47822 | 50279 |

Concl.

Q : Quick Estimates

P : P-Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Table No. 3(e)**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(f)**Monthly Average Wholesale Price of some selected commodities for the year 2017**

(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. | 2700 | 2700 | 2800 | 2800 | 2800 | 3000 | 3000 |
| 2 | Sugar Open Market | Qtl. | 5450 | 5200 | 5200 | 4750 | 4800 | 4800 | 5000 |
| 3 | Salt (Bag) | 70 kg | 781 | 868 | 868 | 812 | 630 | 630 | 630 |
| 4 | Mustard Oil (imported) | 15 kg. | 1850 | 1900 | 1850 | 1600 | 1450 | 1450 | 1465 |
| 5 | Milk | 100 lit. | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT |
| 6 | Potato (imported) | Qtl. | 1300 | 1500 | 1500 | 850 | 1100 | 1500 | 1500 |
| 7 | Onion | Qtl. | 2500 | 2500 | 1500 | 1500 | 1750 | 2500 | 2500 |
| 8 | Chillies | Qtl. | 19900 | 19400 | 1740 | 13900 | 12900 | 11400 | 12900 |
| 9 | Arhar Dal | Qtl. | 15500 | 15500 | 14500 | 13500 | 12000 | 11500 | 11500 |
| 10 | Firewood (Splitted) | Qtl. | 550 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 |

| 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 | 3000 | 2700 | 2875 |
| 2 | Sugar Open Market | Qtl. | 5000 | 5000 | 4850 | 4600 | 4700 | 4946 |
| 3 | Salt (Bag) | 70 kg | 630 | 630 | 630 | 630 | 630 | 697 |
| 4 | Mustard Oil (imported) | 15 kg. | 1430 | 1400 | 1550 | 1650 | 1550 | 1595 |
| 5 | Milk | 100 lit. | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT |
| 6 | Potato (imported) | Qtl. | 1500 | 1400 | 1400 | 1400 | 1400 | 1363 |
| 7 | Onion | Qtl. | 3500 | 3400 | 4250 | 5050 | 5400 | 3029 |
| 8 | Chillies | Qtl. | 13400 | 13400 | 12400 | 13400 | 13400 | 13178 |
| 9 | Arhar Dal | Qtl. | 11500 | 11500 | 9500 | 9500 | 9500 | 12125 |
| 10 | Firewood (Splitted) | Qtl. | 600 | 600 | 625 | 625 | 625 | 602 |

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 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 | splitted | 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 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 | splitted | 40Kg | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 |

Concl'd.

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 2017

(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 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 2 | Arhar dal | Imported | Kg | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| 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 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 |
| 6 | Milk fluid | local | litre | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 7 | Mustard oil | imported | kg | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| 8 | Meat | pork | kg | 250 | 250 | 250 | 260 | 260 | 260 |
| 9 | Meat | beef | kg | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| 10 | Egg | imported | 30 nos. | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 150 | 160 |
| 11 | Potato | do | kg | 25 | 20 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 12 | Onion | do | Kg | 30 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 20 | 30 |
| 13 | Brinjal | local | kg | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 14 | Cauliflower | do | kg | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 15 | Cabbage | do | kg | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 16 | Pineapple | do | kg | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 17 | Sugar | open market | do | 60 | 50 | 55 | 55 | 50 | 50 |
| 18 | Salt | imported | do | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 19 | Dry chillies | local | do | 320 | 320 | 320 | 290 | 270 | 270 |
| 20 | Fire wood | splitted | 40Kg | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |

Contd.

Table No. 3(h)
Monthly Average Retail Price of some selected essential commodities prevalent at
Imphal Khwai Bazar for the year 2017

(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 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 31.67 |
| 2 | Arhar dal | Imported | Kg | 150 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 133.33 |
| 3 | Moong dal | do | do | 120 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 111.67 |
| 4 | Masur dal | do | do | 110 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 97.50 |
| 5 | Urd dal | do | do | 170 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 140.83 |
| 6 | Milk fluid | local | litre | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50.00 |
| 7 | Mustard oil | imported | kg | 150 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 145.83 |
| 8 | Meat | pork | kg | 260 | 260 | 260 | 280 | 270 | 270 | 260.83 |
| 9 | Meat | beef | kg | 390 | 280 | 380 | 380 | 350 | 350 | 327.50 |
| 10 | Egg | imported | 30 nos. | 160 | 170 | 170 | 160 | 170 | 190 | 177.50 |
| 11 | Potato | do | kg | 20 | 20 | 30 | 25 | 18 | 35 | 22.33 |
| 12 | Onion | do | kg | 30 | 30 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 34.17 |
| 13 | Brinjal | local | kg | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35.00 |
| 14 | Cauliflower | do | kg | 50 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 90 | 80 | 58.33 |
| 15 | Cabbage | do | kg | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 50 | 35 | 23.75 |
| 16 | Pineapple | do | kg | 20 | 25 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 33.75 |
| 17 | Sugar | open market | do | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 51.67 |
| 18 | Salt | imported | do | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20.00 |
| 19 | Dry chillies | local | do | 270 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 296.67 |
| 20 | Fire wood | splitted | 40 Kg | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300.00 |

Concl'd.

Source :- District Statistical Office, Imphal West District.

Table No. 3 (i)**All India Wholesale Price Index Number**

Base: 2004-05 = 100

| Year | Index of Wholesale Price | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | Primary Articles | Fuel & Power | Lubricants | Manufactured Products | All Commodities | Annual Inflation rate |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 2005-06 | 102.9 | 109.5 | - | 103.1 | 104.4 | - |
| 2006-07 | 111.1 | 115.6 | - | 107.6 | 110.1 | 5.46 |
| 2007-08 | 123.9 | 121.0 | 145.8 | 113.3 | 116.5 | 5.81 |
| 2008-09 | 137.5 | 135.0 | 171.1 | 120.2 | 125.9 | 8.07 |
| 2009-10 | 154.9 | 132.0 | 174.5 | 122.4 | 130.4 | 3.57 |
| 2010-11 | 182.4 | 148.3 | 192.6 | 130.1 | 143.2 | 9.82 |
| 2011-12 | 200.3 | 169.0 | 230.4 | 139.5 | 156.1 | 9.01 |
| 2012-13 | 220.0 | 171.7 | 244.6 | 147.1 | 167.6 | 7.37 |
| 2013-14 | 241.6 | 205.4 | 259.5 | 151.5 | 177.6 | 5.97 |
| 2014-15 | 248.8 | 203.5 | 271.8 | 155.1 | 181.2 | 2.03 |
| 2015-16 | 249.7 | 179.7 | 277.5 | 153.4 | 176.7 | -2.48 |
| 2016-17 | 228.6 | 162.6 | 277.5 | 132.5 | 149.7 | -15.28 |

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 (2 + 3) | 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 | 55,213.06 | 3,14,073.00 | 3,69,286.06 | 4,58,724.69 |
| 2016-17 (RE) | 54,720.34 | 3,75,712.00 | 4,30,432.34 | 5,64,582.39 |
| 2017-18 (BE) | 64,116.47 | 4,16,845.00 | 4,80,961.47 | 5,58,415.58 |

| Year | Total revenue receipts (4+5) | Total capital receipts including receipts from Public Accounts | Aggregate receipts (6 + 7) |
|--------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| (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 | 8,28,010.75 | 16,31,310.25 | 24,59,321.00 |
| 2016-17 (RE) | 9,95,014.73 | 24,80,900.22 | 34,75,914.95 |
| 2017-18 (BE) | 10,39,377.05 | 23,91,428.50 | 34,30,805.55 |

RE – Revised Estimates BE – Budget Estimates

Note : Capital Receipts includes receipts from Publication, Loan & Advances and 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 | 100.00 | 68.19 | 31.81 |
| 2011-12 | 6,70,233.53 | 4,27,531.94 | 2,42,701.59 | 100.00 | 63.79 | 36.21 |
| 2012-13 | 6,81,809.17 | 4,31,038.87 | 2,50,770.30 | 100.00 | 63.22 | 36.78 |
| 2013-14 | 7,01,072.18 | 4,34,932.52 | 2,66,139.56 | 100.00 | 62.04 | 37.96 |
| 2014-15 | 8,59,973.15 | 5,63,979.13 | 2,95,994.02 | 100.00 | 65.58 | 34.42 |
| 2015-16 | 8,62,044.11 | 5,50,461.13 | 3,11,582.98 | 100.00 | 63.86 | 36.14 |
| 2016-17 (RE) | 12,02,099.49 | 8,38,741.21 | 3,63,358.28 | 100.00 | 69.77 | 30.23 |
| 2017-18 (BE) | 11,01,524.70 | 7,42,654.82 | 3,58,869.88 | 100.00 | 67.42 | 32.58 |

RE – Revised Estimates

BE – Budget Estimates.

Note : Expenditure incurred on General Services are shown under Non-Developmental Expenditure while those incurred on Social Services and Economic Services are treated as Developmental Expenditure.

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 | 2,60,000.00 | 2,47,052.89 |
| 2011-12 | 3,21,000.00 | 2,33,613.12 |
| 2012-13 | 3,50,000.00 | 2,08,420.01* |
| 2013-14 | 3,65,000.00 | 2,69,000.00** |
| 2014-15 | 5,63,507.95† | — |

**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. 4(d)

State Receipt and Expenditure for the year 2011-12 to 2017-18

| Year | Receipt | Expenditure |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 2011-12 | 21,75,336.07 | 6,70,233.54 |
| 2012-13 | 20,69,490.19 | 6,81,809.16 |
| 2013-14 | 23,81,280.46 | 7,01,072.18 |
| 2014-15 | 27,03,785.37 | 8,59,973.15 |
| 2015-16 | 24,59,321.00 | 24,30,038.94 |
| 2016-17(RE) | 34,75,914.95 | 35,63,584.77 |
| 2017-18(BE) | 34,30,805.55 | 33,85,734.72 |

Note :- The receipt and expenditure shown is based on the Revenue Accounts, Capital Accounts (including Public Debt, Loans & Advances) and Public Accounts.

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 | Lamphel-pat (IFCD) | Wangbal /DSO, Thoubal | Litan/ DSO, Ukhrul | Kang-pokpi/ DSO, Sena-pati | Tameng-long | Bishnu-pur | 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 | | | | | | | | | 1747.8 |

- 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 | 2012-13(P) | | 2013-14(P) | | 2014-15(P) | |
|---------|--|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | | 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) | 2,086 | 305.94 | 2111 | 307796 | 2111 | 307818 |
| 1. | Forests | 1742 | 70.01 | 1699 | 71828 | 1699 | 71794 |
| 2. | Not available for cultivation | 27 | 43.74 | 27 | 43860 | 27 | 43880 |
| 3. | Permanent pastures and other grazing land | 1 | 10.24 | 1 | 10258 | 1 | 10258 |
| 4. | Land under misc. tree crops & groves (not included in net area sown) | 6 | 3.16 | 6 | 3187 | 6 | 3104 |
| 5. | Culturable waste land | 1 | 12.56 | 5 | 12388 | 1 | 12469 |
| 6. | Fallow lands | - | 24.28 | 0 | 24848 | 0 | 26182 |
| 6.1 | Fallow land other than current fallows | (a) | 11.00 | 0 | 10694 | 0 | 11092 |
| 6.2 | Current fallows | (a) | 15.82 | 0 | 14154 | 0 | 15091 |
| 7. | Net Area sown | 309 | 139.93 | 377 | 141428 | 383 | 140130 |
| 8. | Area sown more than once | 0 | 54.47 | 0 | 59431 | 0 | 58230 |
| 9. | Total cropped area | 309 | 194.40 | 377 | 200859 | 383 | 198360 |

Note: - (a) Below 500 hectares

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

Table No. 5(c)**District wise land use/land cover statistics of Manipur, 2015-16, (in thousand hectare)**

| Class | Bishnupur | Chandel | Imphal East without Jiri | Jiribam | Imphal East |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Forest | 24.87 | 3.75 | 28.44 | 3.31 | 31.74 |
| Area under non agricultural uses | 26.87 | 6.75 | 32.44 | 8.31 | 37.74 |
| Barren and Un-culturable Land | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Permanent Pastures & other | 0.08 | 1.50 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.09 |
| Grazing Lands | | | | | |
| Land under Miscellaneous Tree | 0.00 | 15.42 | 0.03 | 0.39 | 0.42 |
| Crops, etc. | | | | | |
| Culturable Waste Land | 0.11 | 19.29 | 0.13 | 1.22 | 1.35 |
| Fallow Lands other than Current | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Fallows | | | | | |
| Current Fallows | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Net area sown | 24.87 | 3.75 | 28.44 | 3.31 | 31.74 |

| Class | Imphal west | Senapati | Tamenglong | Thoubal | Ukhrul | Total |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----------|------------|---------|--------|--------|
| (1) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| Forest | 30.89 | 28.84 | 6.81 | 39.59 | 17.09 | 197.87 |
| Area under non agricultural uses | 37.89 | 36.84 | 15.81 | 49.59 | 28.09 | 209.87 |
| Barren and Un-culturable Land | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.28 |
| Permanent Pastures & other | 0.19 | 0.34 | 1.28 | 0.08 | 1.26 | 6.38 |
| Grazing Lands | | | | | | |
| Land under Miscellaneous Tree | 0.00 | 3.52 | 40.39 | 0.00 | 2.50 | 92.87 |
| Crops, etc. | | | | | | |
| Culturable Waste Land | 0.01 | 31.62 | 23.51 | 0.02 | 33.56 | 125.93 |
| Fallow Lands other than Current | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Fallows | | | | | | |
| Current Fallows | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Net area sown | 30.89 | 28.84 | 6.81 | 39.59 | 17.09 | 197.87 |

Source : Report on Land Use Survey of Manipur , 2015-16, (MARSAC)

Table No. 5(d)
District-wise Consumption of Fertilizers during 2016-17 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 | 403 | 100 | - | 50 | - | 553 |
| Tamenglong | 6 | - | - | - | - | 60 |
| Churachandpur | 310 | 100 | - | 20 | - | 430 |
| Chandel | 120 | 20 | - | - | - | 140 |
| Ukhrul | 100 | 20 | - | - | - | 120 |
| Imphal East | 3450 | 760 | 500 | 780 | - | 5490 |
| Imphal West | 3600 | 700 | 510 | 710 | - | 5520 |
| Bishnupur | 3900 | 880 | 750 | 1230 | - | 6760 |
| Thoubal | 5300 | 1100 | 910 | 1400 | - | 8710 |
| Manipur | 17243 | 3680 | 2670 | 4190 | - | 27783 |

- Not available

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur

Table No. 5(e)
District-wise distribution of Chemical Fertilizers during 2016-17

(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 | 203 | 34.06 | 54 | 31.44 | - | - | 257 | 65.50 |
| Tamenglong | 28 | 3.65 | - | - | - | - | 28 | 3.65 |
| Churachandpur | 161 | 28.41 | 49 | 27.24 | - | - | 210 | 55.65 |
| Chandel | 59 | 9.21 | 9 | 4.89 | - | - | 68 | 14.10 |
| Ukhrul | 50 | 7.99 | 9 | 4.89 | - | - | 59 | 12.88 |
| Imphal East | 1723 | 282.43 | 474 | 294.73 | 300 | 105.00 | 2497 | 682.16 |
| Imphal West | 1782 | 285.81 | 436 | 270.47 | 306 | 107.10 | 2524 | 663.38 |
| Bishnupur | 1952 | 321.27 | 602 | 387.25 | 450 | 157.50 | 3004 | 866.02 |
| Thoubal | 2636 | 427.42 | 730 | 464.82 | 546 | 191.10 | 3912 | 1083.34 |
| Manipur | 8594 | 1400.25 | 2363 | 4598.73 | 1602 | 560.70 | 12559 | 3446.68 |

- 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 2013-14 to 2016-17

| Sl. No. | Item | Achievement (in Numbers) | | | |
|---------|--|--------------------------|----------|----------|---------|
| | | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. | Cases treated: | | | | |
| | (i) Patient | 1,09,605 | 1,09,605 | 2,14,059 | 217179 |
| 2. | Castration performed | 3,594 | 3,594 | 1,802 | 1860 |
| 3. | Diagnostic cases performed in the laboratory | 3,230 | 3,230 | 6,650 | 5717 |
| 4. | Vaccination performed | | | | |
| | (i) Rinderpest | - | - | - | - |
| | (ii) Haemorrhagic septicaemia crania | 62,811 | 62,811 | 4,08,590 | 349050 |
| | (iii) Ranikhet | 572 | 572 | - | - |
| | (iv) Foot and mouth disease | 25,664 | 25,664 | 5,37,070 | 415560 |
| | (v) Black Quarter (BQ+HS) | - | - | 4,03,330 | 378550 |
| | (vi) Others | 21,060 | 21,060 | 7,598 | 8800 |
| 5. | A.I. calves | 5,479 | 5,479 | 11,896 | 5503 |
| 6. | A.I. done | 13,713 | 13,713 | 5,246 | 11990 |
| 7. | Operation performed | | | | |
| | 7.1 Major | 284 | 284 | 342 | 619 |
| | 7.2 Minor | 121 | 121 | 123 | 306 |

- Not Available

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

Table No. 5(h)

Districtwise production of Milk, Egg & Meat in Manipur, 2016-17

| Sl. No. | District | Milk ('000 tonnes) | Egg (lakh Nos.) | Meat ('000 tonnes) |
|---------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. | Senapati | 12.98 | 85.11 | 4.04 |
| 2. | Tamenglong | 4.37 | 43.28 | 1.75 |
| 3. | Churachandpur | 5.90 | 44.66 | 5.73 |
| 4. | Chandel | 3.52 | 79.37 | 3.67 |
| 5. | Ukhrul | 7.35 | 64.29 | 2.10 |
| 6. | Imphal East | 7.64 | 191.02 | 0.79 |
| 7. | Imphal West | 6.44 | 117.84 | 0.84 |
| 8. | Bishnupur | 11.82 | 86.61 | 0.26 |
| 9. | Thoubal | 21.54 | 274.32 | 0.71 |
| | Manipur | 81.56 | 996.40 | 19.89 |

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 | 3,190.64 | 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. 5 (k)**District-wise Fish farm, Fish Production and Fishery Revenue for Manipur, 2016-17**

| 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 | 3.54 | 0.10 |
| 2. Tamenglong | 2 | 2 | 2.05 | 0.10 |
| 3. Churachandpur | 2 | 2 | 2.27 | 0.10 |
| 4. Chandel | 2 | 2 | 7.84 | - |
| 5. Ukhrul | 2 | 1 | 3.68 | - |
| 6. Imphal East | 1 | 2 | 51.68 | 0.18 |
| 7. Imphal West | 3 | 3 | 78.01 | 4.03 |
| 8. Bishnupur | 2 | 2 | 97.79 | 4.26 |
| 9. Thoubal | 2 | 2 | 73.92 | 0.55 |
| Total | 18 | 18 | 320.78 | 9.32 |

- Not available

Source : Department of Fisheries, Manipur

Table No. 6(a)
Basic statistical information of the Cooperative Societies in Manipur, 2016-17

| 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 | 7291 | 4044.60 | 25721.10 |
| ii) | Manipur State Women's Cooperative Bank Ltd. | 1 | 3759 | 38.68 | 183.55 |
| iii) | Manipur SC /ST Development Cooperative Bank Ltd. | | | | |
| 1.2 | Primary Banks (Agricultural Credit) : | | | | |
| i) | United Farmers Development Cooperative Bank Ltd. | | | | |
| ii) | Manipur Farmers Development Cooperative Bank Ltd. | | | | |
| iii) | Manipur Agricultural Development Cooperative Bank Ltd. (Non-Agricultural Credit) | | | | |
| iv) | Imphal Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd. | 1 | 3010 | 332.78 | 19277.82 |
| v) | Manipur Industrial Cooperative Bank Ltd | | | | |
| vi) | Manipur Women's Cooperative Bank Ltd. | | | | |
| vii) | Bishnupur Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd. | | | | |
| viii) | Thoubal Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd | | | | |
| ix) | Chandel Primary Cooperative Bank Ltd. | | | | |
| x) | Manipur Hill & Backward Development Cooperative Bank Ltd. | | | | |
| xi) | Mercantile Cooperative Bank Ltd. | | | | |
| xii) | Lamka Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd. | | | | |
| xiii) | Moirang Primary Cooperative Bank Ltd. | 1 | 1294 | 26.70 | 266.92 |
| xiv) | Manipur State Housing Dev. Coop. Bank Ltd. | | | | |
| 1.3 | Thrift & Credit Cooperative Societies | 100 | 5549 | 36.02 | 98.55 |
| 1.4 | Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies: | | | | |
| i) | G.P. Level | 151 | 63832 | 346.81 | 469.48 |
| ii) | LAMPS | 74 | 63307 | 87.30 | 148.91 |
| iii) | Service | 8 | 340 | 5.43 | 0.47 |
| 2 | NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES | | | | |
| 2.1 | State Level : | | | | |
| i) | Manipur Milk Producers, cooperative Union Ltd. | 1 | 147 | 7.32 | 112.17 |
| ii) | Manipur State Apex Housing C. S. Ltd. | 1 | 156 | 153.72 | 845.83 |
| iii) | Manipur State Fisheries Cooperative Fedn. Ltd. | 1 | 104 | 5.00 | 5.55 |
| iv) | Manipur Apex Coop. Marketing Society Ltd. | 1 | 359 | 174.83 | 174.83 |
| v) | Manipur State Coop. Consumers Fedn. | 1 | 251 | 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, 2016-17.

| 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 | 26 | 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. | 10 | 1848 | 88.38 | 16.902 |
| 2.3 Primaries : | | | | | |
| i) | Marketing | 28 | 1442 | 37.80 | 41.14 |
| ii) | Consumers | 97 | 6373 | 77.29 | 147.85 |
| iii) | Housing | 166 | 5938 | 235.30 | 1018.88 |
| iv) | Transport | 179 | 6032 | 27.83 | 74.07 |
| v) | Dairy, Cattle Breeding & Rearing | 690 | 21675 | 60.48 | 84.81 |
| vi) | Fruits & Vegetables | 102 | 4945 | 40.91 | 47.09 |
| vii) | Pisciculture | 406 | 12174 | 81.70 | 118.68 |
| viii) | Labour Contract | 195 | 6713 | 15.47 | 75.65 |
| ix) | Forest labour | 110 | 4499 | 2.67 | 6.36 |
| x) | Piggery | 103 | 3859 | 22.10 | 27.83 |
| xi) | Poultry | 232 | 8283 | 78.39 | 184.23 |
| xii) | Collective Farming | 155 | 10379 | 10.22 | 16.92 |
| xiii) | Joint Farming | 45 | 1904 | 24.99 | 13.15 |
| xiv) | Miscellaneous | 57 | 1506 | 13.17 | 46.93 |
| 3 INDUSTRIAL : | | | | | |
| 3.1 State Level : | | | | | |
| i) | Manipur State Sericulture Coop. Fedn. Ltd. | 1 | 43 | 20.85 | 36.58 |
| ii) | Manipur Apex Handloom Weavers & Handicrafts Artisans Cooperative Society Ltd. | 1 | 4223 | 126.55 | 133.59 |
| iii) | Manipur Fruit Processing & Cold Storage Cooperative Society Ltd. | 1 | 49 | 81.78 | 52.40 |
| iv) | Manipur Rural Electronics Coop. Fedn. | 1 | 7 | 8.79 | 14.00 |
| 3.2 Primaries : | | | | | |
| i) | Handloom Weavers | 5217 | 442409 | 543.03 | 1019.00 |
| ii) | Handicrafts | 589 | 18321 | 28.70 | 61.50 |
| iii) | Sericulture | 152 | 7468 | 38.67 | 69.83 |
| iv) | Electronics | 3 | 48 | 0.90 | 2.00 |
| v) | Miscellaneous | 262 | 6929 | 12.25 | 24.74 |
| Total | | 9148 | 726671 | 7057.39 | 50792.74 |

Concl/-

Source: Department of Cooperation, Manipur.

Table No. 6 (b)
District Wise Distribution of Co-operative Societies in Manipur, 2016-17

| Type of Societies | State Level & other Societies under the direct control of RCS | District | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Senapati | Kangpokpi | Tamenglong | Noney |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| State Level Banks | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other State Level | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pry. Bank | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GPLMPCS | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| LAMPS | 0 | 7 | 13 | 8 | 4 |
| Service | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Thrif & Credit | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| District Supply | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Pry. Mktg | 0 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Consumers | 0 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| Housing | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Transport | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Dairy & Cattle | 0 | 48 | 49 | 10 | 0 |
| Fruit & Veg. | 0 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 3 |
| Pisciculture | 0 | 18 | 17 | 5 | 5 |
| Labour Contract | 0 | 3 | 21 | 19 | 7 |
| Forest | 0 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 2 |
| Piggery | 0 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| Poultry | 0 | 13 | 5 | 7 | 3 |
| Collective Farming | 0 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| Jt. Farming | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 5 |
| Weaving | 0 | 100 | 117 | 270 | 80 |
| Handicraft | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Sericulture | 0 | 13 | 3 | 9 | 9 |
| Electronics | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Misc. Ind | 0 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Misc. Non-Ind | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 17 | 265 | 279 | 390 | 132 |

Contd/-

Table No. 6. (b)
District Wise Distribution of Co-operative Societies in Manipur, 2016-17

| Type of Societies | State Level & other Societies under the direct control of RCS | District | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | | Churachandpur | Pherzawl | Chandel | Tengnoupal | Ukhrul |
| (1) | (2) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| State Level Banks | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other State Level | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pry. Bank | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GPLMPCS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LAMPS | 0 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Service | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Thrif & Credit | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| District Supply | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Pry. Mktg | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Consumers | 0 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Housing | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| Transport | 0 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Dairy & Cattle | 0 | 184 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 56 |
| Fruit & Veg. | 0 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| Pisciculture | 0 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 67 |
| Labour Contract | 0 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Forest | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 65 |
| Piggery | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 20 |
| Poultry | 0 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 13 |
| Collective Farming | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jt. Farming | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Weaving | 0 | 252 | 36 | 20 | 25 | 253 |
| Handicraft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 |
| Sericulture | 0 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 18 |
| Electronics | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Misc. Ind | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Misc. Non-Ind | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 17 | 564 | 94 | 40 | 46 | 552 |

Contd/-

Table No. 6. (b)
District Wise Distribution of Co-operative Societies in Manipur, 2016-17

| Type of Societies | State Level & other Societies under the direct control of RCS | District | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | | Kamjong | Imphal East | Jiribam | Imphal West |
| (1) | (2) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) |
| State Level Banks | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other State Level | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pry. Bank | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GPLMPCS | 0 | 0 | 28 | 4 | 33 |
| LAMPS | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Service | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Thrif & Credit | 0 | 0 | 17 | 4 | 43 |
| District Supply | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Pry. Mktg | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Consumers | 0 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 10 |
| Housing | 0 | 0 | 44 | 1 | 45 |
| Transport | 0 | 0 | 36 | 1 | 51 |
| Dairy & Cattle | 0 | 16 | 72 | 0 | 66 |
| Fruit & Veg. | 0 | 19 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Pisciculture | 0 | 7 | 41 | 2 | 76 |
| Labour Contract | 0 | 0 | 30 | 5 | 45 |
| Forest | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Piggery | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 20 |
| Poultry | 0 | 5 | 53 | 2 | 56 |
| Collective Farming | 0 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 34 |
| Jt. Farming | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Weaving | 0 | 39 | 323 | 6 | 360 |
| Handicraft | 0 | 1 | 351 | 2 | 165 |
| Sericulture | 0 | 3 | 46 | 0 | 3 |
| Electronics | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Misc. Ind | 0 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 55 |
| Misc. Non-Ind | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 30 | 99 | 1242 | 36 | 1073 |

Contd/-

Table No. 6. (b)
District Wise Distribution of Co-operative Societies in Manipur, 2016-17

| Type of Societies | State Level & other Societies under the direct control of RCS | District | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Bishnupur | Thoubal | Kakching | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) |
| State Level Banks | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Other State Level | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Pry. Bank | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| GPLMPCS | 0 | 30 | 37 | 16 | 151 |
| LAMPS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 |
| Service | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Thrif & Credit | 0 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 100 |
| District Supply | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| Pry. Mktg | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 28 |
| Consumers | 0 | 26 | 11 | 3 | 97 |
| Housing | 0 | 33 | 8 | 1 | 166 |
| Transport | 0 | 38 | 10 | 13 | 179 |
| Dairy & Cattle | 0 | 74 | 61 | 22 | 690 |
| Fruit & Veg. | 0 | 3 | 11 | 17 | 102 |
| Pisciculture | 0 | 85 | 37 | 20 | 406 |
| Labour Contract | 0 | 30 | 14 | 5 | 195 |
| Forest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 110 |
| Piggery | 0 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 103 |
| Poultry | 0 | 21 | 30 | 11 | 232 |
| Collective Farming | 0 | 56 | 13 | 13 | 155 |
| Jt. Farming | 0 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 45 |
| Weaving | 0 | 1133 | 1648 | 555 | 5217 |
| Handicraft | 0 | 4 | 14 | 6 | 589 |
| Sericulture | 0 | 18 | 7 | 7 | 152 |
| Electronics | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Misc. Ind | 0 | 53 | 9 | 3 | 262 |
| Misc. Non-Ind | 0 | 0 | 25 | 8 | 57 |
| Total | 17 | 1643 | 1964 | 712 | 9148 |

Concl/-

Table No. 6. (c)
Type wise and district wise number of Members of Cooperative societies in Manipur
during 2016-17

| Type of Societies | State Level & other Societies under the direct control of RCS | District | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | Senapati | Kangpokpi | Tamenglong | Noney |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| State Level Banks | 11050 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other State Level | 5544 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pry. Bank | 4304 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GPLMPCS | 0 | 0 | 1659 | 0 | 0 |
| LAMPS | 0 | 5790 | 11424 | 1567 | 1050 |
| Service | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Thrif & Credit | 0 | 0 | 80 | 40 | 25 |
| District Supply | 0 | 0 | 150 | 104 | 0 |
| Pry. Mktg | 0 | 0 | 65 | 65 | 30 |
| Consumers | 0 | 410 | 783 | 154 | 0 |
| Housing | 0 | 119 | 29 | 91 | 65 |
| Transport | 0 | 0 | 30 | 105 | 0 |
| Dairy & Cattle | 0 | 1563 | 1440 | 410 | 0 |
| Fruit & Veg. | 0 | 712 | 240 | 1032 | 76 |
| Pisciculture | 0 | 1060 | 687 | 78 | 82 |
| Labour Contract | 0 | 176 | 671 | 893 | 148 |
| Forest | 0 | 800 | 666 | 223 | 35 |
| Piggery | 0 | 515 | 400 | 42 | 17 |
| Poultry | 0 | 695 | 160 | 199 | 54 |
| Collective Farming | 0 | 658 | 50 | 184 | 105 |
| Jt. Farming | 0 | 0 | 30 | 242 | 65 |
| Weaving | 0 | 10450 | 15891 | 28500 | 8000 |
| Handicraft | 0 | 0 | 150 | 48 | 19 |
| Sericulture | 0 | 907 | 152 | 184 | 150 |
| Electronics | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 |
| Misc. Ind | 0 | 480 | 235 | 21 | 0 |
| Misc. Non-Ind | 0 | 0 | 115 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 20898 | 24335 | 35107 | 34205 | 9921 |

Contd.

Table No. 6. (c)
Type wise and district wise number of Members of Cooperative societies in Manipur
during 2016-17

| Type of Societies | State Level & other Societies under the direct control of RCS | District | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Churachandpur | Pherzawl | Chandel | Tengnoupal |
| (1) | (2) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| State Level Banks | 11050 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other State Level | 5544 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pry. Bank | 4304 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GPLMPCS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LAMPS | 0 | 8085 | 3465 | 3446 | 3450 |
| Service | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Thrift & Credit | 0 | 140 | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| District Supply | 0 | 525 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pry. Mktg | 0 | 62 | 41 | 0 | 0 |
| Consumers | 0 | 248 | 62 | 0 | 80 |
| Housing | 0 | 315 | 105 | 0 | 75 |
| Transport | 0 | 700 | 150 | 96 | 25 |
| Dairy & Cattle | 0 | 4600 | 750 | 23 | 23 |
| Fruit & Veg. | 0 | 175 | 35 | 420 | 525 |
| Pisciculture | 0 | 665 | 133 | 100 | 0 |
| Labour Contract | 0 | 636 | 0 | 45 | 44 |
| Forest | 0 | 252 | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Piggery | 0 | 175 | 35 | 41 | 82 |
| Poultry | 0 | 530 | 106 | 36 | 0 |
| Collective Farming | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jt. Farming | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| Weaving | 0 | 6664 | 82 | 2950 | 3750 |
| Handicraft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sericulture | 0 | 840 | 210 | 70 | 0 |
| Electronics | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Misc. Ind | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 300 |
| Misc. Non-Ind | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 20898 | 24612 | 5272 | 7317 | 8354 |

Contd.

Table No. 6. (c)
Type wise and district wise number of Members of Cooperative societies in Manipur
during 2016-17

| Type of Societies | State Level & other Societies under the direct control of RCS | District | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Ukhrul | Kamjong | Imphal East | Jiribam | Imphal West |
| (1) | (2) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) |
| State Level Banks | 11050 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other State Level | 5544 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pry. Bank | 4304 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GPLMPCS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1575 | 11497 |
| LAMPS | 0 | 5200 | 5281 | 14549 | 0 | 0 |
| Service | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 |
| Thrift & Credit | 0 | 40 | 0 | 1424 | 140 | 2800 |
| District Supply | 0 | 150 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 172 |
| Pry. Mktg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 422 |
| Consumers | 0 | 80 | 40 | 285 | 861 | 2133 |
| Housing | 0 | 140 | 0 | 1805 | 34 | 1847 |
| Transport | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1461 | 15 | 942 |
| Dairy & Cattle | 0 | 2153 | 626 | 1772 | 0 | 2084 |
| Fruit & Veg. | 0 | 35 | 380 | 301 | 0 | 0 |
| Pisciculture | 0 | 1266 | 182 | 472 | 48 | 3043 |
| Labour Contract | 0 | 0 | 0 | 511 | 225 | 2200 |
| Forest | 0 | 1300 | 0 | 1195 | 0 | 0 |
| Piggery | 0 | 400 | 40 | 690 | 25 | 222 |
| Poultry | 0 | 404 | 155 | 1659 | 41 | 2249 |
| Collective Farming | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 261 | 1160 |
| Jt. Farming | 0 | 32 | 0 | 473 | 0 | 217 |
| Weaving | 0 | 19629 | 3025 | 24495 | 573 | 43918 |
| Handicraft | 0 | 720 | 25 | 10332 | 225 | 5350 |
| Sericulture | 0 | 612 | 102 | 1325 | 0 | 1889 |
| Electronics | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Misc. Ind | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3897 | 0 | 743 |
| Misc. Non-Ind | 0 | 0 | 0 | 175 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 20898 | 32161 | 9856 | 67054 | 4023 | 82978 |

Contd.

No. 6. (c) Type wise and district wise number of Members of Cooperative societies in Manipur during 2016-17

| Type of Societies | State Level & other Societies under the direct control of RCS | District | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | Bishnupur | Thoubal | Kakaching | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) |
| State Level Banks | 11050 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11050 |
| Other State Level | 5544 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5544 |
| Pry. Bank | 4304 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4304 |
| GPLMPCS | 0 | 20852 | 19721 | 8528 | 63832 |
| LAMPS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63307 |
| Service | 0 | 250 | 0 | 0 | 340 |
| Thrift & Credit | 0 | 574 | 194 | 22 | 5549 |
| District Supply | 0 | 600 | 104 | 0 | 1848 |
| Pry. Mktg | 0 | 250 | 292 | 140 | 1442 |
| Consumers | 0 | 576 | 429 | 232 | 6373 |
| Housing | 0 | 820 | 410 | 83 | 5938 |
| Transport | 0 | 369 | 930 | 1209 | 6032 |
| Dairy & Cattle | 0 | 3990 | 1647 | 594 | 21675 |
| Fruit & Veg. | 0 | 150 | 320 | 544 | 4945 |
| Pisciculture | 0 | 2249 | 1369 | 740 | 12174 |
| Labour Contract | 0 | 784 | 280 | 100 | 6713 |
| Forest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4499 |
| Piggery | 0 | 275 | 650 | 250 | 3859 |
| Poultry | 0 | 314 | 1230 | 451 | 8283 |
| Collective Farming | 0 | 2560 | 3842 | 1469 | 10379 |
| Jt. Farming | 0 | 560 | 100 | 125 | 1904 |
| Weaving | 0 | 91607 | 127375 | 55500 | 442409 |
| Handicraft | 0 | 880 | 392 | 180 | 18321 |
| Sericulture | 0 | 663 | 182 | 182 | 7468 |
| Electronics | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 |
| Misc. Ind | 0 | 671 | 414 | 138 | 6929 |
| Misc. Non-Ind | 0 | 0 | 912 | 304 | 1506 |
| Total | 20898 | 128994 | 160793 | 70791 | 726671 |

Concl./-

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 |
| All India | 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)**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 | No. of Unit | Amount Distributed | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | |
| | | Grants | Loan | Grants | Loans |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| P.C.P.I. | 25 | 46.90 | 83.65 | 98.90 | 171.96 |
| N.E.O. & Soap | 1 | 3.00 | 6.00 | - | - |
| Leather Works | 1 | -- | -- | - | - |
| Medicinal Forest Plants | - | 24.00 | 45.00 | 3.50 | 6.50 |
| Lime | 14 | -- | -- | - | - |
| Bee-Keeping | 1 | 1.14 | 1.94 | 1.54 | 2.86 |
| Cane & Bamboo | 3 | 5.10 | 9.46 | 1.75 | 3.25 |
| Carp. & Black | 62 | 94.00 | 174.58 | 100.28 | 186.23 |
| Fruit Preservation | 1 | 23.91 | 46.20 | 31.56 | 57.62 |
| Hand Made Paper | 4 | -- | -- | - | - |
| Textile | 66 | 107.20 | 199.10 | 69.75 | 123.63 |
| Service | 20 | 68.70 | 196.30 | 59.17 | 109.89 |
| Electronics | 5 | 4.55 | 7.95 | 3.50 | 6.50 |

Source: Khadi and Village Industries Board, Manipur.

Table No. 7(c)**Districtwise Number of Bee-Keepers, Outturn Price and value of Honey
in Manipur for the year 2015-16**

| Name of District | 2015-16 | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | 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 | 1,091 | 11,330 | 250.00 | 28.33 |
| 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 | 9,207 | 95,545 | 250.00 | 238.88 |

Source: Khadi and Village Industries Board, Manipur.

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

| Characteristics | 2012-13 (Rs. in lakh) | 2013-14 (Rs. in lakh) | 2014-15 (Rs. in lakh) |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Factories (Numbers) | 128 | 145 | 160 |
| Productive capital | - | - | - |
| Invested capital | 13946 | 16857 | 17943 |
| Persons engaged (Numbers) | - | - | - |
| Workers (Numbers) | - | - | - |
| Value of output | 34912 | 37752 | 37736 |
| Gross value added | 5328 | 6297 | 8107 |
| Depreciation | 951 | 1089 | 1131 |
| Net value added | 4378 | 5208 | 6976 |

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, 2014-15

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) |
| 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 |
| 2012-13 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 2013-14 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 2014-15 | 2134 | 439 | 82.94 | 17.06 |
| 2015-16 | 2271 | 302 | 88.26 | 11.74 |
| 2016-17 | 2370 | 203 | 92.11 | 7.89 |

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) |
| 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 | 2,002 | 79.32 |
| 2010-11 | 45.020 | 19.301 | 5,672.18 | - | 2,515 | 2,071 | 86.29 |
| 2011-12 | 45.020 | 16.150 | 5,633.70 | - | 2,515 | 2,258 | 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 | 2,134 | 84.85 |
| 2015-16 | - | - | 8,853.50 | 474.86 | 2,573* | 2,271 | 88.26 |
| 2016-17 | - | - | 9,853.50 | - | 2,573* | 2,370 | 92.11 |

- Not available

* As per field report (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, 2013-14**

| Sl. No. | Institutions | Arunachal Pradesh | Assam | Manipur | Meghalaya | Mizoram | Nagaland | Sikkim | Tripura |
|---------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|--------|---------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1. | University | 7 | 18 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| 2. | College | 26 | 536 | 83 | 62 | 29 | 60 | 13 | 47 |
| 3. | Stand alone Institution | 10 | 93 | 16 | 22 | 15 | 12 | 5 | 12 |
| 3.1 | Polytechnic | 2 | 23 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 3.2 | PGDM | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3.3 | Nursing | 2 | 45 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| 3.4 | Teacher Training | 6 | 22 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 3.5 | Institution under Ministries | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | School | 3879 | 68638 | 4811 | 13906 | 3617 | 3415 | 1277 | 4800 |
| 4.1 | Intermediate/Sr. Secondary | 138 | 1633 | 182 | 210 | 114 | 143 | 81 | 389 |
| 4.2 | High/Secondary | 234 | 5993 | 879 | 1052 | 582 | 564 | 127 | 574 |
| 4.3 | Upper Primary | 1144 | 13065 | 938 | 3384 | 1422 | 902 | 337 | 1273 |
| 4.4 | Primary | 2363 | 47947 | 2812 | 9260 | 1499 | 1806 | 732 | 2564 |

Source: Statistical Year Book, India, 2017.

Table No. 9(b)**Number of Educational Institutions in the North-Eastern States of India, 2014-15**

| Sl. No. | Institutions | Arunachal Pradesh | Assam | Manipur | Meghalaya | Mizoram | Nagaland | Sikkim | Tripura |
|---------|---|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|--------|---------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1. | University | 8 | 19 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 |
| 2. | College | 27 | 538 | 86 | 63 | 29 | 65 | 14 | 48 |
| 3. | Stand alone Institution | 12 | 86 | 16 | 22 | 15 | 13 | 5 | 12 |
| 3.1 | Polytechnic | 3 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 3.2 | PGDM | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3.3 | Nursing | 2 | 45 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 3.4 | Teacher Training Institution under Ministries | 7 | 22 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 3.5 | | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | School | 3930 | 70054 | 4974 | 14282 | 3809 | 3002 | 1274 | 4818 |
| 4.1 | Intermediate/Sr. Secondary | 139 | 1728 | 192 | 254 | 132 | 169 | 87 | 396 |
| 4.2 | High/Secondary | 250 | 6579 | 892 | 1165 | 610 | 543 | 137 | 588 |
| 4.3 | Upper Primary | 1200 | 13269 | 919 | 3540 | 1514 | 862 | 335 | 1265 |
| 4.4 | Primary | 2341 | 48478 | 2971 | 9323 | 1553 | 1428 | 715 | 2569 |

Source: Statistical Year Book, India, 2017.

Table No. 9(c)**Number of Educational Institutions in the North-Eastern States of India, 2015-16**

| Sl. No. | Institutions | Arunachal Pradesh | Assam | Manipur | Meghalaya | Mizoram | Nagaland | Sikkim | Tripura |
|---------|---|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|--------|---------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1. | University | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | College | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | Stand alone Institution | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3.1 | Polytechnic | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3.2 | PGDM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3.3 | Nursing | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3.4 | Teacher Training Institution under Ministries | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | School | 4047 | 71042 | 4993 | 14514 | 3825 | 2826 | 1279 | 4844 |
| 4.1 | Intermediate/Sr. Secondary | 155 | 2075 | 210 | 300 | 138 | 175 | 87 | 411 |
| 4.2 | High/Secondary | 263 | 6987 | 899 | 1255 | 615 | 561 | 140 | 603 |
| 4.3 | Upper Primary | 1266 | 13451 | 933 | 3597 | 1511 | 825 | 346 | 1262 |
| 4.4 | Primary | 2363 | 48529 | 2951 | 9362 | 1561 | 1265 | 706 | 2568 |

Source: Statistical Year Book, India, 2017.

Table No. 9(d)**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(e)**District-wise number of tourist spots and tourist during 2016-17**

| Sl. No. | District/State | 2016-17 | | | |
|---------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | No. of tourist spot | Number of tourist | | |
| | | | Foreign | Domestic | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. | Senapati | 9 | 131 | 5767 | 5898 |
| 2. | Tamenglong | 3 | 8 | 5563 | 5571 |
| 3. | Churachandpur | 10 | 469 | 3864 | 4333 |
| 4. | Chandel | 3 | 35 | 18341 | 18376 |
| 5. | Ukhrlul | 4 | 129 | 6461 | 6590 |
| 6. | Imphal East | 17 | 635 | 20032 | 20667 |
| 7. | Imphal West | 10 | 1519 | 85657 | 87176 |
| 8. | Bishnupur | 11 | 48 | - | 48 |
| 9. | Thoubal | 5 | 62 | - | 62 |
| | Manipur | 72 | 3036 | 145685 | 148721 |

Note : As per guideline issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Tourism, visitors who visits only during the day time and does not stay over-night are not considered as tourist.

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Manipur.

Table No. 9(f)
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 |
| 2009-10 | 47.4 | 33.8 | 46.4 | 20.9 | 47.1 | 29.8 |
| 2011-12 | 38.8 | 25.7 | 32.6 | 13.7 | 36.9 | 21.9 |

Table No. 9(g)
**Distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe educated job-seekers in Manipur
as on 31st December, 2016.**

| Category | Job-seekers | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | Scheduled Castes | Scheduled Tribes | Total | Percentage to total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. Under Matric | 1776 | 94989 | 96765 | 36.39 |
| 2. Matriculate | 2707 | 76424 | 79131 | 29.76 |
| 3. PUC/Intermediate/Higher Secondary | 2761 | 50482 | 53243 | 20.02 |
| 4. Graduates | 2113 | 27612 | 29725 | 11.18 |
| 5. Diploma Holders in Engineering & Technology | 578 | 3919 | 4497 | 1.69 |
| 6. Post-Graduates | 444 | 2069 | 2513 | 0.94 |
| Total | 10379 | 255495 | 265874 | 100.00 |

Source: Directorate of Employment, Exchange, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 9(h)
Percentage of organized employment in Public and Private Sectors of North Eastern States during 2012

| States | Public Sector | Private Sector |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1. Arunachal Pradesh | 46.4 | 53.6 |
| 2. Assam | 96.2 | 3.8 |
| 3. Manipur | 89 | 11.0 |
| 4. Meghalaya | 95.2 | 4.8 |
| 5. Mizoram | 93.4 | 6.6 |
| 6. Nagaland | - | - |
| 7. Tripura | - | - |
| India | 65.9 | 34.1 |

Source: Directorate General of Employment & Training Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

Table No. 9(i)
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) |
| 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 | - | 748 | 78 | 36 | 13 |

- Not available

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 9(j)**Number of Employees in Public Sector in Manipur as on 31st March, 2015.**

| District | Employees | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | State Group | | | Quasi Govt | | |
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Senapati | 1901 | 628 | 2529 | 39 | 5 | 44 |
| Tamenglong | 2066 | 288 | 2354 | 98 | 5 | 103 |
| Churachandpur | 2786 | 984 | 3770 | 44 | 11 | 55 |
| Ukhrul | 3070 | 855 | 3925 | 25 | 12 | 37 |
| Chandel | 2655 | 546 | 3201 | 63 | 40 | 103 |
| Imphal East | 7630 | 3641 | 11271 | 406 | 93 | 499 |
| Imphal West | 12037 | 4152 | 16199 | 1295 | 297 | 1592 |
| Bishnupur | 2159 | 2174 | 4333 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Thoubal | 4463 | 1482 | 5945 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Total | 38767 | 14760 | 53527 | 1976 | 467 | 2443 |

| District | Employees | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Local Bodies | | | Grant Total | | |
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| (1) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| Senapati | 986 | 704 | 1690 | 2926 | 1337 | 4263 |
| Tamenglong | 473 | 239 | 712 | 2637 | 532 | 3169 |
| Churachandpur | 805 | 391 | 1196 | 3635 | 1386 | 5021 |
| Ukhrul | 773 | 541 | 1314 | 3868 | 1408 | 5276 |
| Chandel | 420 | 552 | 972 | 3138 | 1138 | 4276 |
| Imphal East | 18 | 2 | 20 | 8054 | 3736 | 11790 |
| Imphal West | 320 | 49 | 369 | 13652 | 4508 | 18160 |
| Bishnupur | 14 | 2 | 16 | 2174 | 2178 | 4352 |
| Thoubal | 41 | 9 | 50 | 4509 | 1493 | 6002 |
| Total | 3850 | 2489 | 6339 | 44593 | 17716 | 62309 |

- Not available

Source : Directorate of Employment, Manipur

Table No. 9 (k)

**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 (l)

**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. | Item | Rural | Urban | Combined |
|---------|--|----------|----------|----------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (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 to 2016-17**

| Sl. No. | Heads of Crime | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
|---------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. | Murder | 108 | 72 | 61 |
| 2. | Attempt to Murder | - | - | - |
| 3. | Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder | 4 | 32 | 10 |
| 4. | Rape | - | - | - |
| 5. | Kidnapping & Abduction | 215 | 174 | 143 |
| 6. | Dacoity | - | 4 | 2 |
| 7. | Robbery | 7 | 11 | 14 |
| 8. | Burglary | 76 | 101 | 64 |
| 9. | Theft | 1128 | 1296 | 609 |
| 10. | Rioting | 102 | 162 | 178 |
| 11. | Cheating | - | - | - |
| 12. | Counterfeiting | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| 13. | Arson | - | - | - |
| 14. | Molestation | - | - | - |
| 15. | Motor Accident | 811 | 225 | - |
| 16. | Extortion | - | - | - |
| 17. | Other IPC cases | 2415 | 2027 | 2160 |
| | Total | 4869 | 4111 | 3245 |

-Not available

Source : Police Department, Manipur

Table No. 12**Performance of Excise Department, Manipur**

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Year | Revenue collected | Prohibition Cases detected (nos.) | Revenue Collected (IMFL) |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 2012-13 | 996.50 | 1868 | 965.71 |
| 2013-14 | 932.00 | 2009 | 901.93 |
| 2014-15 | 927.78 | 1931 | 901.34 |
| 2015-16 | 932.55 | 1618 | 907.95 |
| 2016-17 | 936.62 | 3364 | 892.12 |

Source : Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17 Department of Excise, Manipur

Table No. 13**National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in North Eastern States of India**

(Area in sq. kms.)

| State/All India | National Parks | | Wildlife sanctuaries | | Total | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------|----------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| | No. | Area | No. | Area | No. | Area |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2 | 2290.82 | 11 | 7487.75 | 13 | 9778.57 |
| Assam | 5 | 1977.79 | 18 | 1840.14 | 23 | 3817.93 |
| Manipur | 1 | 40.00 | 2 | 184.81 | 3 | 224.81 |
| Meghalaya | 2 | 267.38 | 3 | 34.20 | 5 | 301.58 |
| Mizoram | 2 | 150.00 | 8 | 1090.75 | 10 | 1240.75 |
| Nagaland | 1 | 202.02 | 3 | 20.34 | 4 | 222.36 |
| Sikkim | 1 | 1784.00 | 7 | 399.10 | 8 | 2183.10 |
| Tripura | 2 | 36.71 | 4 | 566.93 | 6 | 603.64 |
| All-India | 103 | 40500.13 | 534 | 103057.32 | 637 | 143557.45 |

Note : As per source agency providing data for the above table, the actual All India total is 118005.30 sq kms, but the total of all the figures of col-5 above is coming out to be 118005.32 sq kms. This may be due to rounding off of figures in respect of various States/UTs.

Source : Wild life Division, Ministry of Environment & Forest, Statistical Year Book, 2017

Table No. 14
District Wise Statistics of Land Use/ Land Cover, Manipur, 2015-16
(Provisional)

(Area in thousand hectares)

| Class | Reporting Area | Land Utilization | Bishnupur | Chandel |
|--|----------------|---|--------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. Forest | 1715.73 | Dense/Closed | 0.08 | 76.18 |
| | | Open Forest | 0.70 | 76.88 |
| | | Forest Plantation | 0.06 | 0.87 |
| | | Scrub Forest | 0.35 | 62.04 |
| | | Open Scrub/ Degraded Total | 0.00 | 33.79 |
| | | Shifting Cultivation Abandoned | 0.01 | 25.72 |
| | | Shifting Cultivation Current | 0.00 | 6.24 |
| 2. Area under Non-agricultural Uses | 93.66 | Built-up Land(Urban) | 2.63 | 0.12 |
| | | Built-up Land(Rural) | 3.07 | 2.34 |
| | | National Highway | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| | | River/Drainage/stream/ Canal | 0.25 | 1.47 |
| | | Lake/Ponds | 12.38 | 0.00 |
| | | Reservoir/tanks | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | Rails | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. Barren and Un-culturable Land | 0.28 | Barren/Rocky/Desert/Glacier | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4. Permanent Pastures & other Grazing Lands | 6.38 | Grassland & Grazing Land | 0.08 | 1.50 |
| 5. Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops, etc. | 92.87 | Miscellaneous Tree Crops | 0.00 | 15.42 |
| 6. Culturable Waste Land | 125.85 | Culturable Waste Land | 0.11 | 19.29 |
| 7. Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows | 0.00 | Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. Current Fallows | 0.00 | Current Fallows | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9. Net area sown | 197.88 | Crop Land | 19.09 | 3.74 |
| | | Plantation | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| | | Aquaculture/ Pisciculture | 5.77 | 0.00 |
| Total | 2232.65 | | 44.63 | 325.69 |

Contd.

Table No. 14
District Wise Statistics of Land Use/ Land Cover, Manipur, 2015-16
(Provisional)

(Area in thousand hectares)

| Class | Reporting Area | Land Utilization | Chura-chandpur | Imphal East without Jiri |
|--|----------------|---|----------------|--------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. Forest | 1715.73 | Dense/Closed | 104.40 | 0.09 |
| | | Open Forest | 170.92 | 0.78 |
| | | Forest Plantation | 0.96 | 0.16 |
| | | Scrub Forest | 55.78 | 1.00 |
| | | Open Scrub/ Degraded Total | 46.74 | 0.13 |
| | | Shifting Cultivation Abandoned | 8.51 | 0.10 |
| | | Shifting Cultivation Current | 10.14 | 0.01 |
| 2. Area under Non-agricultural Uses | 93.66 | Built-up Land(Urban) | 0.01 | 4.03 |
| | | Built-up Land(Rural) | 4.23 | 3.48 |
| | | National Highway | 0.48 | 0.05 |
| | | River/Drainage/stream/ Canal | 3.04 | 0.65 |
| | | Lake/Ponds | 0.01 | 0.28 |
| | | Reservoir/tanks | 0.71 | 0.01 |
| | | Rails | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. Barren and Unculturable Land | 0.28 | Barren/Rocky/Desert/ Glacier | 0.24 | 0.00 |
| 4. Permanent Pastures & other Grazing Lands | 6.38 | Grassland & Grazing Land | 1.55 | 0.09 |
| 5. Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops, etc. | 92.87 | Miscellaneous Tree Crops | 30.62 | 0.03 |
| 6. Culturable Waste Land | 125.85 | Culturable Waste Land | 16.46 | 0.17 |
| 7. Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows | 0.00 | Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. Current Fallows | 0.00 | Current Fallows | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9. Net area sown | 197.88 | Crop Land | 14.26 | 28.32 |
| | | Plantation | 0.01 | 0.03 |
| | | Aquaculture/ Pisciculture | 0.00 | 0.08 |
| Total | 2232.65 | | 469.09 | 39.50 |

Contd.

Table No. 14
District Wise Statistics of Land Use/ Land Cover, Manipur, 2015-16
(Provisional)

(Area in thousand hectares)

| Class | Reporting Area | Land Utilization | Jiribam | Imphal East |
|--|----------------|---|--------------|--------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (8) | (9) |
| 1. Forest | 1715.73 | Dense/Closed | 6.02 | 6.11 |
| | | Open Forest | 3.72 | 4.50 |
| | | Forest Plantation | 0.56 | 0.72 |
| | | Scrub Forest | 1.46 | 2.47 |
| | | Open Scrub/ Degraded Total | 0.21 | 0.38 |
| | | Shifting Cultivation Abandoned | 0.46 | 0.56 |
| | | Shifting Cultivation Current | 0.12 | 0.12 |
| 2. Area under Non-agricultural Uses | 93.66 | Built-up Land(Urban) | 0.30 | 4.33 |
| | | Built-up Land(Rural) | 0.84 | 4.32 |
| | | National Highway | 0.02 | 0.07 |
| | | River/Drainage/stream/ Canal | 0.32 | 0.97 |
| | | Lake/Ponds | 0.01 | 0.29 |
| | | Reservoir/tanks | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| | | Rails | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 3. Barren and Unculturable Land | 0.28 | Barren/Rocky/Desert/ Glacier | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4. Permanent Pastures & other Grazing Lands | 6.38 | Grassland & Grazing Land | 0.00 | 0.09 |
| 5. Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops, etc. | 92.87 | Miscellaneous Tree Crops | 0.39 | 0.42 |
| 6. Culturable Waste Land | 125.85 | Culturable Waste Land | 1.22 | 1.35 |
| 7. Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows | 0.00 | Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. Current Fallows | 0.00 | Current Fallows | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9. Net area sown | 197.88 | Crop Land | 3.26 | 31.59 |
| | | Plantation | 0.04 | 0.08 |
| | | Aquaculture/ Pisciculture | 0.00 | 0.08 |
| Total | 2232.65 | | 18.97 | 58.47 |

Contd.

Table No. 14

**District Wise Statistics of Land Use/ Land Cover, Manipur, 2015-16
(Provisional)**

(Area in thousand hectares)

| Class | Reporting Area | Land Utilization | Imphal West | Senapati |
|--|----------------|---|--------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (10) | (11) |
| 1. Forest | 1715.73 | Dense/Closed | 0.01 | 69.53 |
| | | Open Forest | 0.75 | 87.02 |
| | | Forest Plantation | 0.55 | 3.50 |
| | | Scrub Forest | 1.14 | 53.08 |
| | | Open Scrub/ Degraded Total | 0.03 | 20.34 |
| | | Shifting Cultivation Abandoned | 0.00 | 25.58 |
| | | Shifting Cultivation Current | 0.00 | 4.72 |
| 2. Area under Non-agricultural Uses | 93.66 | Built-up Land(Urban) | 5.79 | 0.20 |
| | | Built-up Land(Rural) | 3.99 | 5.10 |
| | | National Highway | 0.11 | 0.24 |
| | | River/Drainage/stream/ Canal | 0.68 | 0.95 |
| | | Lake/Ponds | 5.55 | 0.01 |
| | | Reservoir/tanks | 0.00 | 0.56 |
| | | Rails | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. Barren and Unculturable Land | 0.28 | Barren/Rocky/Desert/ Glacier | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4. Permanent Pastures & other Grazing Lands | 6.38 | Grassland & Grazing Land | 0.19 | 0.34 |
| 5. Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops, etc. | 92.87 | Miscellaneous Tree Crops | 0.00 | 3.52 |
| 6. Culturable Waste Land | 125.85 | Culturable Waste Land | 0.01 | 31.62 |
| 7. Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows | 0.00 | Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. Current Fallows | 0.00 | Current Fallows | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9. Net area sown | 197.88 | Crop Land | 26.00 | 28.81 |
| | | Plantation | 0.00 | 0.03 |
| | | Aquaculture/ Pisciculture | 4.89 | 0.00 |
| Total | 2232.65 | | 49.69 | 335.15 |

Contd.

Table No. 14

**District Wise Statistics of Land Use/ Land Cover, Manipur, 2015-16
(Provisional)**

(Area in thousand hectares)

| Class | Reporting Area | Land Utilization | Tamenglong | Thoubal |
|--|----------------|---|---------------|--------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (12) | (13) |
| 1. Forest | 1715.73 | Dense/Closed | 122.17 | 0.01 |
| | | Open Forest | 154.69 | 2.53 |
| | | Forest Plantation | 2.04 | 0.01 |
| | | Scrub Forest | 27.03 | 1.16 |
| | | Open Scrub/ Degraded Total | 33.30 | 0.21 |
| | | Shifting Cultivation Abandoned | 15.30 | 0.01 |
| | | Shifting Cultivation Current | 6.23 | 0.00 |
| 2. Area under Non-agricultural Uses | 93.66 | Built-up Land(Urban) | 0.00 | 4.46 |
| | | Built-up Land(Rural) | 2.93 | 4.26 |
| | | National Highway | 0.32 | 0.06 |
| | | River/Drainage/stream/ Canal | 2.86 | 0.73 |
| | | Lake/Ponds | 0.03 | 7.52 |
| | | Reservoir/tanks | 0.06 | 0.00 |
| | | Rails | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. Barren and Un-culturable Land | 0.28 | Barren/Rocky/Desert/ Glacier | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| 4. Permanent Pastures & other Grazing Lands | 6.38 | Grassland & Grazing Land | 1.28 | 0.08 |
| 5. Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops, etc. | 92.87 | Miscellaneous Tree Crops | 40.39 | 0.00 |
| 6. Culturable Waste Land | 125.85 | Culturable Waste Land | 23.51 | 0.02 |
| 7. Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows | 0.00 | Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. Current Fallows | 0.00 | Current Fallows | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9. Net area sown | 197.88 | Crop Land | 6.81 | 34.30 |
| | | Plantation | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| | | Aquaculture/ Pisciculture | 0.00 | 5.28 |
| Total | 2232.65 | | 438.99 | 60.64 |

Contd.

Table No. 14
District Wise Statistics of Land Use/ Land Cover, Manipur, 2015-16
(Provisional)

(Area in thousand hectares)

| Class | Reporting Area | Land Utilization | Ukhrul | Total |
|--|----------------|---|---------------|----------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (14) | (15) |
| 1. Forest | 1715.73 | Dense/Closed | 159.35 | 537.84 |
| | | Open Forest | 159.44 | 657.43 |
| | | Forest Plantation | 9.57 | 18.28 |
| | | Scrub Forest | 24.52 | 227.56 |
| | | Open Scrub/ Degraded Total | 18.04 | 152.83 |
| | | Shifting Cultivation Abandoned | 13.27 | 88.97 |
| | | Shifting Cultivation Current | 5.38 | 32.84 |
| 2. Area under Non-agricultural Uses | 93.66 | Built-up Land(Urban) | 0.00 | 17.53 |
| | | Built-up Land(Rural) | 4.20 | 34.43 |
| | | National Highway | 0.31 | 1.74 |
| | | River/Drainage/stream/ Canal | 1.23 | 12.19 |
| | | Lake/Ponds | 0.01 | 25.79 |
| | | Reservoir/tanks | 0.54 | 1.88 |
| | | Rails | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| 3. Barren and Unculturable Land | 0.28 | Barren/Rocky/Desert/ Glacier | 0.00 | 0.28 |
| 4. Permanent Pastures & other Grazing Lands | 6.38 | Grassland & Grazing Land | 1.26 | 6.38 |
| 5. Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops, etc. | 92.87 | Miscellaneous Tree Crops | 2.50 | 92.87 |
| 6. Culturable Waste Land | 125.85 | Culturable Waste Land | 33.56 | 125.93 |
| 7. Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows | 0.00 | Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. Current Fallows | 0.00 | Current Fallows | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9. Net area sown | 197.88 | Crop Land | 17.09 | 181.69 |
| | | Plantation | 0.00 | 0.15 |
| | | Aquaculture/ Pisciculture | 0.00 | 16.03 |
| Total | 2232.65 | | 450.29 | 2232.65 |

Concl.

Note: Statistical Data of some feature are shown as '0' due to mapping in the scale of 1:50K and round up the Statistical values.

Source: Land Use Survey of Manipur, 2015-16, Manipur Remote Sensing Applications Centre, (MARSAC).

Printed & Published by:
DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
Government of Manipur
29th January, 2018 No. of Copies: 500

Price: Rs. 250/- per copy