



**GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR**

**ECONOMIC SURVEY  
MANIPUR  
2018-19**

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

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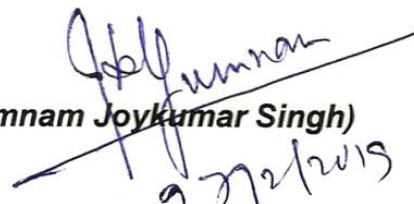
*Imphal, the 27<sup>th</sup> February, 2019*

### **FOREWORD**

*It is a pleasure to learn that the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur has come out with the publication of 'Economic Survey, Manipur 2018-19' which highlights the performance of various sectors of the economy of the State, I believe this publication will help users in analysing the socio-economic level of development of the State. A unique feature of the current edition is the presentation of the achievements of State Government Department under the Go To Village Mission (GTVM).*

*I would like to express my gratitude to various Departments/Offices & other Agencies for the cooperation in furnishing the required information which enabled the Directorate to bring out the publication in time. I hope they will continue to give the same cooperation in the years to come too.*

*I also congratulate the Officers/Officials of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur for their unreserved effort and co-operation in making this publication a successful one.*

  
(Yumnam Joykumar Singh)  
27/2/2019

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### Message

I am happy to know that the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur is bringing out the “**Economic Survey, Manipur, 2018-19**”. It is the 23<sup>rd</sup> issue of this series. The realistic assessments made by the Departments of the State Government in respect of various sectors are presented in the current publication. Planners, Administrators, Researchers, Policy makers and other data users will be greatly benefited by this publication as the said publication provides reliable information covering a wide range of subjects.

I congratulate the officers and staffs of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur for the publication of the “**Economics Survey, Manipur, 2018-19**” in time thereby providing reliable information to the data users pertaining to the State of Manipur.

  
(Th. Gopen Meitei)  
Commissioner (Economics & Statistics),  
Government of Manipur.

Dated/Imphal  
18<sup>th</sup> February, 2019.

## P R E F A C E

*The 'Economic Survey, Manipur, 2018-19' presents a broad analysis of the latest economic situation of the state based on performance appraisal data collected from various sources. It is the 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 except those for which the concerned department is able to furnish information for the 16 districts. Certain information are depicted in the form of charts. A special report on the achievement of some State Government Department of Manipur under the 'GO TO VILLAGE MISSION' is presented in the current publication.*

*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  
February, 2019*

*Peijonna Kamei  
Director of Economics & Statistics  
Manipur*

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**Summarized Picture of the Achievement of some of the State Government  
Department of Manipur under the Go To Village Mission (GTVM)**

**(from 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2018 to 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2019)**

Department	Particulars/ Scheme	Total			
		Enrolled	Delivered	Rejected	Pending
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Agriculture	National Food Security Mission	410	409	1	0
	NFSM - Distribution of Seeds	1192	1185	7	0
	NFSM-Distribution of Sprinklers, etc.	215	187	28	0
	Others - Agriculture	238	225	13	0
	PKVY - National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture	3	2	1	0
	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	107	107	0	0
	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Agri.)	578	559	19	0
	Rainfed Area Development	115	115	0	0
	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana(Agri.)	1643	1590	53	0
	Soil Testing Programme	2206	2206	0	0
	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation	284	267	17	0
Autonomous District Council	Others - ADC	1299	1265	0	34
Bank	Atal Pension Yojana	74	5	0	68
	Bank Account Opening/ PMJDY/ etc.	6967	3297	0	3598
	Bank Loans other than MUDRA & PMEGP Loans	164	39	0	125
	Banking Services	2890	1127	0	1763
	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (Banks)	1181	485	0	691
	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (Banks)	1343	650	0	693
CADA	Others - CADA	33	30	3	0
CAF & PD	NFSA-Ration Card	4402	3753	101	548
	Others - CAF & PD	1574	1311	263	0
	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana	7930	6624	1091	215
Co-operation	Subsidy to Co-operative Societies	2	2	0	0
Education (S)	Distribution of School Supplies	4523	4523	0	0
	Lairik Tamhansi - No Child Left Behind	1338	911	175	252
	Others - Education	1525	1504	19	2

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**(from 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2018 to 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2019)**

Department	Particulars/ Scheme	Total			
		Enrolled	Delivered	Rejected	Pending
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Fisheries	Assistance to Pisciculturist	136	0	0	136
	Blue Revolution – Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries	1822	0	38	1784
	Development for Freshwater Aquaculture and Inland Fisheries	1082	0	70	1012
	National Welfare Fund for Fisherman Scheme	104	14	1	89
	Others - Fisheries	196	0	22	174
	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (Fish.)	1510	94	202	1214
	Water logged and Capture Fisheries Scheme	228	0	7	221
Forest	Any Others	6	1	5	0
	Any Others (Individual)	18	2	16	0
	Distribution of Seedlings & Saplings (Community)	4264	4087	177	0
	Distribution of Seedlings & Saplings (Individual)	2941	2903	38	0
	Tree Plantation (Community)	34	0	0	34
	Tree Plantation (Individual)	141	7	134	0
	Health & Family Welfare	Ayushman Bharat - National Health Protection Scheme	17	14	1
Chief Minister-gi Hakselgi Tengbang (CMHT)		2896	1639	24	1233
Health Check Up/ Vaccination/ Treatment (Health)		1373	1363	0	10
JSY/ JSSK/ RBSK		676	672	0	4
Others - Health		1499	1479	0	20
Horticulture & Soil Conservation	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture	2845	2492	353	0
	Others - Horticulture	965	433	532	0
Horticulture & Soil Conservation	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Horti.)	15	0	15	0



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**(from 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2018 to 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2019)**

Department	Particulars/ Scheme	Total			
		Enrolled	Delivered	Rejected	Pending
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Labour	Employment Exchange Registration	376	355	21	0
	Labour Card	1350	132	1218	0
	Others - Labour	1	1	0	0
MAHUD	Birth/ Death/ Marriage Certificate (MAHUD)	335	335	0	0
	Domicile/Residential/ OBC/SC/ST/ Income Certificate (MAHUD)	120	120	0	0
	NULM - Self Help Group	59	0	0	59
Minority Affairs	Economic Development Programmme (EDP) - Embroidery Machine	103	103	0	0
	Economic Development Programmme (EDP) - Tailoring Machine	56	56	0	0
	Minority Post-Matric Scholarship	1	1	0	0
Others	Livelihood Projects Under NERCOMP	57	57	0	0
	Others - Others	1356	1113	0	242
PHED	National Rural Drinking Water Programme	246	183	32	31
	Others - PHED	136	90	15	31
	Swachh Bharat Mission - Grameen	1335	690	641	4
	Water Supply Scheme (State Plan)	2	0	0	2
Power	Others - Power	442	422	3	17
	Saubhagya Scheme - New Connection	8260	6389	47	1824
	Ujala Scheme - LED Bulbs, etc.	41645	41119	1	525

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Department of Manipur under the Go To Village Mission (GTVM)**

**(from 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2018 to 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2019)**

Department	Particulars/ Scheme	Total			
		Enrolled	Delivered	Rejected	Pending
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
RD & PR	Birth/ Death/ Marriage Certificate (RD &PR)	6299	5941	3	353
	Domicile/Residential/OBC/SC/ST/ Income Certificate (RD&PR)	3241	3229	0	12
	MGNREGA - Job Card	10674	587	0	10091
	NRLM - Skill Development Programme	2	0	0	2
	Others - RDPR	475	260	4	211
	PMKSY (Integrated Watershed)	2	2	0	0
	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Grameen	4464	540	2	3921
	Skill Development under Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushyala Yojana	204	204	0	0
Revenue	Birth/ Death/ Marriage Certificate (Revenue)	11946	11063	733	16
	Domicile/Residential/OBC/SC/ ST/ Income Certificate (Revenue)	36601	33761	2795	25
	Others - Revenue	1034	816	210	8
	Revenue Services (Land Records, etc.)	174	130	40	2
Science & Technology	IREP - LED Distribution through PRIs & ADCs	400	400	0	0
Sericulture	Integrated Scheme for Development Project of Silk Industry	46	46	0	0
	North Eastern Region Textile Promotion Scheme	1009	867	142	0
	Others - Sericulture	374	373	1	0
Social Welfare	Chief Minister-gi Sotharabasingi Tengbang (CMST) - Care Givers' Allowance	1029	512	43	474
	CMST - Disabled Scholarship	129	67	5	56
	CMST - Free Travel Allowance	180	108	0	72
	CMST - Homeless Old Persons	10	6	0	4
	CMST - Loan-cum-Subsidy	2	0	0	2
	CMST- Skill Development Programme (SW)	4	1	0	3

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Department of Manipur under the Go To Village Mission (GTVM)**

**(from 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2018 to 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2019)**

Department	Particulars/ Scheme	Total			
		Enrolled	Delivered	Rejected	Pending
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Social Welfare	Financial Assistance to Poor and Needy Widows	486	140	1	345
	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	980	607	3	370
	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	11579	2278	5	9296
	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	6859	684	49	6130
Social Welfare	Manipur Old Age Pension Scheme	21294	2011	43	19240
	Marriage Incentive Allowance	85	17	1	67
	National Family Benefit Scheme	2	0	0	2
	National Social Assistance Programme	4	2	0	2
	Others - Social Welfare	2	1	0	1
	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	141	125	2	14
	Scheme for Adolescent Girls	1	1	0	0
	Sponsorship and Foster Programme	48	15	8	25
	Unemployment Allowance	54	13	0	41
	Vocational Training Course	200	31	0	169
	Textile, Handloom & Handicraft	Aam Admi Bima Yojana	460	6	0
Artisan Card/ Weavers Card/ Yarn Passbook		26214	22913	8	3293
Handloom & Handicraft Home Delivery Scheme		2836	2033	3	800
MUDRA Loan		1124	514	0	605
Others		777	86	0	691
Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana		2004	4	0	2000
Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana		1847	6	0	1841
Trade/ Commerce and Industries	Others - C&I	342	339	0	3
	PMEGP Loan	485	485	0	0
Transport	Others - Transport	1336	766	363	207

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**(from 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2018 to 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2019)**

Department	Particulars/ Scheme	Total			
		Enrolled	Delivered	Rejected	Pending
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Tribal Affairs & Hills	Assistance to Physically Challenged Tribals	104	72	0	32
	Development of Small-Scale Industries	27	0	0	27
	Distribution of Water Storage Tanks	127	36	0	91
	Financial Assistance for Medical Treatment	10	9	0	1
	Financial Assistance to Women Societies/ OgnS/ SHGs	5	5	0	0
	Others - TA&H	8	3	0	5
	Promotion of Backyard Poultry	135	2	0	133
	Rural Shelter (CGI Sheets)	155	140	0	15
	Setting up of Nurseries of fruits/vegetables/etc.	6	0	0	6
Various	Aadhaar Services	5157	3496	0	1655
	Awareness	1756	1573	0	183
	Grievances	74	46	0	28
	Infrastructure Improvement/ Construction	115	44	0	71
	Infrastructure Proposal	282	29	0	252
Veterinary & Animal Husbandry	Dairy Farming	1150	290	0	860
	Duckery Farming	554	193	0	361
	Goatery Farming	35	10	0	25
	Health Check Up/ Vaccination/ Treatment (Vety.)	7190	7170	0	20
	Loan - Veterinary & AH	81	0	0	81
	Mithun rearing	2	0	0	2
	Others - Veterinary	2914	488	0	2569
	Piggery Farming	1790	337	0	1453
	Poultry Farming	1566	325	0	1241
	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (Vety.)	79	0	0	79
Welfare of OBC & SC	Economic Development Programme (EDP) - Embroidery Machine	129	126	0	3
	Economic Development Programme (EDP) - Tailoring Machine	295	290	0	5

Source: Department Concerned

# **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 in 2018, as recorded by ICAR, Lamphelpat is 1325.7 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 Paramountcy continued till 1947 in which India got independence.

1.1.2 According to a merger agreement signed on 21<sup>st</sup> September, 1949 between Maharaja Budhachandra, the then king of Manipur and the government of India, the state was merged into India as a part "C" State on the 15<sup>th</sup> October, 1949 and administered by the President of India through a Chief Commissioner. Manipur ceased to be a part "C" State on the 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1956 and became a Union Territory under the Union Territorial Council Act,

1956. The Territorial Council consisting of 30 elected members and 2 (two) nominated members was constituted on 16-8-1957. However, the Territorial Council was replaced by a Territorial Legislative Assembly of 30 members and 2 (two) nominated members from 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 1963. Manipur became a full-fledged state within the Indian Union with a Governor as the Head of the state on the 21<sup>st</sup> January, 1972 and the members of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 60. The first popular Ministry, after attaining statehood, was installed on March 20, 1972.

1.2 Manipur has a geographical area of 22,327 sq.kms. which constitutes 0.7 % of the total land surface of India. 90 % 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 8<sup>th</sup> December 2016, published in Manipur Gazette No. 408 dated 9<sup>th</sup> 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 14<sup>th</sup> December, 2016 was

published in the Manipur Gazette No. 420 dated 14<sup>th</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 2018-19(Projected Estimates) at current prices is estimated to be Rs. 25,870 crores as against Rs. 23,167 crores in 2017-18 (Advance Estimates) registering an increase of 11.67 %. At constant (2011-12=100) prices, GSDP in 2018-19 (Projected Estimates) is estimated at Rs. 19,711 crores as against Rs. 18,229 crores in the previous year showing an increase of 8.13 %. The average annual exponential growth rates between 2011-12 to 2018-19 are worked out to be 9.92 % and 6.04 % for current and constant prices respectively.



1.4.2 The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 2018-19 (Projected Estimates) is estimated at Rs. 23,318 crores as compared to Rs. 20,794 crores for 2017-18 (Advance Estimates) registering an increase of 12.14 % over the previous year. Per capita income at current prices is worked out to be Rs. 69,273 in 2018-19 as compared to Rs. 63,121 in 2017-18.

1.4.3 The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant (2011-12=100) prices for the year 2018-19 (Projected Estimates) is estimated at Rs. 17,579 crores, which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 8.47 %. The per capita income at constant (2011-12=100) prices for the year 2018-19 (Projected Estimates) is estimated at Rs. 52,225 which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 6.16 %.

### **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 plays 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 2018 was recorded to be Rs.3,117 according to the AO (MI) Manipur. In case of arhar dal, price per quintal in 2018 was recorded to be Rs. 8,417 which is about 1.04 times those prevalent in 2014.

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 average retail price of rice (local) stood at Rs. 33 per kg. during the year 2018. In the case of arhar dal, it stood at Rs. 110 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. 36,439.19 crores in 2018-19 (Budget Estimates) including Rs. 12,648.94 crores of revenue receipts and Rs. 23,790.25 crores of capital receipts (including Public Account). The revenue receipts is estimated to increase by 5.18 % in 2018-19(Budget Estimates) over the previous year 2017-18 (Revised Estimates) while capital receipt is estimated to increase by 0.70 %. The overall increase in receipts is accounted to be 2.21 %. The aggregate expenditure (revenue and capital disbursements) in 2018-19 is anticipated to be Rs. 36,263.60 crores which is about 1.54 % more than that of 2017-18.

## **1.7 National Institute for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog :**

The Government of India, in keeping with its reform agenda, constituted the NITI Aayog vide Notification No. 1/51/1/2015-Cab dated 16<sup>th</sup> February, 2015 to replace the Planning Commission instituted in 1950. The NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015. While designing strategic and long term policies and programmes for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States.

NITI Aayog has also been entrusted with the role to co-ordinate 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' called as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Moving ahead from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), SDGs have been evolved through a long inclusive process for achievement during 2016-2030. The SDGs cover 17 goals and 169 related targets resolved in the UN Summit meet 25-27 September 2015, in which India was represented at the level of Hon'ble Prime Minister.

## **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 97.59 % of the total foodgrain production of the State in 2017-18. The production of rice in 2017-18 is estimated at 5.08 lakh tonnes which is more than the preceding year's rice output of 0.15 lakh tonnes. In case of maize, production in 2017-18 is estimated to be 12.54 thousand tonnes as against 11.48 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 2017-18 was 4.69 lakh MT and 3.32 lakh MT respectively.

### **1.8.2 Livestock:**

According to the livestock census conducted in 2012, there were 8.59 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 24.21 lakhs. The main livestock productions in the state are milk, egg and meat. The total milk production in 2017-18 was 84.04 thousand tonnes which was more than the production of 81.56 thousand tonnes in 2016-17. The estimated production of eggs in 2017-18 was numbering at 1016.15 lakhs showing an increase over the production of 996.40 lakhs in 2016-17. The estimated meat production for the year 2017-18 was 21.00 thousand tonnes which was more than 5.53 % over the production of 19.89 thousand tonnes in 2016-17.

### **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 2017-18. 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 3.48 thousand cubic metres in 2016-17 to 148.71 thousand cubic metres in 2017-18.

### **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 32.67 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:**

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

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. The number of registered units since September, 2015 was 13,511 [Micro (11,461); Small (2,025) and Medium (25)].

### **1.11 Indo Myanmar Border Trade :**

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

entrusted the task of acquiring land measuring 45.50 acres at the cost of about Rs. 125 crores. With the objective of promoting people to people contact for promotion of the bilateral trade, a team of Myanmar delegation visited Manipur on 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2007 and also a one-day interaction programme was held on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2007 at Imphal by the traders and officials of both sides. 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 4<sup>th</sup> April to 10<sup>th</sup> 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, 200ha 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 2017-18 is Mulberry – 1031.71MT, Eri – 401.30 MT, Tasar – 132.04 lakh nos. and Muga – 47.24 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 2016-17, 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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.2 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. 37 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. The number of scheduled commercial bank in Manipur during 2018 was 77 in Rural, 44 in Semi-Urban and 75 in Urban area. The deposit in Scheduled Commercial Banks of Manipur during the year 2018 is Rs. 9,54,360 lakhs against the credit of Rs. 4,52,997 lakhs. The credit-deposit ratio was 47 in 2018 as against 43 in 2017.

### **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. Under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2,226 MT households have been identified to be covered under AAY and 9,806.75 MT under PHH. The present storage capacity of Food Corporation of India (FCI) in Manipur is 32,090 MT while that of the State Godown is 20,600 MT.

### **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 2017-18. The number of beds available was 1,480 in 2017-18. Out of



765.62 thousands patients treated in 2017-18, 46.06 thousands were indoor patients while 719.55 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 2,977 in 2018 (as on 1st January). Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), 3,70,783 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 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2018. 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.

### **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. During the year 2017-18, 3,787 foreign tourist and 1,64,483 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 registered in 17 Employment Exchanges in the state during the year 2017 (April to December) was 10,664 persons while in 2018 ( January to August), it was 20,732. The number of persons on live register of all employment exchanges stood at 3,58,123 persons in 2017(April to December) and 27,15,290in 2018 ( January to August) .

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 61<sup>st</sup> 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 61<sup>st</sup> Round (July, 2004 to June, 2005) of National Sample Survey (NSS), the Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) in the rural areas of Manipur was Rs.614.20 whereas in the case of urban areas, it was Rs.726.38. From the available results of the 64<sup>th</sup> 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 68<sup>th</sup> Round (July, 2011 to June, 2012) of NSS, the MPCE in rural and urban areas of Manipur was Rs. 1,501.92 and Rs. 1,482.67 respectively. 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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/ India	Area (sq. km.)	Population		Decen- nial 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
<b>North Eastern States</b>	<b>2,62,179</b>	<b>3,89,84,877</b>	<b>4,57,72,188</b>	<b>17.40</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>32,87,469</b>	<b>102,87,37,436</b>	<b>121,08,54,977</b>	<b>17.70</b>	<b>368</b>

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.

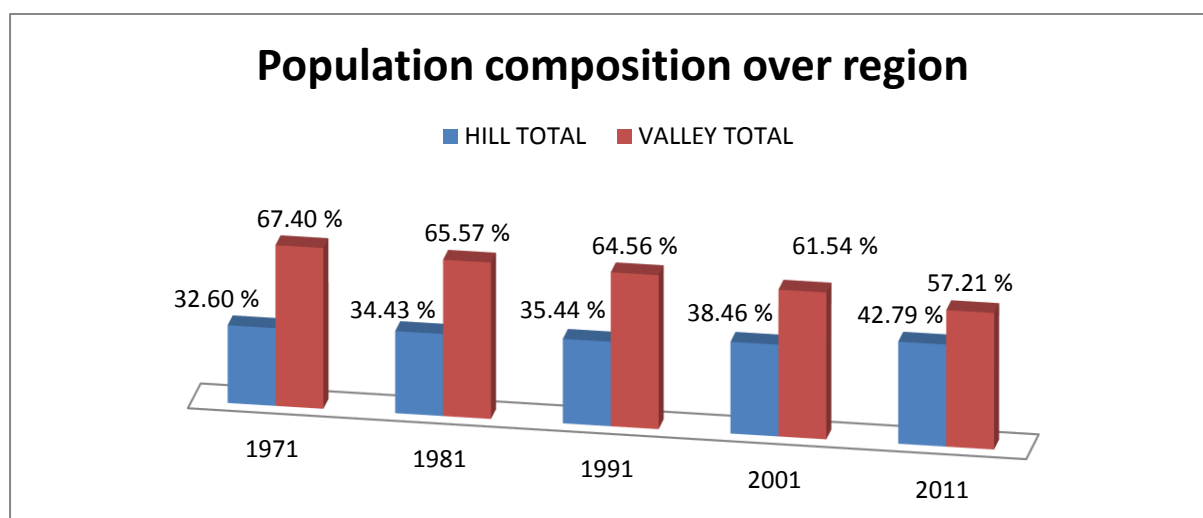
Geo-climatically, the state may be clubbed into 2 (two) regions such as the hill and the valley. The valley region is very small with an area of 2,238 sq.kms. which is 10 % of the total State area, but the region is one of the most thickly populated region of the state. The hill constitutes 20,089 sq. 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
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>22,327</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,856</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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.



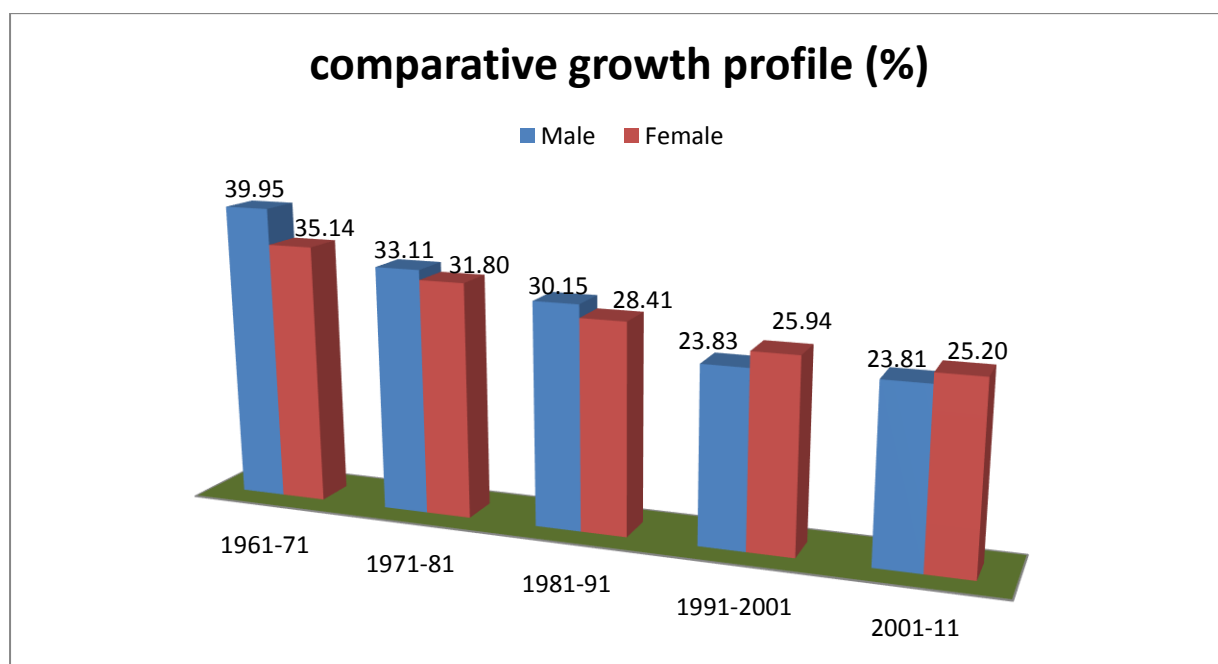
The population of Manipur as per the 2011 Census was 28.6 lakhs consisting of 14.4 lakhs males and 14.2 lakhs females. In absolute term, the population of Manipur has increased by 5.62 lakhs during the decade 2001-2011. The decadal growth rate in 2011 over 2001 was found to be 24.50 %. The population 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 (%)	Number	Decadal variation (%)	Number	Decadal variation (%)
(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 (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
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>1161952</b>	<b>1131944</b>	<b>2293896</b>	<b>1438586</b>	<b>1417208</b>	<b>2855794</b>	<b>561898</b>

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**

District/State	Population ('00 nos.)			Decennial Growth (%)	
	1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
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
Imphal East	3,305	3,949	4,561	0.28	15.50
Imphal West	3,808	4,444	5,180	16.70	16.56
Bishnupur	1,808	2,084	2,374	15.27	13.92
Thoubal	2,939	3,641	4,222	23.89	15.96
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>18,372</b>	<b>22,939</b>	<b>28,558</b>	<b>24.86</b>	<b>24.50</b>

In most of the districts, growth rate has declined during the decade 2001-2011 except Senapati, Ukhrul and Imphal East districts. The most populous district of the State according to 2011 Census is Imphal West District while the least populated is Tamenglong District. The valley 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 Projected Population:

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

**Table No. 2.8: Estimated population of Manipur.**

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

\* 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 /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.

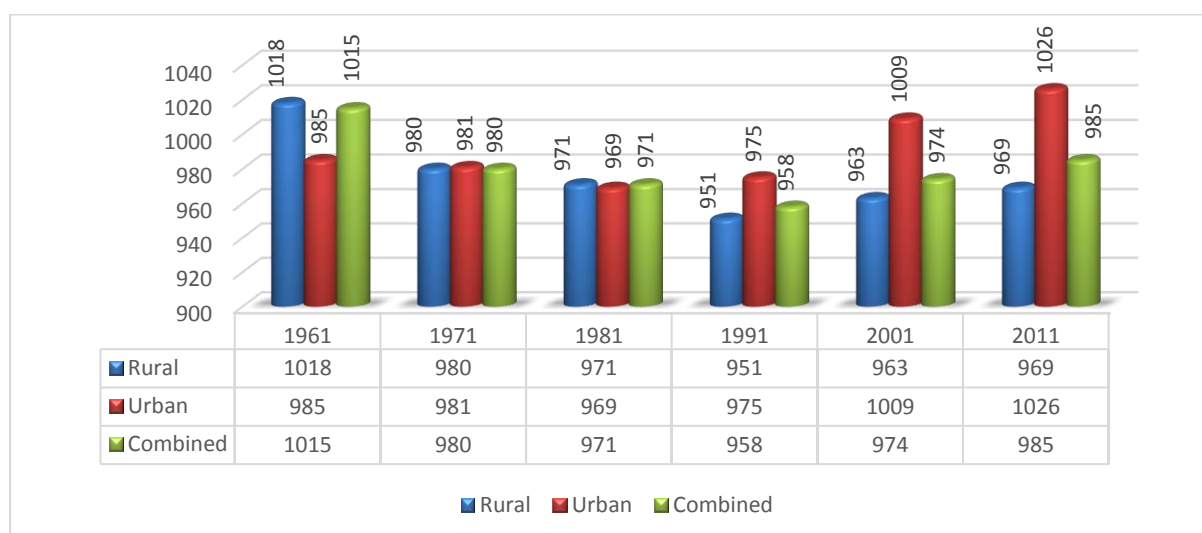


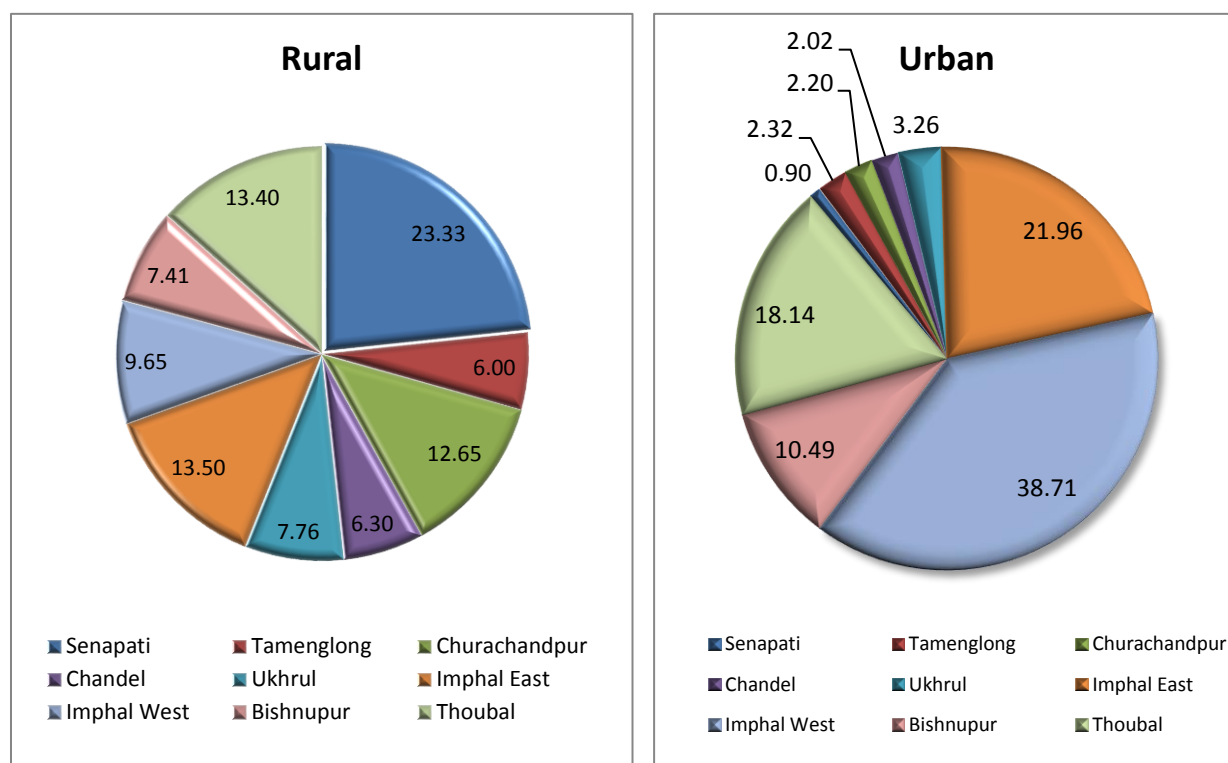
Table No. 2.10 presents districtwise scenario for the latest census i.e., 2011 Census which reveals highest sex ratio in Imphal West District (1,031) and least in Chandel District (933).

**Table No. 2.10: Sex Ratio of Manipur, 2011 census**

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/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
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

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/ 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
<b>India</b>	<b>833748852</b>	<b>377106125</b>	<b>1210854977</b>	<b>68.86</b>	<b>31.14</b>

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**

North Eastern States/ 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
<b>India</b>	<b>19.91</b>	<b>23.34</b>	<b>25.70</b>	<b>27.81</b>	<b>31.14</b>

## 2.8 Literacy Rate:

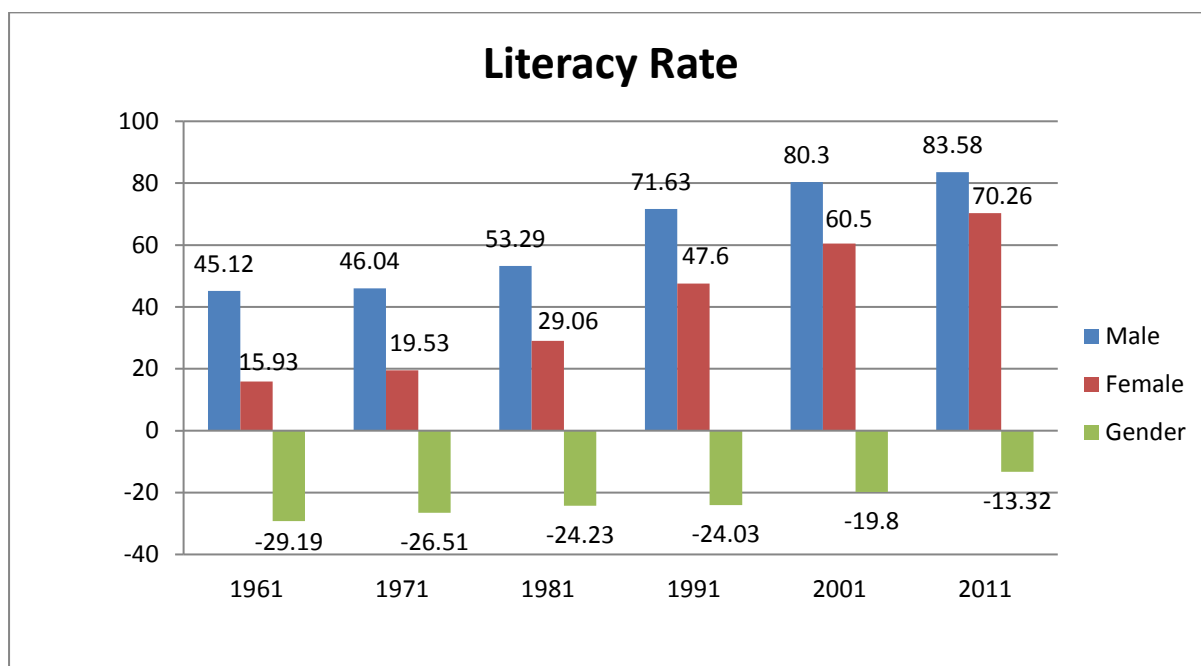
The extent of literacy reflects the qualitative aspect of the population. The literacy rate had shown an increase from 30.42% in 1961 to 76.94 % in 2011 as evident from Table No. 2.16.

**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.



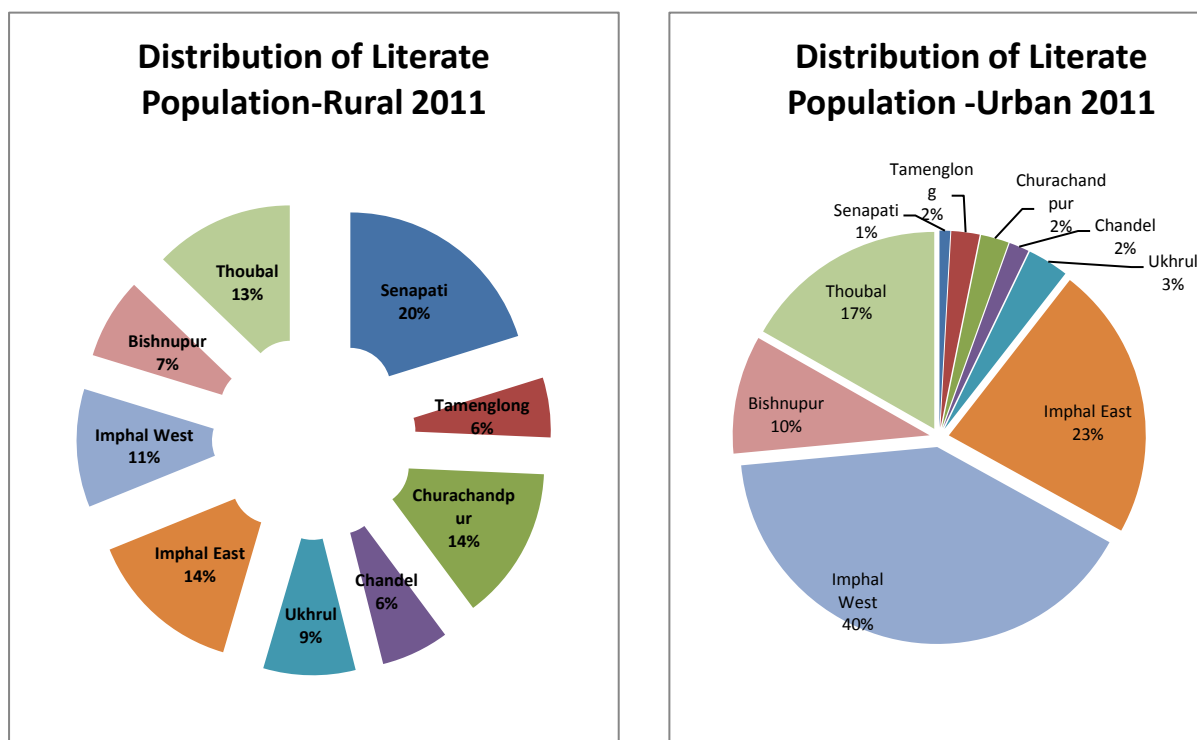
The literacy rates for 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above whereas the rates for the censuses from 1981 onwards relate to the population aged seven years and above. Table No. 2.17 provides the male-female break-up of literacy rates of North Eastern States and All-India as per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

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

North Eastern States/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
<b>India</b>	<b>80.89</b>	<b>64.64</b>	<b>72.99</b>

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.

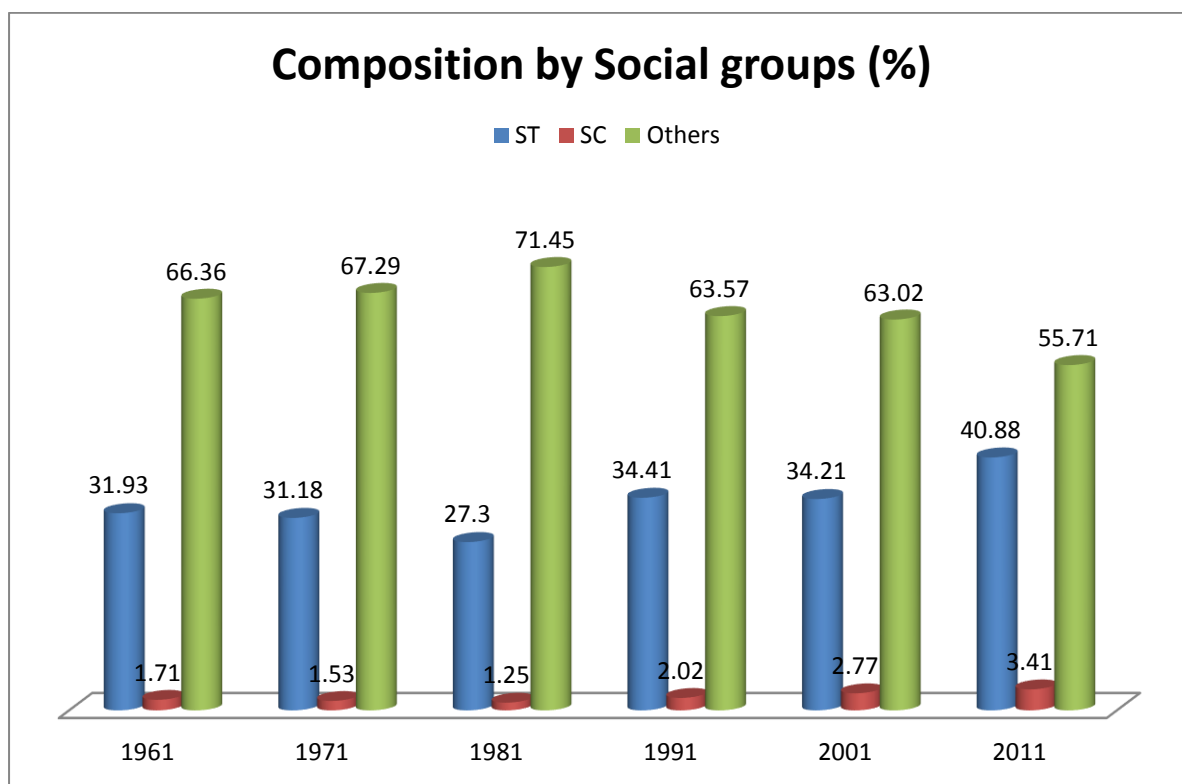
**Table No. 2.18: Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Manipur by sex**

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. Population of Manipur in respect of their Mother Tongue/ Language according to Census, 2011 can be seen at table No. 2(d) of Part-II.

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**

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)
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
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
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>588279</b>	<b>579143</b>	<b>1167422</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48863</b>	<b>48465</b>	<b>97328</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.88</b>	<b>3.41</b>

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 States/ 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
<b>India</b>	<b>16.63</b>	<b>8.61</b>

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

**Table No. 2.21: Distribution of Population by Religion in Manipur (1971-2011)**

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,72,753</b>	<b>14,20,953</b>	<b>18,37,149</b>	<b>21,66,788</b>	<b>28,55,794</b>

\* 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 Infant 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, 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 Table No. 2 (c) of 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
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	100.00
Female	8,98,790	100.00	10,71,154	100.00	14,17,208	100.00
Person	18,37,149	100.00	21,66,788	100.00	28,55,794	100.00

\* 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
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>1304610</b>	<b>574031</b>	<b>114918</b>	<b>91356</b>	<b>524305</b>

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
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>974163</b>	<b>330447</b>	<b>1304610</b>	<b>1551184</b>	<b>45.68</b>

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/ 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
<b>India</b>	<b>9,59,42,413</b>	<b>8,61,68,706</b>	<b>1,23,32,802</b>	<b>16,81,21,650</b>	<b>36,25,65,571</b>

North Eastern States/ 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
<b>India</b>	<b>2,28,66,367</b>	<b>5,81,64,984</b>	<b>60,05,366</b>	<b>3,22,86,580</b>	<b>11,93,23,297</b>

*Contd.*

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

North Eastern States/ 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
<b>India</b>	<b>48,18,88,868</b>	<b>72,89,66,109</b>	<b>1,21,08,54,977</b>	<b>39.80</b>

*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/ 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
<b>India</b>	<b>53.03</b>	<b>30.02</b>	<b>41.83</b>	<b>53.76</b>	<b>15.44</b>	<b>35.31</b>	<b>53.26</b>	<b>25.51</b>	<b>39.79</b>

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.

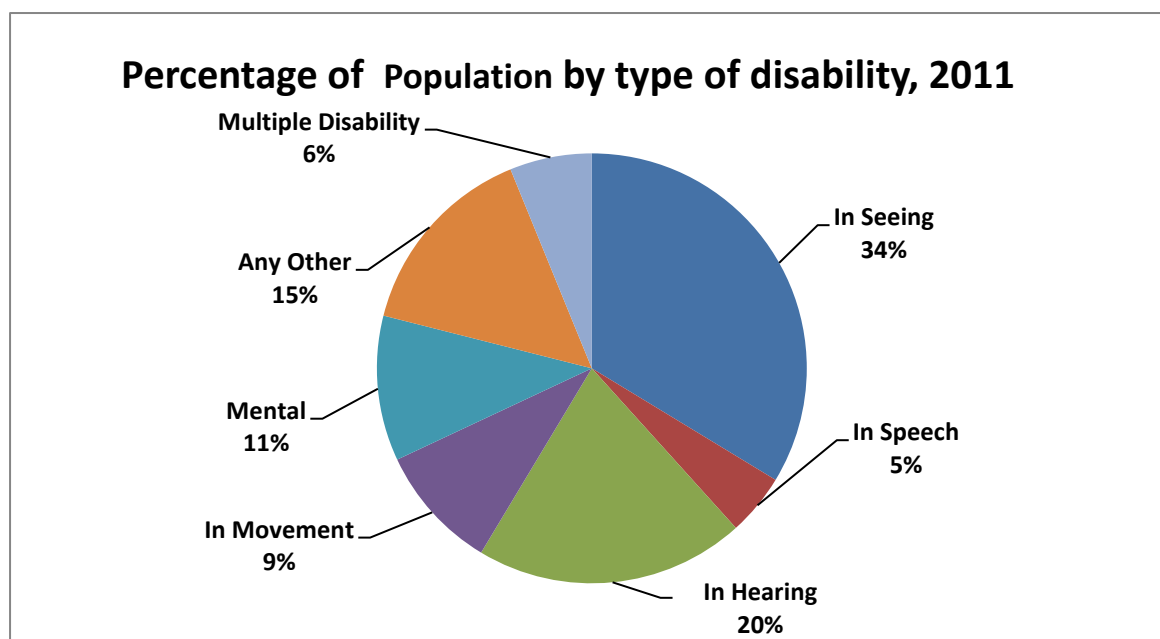
**Table 2.29: Number of Disabled person by sector and type of disability in Manipur**

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 total value added at basic prices, while the subsidies on production is deducted to derive the State Domestic Product at Market Prices. The estimates of value added with base 2011-12 is prepared at basic prices while the earlier series had been prepared at factor cost. 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 net 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 of 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 2018-19 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	15,24,490	8.00
2015-16	19,53,067	7.73	16,42,368	7.73
2016-17 (Q)	21,06,585	7.86	16,98,894	3.44
2017-18 (A)	23,16,702	9.97	18,22,907	7.30
2018-19 (P)	25,86,952	11.67	19,71,064	8.13

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 2018-19 is worked out to be 9.92% and 6.04% 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 2018-19 are given in Table No. 3(a) and 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, 2012-13 to 2018-19**

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	16,27,535	12.71	13,61,517	8.75
2015-16	17,49,310	7.48	14,63,516	7.49
2016-17 (Q)	18,86,002	7.81	15,07,376	3.00
2017-18 (A)	20,79,408	10.25	16,20,618	7.51
2018-19 (P)	23,31,792	12.14	17,57,933	8.47

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.17,57,933lakhs in 2018-19 registering an annual exponential growth rate of 6.06%. 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 Percentage Contribution by the major sectors 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	19.66	17.06	63.28	100.00
2015-16	20.89	15.52	63.59	100.00	17.13	18.59	64.28	100.00
2016-17 (Q)	19.63	14.73	65.64	100.00	16.50	18.85	64.65	100.00
2017-18 (A)	18.76	15.53	65.71	100.00	15.10	20.56	64.34	100.00
2018-19 (P)	18.11	16.23	65.66	100.00	13.90	22.26	63.84	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	23.05	14.65	62.30	100.00	20.14	17.04	62.82	100.00
2015-16	21.45	15.44	63.11	100.00	17.46	18.81	63.73	100.00
2016-17 (Q)	20.02	14.59	65.39	100.00	16.78	19.13	64.09	100.00
2017-18 (A)	19.05	15.54	65.41	100.00	15.26	21.11	63.63	100.00
2018-19 (P)	18.30	16.39	65.31	100.00	13.95	23.08	62.97	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 us to know the average size of the income and the standard of living of the people.

The PCI of Manipur at current and constant (2011-12=100) prices in 2018-19 are estimated to be Rs.69,273 and Rs. 52,225 respectively, showing an increase of 9.75 % and 6.16% over the previous year. The trend of the 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: 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	-	63,462	-	39,762	-	63,462	-
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	52,717	10.29	86,647	9.52	44,101	6.42	72,805	6.17
2015-16	55,447	5.18	94,731	9.33	46,389	5.19	77,826	6.90
2016-17 (Q)	58,501	5.51	1,03,870	9.65	46,756	0.79	82,229	5.66
2017-18 (A)	63,121	7.90	1,12,835	8.63	49,195	5.22	86,668	5.40
2018-19 (P)	69,273	9.75	1,25,397	11.13	52,225	6.16	91,921	6.06

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

P : Projected Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

### 3.1.4 Growth Trend:

The growth of Gross and Net State Value Added at basic prices at current prices during 2011-12 to 2018-19 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	9.78	13.59
2015-16	(-0.72)	11.20	8.01	6.53	(-1.27)	11.87	7.53	6.14
2016-17 (Q)	0.43	1.46	10.31	6.87	(-0.37)	0.83	10.55	6.71
2017-18 (A)	5.09	15.93	10.10	9.97	4.90	17.41	10.30	10.25
2018-19 (P)	7.79	16.73	11.57	11.67	7.73	18.32	11.95	12.14

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.

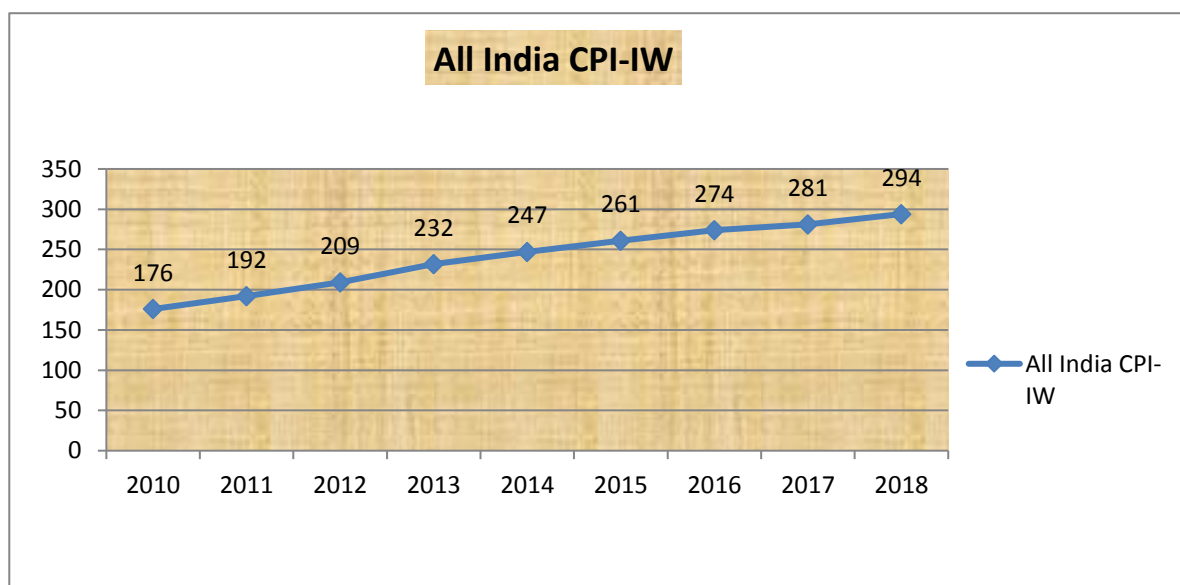




Table No. 3.7 presents the monthly All India Consumer Price Index Number (General Index) for Industrial Workers.

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

(2001=100)

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
January	172	188	198	221	237	254	269	274	288
February	170	185	199	223	238	253	267	274	287
March	170	185	201	224	239	254	268	275	287
April	170	186	205	226	242	256	271	277	288
May	172	187	206	228	244	258	275	278	289
June	174	189	208	231	246	261	277	280	291
July	178	193	212	235	252	263	280	285	301
August	178	194	214	237	253	264	278	285	301
September	179	197	215	238	253	266	277	285	301
October	181	198	217	241	253	269	278	287	302
November	182	199	218	243	253	270	277	288	302
December	185	197	219	239	253	269	275	286	301
Annual	176	192	209	232	247	261	274	281	295

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

The All-India annual average general index number stood at 295 in 2018 which is about 4.63 % higher as compared to 2017 level of 281. All-India CPI/IW number for the years 2012 to 2018 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	304	4.98	5.90
2017	281	308	2.55	0.98
2018	295	310	4.63	0.65

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, Shimla based on the price data furnished by National

Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Government of India. The Labour Bureau has started compiling a new series for CPIN for Agricultural Labourers (AL) and Rural Labourers (RL) with 1986-87 as the base year w.e.f. November, 1995. The annual average General indices is presented in Table No. 3.9 for Agricultural as well as Rural Labourers.

**Table No. 3.9: CPIN for Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers**

Category	Year	(1986-87 = 100)			
		Manipur		All India	
		General Index	% Change	General Index	% Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Agricultural Labourers (AL)	2013-14	718	-	764	-
	2014-15	787	9.61	808	5.76
	2015-16	811	3.05	847	4.83
	2016-17	834	2.83	873	3.07
	2017-18	866	3.84	893	2.29
Rural Labourers (RL)	2013-14	720	-	765	-
	2014-15	790	9.72	811	6.01
	2015-16	814	3.03	852	5.06
	2016-17	839	2.82	879	3.17
	2017-18	866	3.46	900	2.39

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 in respect of Indices of Agricultural Labourers.

2. Agricultural Year= July to June

3. No sign is indicated for positive variation

### 3.2.4 CPIN for Rural, Urban and Combined (2012=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, 2015 with 2012 as the base year. The provisional Consumer Price Index for the year 2018 is shown below.

**Table No. 3.10: CPI for Rural/Urban/Combined for the month of October, 2018**

(2012=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 and beverages	-	-	-	140.1	137.1	139.2
2.	Pan, tobacco and intoxicants	-	-	-	156.7	161.1	157.9
3.	Fuel and light	-	-	-	145.8	128.7	139.3
4.	Clothing, bedding and footwear	-	-	-	149.7	137.3	144.8
5.	Housing	-	-	-	-	143.5	143.5
6.	Miscellaneous	-	-	-	135.7	129.4	132.7
7.	General	164.3	135.6	155.2	140.6	136.4	138.6

- Not Available

Source: Central Statistics Office, MoSPI, Government of India

### 3.2.5 Farm Harvest Prices:

Farm prices is the average wholesale price at which the commodity is disposed of by the producer at the village site during the specified harvesting period. Farm Harvest Prices of principal crops of Manipur is shown at the table given below:

**Table 3.11: Farm Harvest Prices of principal crops of Manipur**

(Rs. Per Qtl.)

Item	Year			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Autumn Paddy	1441	1433	1593	1550
2. Winter Paddy	1504	1508	1636	1612
3. Maize	1377	1425	1497	1929
4. Mustard seeds	2983	3000	4200	3000
5. Chilies	26645	29126	31616	38700
6. Ginger	3444	3500	2758	1890
7. Potato	1183	1211	1350	1666
8. Cabbage	7002	730	1064	1592
9. Cauliflower	1678	1621	2051	3011
10. Banana	3493	3604	3356	2844
11. Pineapple Queen	792	850	891	808
12. Pineapple Que	1282	1329	1447	1316
13. Papaya	1605	1684	1785	1701
14. Sugarcane	777	840	916	822

Source: Department of Agriculture, 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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	2875	2867	2825	2875	3117
2.	Sugar (Open market)	Qtl.	3645	3646	4123	4946	4175
3.	Salt (Bag)	70 kg.	588	825	468	697	468*
4.	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	1368	1561	1675	1595	1518
5.	Milk	100 lit.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6.	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	2068	1245	1996	1363	1873
7.	Onion	Qtl.	2676	3808	2263	3029	2946
8.	Chillies	Qtl.	13592	14529	NT	13178	14083
9.	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	8083	12579	16583	12125	8417
10.	Firewood (splitted)	Qtl.	550	550	550	602	625

\*50kg

NT – No Transaction

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

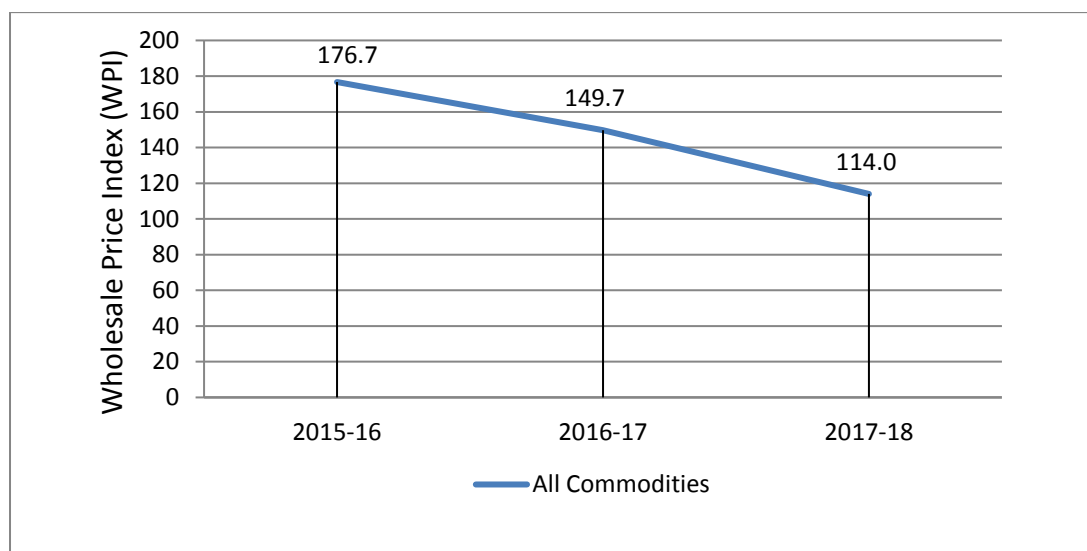
A new series for All India Wholesale Price Index Numbers (WPIN) with 2011-12 as the base year has also been compiled and is shown at Table No. 3.13.

**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)
2015-16	249.7	179.7	277.5	153.4	176.7
2016-17	228.6	162.6	277.5	132.5	149.7
2017-18	130.5	93.4	114.0	113.7	114.0

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

The annual trend of the WPI (All Commodities) 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 2012 to 2018 and the monthly average retail prices of some selected commodities are shown in Table No. 3(g) of Part-II.

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

		(in Rs.)							
Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Rice (local)	Kg.	24	25	31	32	31	32	33
2.	Sugar	Kg.	36	39	NA	38	42	52	50
3.	Salt	Kg.	14	15	16	16	18	20	20
4.	Mustard oil	Kg.	100	113	115	115	122	146	140
5.	Milk	Lit.	30	39	40	40	42	50	50
6.	Potato	Kg.	18	21	19	18	27	22	23
7.	Onion	Kg.	20	36	30	43	33	34	36
8.	Chillies (dry)	Kg.	229	183	80	180	192	297	300
9.	Arhar Dal	Kg.	80	80	180	95	162	133	110
10.	Firewood (Splitted)	40Kgs	299	250	250	250	250	300	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 (1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> March) is prepared by the State Government. State Budget gives complete picture of the estimated receipt 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		2016-17 (Accounts)	2017 -18 (Revised Estimates)	2018-19 (Budget Estimates)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Consolidated Fund	Receipt	1068156.57	1270412.33	1345273.56
	Expenditure	1082355.09	1317374.33	1361645.76
	Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	(-14198.52)	(-46962.00)	(-16372.20)
1.1 Revenue Account	Receipt	912912.26	1202532.83	1264894.06
	Expenditure	818476.11	1029410.88	1100924.47
	Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	94436.15	173121.95	163969.59
1.2 Capital Disbursement		149356.96	255688.85	225289.26
1.3 Public Debt	Receipt	155129.05	67500.00	80000.00
	Expenditure	114497.02	31789.59	35132.02
	Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)	40632.03	35710.41	44867.98
1.4 Loans & Advancement	Advances	25.00	485.01	300.01
	Recoveries	115.26	379.50	379.50
	Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)	90.26	(-105.51)	79.49
2. Public Account		(-790.81)	40589.00	33931.00
2.1 Small Savings, Provident Fund etc.	Receipt	30092.91	30300.00	30300.00
	Disbursement	25138.77	25300.00	25300.00
	Net	4954.14	5000.00	5000.00
2.2 Reserve Fund	Receipt	14108.50	6689.00	7355.00
	Disbursement	14440.67	6689.00	7355.00
	Net	(-332.17)	0.00	0.00
2.3 Deposit & Advances	Receipt	71118.71	82589.00	85931.00
	Disbursement	61237.11	52000.00	52000.00
	Net	9881.60	30589.00	33931.00
2.4 Suspense & Miscellaneous	Receipt	587713.12	1935060.00	1935060.00
	Disbursement	592794.08	1930060.00	1940060.00
	Net	(-5080.96)	5000.00	(-5000.00)
2.5 Remittances	Receipt	200702.22	240000.00	240000.00
	Expenditure	210915.64	240000.00	240000.00
	Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)	(-10213.42)	0.00	0.00
Total	Receipt	1971892.03	3565050.33	3643919.56
	Expenditure	1986881.36	3571423.33	3626360.76
	Increase(+)/Decrease (-) in cash balance	(-14989.33)	(-6373.00)	17558.80
Opening Balance		(-49.94)	(-15039.34)	(-21412.34)
Closing Balance		(-15039.27)	(-21412.34)	(-3835.55)

NOTE : Data for 2016-17 is culled out from the Finance Accounts, 2016-17 while the figure for 2017-18 (RE) & 2018-19 (BE) is obtained from Annual Financial Statement, 2018-19

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	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18(RE)	2018-19(BE)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>A. Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>828010.75</b>	<b>912912.26</b>	<b>1202532.83</b>	<b>1264894.06</b>
1. Tax revenue	369286.06	434380.28	514806.58	595634.24
1.1 Share of Central Taxes	314073.00	375712.00	451150.29	520037.88
1.2 State Taxes	55213.06	58668.28	63656.29	75596.36
2. Non- Tax revenue	458724.69	478531.98	687726.25	669259.82
2.1 Central Grants-in-aid	443776.35	462051.91	663175.44	644406.47
2.2 State	14948.34	16480.07	24550.81	24853.35
<b>B. Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>738257.29</b>	<b>818476.11</b>	<b>1029410.88</b>	<b>1100924.47</b>
1. Social Services	197360.07	205676.10	308176.05	297457.06
2. Economic Services	211011.97	234296.52	301921.19	365461.85
3. General Services	295080.35	342118.41	365528.19	381680.21
4. Other Miscellaneous	34804.90	36385.08	53785.45	56325.35
<b>C. Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)</b>	<b>89753.46</b>	<b>94436.15</b>	<b>173121.95</b>	<b>163969.59</b>

RE : Revised Estimates

BE : Budget Estimates

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

#### 4.1.2 Revenue of State Government:

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

The total revenue receipts of the State was found to be increasing from Rs.5,653.55 crores in 2011-12 to Rs. 12,648.94 crores in 2018-19 (B.E.) as evident from Table No. 4(a) of Part II. The Revenue Expenditure increased from Rs. 5006.92 crores in 2011-12 to Rs. 11,009.24 crores in 2018-19 (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 15.70 % in 2018-19 (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	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18(RE)	2018-19 (BE)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>I. TAX REVENUE</b>				
<b>A. Taxes on property and capital Transaction</b>				
(i) Land Revenue	259.44	190.72	500.00	570.00
(ii) Stamps & Registration fee	1044.92	1002.73	3000.00	3420.00
(iii) Other taxes	2322.26	2376.92	2500.00	2850.00
<b>Sub- Total (A)</b>	<b>3626.62</b>	<b>3570.37</b>	<b>6000.00</b>	<b>6840.00</b>
<b>B. Taxes on commodities and services</b>				
(i) Sales tax	46651.45	49964.99	39902.62	20465.91
(ii) Taxes on Vehicles	2328.8	2503.95	4000.00	4560.00
(iii) State Excise	878.06	932.31	1200.00	1368.00
(iv) Taxes on goods & passengers	102.35	99.76	177.42	202.26
(v) Taxes & duties on Electricity	0.35	0.57	5.87	6.69
(vi) Other taxes and duties	1625.43	1596.33	1803.18	2055.63
(vii) State Good and Services Tax	-	-	10567.20	40097.87
<b>Sub- Total (B)</b>	<b>51586.44</b>	<b>55097.91</b>	<b>57656.29</b>	<b>68756.36</b>
<b>C. States' own tax revenue (A + B )</b>	<b>55213.06</b>	<b>58668.28</b>	<b>63656.29</b>	<b>75596.36</b>
<b>D. Share in Central taxes</b>	<b>314073.00</b>	<b>375712.00</b>	<b>451150.29</b>	<b>520037.88</b>
<b>Total (I)</b>	<b>369286.06</b>	<b>434380.28</b>	<b>514806.58</b>	<b>595634.24</b>
<b>II. NON - TAX REVENUE</b>				
(i) Grants from the Centre	443776.35	462051.91	663175.44	644406.47
(ii) Other non- tax revenue (State)	12205.30	14507.04	20496.45	20596.28
(iii) Other fiscal & interest receipts (State)	2743.04	1973.03	4045.36	4257.07
<b>Total (II)</b>	<b>458724.69</b>	<b>478531.98</b>	<b>687726.25</b>	<b>669259.82</b>
<b>Grand Total of Revenue Receipts ( I + II )</b>	<b>828010.75</b>	<b>912912.26</b>	<b>1202532.83</b>	<b>1264894.06</b>

RE: Revised Estimates

BE: Budget Estimates.

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

#### 4.1.2.2 Non-Tax Revenue:

Non-Tax Revenue of the State consists of interest receipts, dividends and receipts from general services, social and community services and economic services. The budget for 2018-19 (BE) gives details of revenue from the non-tax sources as Rs. 6692.60 crores as against Rs. 6877.26 crores in 2017-18 (RE). Grants from Central Government increased from Rs. 4437.76 crores in 2015-16 to Rs.4620.52 crores in 2016-17. However, the total grant expected to receive was Rs. 6631.75 crores and Rs. 6444.06 crores in 2017-18 (RE) and 2018-19 (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. 12025.33 crores in the Revised Estimates of 2017-18 as against Rs. 9129.12 crores in 2016-17 showing an increase of 31.72 % over the actual estimates of 2016-17. The budget estimates shows total revenue receipts of Rs. 12648.94 crores in 2018-19 (BE). Table No.4.4 shows the revenue receipts from 2015-16 to 2018-19.

**Table No. 4.4: Revenue Receipts from 2015-16 to 2018-19**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Tax Revenue		
	Share in Central Taxes	State's Own Tax Revenue	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2015-16	314073.00	55213.06	369286.06
2016-17	375712.00	58668.28	434380.28
2017-18 (RE)	451150.29	63656.29	514806.58
2018-19 (BE)	520037.88	75596.36	595634.24

Year	Non-Tax Revenue			Total Revenue receipts
	Own Non-Tax	Grants & Contributions	Total	
(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2015-16	14948.34	443776.35	458724.69	828010.75
2016-17	16480.07	462051.91	478531.98	912912.26
2017-18 (RE)	24550.81	663175.44	687726.25	1202532.83
2018-19 (BE)	24853.35	644406.47	669259.82	1264894.06

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 India 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 5.29 % and 2.04 % respectively and the major share of the revenue receipts comes from the share in Central Taxes (37.52 %) and Grants-in-aid from the Centre (55.14 %).

**Table No. 4.5: Revenue Receipts of North Eastern States of India, 2017-18**

(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)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Assam (BE)	16496.32 <u>23.33</u>	25589.26 <u>36.18</u>	42085.58 <u>59.51</u>	7463.97 <u>10.55</u>	21170.06 <u>29.94</u>	28634.03 <u>40.49</u>	70719.61 <u>100.00</u>
Manipur (RE)	636.56 <u>5.29</u>	4511.50 <u>37.52</u>	5148.06 <u>42.81</u>	245.51 <u>2.04</u>	6631.75 <u>55.14</u>	6877.26 <u>57.19</u>	12025.32 <u>100.00</u>
Meghalaya (BE)	1558.98 <u>13.82</u>	4339.22 <u>38.47</u>	5898.20 <u>52.29</u>	512.77 <u>4.55</u>	4868.83 <u>43.16</u>	5381.60 <u>47.71</u>	11279.80 <u>100.00</u>
Mizoram (BE)	397.71 <u>4.87</u>	3107.26 <u>38.02</u>	3504.97 <u>42.88</u>	296.93 <u>3.63</u>	4371.41 <u>53.48</u>	4668.34 <u>57.12</u>	8173.31 <u>100.00</u>
Nagaland (RE)	570.70 <u>5.39</u>	3353.09 <u>31.66</u>	3923.79 <u>37.04</u>	294.25 <u>2.78</u>	6374.50 <u>60.18</u>	6668.75 <u>62.96</u>	10592.54 <u>100.00</u>
Sikkim (RE)	700.27 <u>11.46</u>	2470.52 <u>40.43</u>	3170.79 <u>51.89</u>	469.08 <u>7.68</u>	2470.53 <u>40.43</u>	2939.61 <u>48.11</u>	6110.40 <u>100.00</u>
Tripura (BE)	1450.00 <u>10.70</u>	4500.00 <u>33.20</u>	5950.00 <u>43.90</u>	290.00 <u>2.14</u>	7312.56 <u>53.96</u>	7602.56 <u>56.10</u>	13552.56 <u>100.00</u>

RE : Revised Estimates BE : Budget Estimates

*Note : Underlined Figures are percentages to total revenue receipts.*

Source:

Economic Review of Tripura , 2016-17

Economic Survey ,Mizoram & Assam, 2017-18

Budget At A Glance 2017-18, Govt. of Meghalaya

General Abstract of Receipts 2018-19, Sikkim

Annual Financial Statement 2018-19, Nagaland & Manipur

### 4.1.3 Expenditure of State Government:

The revenue expenditure of State Government under broad category are presented in Table No. 4.6. and the detail break up 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	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Economic Services	245816.86	270681.60	355706.64	421787.20
2. Social Services	197360.07	205676.10	308176.05	297457.06
3. General Services	295080.35	342118.41	365528.19	381680.21
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>738257.28</b>	<b>818476.11</b>	<b>1029410.88</b>	<b>1100924.47</b>

RE = Revised Estimates

BE = Budget Estimates

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

The total expenditure of State Government of Manipur was Rs. 967833.07 lakhs in 2016-17 which shows an increase of 12.27 % over the previous year as evident from Table No.4.7.

**Table No. 4.7: Total Expenditure of Manipur**

Year	Expenditure	
	Total (Rs. in lakhs)	Growth (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)
2012-13	681809.15	-
2013-14	701072.18	2.83
2014-15	859973.15	22.67
2015-16	862044.11	0.24
2016-17	967833.07	12.27

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

## **4.2 Planning:**

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 8<sup>th</sup> December, 1951 by the first Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. After the launching of the First Five Year Plan (FYP) on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1951, subsequent five-year plans followed. In between, there had been some annual plans. With the launching of the 1<sup>st</sup> FYP in 1951 for India, the process of Planned Economic Development also started in Manipur. Twelve (12) Five Year Plan and five (5) Annual Plan were implemented in Manipur. However, the concept of five year plan/ annual plan is no longer in vogue. Hence, the function of Planning Department has undergone some changes with the restructure of the Planning Commission into National Institute for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog at the Centre.

### **4.2.1 National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog**

The Government of India, in keeping with its reform agenda, constituted the NITI Aayog vide Notification No. 1/51/1/2015-Cab dated 16<sup>th</sup> February, 2015 to replace the Planning Commission instituted in 1950 to better serve the needs and aspirations of the people of India. The NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015. While designing strategic and long term policies and programmes for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States. The functions of the NITI Aayog is given below:

- To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States in the light of national objectives
- To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation
- To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government
- To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy
- To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefiting adequately from economic progress
- To design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy. The lessons learnt through monitoring

and feedback will be used for making innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections

- To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and international like-minded Think tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions.
- To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners.
- To offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda.
- To maintain a state-of-the-art Resource Centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in sustainable and equitable development as well as help their dissemination to stake-holders
- To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery
- To focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives
- To undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the execution of the national development agenda, and the objectives mentioned above

NITI Aayog has also been entrusted with the role to co-ordinate ‘Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’ called as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Moving ahead from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), SDGs have been evolved through a long inclusive process for achievement during 2016-2030. The SDGs cover 17 goals and 169 related targets resolved in the UN Summit meet 25-27 September 2015, in which India was represented at the level of Hon’ble Prime Minister.

The task at hand for NITI Aayog is not merely to periodically collect data on SDGs but to act proactively fructify the goals and targets not only quantitatively but also maintaining high standards of quality. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Govt. of India has already undertaken a parallel exercise of interaction with the ministries to evolve indicators reflecting the SDG goals and targets. To achieve these tasks, the draft mapping of the goals and targets as an initial step on proposed Nodal and other Ministries has been carried out in consultation with MoSPI.

### 4.2.2 Aspirational Districts

On the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Quit India Movement on 9<sup>th</sup> August 2017, Hon'ble Prime Minister interacted with the District Collectors through video conference and stated that “when the socio-economic conditions improve in the 100 most backward districts, it would give a big boost to overall development of the country”. Launching this programme in January, 2018, the Prime Minister addressed the Collectors of all aspirational districts and gave a call for a concerted effort to turn these districts around.

- Core strategy of the programme: The broad contours of the programme are Convergence (of Central & State level ‘Prabhari’ Officers & District Collectors), and Competition among districts driven by a spirit of mass Movement. With States as the main driver, this program focus on the strength of each district, identify low-hanging fruits for immediate improvement, measure progress, and rank districts.
- Selection of districts: The districts were identified from at least one from each state, in a transparent manner by a committee of Senior Officers to the Government of India, in consultation with State Officials using a composite index of key data sets that included deprivation enumerated under the Socio- Economic Caste Census, key health and education sector performance and state of basic infrastructure. NITI Aayog in partnership with the Government of Andhra Pradesh has created a dashboard for monitoring the real-time progress of the districts. Key district level officials involved in collection and evaluation of data underwent training on March 23, 2018 on how to use the dashboard and generate MIS (Management Information System) reports. Districts were ranked based on progress made ‘delta ranking’ on a real-time basis. On May 2018, NITI Aayog has calculated the baseline ranking for the hundred and one (101) aspirational districts by using the latest available data collected from the respective ministries which can be seen at Table No 4(d) of Part II.
- Institutional framework: This programme is a policy priority of Government of India. NITI Aayog anchors the programme with support from Central Ministries and the State Governments.
- Focus areas: The Government is committed to raising the living standards of its citizens and ensuring inclusive growth for all “Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas”. To enable optimum utilization of their potential, this program focuses closely on improving people’s ability to participate fully in the vibrant economy. Health & Nutrition, Educational, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development, and Basic Infrastructure are this programme’s core area of focus. After several rounds of consultations with various stakeholders, certain performance indicators have been chosen to measure progress of the districts. Districts are aspiring to first catch-up with the best district within their State, and subsequently aspire to become one of the best in the country, by competing with, and learning from others in the spirit of competitive & cooperation federalism.

### 4.2.3 Sector Ranking:

The ranking of five (5) aspirational districts each from the better 20 (Twenty) and bottom 20 (Twenty) based on the score on the different sector is shown below.

**4.2.3.1 Health & Nutrition (30%):** With 30% of the overall composite score on health & nutrition, the program has identified 13 indicators to focus on antenatal care, postnatal care, gender parity, health of new-borns, growth of children, contagious diseases, and health infrastructure.

Better 20			Bottom 20		
Rank	District	State	Rank	District	State
1	Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	97	Darrang	Assam
2	Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	98	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh
3	Korba	Chhattisgarh	99	Baran	Rajasthan
4	West Sikkim	Sikkim	100	Bhoopalpalli (Warangal)	Telangana
5	Baramula	Jammu & Kashmir	101	Asifabad (Adilabad)	Telangana

**4.2.3.2 Education (30%):** The education sector accounts of 30% of the overall index. Eight (8) indicators have been identified focussing on learning outcomes (transition rate from primary to upper primary, and subsequently to secondary schooling, average scores in mathematics and language etc.), as well as infrastructural (toilet access for girls, drinking water, electricity supply) and institutional indicators (RTE mandated pupil-teacher ratio, timely delivery of textbooks).

Better 20			Bottom 20		
Rank	District	State	Rank	District	State
1	Bhoopalpalli (Warangal)	Telangana	97	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh
2	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	98	Siddharthnagar	Uttar Pradesh
3	Gadchiroli	Maharashtra	99	Mewat	Haryana
4	Dholpur	Rajasthan	100	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh
5	Washim	Maharashtra	101	Shrawasti	Uttar Pradesh



**4.2.3.3 Agriculture & Water Resources (20%):** Agriculture is the backbone of India, with more than 50% of our workforce engaged in cultivation and allied activities. 10 indicators have been identified for the 20% weightage allocated to agriculture. The focus is on outputs (yield, price realisation etc.), inputs (quality seed distribution, soil health cards), and institutional support (crop insurance, electronic markets, artificial insemination, animal vaccination etc.).

Better 20			Bottom 20		
Rank	District	State	Rank	District	State
1	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	97	Hailakandi	Assam
2	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand	98	Kiphire	Nagaland
3	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	99	West Sikkim	Sikkim
4	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	100	Bhoopalpalli (Warangal)	Telangana
5	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	101	Chandel	Manipur

**4.2.3.4 Basic Infrastructure (10%):** A roof over one's head with water, electricity, and road connectivity is the priority of the Government. Seven (7) important indicators have been identified including availability of individual household latrines, drinking water, electricity, and road connectivity. Districts are also tracked for the number of internet connected Gram Panchayats, and panchayats with Common Service Centres.

Better 20			Bottom 20		
Rank	District	State	Rank	District	State
1	Mahasamund	Chhattisgarh	97	Chandel	Manipur
2	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh	98	Khagaria	Bihar
3	Korba	Chhattisgarh	99	Udalguri	Assam
4	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	100	Jamui	Bihar
5	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand	101	Namsai	Arunachal Pradesh

**4.2.3.5 Financial inclusion & Skill Development (10%):** Together, these two themes account for 10% of the overall index. Six (6) indicators have been identified in financial inclusion to measure progress in take-up of important central government schemes (Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana etc.), reach of institutional banking (number of accounts opened under Jan Dhan Yojana), and ease of institutional

financing for small businesses (disbursement of Mudra loans). Five (5) indicators have been identified in skill development to keep track of the progress in skilling of youth, employment, and the skilling of vulnerable/marginalized youth.

FINANCIAL INCLUSION					
Better 20			Bottom 20		
Rank	District	State	Rank	District	State
1	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh	97	Mewat	Haryana
2	Mahasamund	Chhattisgarh	98	Dhubri	Assam
3	Bijapur	Chhattisgarh	99	Udalguri	Assam
4	Kanker	Chhattisgarh	100	Kiphire	Nagaland
5	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand	101	Baksa	Assam

SKILL DEVELOPMENT					
Better 20			Bottom 20		
Rank	District	State	Rank	District	State
1	Purbi Singhbhum	Jharkhand	97	Kondagaon	Chhattisgarh
2	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand	98	Namsai	Arunachal Pradesh
3	Ribhoi	Meghalaya	99	Goalpara	Assam
4	Kiphire	Nagaland	100	Chandel	Manipur
5	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	101	Baksa	Assam

### 4.3 Finance Commission:

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

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

Then, with a statutory provision in the constitution regarding appointment of a Finance Commission (FC) to review the working of the finance relation between the centre and the states, the 1<sup>st</sup> FC was accordingly appointed in Nov., 1951, under the Chairmanship of Shri K.C. Neogy. It submitted its report in Dec., 1952. The recommendations of the Commission were accepted in their entirety by the government. Another FC was appointed in 1956 under the Chairmanship of Shri K. Santhanam. The Government accepted the recommendations of this Commission also and gave effect to them with effect from 1957-58. Likewise, for every

five year, a new FC gives its recommendations for the next five year coming under the Article 280, which provides for constituting a FC at the expiration of every 5<sup>th</sup> year or at such earlier time, as the President of India considers necessary. The recommendations of those commissions are based on a detailed assessment of the financial position of the central and state governments and vide consultation with almost all sections of 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.

#### **4.3.1 Fifteenth Finance Commission:**

As done by the previous Finance Commission, the 15<sup>th</sup> (Fifteenth) Finance Commission, which was constituted on November 27, 2017 in pursuance of clause (1) of Article 280 of the Indian Constitution, shall also make 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 15<sup>th</sup> FC is headed by former Revenue Secretary and former Rajya Sabha MP N.K. Singh. The Commission shall make its report available by 30<sup>th</sup> October, 2019, covering a period of five years commencing 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2020. The Commission shall use the population data of 2011 while making its recommendations. The Commission shall review the current status of the finance, deficit, debt levels, cash balances and fiscal discipline efforts of the Union and the States, and recommend a fiscal consolidation road map for sound fiscal management. The Commission shall take into account the responsibility of the Central Government and State Governments to adhere to appropriate levels of general and consolidated government debt and deficit levels, while fostering higher inclusive growth in the country, guided by the principles of equity, efficiency and transparency.

The Commission shall also examine whether revenue deficit grants be provided at all. Some of the key issues for consideration by the commission are as under:

- The impact on the fiscal situation of the Union Government of substantially enhanced tax devolution to States following recommendations of the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, coupled with the continuing imperative of the national development programme including New India – 2022;
- The impact of the GST, including payment of compensation for possible loss of revenues for 5 years, and abolition of a number of cesses, earmarking thereof for compensation and other structural reforms programme, on the finances of Centre and States. Efforts made by the States in expansion and deepening of tax net under GST;
- Efforts and Progress made in moving towards replacement rate of population growth Progress made in increasing tax/non-tax revenues, promoting savings by adoption of Direct Benefit Transfers and Public Finance Management System, promoting digital economy and removing layers between the government and the beneficiaries;
- Progress made in sanitation, solid waste management and bringing in behavioural change to end open defecation.

## 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 which presents the trend of the annual rainfall recorded.

**Table No. 5.1 Monthly Rainfall recorded in 2012 to 2018**

Months	Rainfall in (m.m.)						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
January	26.4	0.0	0.0	46.6	10.1	3.7	7.8
February	6.0	1.7	31.2	17.0	35.8	19.4	10.6
March	73.2	31.8	28	21.3	66.8	250.6	70.2
April	151.3	83.6	47.5	213.4	215.4	273.3	91.9
May	102.3	335.1	277.3	60.0	377.3	230.9	212.3
June	213.8	135.5	385	309.6	205.3	319.8	365.7
July	209.0	254.1	85	418.2	225.6	396.8	214.7
August	113.0	414.3	263.9	254.9	119.8	219.3	180.8
September	180.6	291.3	106.7	178.5	221.5	359.2	27.9
October	161.5	90.3	29.0	124	198.3	242.6	119.1
November	88.3	0.0	0.0	13.3	66.2	7.5	0.4
December	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.4	5.8	116.3	24.3
<b>Annual</b>	<b>1325.4</b>	<b>1639.1</b>	<b>1253.6</b>	<b>1657.2</b>	<b>1747.9</b>	<b>2439.4</b>	<b>1325.7</b>

- 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 1.14 hectares in 2010-11 and 2015-16. The area operated in small and marginal holdings accounted for 59.88 % in 2015-16.

**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.)	
		2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Below 1.0	Marginal	77.0	77.0	40.0	40.0	0.53	0.52
1.0-2.0	Small	49.0	49.0	63.0	63.0	1.29	1.28
2.0-4.0	Semi-medium	22.0	22.0	55.0	55.0	2.48	2.48
4.0-10.0	Medium	3.0	3.0	13.0	13.0	4.89	4.86
10.0 & above	Large	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	11.09	11.00
<b>All holdings</b>		<b>151.0</b>	<b>151.0</b>	<b>172.0</b>	<b>172.0</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.14</b>

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 2016-17 and 2017-18 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, 2016-17 and 2017-18**

(Area in '000 hectares)

District	2016-17			2017-18		
	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	17.50	7.48	24.98	17.53	7.51	25.04
2. Tamenglong	30.94	7.96	38.90	30.94	8.01	38.95
3. Churachandpur	36.40	7.57	43.97	36.34	7.62	43.96
4. Chandel	14.87	6.89	21.76	14.88	6.94	21.82
5. Ukhrul	13.63	8.37	22.00	13.62	8.42	22.04
6. Imphal East	35.68	17.31	52.99	34.17	17.91	52.08
7. Imphal West	32.50	24.14	56.64	30.78	24.22	55.00
8. Bishnupur	26.23	24.77	51.00	24.27	24.79	49.06
9. Thoubal	26.39	24.33	50.72	23.65	24.33	47.98

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 2017-18, the food-grain production excluding pulses was 520.65 thousand tonnes thereby showing an increase of 3.14 % from the previous year of 504.78 thousand tonnes in 2016-17. The estimated requirement of food grains for human consumption excluding livestock/poultry/seed/wastage etc. in the state would be of the order of 649.30 thousand tonnes in 2017-18. The food-grains production and estimated requirement of the State is given in Table No. 5.4.

**Table No. 5.4 Estimated requirement of household consumption of food-grains in Manipur**  
( '000 tonnes)

Year	Production			Requirement		
	Cereals	Pulses	Food grains	Cereals	Pulses	Food grains
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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	504.78	-	504.78	615.82	19.60	635.42
2017-18 (P)	520.65	-	520.65	629.27	20.03	649.30

Year	Short-fall		
	Cereals	Pulses	Food grains
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)
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	111.04	-	111.04
2017-18 (P)	108.62	-	108.62

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 in Manipur for the year 2017-18 was estimated at 5.08 lakh tonnes as against 4.93 lakh tonnes in 2016-17. In case of maize, the estimated area, the average yield and production for the agricultural year 2017-18 was recorded as 5.93 thousand hectares, 2116.10kgs. per hectare and 12.54 thousand tonnes respectively. Among the districts, Imphal West District has the highest production of rice with 86.96 thousand tonnes which was followed by Thoubal with 78.94 thousand tonnes. The lowest was recorded in Ukhrul District having only 27.48 thousand tonnes during the year 2017-18. The area, yield and production under cereal crops are depicted in the following Table No. 5.5.



**Table No. 5.5 Estimated area, yield 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)
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	176.44	2795.85	493.30	5.88	1953.12	11.48
2017-18 (P)	179.10	2837.01	508.10	5.93	2116.10	12.54
Senapati	19.61	2959.00	58.03	1.68	2628.76	4.41
Tamenglong	15.40	2126.20	32.73	-	-	-
Churachandpur	28.60	1896.80	54.24	2.46	1710.06	4.21
Chandel	8.53	3174.42	27.09	0.30	3264.09	0.98
Ukhrul	12.12	2266.43	27.48	1.49	1977.74	2.94
Imphal East	22.05	3262.43	71.94	-	-	-
Imphal West	24.28	3581.99	86.96	-	-	-
Bishnupur	22.32	3166.87	70.69	-	-	-
Thoubal	26.19	3014.51	78.94	-	-	-
		- 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 (IVs) of paddy in 2017-18 is less than the previous year. The total area under HYVs and IVs of paddy constitutes about 43.93 percent of the total area under paddy in 2017-18 as against 41.76 percent in 2016-17.

The adoption of HYVs of paddy in the hill districts is perhaps due to surface configuration of the hill areas which is continued to be negligible while that of IVs is quite encouraging. The proportion in the hill areas for the HYVs and IVs was 12.28 percent in 2017-18 as against

25.24 percent in 2016-17. The percentage of areas under local varieties, HYVs and IVs of paddy to total area under paddy during 2012-13 to 2017-18 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, 2012-13 to 2017-18 (P)**

Region	Varieties of Seed	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Hill	HYV+IV	13.34	18.60	14.44	15.14	25.24	12.28
	Others	86.66	81.40	85.56	84.86	74.76	87.72
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. Valley	HYV+IV	86.46	98.63	100.00	93.01	85.68	94.97
	Others	13.54	1.37	-	6.99	14.32	5.03
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
State	HYV+IV	54.00	63.06	62.02	54.68	58.24	56.07
	Others	46.00	36.94	37.98	45.32	41.76	43.93
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

P-Provisional

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

During 2017-18, it was found that HYVs & IV of paddy were mainly used in the valley areas of the state. Of the total areas under paddy, the area under paddy using HYVs & IVs was found to be 12.28 % and the remaining 87.72 % 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 23.40 thousand tonnes in 2012-13 and it increased to 43.46 thousand tonnes in 2017-18. The trend in the consumption of fertilizers during 2012-13 to 2017-18 can be seen in Table No. 5.7. Districtwise trend on consumption and distribution of fertilizers during 2017-18 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 2012-13 to 2017-18**

(in '000 tonnes)

Year	Fertilizers					
	Urea	DAP	MOP	M. Phos	S.S.P.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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
2016-17	17.24	3.68	2.67	-	4.19	27.78
2017-18	21.26	8.30	7.60	-	6.30	43.46
Senapati	0.40	0.10	-	-	0.02	0.52
Tamenglong	0.60	-	-	-	-	0.06
Churachandpur	0.31	0.10	-	-	-	0.41
Chandel	0.12	0.02	-	-	-	0.14
Ukhrul	0.10	0.02	-	-	-	0.12
Imphal East	3.45	0.76	1.49	-	1.13	8.43
Imphal West	3.60	0.70	1.50	-	1.18	8.59
Bishnupur	3.90	0.88	1.93	-	1.71	10.47
Thoubal	5.30	1.10	2.70	-	2.26	14.51

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)
2012-13	-	1.50	0.27
2013-14	-	1.04	0.08
2014-15	-	0.94	0.26
2015-16	-	0.71	-
2016-17	-	8.40	0.06
2017-18 (P)	-	1.68	0.48

P-Provisional - Nil

Source: Directorate of Economics &amp; 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 180.21 thousand hectares, 57.43 thousand hectares were found to be irrigated which accounted for 31.87 percent to the total area under paddy during 2017-18. The district-wise irrigated and un-irrigated area under cereal crops in 2017-18 is given in Table No. 5.9.

**Table No. 5.9 District-wise estimates of irrigated area under cereal crops during the agricultural year 2017-18 (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	11.29	1.68	10.24	-	21.53	1.68	23.21
2.	Tamenglong	15.40	-	-	-	15.40	-	15.40
3.	Churachandpur	27.78	2.46	-	-	27.78	2.46	30.24
4.	Chandel	8.53	0.30	-	-	8.53	0.30	8.83
5.	Ukhrul	3.77	1.39	8.36	0.10	12.13	1.49	13.62
6.	Imphal East	19.40	-	-	-	19.40	-	19.40
7.	Imphal West	24.28	-	2.65	-	26.93	-	26.93
8.	Bishnupur	9.79	-	12.53	-	22.32	-	22.32
9.	Thoubal	2.54	-	23.65	-	26.19	-	26.19
	<b>State</b>	<b>122.78</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>57.43</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>180.21</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>186.14</b>

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	2017-18(P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Pineapple	0.78	0.34	0.69	0.76	0.02	0.27
Orange	1.51	1.68	2.21	2.15	2.28	1.78
Lemon	0.30	0.42	0.42	0.55	0.00	0.60
Papaya	0.31	0.47	0.17	0.21	0.14	0.37
Arum	7.10	9.29	8.08	7.53	8.40	5.94
Banana	8.81	8.70	9.38	8.25	5.11	2.81
Passion fruit	0.35	-	0.35	0.92	0.01	0.05
Bean	6.34	4.77	5.52	5.11	4.27	3.60
Cabbage	9.10	6.66	6.52	5.87	5.24	5.26
Cauliflower	1.18	2.03	1.42	1.65	1.76	1.46
Pea	4.48	4.81	4.73	3.95	4.36	2.89
Potato	4.51	4.17	2.97	3.67	4.86	2.43

P-Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics &amp; 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 2012-13 to 2017-18 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)
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	4.54	3.30	0.80
2017-18 (P)	4.69	3.32	1.04

P-Provisional

Source: Directorate of Horticulture &amp; 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)
2012-13	180.31	15.60	1.50	-	0.27	70.93	268.61
	<u>(67.28)</u>	<u>(5.81)</u>	<u>(0.56)</u>	-	<u>(0.10)</u>	<u>(26.40)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>
2013-14	181.62	15.69	1.04	-	0.08	72.49	270.92
	<u>(67.04)</u>	<u>(5.79)</u>	<u>(0.38)</u>	-	<u>(0.03)</u>	<u>(26.76)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>
2014-15	183.50	15.16	0.94	-	0.26	73.34	273.20
	<u>(67.17)</u>	<u>(5.55)</u>	<u>(0.34)</u>	-	<u>(0.10)</u>	<u>(26.84)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>
2015-16	180.58	12.25	0.72	-	*	71.79	265.34
	<u>(68.06)</u>	<u>(4.61)</u>	<u>0.27</u>	-	<u>*</u>	<u>(27.06)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>
2016-17	182.32	15.63	0.05	-	0.06	69.42	267.48
	<u>(68.16)</u>	<u>(5.85)</u>	<u>(0.02)</u>	-	<u>(0.02)</u>	<u>(25.95)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>
2017-18 (P)	186.14	14.37	1.68	-	0.48	67.53	270.20
	<u>(68.89)</u>	<u>(5.32)</u>	<u>(0.62)</u>	-	<u>(0.18)</u>	<u>(24.99)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>

- Nil P-Provisional

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

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

Area under cereals was 186.14 thousand hectares (68.89 percent) in 2017-18 as against 182.32 thousand hectares (68.16 percent) in 2016-17. The area under pulses was 14.37 thousand hectares or 5.32 percent of the cropped area of the State in 2017-18 as against 15.63 thousand hectares or 5.85 percent in 2016-17. The foodgrains alone accounted for 74.21 percent of the sown area during the year 2017-18. While 0.62 percent area was occupied by oilseeds and the remaining 25.17 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 animal health and disease control, cattle development, pig breeding, poultry development, feed and fodder development and 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	Number ( in '000)			P.C. Variation	
	2003	2007	2012	2007 over 2003	2012 over 2007
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Cattle	418.00	341.96	263.84	(-)18.19	(-)22.84
Buffaloes	77.00	62.17	66.37	(-)19.26	6.76
Sheep	6.00	8.70	11.46	45.00	31.72
Goat	33.00	50.58	65.16	53.27	28.83
Horse/Ponies	2.00	1.22	1.10	(-)39.00	(-)9.84
Pig	415.00	313.88	277.22	(-)24.37	(-)11.68
Mithun	20.00	10.02	10.13	(-)49.90	1.10
Other Livestock	132.00	182.24	164.74	38.06	(-)9.60
Total Livestock	1103.00	970.77	860.02	(-)11.99	(-)11.41
Total Poultry	2941.00	2403.00	2499.52	(-)18.29	4.02

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 8.60 lakhs as against 9.70 lakhs in the livestock census, 2007. Thus, there was a decrease of 11.34 percent in the livestock population of the State. Cattle population constitutes 30.68 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 24.99 lakhs as compared to 24.03 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 2018, there were in all 1 – veterinary hospital, 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)
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
2017-18	84.04	1016.15	21.00

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



The estimated production of milk in the State in 2017-18 was 84.04 thousand tonnes which was 3.05 percent more than the production of 81.55 thousand tonnes in 2016-17. The production of egg (in number) in 2017-18 was estimated at 1016.15 lakhs showing an increase of about 1.97 percent over the production of 996.49 lakhs in 2016-17. The estimated meat production in 2017-18 was 21.00 thousand tonnes which was more than the production of 19.90 thousand tonnes in 2016-17.

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 2017-18.

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

District	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	10,000	3,40,000	3,50,000	4,00,000	2,60,000	3,95,000
Tamenglong	46,000	8,000	3,20,000	330000	400000	230000	400000
Churachandpur	42,000	10,000	3,50,000	360000	450000	250000	460000
Chandel	45,000	13,000	3,50,000	330000	390000	230000	400000
Ukhrul	48,000	8,000	3,30,000	350000	400000	240000	410000
Imphal East	48,000	8,000	3,60,000	360000	450000	250000	400000
Imphal West	46,000	7,000	3,70,000	370000	470000	250000	440000
Bishnupur	45,000	8,000	3,40,000	350000	450000	260000	430000
Thoubal	42,000	8,000	3,50,000	350000	450000	250000	-

- 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 17024 sq.

kms. as against 17346 sq. kms. in 2017 with an increase of 322 sq. km. 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 2017, FSI (Dehradun)**

District	Geographical Area (in Sq. km.)	Forest Cover (in sq. km)				%
		Very Dense	Moderately Dense	Open Forest	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Senapati	3,271	272	751	1,161	2,184	66.77
Tamenglong	4,391	390	1,754	1,809	3,953	90.03
Churachandpur	4,570	42	1,663	2,464	4,169	91.23
Chandel	3,313	11	970	1,926	2,907	87.75
Ukhrul	4,544	193	1292	2,221	3,706	81.56
Imphal East	669	0	61	217	278	41.55
Imphal West	559	0	16	38	54	9.66
Bishnupur	496	0	1	21	22	4.44
Thoubal	514	0	2	71	73	14.20
Total	22,327	908	6510	9928	17,346	77.69

Source: Annual Administrative Report, Forest Department, 2017-18

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 2017-18, 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)
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
2016-17	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2017-18	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. The production and value of forest products for 2017-18 is shown at Table No. 5.18 and Table No.5 (i) of Part II of this publication present the data for 2015-16 and 2016-17. The Dept. of Forest, Manipur signed a number of MoUs with foreign and local investors during North Eastern Development Summit (NEDS) in Nov., 2017 for development of Minor Forest Produces and for bringing investment including Foreign Direct Investment.

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

Name of Product (1)	Unit (2)	Quantity (3)	Value (Rs. in lakhs) (4)
<b>I. Major Forest Product</b>			
1. Teak	Cum.	-	-
2. Timber other than teak	Cum.	148706.7	500.09
3. Fire wood	MT	83086.47	117.49
4. Red Sanders	Kg	16860	1.18
<b>II. Minor Forest Product</b>			
1. Cane	Rm.	122730	1.56
2. Stone	Cum.	2662445	787.16
3. Sand	Cum.	510533	398.50
4. Earth	Cum.	686068	197.41
5. Betel leaf	Nos.(lakh)	521.78	112.94
6. Bamboo	Nos.	1815109	31.37
7. Charcoal	Qtl.	12209	18.79
8. Broom	Kg.	419900	5.23
9. Ginseng	Kg	2939	2.97
10. Miscellaneous	-	-	83.70

Source: Forest Department, Government of Manipur.

### 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 was also taken up. 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.

#### **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.

In order to maintain ecological balance, the Fuel wood and Fodder Plantation scheme was taken up. Under the scheme the Forest Department has 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.

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 2017-18, the total expenditure incurred on schemes for soil and water conservation plan was Rs. 125.00 lakhs.

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

Table No. 5.19 presents the areas and location of the Sanctuaries and National Parks in Manipur.

**Table No. 5.19 Area & Location of Wild Life Sanctuaries & National Parks in Manipur**

Sl. No.	Conservation Site	Location (District)	Area in sq. km.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>IN SITU SITES</b>			
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
<b>EX SITU SITES</b>			
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.

#### **5.4.7 Major Achievement of the Forest Department:**

The department of Forest, Manipur implemented State Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Some of the major achievement during 2017-18 are

- Soil & Water Conservation (Maintenance of plantation)- 366 ha
- Social Forestry plantation- 136 ha
- Raising of seedlings for free distribution-37.65 lakh
- Restocking of reserved Forests (Creation) -566 ha

- Roadside/ Road median plantation -19.40 km
- National Afforestation Programme (NAP)
  - (i) Advance work for plantation of ANR, AR, Mixed Plantation, Regeneration of perennial herbs and shrubs – 1733 ha
  - (ii) Maintenance of plantation for ANR, AR, Mixed Plantation, Regeneration of perennial herbs and shrubs – 4345 ha
- National Bamboo Mission ( Maintenance of plantation) – 3200 ha
- Green India Mission (Maintenance of plantation for enhancing forest cover and improving ecosystem, rehabilitation of shifting cultivation , restoration of scrub land, agro- forestry and social forestry activities) -7937 ha
- Forest Fire Prevention & Management Scheme
  - (i) Construction of watch towers at Nongpok Sanjenbam, Thongam Mondum & Aina – 3 nos.
  - (ii) Incentivizing village/ communities (25 large village & 40 small village) – 65 villages
- Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat (IDWH)
  - (i) Construction of anti- poaching camp at Ungamen, Shiroy and Zeilad WL Sanctuary – 3 nos.
  - (ii) Construction of security check post at Pfunemai Community Reserve – 1 no
  - (iii) Construction of interpretation centre at Bhalok, Tamenglong – 1 no
- Central Zoo Authority (CZA)
  - (i) Construction of Veterinary Hospital – 1 no
  - (ii) Construction of Slow Loris Enclosure – 1 no
- Compensatory Afforestation Management & Planning Authority
  - (i) Creation of plantation – 6930 ha
  - (ii) Maintenance of plantation – 11158 ha
  - (iii) Advance Work for plantation – 2729 ha

The department also notified 8 Community Reserves viz., Chiibvi & Veimarii, Senapati (3.39 sq.km); Bneevhdea Oinam Village, Senapati (2.10 sq.km); Sofii Khro Kodom Village, Senapati (2.04 sq.km); Chipeivao, Senapati (0.64 sq.km); Houphai, Senapati (3.23 sq.km);

Azuram, Tamenglong (5.85 sq.km); Shangneme, Senapati (3.00 sq.km); Mekrimei & Kakramai Bu, Senapati (72.46 sq.km).

## 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:

Manipur State have 56,461.05 ha. water areas in the form of 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. About 22,000 ha of water areas have been brought under fish culture operation by the end of 2017-18. The details of fishery resources in the State are given in Table No. 5.20.

**Table No. 5.20 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, 2017-18

These swamps can be profitably utilized for culture of various indigenous natural fishes such as Ukabi (*Anabas tesdudineus*), Ngamu (Lata fish), Ngaton (*Labeobata*), 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 present production of fish in Manipur by the end of December, 2017 was estimated to be 32673 metric tonnes (MT). The growth of fish production is shown in the Table No. 5.21 below

**Table No. 5.21 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 Experimental fish farm	Estimated requirement of fish (in '000 tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2012-13	25.00	139	18	-	35.73
2013-14	28.00	200	18	-	37.03
2014-15	30.50	212	18	1	35.05
2015-16	31.99	219	18	1	40.81
2016-17 (Dec., 2017)	32.67	213	-	-	42.00

- Not Available

Source: Department of Fisheries, Manipur

From the above table, it is evident that the total requirement of fish far exceeds its indigenous production. Large quantities of fishes are being imported by businessmen from other States like Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam. The Fishery Department, Manipur has taken up a Project 'Development of Reservoir Fisheries in Manipur' to enhance production of table fish and implement a no. of Schemes viz., Development of Water-logged Area (CSS); Construction of New Ponds (NEC); Culture of Pengba (RKVY); Development of Water-logged Area (RKVY); Blue Revolution; Establishment of Fishery Estate (NEC); Development of Aquaculture (CSS) during 2017-18.

### 5.5.3 Doubling of Farmers' Income by 2022

The Department of Fisheries have completed collection of data of fish farmers from 9 districts with a progressive total of 2,276 numbers of fish farmers as target group for the purpose of doubling of the income of the farmers.

## 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, the rural population constituted 70.79 % while the urban population was 29.21 %.

#### **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 13<sup>th</sup> 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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>515717</b>	<b>23</b>

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. Drought 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
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
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. GeoMGNREGA 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 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1999 with disbanded erstwhile schemes viz., IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, MWS, SITRA, GKY etc., was restructured into the NRLM. With the launching of the NRLM in June 2011 at the national level, the NRLM has since been renamed as Aajeevika whose mission is to reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self employed and skilled wage employment opportunities resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis through building strong grassroots institution of the poor.

The scheme is being implemented in Manipur as a centrally sponsored scheme on a cost sharing ratio of 90:10 between the centre and state. The Manipur State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM) was constituted under the Manipur Societies Registration Act, 1989 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 Ikya 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 OMP LIS 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 SPMRM with an aim to develop the 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>5122</b>	<b>1880</b>	<b>2504</b>	<b>9740</b>

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. 25<sup>th</sup> 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 villages 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)	(5)
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.
<b>Total</b>	<b>1544</b>	<b>1237</b>	<b>5285.10</b>	

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 <sup>th</sup> LS )	139	1250.00	139	1250.00	0	10.00
Outer MP/Churachandpur(2014-15 to 2016-17, 16 <sup>th</sup> LS)	171	1250.00	171	1250.00	152	1129.00
Imphal West (2014-15 to 2016-17, 16 <sup>th</sup> RS)	133	995.00	133	995.00	65	495.00
Churachandpur (2016-17, 16 <sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> Jan, 1978. Under the Manipur Panchayati Raj Act 1975, the first election to Panchayats was held in May, 1978. The 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitution Amendment Act 1992 on Panchayati Raj was passed by the Parliament and received the assent of the President of India and enforced in all the states w.e.f. 24.4.94.

The first General Election to Panchayat under this new Act 1994 was held on 31.1.97 and the second General Election was held on 30.8.02. There are 2 (two) tier system of Panchayati Raj such as Gram Panchayat at village level and Zilla Parishad at district level. Though, the population of Manipur has by now crossed the 20 lakhs limit, the formation of the Panchayat Samiti is yet to be done. In 2012, election was not held for 1 (one) seat of Pradhan and 13 (thirteen) seats of Gram 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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 and were inaugurated during June, 2017. In 2017-18, Saiton-GP, Thanga Part-I GP and Imphal West Zilla Parishad (ZP) were awarded with Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar, 2017 during the observance of National Panchayat Day which was held on 24<sup>th</sup> April, 2018 at Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.

### **6.3 Co-operation:**

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

The growth of co-operative movement is regarded as one of the important instruments of economic, social and cultural development as well as human advancement in the State. Today, co-operative movement experienced a phenomenon change in its dimensions where it touched every corner of human life and where we can find food co-operatives, production co-operatives, farm and rural co-operatives, handloom co-operatives, marketing co-operatives etc. 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 2016-17 and 2017-18 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, 2016-17 & 2017-18**

Item	Industrial		Non-Industrial		Total	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Senapati	119	119	139	147	258	266
2. Tamenglong	289	289	90	101	379	390
3. Churachandpur	264	265	279	313	543	578
4. Chandel	22	32	14	18	36	50
5. Ukhrul	307	314	235	257	542	571
6. Imphal East	846	847	351	406	1,197	1,253
7. Imphal West	583	583	408	490	991	1,073
8. Bishnupur	1,208	1,210	391	440	1,599	1,650
9. Thoubal	1,678	1,678	240	288	1,918	1,966
10. Kakching	571	571	124	141	695	712
11. Kangpokpi	127	141	134	161	261	302
12. Jiribam	8	14	20	42	28	56
13. Tengnoupal	29	38	14	19	43	57
14. Pherzawl	39	39	49	55	88	94
15. Noney	91	97	36	47	127	144
16. Kamzong	43	43	51	56	94	99
17. State Level Co-operative Societies	-	-	-	-	-	15
18. Primary Bank in Imphal under direct control of RCS	-	-	-	-	-	2
19. State Total	6,224	6,280	2,575	2,981	8,799	9,278

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 2017-18 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 3.36 % according to the projected estimates for the year 2017-18. 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 Industrial and Investment Policy of Manipur, 2017 was notified on 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2017. This new policy is formulated with the following objectives to strengthen the State's mission to act as facilitator to accelerate industrial development and allied sectors in Manipur.

- To create infrastructure facilities; provide incentives as well as marketing and technical support to industries;
- To enhance the availability of raw materials;
- To facilitate optimal utilization of the State's natural and human resources;
- To attract investment;
- To reduce procedural formalities and undue delay in setting up of industrial units in the State;
- To promote planned industrial development in the State and reduce sectoral and regional imbalance;
- To provide skill development and entrepreneurial skills and encourage gainful employment; and
- To accelerate economic growth in the State through proper linkages of infrastructure, human resources and administrative support mechanism.

### **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 undertakings 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 to 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 16 (sixteen) 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, the Industrial Estate at Tera Urak of Bishnupur District and Industrial Estate of Thoubal District at Kuraopokpi are running in full swing. Land are acquired for construction of Industrial Estate at Imphal East, Chandel, Senapati and Tamenglong. Construction of Industrial Estate at Khopibung, Churachandpur District and T.M. Kasom, Ukhul District is in progress.

B. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP): The PMEGP was launched in Manipur since 2009-10. The PMEGP is implemented in place of the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP). During 2017-18, 5379 Projects were targeted to provide employment to 16,137 persons.

C. Make in Manipur: With the objective of providing employment to unemployed youth in the state and generate additional income by promoting entrepreneurship in manufacturing and agro-based activities, the 'Make in Manipur' was launched on 26<sup>th</sup> November, 2015 in Manipur. The Manipur Food Industries Corporation Limited (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 800 acres and Stevia in 200 acres. Under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), project for carpentry, cane and bamboo and kauna craft at Thoubal, Chandel & Imphal East District respectively had been taken up to provide employment to about 1005 persons.

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. Total number of persons trained under LBI was 5823.



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 registered in Manipur, since September 2015 is shown below.

**Table No. 7.1 Cumulative number of districtwise MSME with Udyog Aadhaar Number in Manipur since September, 2015**

Sl. No.	District	Udyog Aadhaar Regd.	Micro	Small	Medium
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Senapati	621	588	32	1
2	Tamenglong	80	70	9	1
3	Churachandpur	635	587	48	0
4	Chandel	370	305	65	0
5	Ukhrul	125	90	35	0
6	Imphal West	4817	3827	977	13
7	Imphal East	3813	3297	509	7
8	Bishnupur	1324	1162	160	2
9	Thoubal	1726	1535	190	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13511</b>	<b>11461</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>25</b>

Source: Directorate of Trade, Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Manipur, Annual Administrative Report, 2017-18

#### **7.1.2.2 SC/ST Hub Scheme:**

The National Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe Hub (NSSH) was launched by the Hon’ble Prime Minister on 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2016 with the objective to provide professional support to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs to fulfill the obligations under the Central Government Public Procurement Policy Order 2012, adopt applicable business practices and leverage the Stand Up India initiative. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs has been approved to be transferred by Ministry of MSME in respect of the State of Manipur.

#### **7.1.2.3 Industries other than Village and Small Enterprise:**

The black rock and yellowish clay which are the raw material for production of special type of pottery are readily available at Nungbi, Ukhrul District. In view of the availability of the said material, the project was taken up under North Eastern Council (NEC) funding.

### 7.1.3. Factories registered under Factories Act, 1948:

In Manipur, there are 15 factories in 2018 [8 - under Section 2m (i), 0 - under Section 2m (ii), 7 – 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	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Brick Field	3	2	-
2	Rice Mill	6	9	6
3	Stone crusher	2	3	-
4	Automobile	1	-	-
5	Iron & Steel/ Iron Works	2	1	1
6	Plastic Tank	1	-	-
7	Package Drinking Water	2	1	-
8	Oil Depot (Malom)	1	-	-
9	Carpentry	4	-	-
10	Tyre Retreading	1	-	-
11	Plywood (Upgraded from Saw Mill)	1	-	-
12	Printing	-	1	-
13	Others (Tiles, Beson Mill, Jewellery)	-	5	7
14	Dal Mill	-	-	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>

– Not Available

Source: Directorate of Trade, Commerce and 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. As a part of product diversification of handloom cloths of Manipur, a garment fair was organized in October, 2017 by Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited at Panthoibi Shopping Complex, Imphal.

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 hand 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 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 2017, with the objective to promote the socio-economic conditions of the weavers, artisans and for the growth of textile sector as a whole. 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 of India 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.

#### 7.1.4.4 Handloom & Handicrafts Delivery Scheme:

Handloom & Handicrafts Delivery Scheme was formally launched by the Department of Textiles, Commerce and Industry, Govt. of Manipur on 29<sup>th</sup> June, 2017. It is a scheme of Save Time Save Money, with an objective to provide yarn with buy back arrangement at the doorsteps of weavers & artisans. The district wise number of weavers who have registered and enrolled as beneficiaries for employment on handloom weaving is shown at Table No. 7.4

**Table No. 7.4 Districwise number of beneficiaries under Handloom & Handicrafts Delivery Scheme**

*(as on January, 2018)*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Senapati	61
2	Tamenglong	159
3	Noney	32
4	Churachandpur	122
5	Pherzawl	27
6	Chandel	99
7	Tengnoupal	15
8	Ukhrul	1510
9	Kamjong	365
10	Imphal East	3295
11	Imphal West	1655
12	Bishnupur	160
13	Thoubal	937
14	Kakching	422
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8859</b>

Source: Directorate of Trade, Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Manipur,  
Annual Administrative Report, 2017-18

### 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 Crafts persons 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

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

### 7.1.5.1 Handicrafts Development Programme:

Handicrafts have been around since man's earliest days in accordance with the prevailing environmental conditions. It became 'traditional' and accepted as an art that reflects the artistic sense, feelings and cultural characteristics of a society. It is a labour-intensive cottage based & traditional industry and is the main source of employment to rural & urban. State Award, Merit Award, Inspiration & Life Time Achievement Award in the form of Incentives were provided to 45 outstanding Artisans of Manipur under Handicrafts sector.

Considering the significance of the role of handloom and handicrafts in India in terms of employment and income generation in addition to the aesthetic value of the products, the 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census conducted all over India covered this sector for the first time. 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 6<sup>th</sup> EC is shown below.

**Table No. 7.5 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
	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Final Results of Sixth Economic Census, 2013

### 7.1.5.2 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 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct., 1993 and discontinued from 2017-18 which is now replaced by Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme.

#### **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). District wise 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.7.6.

**Table No. 7.6 Number of Bee-Keepers, Production, Price and Value of Honey, 2016-17**

Name of District	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,208</b>	<b>95,549</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>286.66</b>

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

Accordingly, the Centre is to provide infrastructural facilities such as telecommunication, export-import information cell, show room-cum-sales counters, conference hall, boarding and lodging facilities, guest-room and restaurants, bank and other relevant Govt. extension



counters to facilitate the trades/businessmen/ entrepreneurs in creating a business like congenial atmosphere. However, the Director General of Foreign Trade has permitted the bilateral/border trade along with the Indo-Myanmar border as per the prevailing customary practices for the commodities namely, mustard/rape seed, pulses and beans, fresh vegetables, fruits, garlicks, onion, chillies, spices (excluding nutmeg, mace, cloves, cassia & cinnamon), bamboo, minor forest products (excluding teak), betel nuts and leaves, food items for local consumption, tobacco, tomato, reed broom, sesame, resin, coriander seeds, soyabeans, roasted sunflower seeds, katha, ginger etc. 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 28<sup>th</sup> Feb., 2007 and also a One-Day interaction programme was held on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2007 at the State Government House, Imphal by the traders and officials of both sides.

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 4<sup>th</sup> April to 10<sup>th</sup> 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.
- e) Construction of Manipur Trade and Expo Centre at Lamboikhongnangkhong under ASIDE Scheme of Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, having multipurpose facilities for organizing Exhibitions, Trade Fairs, Craft Bazaar and for conducting any International Events.

#### **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.

#### **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. As on January, 2018, a number of 236 Food entrepreneurs were given training on one-week Mobile Entrepreneurs Development Programme (EDP) on Food Processing at five different rural areas of Imphal East district.

#### **7.1.9.2 Food Park:**

The Food Park was inaugurated on 5<sup>th</sup> 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. At present, there are 49 plots having 600 sq each, 21 numbers of plots were allotted to entrepreneurs of Food Processing Units, 2 FPI are commercially functioning and 7 industrial units are still under construction.

#### **7.1.9.3 Honey Processing Plant:**

Under the scheme of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, a common infrastructure facility for Honey Processing has been established at Toupokpi of Bishnupur District.

#### **7.1.9.4 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

#### 7.1.9.5 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. 7.7 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. 7.7 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.

### 7.1.9.6 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 North Eastern States during 2016-17 (P) are presented in Table No.7.8 and the salient features of ASI are shown in Table No. 7(e) of Part II.

**Table No. 7.8 Estimates of some important characteristics of North Eastern States for the year 2016-2017(P)**

North Eastern States	Characteristics							
	No. of Factories	Fixed Capital	Working Capital	Invested Capital	Value of Output	Total Input	Net Value Added	Depreciation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Arunachal Pradesh	125	19982	31014	35726	114492	91688	20203	2602
Assam	4154	2802255	761596	3736145	6293606	4806943	1282164	204498
Manipur	188	15327	4271	20218	36295	27305	7383	1607
Meghalaya	120	377159	-17161	480468	395194	312606	28578	54009
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	192	21422	18316	33164	51746	37749	12540	1457
Sikkim	71	710069	137840	868943	1688359	649298	976726	62336
Tripura	585	46357	7980	69609	137953	98994	33840	5119

P= Provisional

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, Govt. of India

## 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 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. During the year 2017-18,

exploration of chromite and associated minerals had started at Kwatha Village of Tengnoupal District.

### 7.3 Sericulture:

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

**Table No. 7.9 District wise sericulture production of Manipur, 2017-18**

Particulars	No. of Farm	Mulberry (MT)	Eri (MT)	Tasar ( lakhs nos)	Muga (lakh nos.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Senapati	7	57.14	3.00	19.06	0.00
Kangpokpi	3	29.23	3.10	20.15	0.00
Tamenglong	4	41.62	5.74	7.62	0.00
Churachandpur	14	101.56	7.06	23.96	8.07
Chandel	6	72.17	16.36	21.78	0.00
Ukhrul	7	93.43	5.21	2.45	0.00
Imphal East	23	241.33	63.20	22.59	23.02
Jiribam	3	0.00	48.65	0.00	5.65
Imphal West	13	89.49	32.83	2.45	7.67
Bishnupur	6	121.15	97.60	6.26	2.83
Thoubal	9	184.59	118.55	5.72	0.00
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1031.71</b>	<b>401.30</b>	<b>132.04</b>	<b>47.24</b>

Source: Department of Sericulture, Government of Manipur.

### **7.3.1 Manipur Sericulture Project (MSP):**

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

### **7.3.2 Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) :**

With the help of the Central Silk Board (CSB), the State Government has implemented the CDP since the 9<sup>th</sup> 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. Nevertheless, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India has allocated fund of Rs 23.32 Lakh as Central Share for the year 2015-16 for Post Cocoon Schemes viz., Support for Motorized Charkha (23 nos.), Assistance for twisting Units/480 spindles (2 nos.), Motorized/ Pedal Spinning Machine (10 nos.), Solar operated Spinning Machine (5 nos.) and Hot Air Driers (Electrical)/50 kg capacity (2 nos.)

### **7.3.3 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.

## 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.

In 1930, two (2) micro hydel sets with capacities of 100 kW and 56 kW was commissioned by the then Manipur State HE Board at Leimakhong which marked the beginning of the use of electricity in Manipur. The electricity generated by these stations were provided to the Royal Palace and main areas of Imphal Town. Two (2) more DG sets of 62 kW and 46 kW capacities were installed at the old Imphal Power House during World War-II by the Armed Forces for electrification of Imphal Town and its suburbs. Later, with the increase in the demand for power, more DG sets of various capacities were installed in and around Imphal. Due to lack of generation, demand for power was suppressed and whatever was available was met from power purchased from the neighbouring States/ Electricity Board in addition to State's own generating voltage. The situation improved a little with the purchase of bulk power from Assam with the commissioning of 132 kV inter-state transmission line from Imphal to Dimapur and 6.3 MVA, 132/33 kV sub-station at Yurembam in July, 1981.

The power supply position in Manipur showed a marked improvement with the commissioning of the Loktak Hydro Electric Project, with a capacity of 3 x 35 MW, on the 4<sup>th</sup> of August, 1984. During 1984 to 1996, many hydel projects were commissioned in the North Eastern Region in India, with Manipur having a share of about 7% from every project. But due to limited inter-state Available Transmission Capacity (ATC) of about 100 MW, the State could not avail the allocated share even. However, with the commissioning of 400 kV Silchar to Imphal D/C Transmission Line (charged at 132 kV) in March, 2015, the transmission line constraint was eliminated. And now, the state is able to meet the power requirement made available from newly commissioned Central Power Generating Units such as Pallatana Bongaigaon and markets through power exchange.



The number of sub-station in the districts of Manipur is shown at Table No. 8.1

**Table No. 8.1 District wise Number of sub-station in Manipur**

District	Year					
	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	132/33KV	33/11 KV	132/33KV	33/11 KV	132/33KV	33/11KV
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Senapati	2	8	2	10	2	10
Tamenglong	1	7	1	7	1	9
Churachandpur	1	7	1	7	1	8
Chandel	0	4	1	4	0	5
Ukhrul	0	7	1	7	0	8
Imphal East	2	11	2	10	2	10
Imphal West	2	10	2	11	2	11
Bishnupur	1	5	1	5	1	5
Thoubal	1	7	1	7	3	7
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>73</b>

Source: Manipur State Power Company Limited, (MSPCL)

The erstwhile Electricity Department, Manipur was unbundled and corporatized into the two State Owned functionally independent successor entities w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2014, in pursuance of Electricity Act, 2003 viz.,(i) Manipur State Power Company Limited (MSPCL) and (ii) Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited (MSPDCL). Their functions are depicted below.

Area of Operation	
MSPCL	MSPDCL
(a) Transmission network of 33 KV and above.	(a) Transmission network of 11 KV and below.
(b) All Sub-station of 33/11 KV and above.	(b) All other distribution activities.
(c) All generation units other than those mentioned in MSPDCL.	(c) Generation assets at 36 MW Heavy Fuel at Leimakhong, Hydel Plant at Leimakhong, existing DG Sets.
(d) State Level Dispatch Centre (SLDC). An independent society called Manipur State Level Load Dispatch Society is being formed to take up the work of SLDC.	(d) Revenue collection activities.

### 8.1.1 Power Generation:

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

### 8.1.2 Requirement of Power:

The requirement of power for all categories of consumers viz., domestic, commercial, industrial, water works and public lighting has been gradually increasing every year. This has been due to the fact that all the development activities like education, health care, telecommunication, electronic media and computerization etc. have been depending by and large on electricity. Table No. 8.2 shows the year-wise Peak Load Met and Energy Requirement Met of the State.

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

Year	Power	
	Peak Load Met (MW)	Energy Requirement Met (MU)
(1)	(2)	(3)
2014-15	158.00	735.27
2015-16	170.00	833.79
2016-17	169.86	760.64
2017-18	195.20	830.09

Source: Manipur State Power Company Limited, (MSPCL), Annual Administrative Report, 2017-18

The 19<sup>th</sup> Electricity Power Survey of India has assessed the requirements of power for states including Manipur for the coming years. The survey was conducted under the aegis of Central Electricity Authority (CEA). The projected requirement in case of Manipur is shown below at Table No. 8.3, while 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 at Table 8.4.

**Table No. 8.3 Project Power Requirement of Manipur according to draft 19<sup>th</sup> Electric Power Survey Forecast**

Year	Peak Load (MW)	Energy Requirement (MU)
(1)	(2)	(3)
2018-19	480	1981
2019-20	500	2127
2020-21	510	2351
2021-22	520	2512
2022-23	535	2605

Source: Manipur State Power Company Limited, (MSPCL),  
Annual Administrative Report, 2017-18

**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
<b>NES Total</b>	<b>16,682</b>	<b>3,697</b>
<b>All India</b>	<b>13,54,874</b>	<b>1,99,540</b>

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. 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 stop. 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 2017-18, 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, 2017-18**

Name of the Project	Installed Capacity MW	Allocation from (MW)	
		Firm share	Unallocated share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Loktak Hydro Electric Project (NHPC)	105 (90)	39	6.1
2. Khandong HPS (Hydro Power Supply)	50(43)	3	0.6
3. Kopilli + Kopilli Extn. HPS	200(170)	12	2.5
4. Kopilli HEP Stage-II	25(21)	1	0.3
5. Kathalguri GPS	291(247)	20	3.6
6. Agartala GPS + Agartala GPS, Extra Unit-I	130(111)	9	1.5
7. Bongaigaon TPP	500(425)	27	6.2
8. Doyang HPS	75(64)	5	0.9
9. Ranganadi HPS	405(345)	29	4.9
10. Pallatana GPP	726(628)	42	-
11. Baramura GTP (State Share)	-	187	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>139.81</b>	<b>26.6</b>

– Not Available

Note: Figures in bracket are allocated capacity out of the total installed capacity

Source: Manipur State Power Company Limited, (MSPCL), Annual Administrative Report, 2017-18

#### **8.1.4 Revenue from sale of Energy and Purchase of Power:**

During 2016-17, 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	–	<u>Rs. 6.46 crores</u>
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 in terms of capacity added during 2017-18 is shown below.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Total Capacity		Achievement during 2017-18
		As on March, 2017	As on March, 2018	
1	132/33 KV transformation capacity (MVA)	603.30	648.30	45.00
2	132 KV transmission lines (Kms)	508.77	623.25	114.48
3	33/11 KV transformation capacity (MVA)	552.50	591.50	39.00
4	33 KV Sub-transmission lines (Kms)	1518.04	1576.04	58.00

Source: Manipur State Power Company Limited, (MSPCL), Annual Administrative Report, 2017-18

### 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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017, 2,352 villages have been electrified while 230 unelectrified villages was slated to cover through 12<sup>th</sup> Plan Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) scheme. The achievements made under the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (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
<b>Total</b>		<b>207</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>152</b>

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.

### 8.1.5.3 Pattern of Power Consumption:

The pattern of consumption of power in the state during 2016-17 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, 2016-17.**

(mu)

District	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Public Lighting	Irrigation & Agriculture	Public Water Work	Bulk Supply	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Senapati	25.91	2.72	2.30	0.32	0.00	0.06	8.57	<b>39.88</b>
Tamenglong	1.79	0.23	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.69	<b>3.74</b>
Churachandpur	12.15	1.82	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.12	<b>16.27</b>
Chandel	7.40	0.96	0.01	0.39	0.00	0.07	1.10	<b>9.93</b>
Ukhrul	4.44	0.35	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	2.10	<b>6.92</b>
Imphal East	73.55	11.25	12.67	0.53	0.02	9.72	25.13	<b>132.87</b>
Imphal West	105.03	22.74	3.89	0.82	0.03	8.56	36.23	<b>177.3</b>
Bishnupur	28.91	2.46	1.27	1.29	0.70	2.05	3.06	<b>39.74</b>
Thoubal	38.99	1.15	1.34	0.06	0.20	3.05	8.23	<b>53.02</b>
<b>MANIPUR</b>	<b>298.17</b>	<b>43.68</b>	<b>21.69</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>23.51</b>	<b>88.21</b>	<b>479.65</b>

Source: Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited, Manipur.

The domestic consumption accounted for 62.16 % of the total followed by 18.39 % and 9.11 % consumption by Bulk Supply and Commercial 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 Lighting	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 (1)	Manipur		All India	
	Rural (2)	Urban (3)	Rural (4)	Urban (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

Note: The total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: NSS Report No. 567 : Energy sources of Indian Households for Cooking & Lighting in India, 2011-12 (NSS 68<sup>th</sup> 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. State wise numbers and aggregate capacity of Small Hydro Power 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**

(As on Nov., 2017)

North Eastern State/All India	Project set-up	
	Number	Capacity(MW)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	152	104.61
2. Assam	6	34.11
3. Manipur	8	5.45
4. Meghalaya	4	31.03
5. Mizoram	19	41.47
6. Nagaland	12	30.67
7. Sikkim	17	52.11
8. Tripura	3	16.01
<b>All India</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>315.46</b>

Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Govt. of India

#### 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)
<b>A. Solar (Demonstration &amp; Remote Village Electrification)</b>		
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>B. Biomass Gasifier Power Project</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>600</b>

(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.

### **8.1.6.3 Recent initiatives taken for Hydro Power Potential :**

#### **8.1.6.3.1 Re-assessment of Hydro Power Potential:**

In order to re-assess the available Hydro power potential with the latest available technologies, the Government of Manipur had entrusted the task to Lahmeyer International (India) Pvt. Ltd. including preparation of Identification reports and Physical Marking of

Project domains at the site. It also includes studying possibilities of either reducing the dam height of the Tipaimukh H.E (M) Project in order to reduce the large area of affected forest land or developing smaller projects in cascades.

#### **8.1.6.3.2 Loktak Downstream H.E. Project ( 66 MW):**

The project is being implemented by a Joint Venture Company formed between NHPC Ltd. and Govt. of Manipur with equity participation of 74% & 26% respectively.

#### **8.1.6.4 Physical Achievement :**

The following are the physical achievement made during the year 2017-18 by the department of Power:

1. 132/33 kV Sub-station at Hundung, Chandel, Elangkhangpokpi & Thoubal and 33/11 kV Sub-Station at Henglep, Oinamlong, Ukhrul Khunjao, Gelnel, Chakpikarong, Phungyar, Mao, Nungbi-khullen & Mayangkhang were commissioned and operationalized.
2. 33 kV / D/C line on Steel Tubular Poles from 132/33 kV sub-station, Thoubal to 33/11 kV sub-station Thoubal and 132 kV link line from 400/132 KV Sub-station Thoubal to 132 kV sub-station at Thoubal are completed.
3. Construction of 132 kV associated line of Thanlon sub-station and construction of 132/33 kV sub-station at Moreh along with its associated line are completed.

## **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 Pumllepat. 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 4<sup>th</sup> plan period onwards. The state has so far taken up 8 projects under the major, medium and multipurpose irrigation projects. Of these 8 projects, 3 projects namely Thoubal Project, Singda dam Project and Khuga dam Project are multipurpose. Loktak Lift Irrigation (LLI) is the major project and four are medium projects namely, Imphal Barrage, Khoupum Dam, Sekmai Barrage and Dolaithabi projects. The Loktak Lift Irrigation Project is one of the biggest lift irrigation project in the North Eastern Region of India.

### 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 achievements of programmes taken up under different schemes during 2017-18 against its target is shown below.

Name of Scheme	Physical Target (2017-18) (’000 ha)			Achievement (upto Jan 2018) (’000 ha)		
	Hill	Valley	Total	Hill	Valley	Total
I. Pick up Weir	0.585	0.821	1.406	0.59	0.137	0.196
II. River Lift Irrigation	0.015	0.083	0.098	-	0.020	0.020
III. Construction of Tube Well	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.600</b>	<b>0.904</b>	<b>1.504</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.157</b>	<b>0.216</b>

#### 8.2.2.1 Surface Lift Irrigation Scheme:

River Lift Irrigation is very significant during the rabi and first crops of paddy. These Schemes are taken up at the regions where topography does not permit construction of diversion structures. The schemes provide for Construction of Pump House and Lined Canals and Installation of Electric Motors or Diesel pumping sets for lifting water for irrigation from rivers or other water bodies and supply to the paddy fields, through canal.

#### 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. In order to impound and store water which can be used for irrigation during lean season, construction of small weirs, check dams across rivers or streams and Mini Barrages or Gated Weir as per site condition and profile of the river or stream were taken up by the Minor Irrigation Department of Manipur.

#### **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.

#### **8.2.2.4 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY):**

Under the PMKSY, the Minor Irrigation Department is taking up 102 M.I. schemes since 2013-14 to create irrigation potential of 12,904 Hectares. The Department is also planning to take up several M.I. Schemes under PMKSY (HKKP)- District Irrigation Plan (DIP) scheme.

#### **8.2.2.5 North Eastern Council (NEC):**

With the funding received from the NEC, the following works were undertaken

- Construction of a weir across Sekmai River near Old Bridge at Sekmai;
- Construction of a Concrete Weir across Heirok Litan Makhong;
- Construction of Pick up Weir across Loklai river at Penjang Churachandpur;
- Construction of Pick up Weir and P/Canal across Thoubal River at Hungpung Chihui, Kaziphung Village;
- Construction of a Gated Weir across Yaralkhong at Gurupat, Imphal East; and
- Construction of Mini barrage across Langathel River nearby Lamlong Khunou, Thoubal District.

#### **8.2.2.6 Rain Water Harvesting:**

The Government of India had accorded One Time Special Assistance (OTSA), under central plan scheme, to take up RWHS in 10 places during 2017-18. The works were taken up at Tamei (Tamenglong District), Nungshai Chiru Village (Kangpokpi District), Mantripantha, (Chandel District), Ramrei Village (Kamjong District) and Val Veng Lamka (Churachandpur District).

### **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 Sekmai jin. 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. However, occurrence of flood is a regular phenomenon in the state of Manipur though the magnitude of the flood damages cannot be predicted as it depends on the intensity of the rainfall occurred during the flood season of the year. 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, which is named as Water Resources Department in 2018 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 XII<sup>th</sup> 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. Under this Programme, emphasis is laid on On-Farm-Development works like Development of field channels, field drains, land levelling, enforcement of proper system of Warabandi, supply of inputs and services including strengthening of extension services, selection and introduction of suitable cropping pattern, development and maintenance of the main and intermediate drainage and modernization, maintenance and efficient operation of irrigation system.

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 (CAD & WM) Programme have already been started since 2003-04. Cumulative physical achievement made under on going CAD & WM Programme is shown at Table No. 8.12



**Table No. 8.12: Cumulative Physical Achievement under CAD & WM Programme***( '000 hectare)*

Sl. No.	Name of work	Cumulative Achievement upto 2017-18		
		Valley	Hill	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Field Channel	72.782	19.719	92.501
2	Field Drain	38.2196	12.3126	50.5322
3	Land leveling	5.18	-	5.18
4	Demonstration	12.5545	2.9644	15.5189
5	Farmers Training (nos.)	61085	16403	77488
6	Survey and investigation	29.936	16.02	45.956
7	Monitoring and Evaluation Studies	-	-	-
8	Correction of System deficiencies	8.943		8.943
9	Functional Grant	-	-	-
10	Infrastructural Grant	-	-	-

– Not Available

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2017-18, Department of Command Area Development

Details of the development projects, its CCA & ultimate irrigation potentials is also presented in Table No.8.13.

**Table No. 8.13 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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>92.367</b>	<b>152.758</b>

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

Out of above projects, Loktak Lift Irrigation, Sekmai Barrage, Thoubal Multipurpose (Barrage Component of 2400 Ha. CCA), Singda Dam Multipurpose, Imphal Barrage and 8 (eight) M.I. scheme/projects have been completed under CAD & WM programme. During

the year 2017-18 five major projects have been included in the Centrally Sponsored programme and the project details is shown at Table No. 8.14.

**Table No. 8.14 MI Schemes included in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the year, 2017-18.**

(Area in hectares)

Name of the Project	Culturable Command Area (CCA)	Ultimate Potential	Size of CCA approved by Govt. of India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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. Dolaithabi Barrage Project	5500	7545	5500
5. Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Barrage Component Phase-III)	16536	25300	16536

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2017-18, 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.

Under the Scheme to promote uses of Geotextile materials for lining of water reservoirs and ponds to conserve water for irrigation, the Department of Command Area Development, Manipur has taken up lining of 9 (nine) reservoirs, out of which 7 (seven) has been completed.

#### **8.2.4.1 Area Under Crop:**

The total area under different crops in respect of Cluster of 213 MI Schemes, Cluster of 125 MI Schemes, Cluster of 169 MI Schemes, Dolaithabi Barrage Project and Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Phase-III) are 10108 ha., 8722 ha., 9324 ha., 5500 ha. and 16536 ha. respectively. Season-wise area under different crops during 2017-18 is shown at Table No. 8.15

**Table No. 8.15 Season-wise area under crops during 2017-18**

Name of Project	Pre- Kharif	Main Kharif	Rabi	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Cluster of 213 MI Schemes in Imphal East, Imphal West and Churachandpur Districts	245	9643	220	10108
2. Cluster of 125 MI Schemes in Thoubal, Ukhrul and Chandel Districts	300	8232	190	8722
3. Cluster of 169 MI Schemes Bishnupur, Tamenglong and Senapati Districts	225	8899	200	9324
4. Dolaithabi Barrage Project	-	5500	-	5500
5. Thoubal Multipurpose Projects (Phase-III)	-	16536	-	16536

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2017-18, Department of Command Area Development

### **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.2 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. 37 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.8.16.

**Table No. 8.16 Length of Road in Manipur.**

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 Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (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 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 was 34,757 showing an increase of 1.71% over that of the previous year. Of the total number of vehicles registered as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 in the state, 60.74 % were two wheeler, 23.65 % were cars, 3.88 % were auto rickshaw.

The details of motor vehicles in operation in the state during 2017 and 2018 are presented in Table No. 8.17.

**Table No. 8.17. Number of Motor Vehicles registered in Manipur.**

Type of Vehicles	2016-17	2017-18
(1)	(2)	(3)
Bus	67	81
Truck	1,788	1,515
Auto Rickshaw	1,480	1,348
M/M Bus	46	8
Car	6,580	8,211
Jeep	1,073	1,300
Tractors	58	52
Two Wheelers	21,753	21,112
Taxi	1,289	152
Others	38	978
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,172</b>	<b>34,757</b>

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, telephone services etc. There has been a steady growth in the postal and telecommunication facilities in the state. Table No. 8.18 gives a picture of the postal facilities in the state of Manipur.

**Table No. 8.18 Postal Facilities in Manipur.**

Year	Number of Post Office	Population served Per Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)
2015-16	701	4541
2016-17	701	4541
2017-18	701	4541

Source: Directorate of Postal Services, Manipur

There were 20,525 telephone connection in the state during 2014-15 which increased to 22,227 in 2016-17. But, in the year 2017-18, there were only 20,757 telephone connections. The growth of telecommunication facilities in the state is shown in Table No. 8.19 and the

districtwise telecommunication facilities in Manipur for the year 2017-18 is shown in Table No. 8.20.

**Table No. 8.19 Telecommunication facilities in Manipur**

Year	No. of public call offices *	No. of telephone connection
(1)	(2)	(3)
2014-15	986	20,525
2015-16	961	21,448
2016-17	948	22,227
2017-18	892	20,757

\* Includes Local/STD/Trunk

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

**Table No. 8.20 District wise Telecommunication facilities in Manipur, 2017-18**

(in nos.)

Sl. No.	District/State	Telephone Exchange	Telephone Working (DEL)	P.C.Os. (Local/STD/Trunk)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Senapati	9	1103	-
2.	Tamenglong	2	475	-
3.	Churachandpur	4	1292	-
4.	Chandel	4	988	-
5.	Ukhrul	1	612	-
6.	Imphal East	5	2280	-
7.	Imphal West	11	12330	-
8.	Bishnupur	5	435	-
9.	Thoubal	6	1242	-
	<b>Manipur State</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>20757</b>	<b>892</b>

Note : District level information on PCOs is 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 2016 to 2018 is in Table No. 8(f) of Part II.

The Banking scenario of Manipur has undergone a sea-change over the years. As on 31st March 2018, there was 196 (one hundred and ninety six) scheduled commercial banking Offices in the state as against 115 in 2013 as seen in Table No. 8.21.

**Table No. 8.21 Distribution of Scheduled Commercial Bank Offices in Manipur**

Year	Number of Offices (As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March)			
	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2013	50	35	30	115
2014	45	30	35	110
2015	49	34	36	119
2016	28	56	46	130
2017	42	83	63	188
2018	77*	44*	75	196

\* Re-classification of bank branch location

Source: Lead Bank, Manipur, (SBI)

#### 8.4.2 Growth of Deposit and Credit:

From the aggregate deposits and credit of Banks including RRB and Co-operative Bank in the State during the year 2016, the Credit- Deposit ratio was worked out to be 46 which increases to 43 and 47 in 2017 and 2018 respectively. The trends in deposit and credit of banks of the state over the past few years may be seen in the Table No. 8.22.

**Table No. 8.22 Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks of Manipur (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State Bank of India		Nationalised Bank		Regional Rural Banks		State Co-operative Bank		Credit Deposit ratio (%)
	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
2016	260565	128014	300465	121667	21568	9019	43221	28920	46
2017	361032	160004	367886	146171	27710	11305	52728	26747	43
2018	429559	210452	444907	202565	28120	12785	51774	27195	47

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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.



The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU), a Central University, opened in the State, 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 is functioning providing 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) was approved by the Project Approval Board of the RUSA National Mission Authority in the Ministry of HRD, Government of India on 13<sup>th</sup> May, 2014 and the D.M. University Bill had been passed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly.

Besides, the Government Polytechnic, Takyelpat which was established in 1956 under the name of Adimjati Technical Institute is 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, India, 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 as evident from 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)
	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>1908476</b>	<b>1039858</b>	<b>868618</b>	<b>947318</b>	<b>398728</b>	<b>548590</b>
1.	Senapati	264477	148012	116465	214671	99311	115360
2.	Tamenglong	85006	47403	37603	55645	24968	30677
3.	Churachandpur	195935	104013	91922	78208	34807	43401
4.	Chandel	90302	51053	39249	53880	23526	30354
5.	Ukhrul	129829	70148	59631	54169	24570	29599
6.	Imphal East	324664	173314	151350	131449	52780	78669
7.	Imphal West	392626	205985	186641	125366	49069	76297
8.	Bishnupur	156333	87313	69020	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) rose 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. 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 946 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 can be 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 1,914 Upper Primary Schools (VI-VIII). The number of elementary schools by management is shown at Table No. 9.6.

**Table No. 9.6 Number of Elementary Schools in Manipur.**

School Management		Primary (I-V)	Upper-Primary (VI-VIII*)	Total
(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
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,951</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>4,865</b>

\* Minimum class may be Class - I and Maximum may be class – XII

Source: Department of Education(S), Manipur

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 2013-14 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)
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	Identified	Covered for Special Training			Mainstreamed in regular school/ appropriate class
		Residential	Non-Residential	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
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
2017-18	5,995	3,070	2,925	5,995	-

-Not Available

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**

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

Note: The consolidated information for the years 2005-06 onwards is not available

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.

### 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

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

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

Year	Number			Passed (%)
	Target	Appeared	Passed	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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 19<sup>th</sup> March, 2017

Source: Directorate of Adult, Manipur

### 9.1.7.2 Saanshad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The Government launched the SAGY on 11<sup>th</sup> Oct., 2014 with the aim of providing rural India with quality access to basic amenities and opportunities. The Member of Parliament took 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 the area 100% literate.

### 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 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 2009 with the objective of enrolling students into classes IX to X to achieve universalisation of secondary education by 2017 and full retention by 2020. In Manipur, the scheme took off formally on 20<sup>th</sup> April, 2010. Under the scheme, the gross enrollment ratio and net enrollment ratio stood at 77.53% and 68.78% respectively in 2015-16.

During 2017-18, 3 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) at Poi (Ukhrul), Langol (Chandel) and New Mandeu ( Tamenglong) was upgraded to full -fledged High Schools.

The scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education in Manipur was also subsumed under RMSA from the year 2013-14. The main objective of Vocational Education is to provide opportunities to Vocational students to enter the world of work through wage and self-employment, lateral and vertical mobility in the education system and reduce Drop-out rate. With the approval of Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD), Govt. of India, 42 Government Schools (27 High Schools and 15 Hr. Secondary Schools) have been approved to open Vocational Education as an additional subject in class IX & X. During the year 2017-18, Vocational classes for Class- IX was made functional in 42 Government Schools in 8 trades viz., IT, ITes, Retails, Security, Beauty, Health, Tourism and Telecommunication through JCRE skills solution, an NSDC ( National Skill Development Corporation) partner.

#### **9.1.7.4 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)**

The Government of India launched the KGBV scheme in August, 2004 to set up residential schools at the Upper Primary level for girls belonging to ST, SC, OBC and Minorities 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. The achievements made under KGBV scheme at present are as follows:

- 11 KGBVs with a total of 1031 girls in KGBV and 9 Residential schools with 743 students are functioning
- Recruitment of teaching and non- teaching staff in 9 KGBVs ( Bishnupur, Chandel, Churachandpur, Imphal West, Kangpokpi, Tamenglong, 2 in Tengnoupal & Thoubal) is completed
- Quality Assessment study on KGBV Scheme in Manipur has been taken up.
- Extra-curricular activities like Literary Meet viz. Quiz competition, Singing competition, Cultural programmes etc. are also taken up at KGBV & R.S Schools in order to enhance the confidence level of the students.
- Initiatives have been taken to upgrade all the KGBVs and Residential Schools up to class-IX from the academic session 2018-19.
- Convergence with Assam Rifles, Health Department etc. have been established to the intent possible. Solar lamps have been provided to KGBV, Ekou Mulam by Assam Rifles, Saikul. Medical check - ups are also done for the students in consultation with the Medical Officer of the nearest PHC.

#### **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

(iii) New entrants/school dropout who are in the age group of 15 years and above.

## **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 5<sup>th</sup> September, 2009. The Department of Science & Technology implemented a number of schemes in 2017-18 under 3 (three) major schemes viz. (i) Scientific Research, (ii) Integrated Rural Energy planning and (iii) North Eastern Council (NEC).

**9.2.1 Scientific Research:** Under this scheme, various activities are carried out during 2017-18 which are highlighted below:

- To raise the level of Science popularization, 25<sup>th</sup> State Level National Children Science Congress was organized at Yairipok, Thoubal District and 21<sup>st</sup> Science Excursion for 65 school students to Regional Science Centre, Guwahati Planetarium was also organized. And also, State Awards for Science Popularization was distributed to 14 Students scoring highest marks in Science & Mathematics.
- 50-seat Digital Planetarium is constructed and equipments for Digital Planetarium have been installed.
- NEC has also sanctioned District Science Centres & Planetarium at Ukhrul and Churachandpur in Manipur.
- One project of Disaster Management system, funded by the North Eastern Council (NEC) in Manipur is under implementation.
- 5 (five) Nos. short-term R&D project of local relevance is being supported to the Scholars/ Doctors of Educational Institutions like RIMS (Lamphelpat), JNIMS (Porompat), NIT (Lamphelpat), MIT (Takyel) etc.
- Financial assistance to 2(two) Scholars from Manipur University, Canchipur for presenting papers (oral/ poster presentation) in International Scientific Conferences abroad is being provided. In addition to this, 2(two) batches of 4(four) weeks EDP on

Manufacturing of commercially viable plastic products for 20(twenty) Nos. Trainees and EDP on Manufacturing Technologies of plastic Products for Household Application to 15(fifteen) Nos. of Trainees is being organized through CIPET, Takyel.

- A project for Development of Manipur Sign Language for specific items of Manipur for hearing impaired persons through MANITRON is being taken up and work order for 20 nos. of Parabolic Dish Solar Cookers was placed to M/S MANITRON, Takyelpat for distribution/ installation to Old Age Home, Children Home etc. in order to introduce Appropriate Technology of Renewable Energy.
- EDP training Programme on LED Light Repairing Technician for SC & ST educated unemployed youths of the State was organised at NIELIT, Imphal
- Installation of equipments in Water Filtration Units in SC/ST areas is taken up.

### **9.2.2 Integrated Rural Energy Programme Sector:**

4,960 Nos. of High Efficiency LED Reading Lamp was targeted to be distributed to 6(six) ADCs in Manipur. A total of 11,384 nos. of High –efficiency LED Bulk 7W will be provided to the rural beneficiaries of 4(four) Zilla Parishads. In addition, some Energy efficient/ Renewable items will also be provided to the scheduled caste students.

### **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 be improved only with the realization of 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 Directorate of Environment is mandated to enforce the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and subsequent rules in the State.

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 17 approved plan scheme with community participation at present. The Scheme includes Eco-Development Programme, Environment Education Programme, Environment Monitoring Cell, Solid Waste Management, Environment Information Dissemination, Multi-Disciplinary Scientific Study of Catchment Area of Major River Basins, Prevention and Control of Pollution, Information Technology, Natural Resources, Environment Impact Studies, GIS Applications/ Techniques/ Tools/ Training, Ecology and Environment (Conservation of Wetlands and Lakes), Climate Change, Environmental Research and Developmental Programme, Environment Planning and Management, Management and Conservation of Water bodies and Cultural & Traditional Ecology. 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 provides grant-in-aid to the Manipur Pollution Control Board which is playing a

major role in preventing air and water pollution in the state and also initiates 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 achievements of the Department during 2017-18 are given below.

**(A) Programme/ Works Completed:**

- Improvement of Road Median Plantation with introduction of ornamental species from Niyapat Chuthek to Airport Gate (6 Kms)
- Improvement work of Eco-park at Santhel, Andro, Imphal East
- Eco-Development and Beautification of Shri Shri Govindaji Temple Campus
- Documentation of Natural Resources Information and conservation works of Hills and Valley Districts

**(B) Programme/ Works under Progress :**

- Development and Conservation of Natural Resources at Kakching Khunou Hongbiban
- Development and Conservation waterbody at Huikap, Imphal East
- Conservation study of Wetland/ waterbody at Uttrapat, Bishnupur District
- Development and Conservation of Water bodies and ecosystem of Nungkot Sarbei Machengpat at Andro
- Development and Conservation of Ngalo water fall at Chucharandpur
- Improvement and maintenance work for conservation of Yaral Pat/Water body
- Installation of Climate Sensor for Weather Monitoring/ Strengthening/ Augmentation of the Climate Change Cell of the office
- Improvement and maintenance work at Ningshingkhun Biodiversity Park, Jiribam
- Improvement and maintenance work for Biodiversity Conservation and Beautification of Irong Waterbody
- Improvement of Ecological and Environment Parks at Hangen Wakon Park, Potshangbam, Imphal West
- Maintenance of existing State Botanical Garden at Khongampat
- Sustainable Livelihood and Ecosystem Service through Scientific Springhead Management in different districts
- Systematic studies of Sacred groves/ Sacred sites/ Community groves of Manipur
- River quality monitoring for pollution abatement
- Dissemination of Environment information through electronic and print media

#### 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. The Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies now known as Department of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (CAF & PD), Manipur, ensures the availability and distribution of food grains to all categories of poor families at affordable prices and also arranges the distribution of kerosene and sugar at controlled prices. 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 (PDS) 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. 9.12.

**Table No. 9.12 Distribution of different Commodities under the PDS in Manipur**

Year	Distribution (in '000 tonnes)		
	Rice	Wheat	Sugar
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2013-14	87.68	13.27	3.00
2014-15	156.55	18.62	Nil
2015-16	158.48	34.69	Nil
2016-17	132.23	Nil	Nil
2017-18	151.84	Nil	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 food grains 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. 9.13.

**Table No. 9.13 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>240593</b>	<b>102400</b>	<b>63600</b>

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.9.14.

**Table No. 9.14 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>2,494</b>

Source: Directorate of CAF & PD, Manipur

The number of authorised Fair Price Shops in the state in 2016-17 was 2,284. Table No. 9.15 shows the district-wise number of Fair Price Shops and Godown and its Capacity.



**Table No. 9.15 Number of Fair Price Shops in Manipur, 2016-17**

Sl. No.	District	Number of Fair Price Shop	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	-
	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>2284</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>43490</b>

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.

#### **9.4.2.1 End-of-End Computerization of PDS:**

The End-of-End Computerization of PDS has been started to monitor the movement of food grains from the FCI godown up to beneficiaries in the state. This project aims to revamp and strengthen the entire TPDS and thus making the system more transparent, efficient, effective and accountable with the help of ICT. Under this project, digitization of ration card has covered 81.75% of the total population. The state has also achieved Aadhaar seeding of 37% of the ration cards holders. The department is also planning to take up FPS in order to ensure minimum leakage and for allocating rice and other items to a right person with a correct quantity after authentication with the Aadhaar number of the beneficiaries.

#### **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 25<sup>th</sup> 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. In Manipur, wheat is not allocated under NFSA. This is 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 25<sup>th</sup> April, 2016. Manipur was allocated 12032.745 MTs of rice 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. Out of the total, 2,226 MT are for AAY Household and 9,806.745 MT for PHH.

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.

### 9.4.4 Coverage :

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. 9.16.

**Table 9.16 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	80974	364620	18231	93693	393049	22939	147
10. Bishnupur	7045	27782	2466	32438	159327	7966	39483	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, 2017-18

#### **9.4.4.1 Distribution of Sugar:**

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 month 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 purposes. Under the new policy, consumers will receive the subsidy portion in their bank accounts linked with Aadhaar.

#### **9.4.4.3 Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY):**

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.

To reduce dependence on firewood and encourage smokeless cooking, the State is implementing Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). Under this scheme, the State provides LPG connections to 2.43 lakhs BPL households within a period of 3 (three) years. As on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 2018, 24458 LPG connections have been given to eligible woman belonging to BPL category against 30469 applicants.

#### **9.4.4.4 Distribution of Foodgrains at Specially subsidised prices in ITDP areas :**

With a view to strengthening the PDS in the Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) areas, the Government launched “Revamped PDS” programme. The Revamped Public Distribution System is operational in the tribal areas of the state. Taking into consideration the inadequate purchasing power of the tribals, the State Government launched a scheme known as ‘Specially subsidised Public Distribution Scheme’ for the tribal areas in the state, which is being implemented in 10 (ten) Principal Distribution Centres (PDC).

#### 9.4.5 Storage Capacity :

The storage capacity of Food Corporation of India (FCI) in Manipur is 32,090 MT (Sangaiprou – 13,090 MT; Senapati – 5,000 MT; Ukhrul – 5,000 MT ; Jiribam – 5,000 MT; Koirengei – 4,000 MT). At present, construction of additional storage capacities is created at FSD Thoubal (Tangjeng), FSD Tamenglong HQ (Ward No. 9), FSD Imphal East (Sawombung), FSD Bishnupur (Bishnupur Awang) and FSD Churachandpur (Thingkhangphai Village). The storage capacity of the State godowns is 20,600 MT where 4000 MT capacity godown at Koirengei has been utilized by FCI for buffer stock of rice for the State. Table no. 9.17 shows the present storage capacity in the State.

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

Sl. No.	District	Centre	Capacity (MT)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Senapati	Senapati HQ	500
2	Tamenglong	Tamenglong HQ	500
		Khongjaro	1000
3	Churachandpur	Churachandpur HQ	500
4	Chandel	Chandel HQ	400
		Moreh	400
5	Imphal East	Porompat	800
		Sawombung	500
		Koirengei	7000
6	Jiribam	Jiribam	1000
7	Imphal West	Sangaiprou	7000
8	Thoubal	Thoubal New DC Office	1000

Source : Annual Administrative Report, 2017-18, Deptt. of CAF & PD, 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. 9.18 shows the number of hospitals/dispensaries and the number of beds available in Manipur.

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

(in nos.)

Year	Hospital (including PHC/UHC/ CHC)	Dispen- saries (including PHSC's)	Total	Bed	Population	
					Hospital/ Dispensaries	Bed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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
2017-18	112	441	553	1,480	5,957	2,226

Note: - Population relates to estimated population as on 1<sup>st</sup> October.

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

During the year 2017-18, 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 and patients treated is indicated in Table No. 9.19 below.

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

(in nos.)

Year	Person employed		Population in'000 per		Patients treated		
	Doctors	Nurses Mid-wives & Dias	Doctors	Nurses Mid-wives & Dias	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
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
2017-18	801	2081	4.11	1.58	46,063	7,19,558	7,65,621

Source : Directorate of Health & Family Welfare Services, Manipur

### **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 2017-18, out of the 1,00,185 number of blood slides examined, 74 positive cases were detected and cases of malarial death was nil. Further, the number of JE and Dengue positives cases were 194 (No. of death:11) and 190 (No. of death: 1) respectively.

#### **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 0.08 per 10,000 population which is one of the lowest in India. Leprosy health care service is being rendered through 9 (nine) District Societies. There is 1 Leprosy Hospital (Chingmeirong) and 2 Leprosy Control Unit (Thoubal and Bishnupur) for short term treatment of leprosy reaction and emergency cases.

#### **9.5.1.4 Revised National T.B. Control Programme (RNTCP):**

National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP) has been implemented in Manipur since 1962. The Revised NTCP (RNTCP) however is implemented initially in Imphal District in 1996. Since 21<sup>st</sup> January, 2002, all the districts were concerned under the RNTCP which provides treatment under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course). Presently, 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 2017-18, the achievements of RNTCP are given below:

i)	Number of sputum examinations done	10,925
ii)	Number of new smear positive patients diagnosed	901
iii)	Number of new smear positive patients put on treatment	742
iv)	Number of patients cured of smear positive pulmonary TB	423
v)	Number of all types of TB patients completed treatment	628
vi)	Number of new smear positive pulmonary TB	714
vii)	Number of extra pulmonary TB cases detected	417
viii)	Number of patients cured	356
ix)	Number of patients completed treatment	
x)	Number of new smear -ve pulmonary TB detected	439
xi)	Number of MDR TB patients diagnosed	62
xii)	Number of MDR TB patients pulmonary on treatment	47
xiii)	Number of patients that died of TB	33

#### **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. 2,819 cataract operations has been performed by organizing 47 camps during 2017-18. The achievements are highlighted below.

i)	OPD Patients	91,173
ii)	Spectacles provided	476
iii)	Cataract cases detected	1,159
iv)	Schools screened	16
v)	Pupils screened	4,413
vi)	Refraction done	55,953
vii)	IOL implants done	2,817
viii)	Others eye diseases detected	20,512

#### **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. 9.20 shows the annual trend of the number of HIV/AIDS positive cases (Risks Group) in Manipur.

**Table No. 9.20 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. 9.21 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. 9.21 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
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>1146</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>1156</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>1013</b>

Source: Manipur State AIDS Control Society, Imphal.

It is observed that the maximum number of HIV positive cases are found in the age group of 34-49 (both in the case of male and female) 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. Under this programme, the rate of households using iodised salt in the State in rural and urban during 2017-18 are 99.4% and 99.7% respectively.

#### **9.5.1.9 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)**

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

### 9.5.1.10 School Health Programme

During 2017-18, the school health programme was implemented in Imphal West and Imphal East districts covering 65 schools. Out of the 2,909 students checked, 1,680 were detected having health problem and 585 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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. 9.22 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. Planning, Investigation, Design, Execution & Operation and Maintenance of both Urban & Rural Water Supply Schemes are dealt by the Public Health Engineering Department. The department had also undertaken Imphal Sewerage and Construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) in Rural areas under Swachh Bharat Mission- Gramin.

### 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 Water 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 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2018, out of 2,977 habitations, 168 habitations have been Fully Covered, 2,642 Partially Covered and 167 have not been

Covered. Districtwise status of coverage of habitations as on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2018 is shown below.

**Table No. 9.23 Districtwise status of habitations covered**

Sl. No.	District	Habitations	Habitations with Population Coverage 0-25%	Habitations with Population Coverage 25-50%	Habitations with Population Coverage 50-75%	Habitations with Population Coverage 75-100%	Habitations with 100% Population Coverage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Senapati	136	3	8	117	0	8
2	Kangpokpi	605	3	66	500	20	16
3	Tamenglong	157	7	5	130	7	8
4	Noney	115	0	13	70	25	7
5	Churachandpur	567	111	37	366	2	51
6	Pherzawl	117	5	19	77	3	13
7	Chandel	285	2	21	215	46	1
8	Tengnoupal	165	1	23	96	43	2
9	Ukhrul	119	0	4	97	12	6
10	Kamjong	143	0	29	96	3	15
11	Imphal East	181	8	55	52	53	13
12	Jiribam	50	1	2	30	14	3
13	Imphal West	135	3	30	89	5	8
14	Bishnupur	92	11	2	66	3	10
15	Thoubal	66	11	14	36	3	2
16	Kakching	44	1	8	27	3	5

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2017-18, PHED, Manipur.

## 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 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2018 is shown below.

**Table No. 9.24 Installed Capacity and Production of the Water Treatment Plant in Imphal, Manipur (as on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2018).**

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

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2017-18, PHED, Manipur.

➤ **Integrated Water Supply Project for Imphal Planning Area:**

The Department of Public Health Engineering, Manipur had taken up the project “Integrated Water Supply Project for Imphal Planning Area” (Phase-I). Under this project, reconstruction of 9(nine) Water Treatment Plant viz., Koirengei, Khuman Lampak, Minuthong, Porompat Chinga, Canchipur, Singda, Kangchup & Kangchup extension and one Zonal Reservoir at Sangakpham etc are still under progress.

➤ **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT):**

Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), replacement of distribution network within the Imphal Municipal Council (IMC) area is now taken up with project duration of four years through MAHUD.

- a. Phase-I of AMRUT was sanctioned during March, 2016. Under phase-I, replacement / laying of pipe networks in the IMC Ward No. 7 (part), 8(part), 9,10,11,12,14, 15(part), 16(part), 17(part), 18(part), 19(part), 20(part) and 21(part) are going on.
- b. Phase-II of the AMRUT was also sanctioned by the Centre on 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2016. Under this, replacement/ laying of pipe networks in the IMC Ward No. 13, 1(part), 2(part), 5(part), 22(part), 23(part) and 26(part) are also being taken up.
- c. Phase-III of the AMRUT is also approved, but 1<sup>st</sup> installment of fund are yet to release by the Centre.

**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, out of which Bishnupur, Kakching & Thoubal are completed. 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.

**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 4,49,264 rural individual households, 3,919

government schools and 1,201 Anganwadi, by 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2019. The achievements status of the SBM (G) as on 31<sup>st</sup> Jan, 2018 in the districts of Manipur is shown at Table No. 9.25

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

District	Number				
	Individual Household Latrine	Sanitary Complex	School Toilet	Anganwadi Toilet	Rural Sanitary Mart & Production Centre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Senapati	75172	37	490	185	0
Tamenglong	22394	41	424	0	0
Churachandpur	43920	39	676	190	5
Chandel	13092	45	434	182	0
Ukhrul	24646	2	238	399	0
Imphal East	66409	59	804	119	3
Imphal West	40028	40	156	0	6
Bishnupur	31216	24	302	84	3
Thoubal	53906	42	395	42	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>370783</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>3919</b>	<b>1201</b>	<b>20</b>

Source: Department of Public Health Engineering, Manipur,  
Annual Administrative Report, 2017-18

### 9.6.3.2 Urban Sanitation:

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. Construction of treatment plant (27 MLD), five pumping station, primary sewer line and 98% of secondary sewer line has been completed. And out of 9,000 households, connection has been given to 3,000 Households.

### 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.

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

Category of Workers (1)	Scheduled Tribe (2)	Scheduled Caste (3)
(a) Cultivator	3,71,498	17,374
(b) Agricultural Labourer	32,752	6,029
(c) Household Industries	16,103	3,257
(d) Other workers	1,33,445	18,024
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,53,798</b>	<b>44,684</b>

Source: Population Census 2011, Registrar General of India

The State is implementing various development and welfare programmes for socio-economic and educational development of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

### **9.7.1 Welfare of Scheduled 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 works during 2017-18:

- Construction/improvement of inter village roads, Bridges & Culverts.
- Construction of Barrack type quarters for the Primary teachers under Autonomous District Councils.
- Construction/Upgradation of ST hostel buildings.
- Construction / Improvement of Community halls.

#### **9.7.1.2 Family Oriented Scheme & Other Welfare Programme :**

During the year 2017-18, the Department aimed to cover 2,200 nos. of ST families under income generating family oriented programmes and targeted to take up the following Welfare Programme:

- Assistance to 2,574 nos. of ST families with GCI sheets for roofing of their dwelling houses.
- Financial Assistance to 120 nos. of tribal women societies/organizations for carrying out various activities.
- Distribution of 1,577 nos. of water storage tanks to the S.T. families.

- To Award 30,873 ST students with Post Matric Scholarship.
- To Award 27,340 ST students with Pre-Matric Scholarship.
- Financial Assistance to 1,300 nos. of tribal patients for their medical treatment.
- Opening of one new Health Centre in Senapati District.

## **9.7.2 Minorities and Other Backward Classes:**

The Department of Minorities and Other Backward Classes (MOBC) which was established on 30<sup>th</sup> July, 1998 had taken up various schemes/programmes for the welfare and upliftment of minorities and other backward class communities of the state. The Department now known as Department for the Welfare of Minorities and Other Backward Classes & Scheduled Castes, Manipur will also undertake scheme/programme for the Welfare of Minorities, OBC and Scheduled Castes.

### **9.7.2.1 Scholarship Schemes under Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, GoI:**

- Post Matric Scholarship-OBC. This is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme (CSS) and is a continuing programme for awarding scholarship to OBC students studying within and outside the State. The family income ceiling is Rs. 1 lakh per annum. During 2017-18, the targeted number of OBC students for availing Post Matric Scholarship – OBC was 9,096.
- Post-Matric Scholarship-Scheduled Castes. This is a continuing programme for award of scholarship to Scheduled Caste students studying within and outside the State. This is a 100% Central Sponsored Scheme. Selection is based on the income of the parent/ guardian. The ceiling of family income is Rs. 2,50,000/- per annum.
- Pre-Matric Scholarship-Scheduled Castes. This programme is for award of scholarship to Scheduled Caste students studying in Class IX & X. This is a 100% Central Share Scheme. Selection is based on the income of the parent/ guardian. The ceiling of family income is Rs 2 lakh per annum.
- Pre-Matric Scholarship-OBC. This is a continuing programme with the State and Central matching share of 50:50. It was targeted to cover 11,233 OBC students during 2017-18 The ceiling of family income is Rs 44,500/- per annum

### **9.7.2.2 Schemes under Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI:**

- Pre-Matric Scholarship-Minority. This is a 100% CSS and a continuing programme. 5,303 students are tentatively selected, subject to verification by the Nodal Officer of the State. Payment is to be made by the Ministry through DBT directly to the students concerned. The ceiling of family income is Rs. 1 lakh per annum.
- Post-Matric Scholarship-Minority. This is a 100% CSS and a continuing programme. The family income ceiling is Rs. 2 lakh per annum. 2,139 students, tentatively selected, will be paid by the Ministry through DBT directly to the students concerned.



- Merit cum Means based Scholarship to Minority Communities. This is a 100% CSS and a continuing programme to award scholarship to Minority students in Technical/Professional courses in Graduate/Post Graduate level. To be eligible, the student family income should not exceed Rs. 2.5 lakh per annum. 274 students were tentatively selected.
- Multi Sectoral Development Programmes To implement various programmes like IAY, Infrastructure Development ( Construction of Labours rooms, School buildings, PHSC, Hostels, Community Halls, etc.) during 2015-16 to 2017-18 at 7(Seven) Minority concentrated Districts of Manipur, a Multi Sectoral Development Programmes is implemented. An amount of Rs. 7,250.79 lakh was released by the Ministry. State Government has also contributed Rs. 380 lakh during 2017-18.

#### **9.7.2.3 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 %. The remaining 10 % are to be borne by the NGOs.

#### **9.7.2.4 Skill Development Programme (SDP):**

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

#### **9.7.2.5 Pre-examination Coaching for weaker section:**

The scheme will give benefit to those candidates who are going to apply for competitive examinations conducted by Central and State Government for professional courses running under this programme.

#### **9.7.2.6 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.

#### **9.7.2.7 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 official and related work expenses of the board. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 200 lakh (Plan) and Rs 3 lakh (Non-Plan) are allocated to meet its expenses.

#### **9.7.2.8 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 Rs. 22,000 or below can apply for EDP scheme. However, the Beneficiaries Selection Committee constituted by State Government decides/ selects the beneficiaries.

### **9.7.2.9 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.

### **9.7.2.10 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.

### **9.7.2.11 Health Scheme:**

The Health Scheme is rechristened as “CM’s Layeng Shen” for the widows belonging to Minorities, OBCs, & SCs for their treatment. A sum of Rs.15,000 was proposed to be provided to each selected widow beneficiary.

### **9.7.2.12 Remedial Coaching Programme:**

The programme has been re-christened as “CM’s Lairik Yengminashi Programme ” from 2017-18. Coaching classes to be conducted in 23 (twenty three) selected Government Schools/Colleges with an allocated amount of Rs. 74 lakh.

## **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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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. Under Supplementary Nutrition Programme, 3,40,981 numbers of Children between the age group of 6 months to 6 years and 67,208 numbers of pregnant and lactating mothers are getting the benefited from the scheme through the Anganwadi Centres as Morning Snacks, Hot Cooked Meals (HCM) and Take Home Ration (THR). Preschool education is carried out in all centres. Health care activities are also carried out in 11,510 Anganwadi centres across the state.

### **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.9.27.

**Table No. 9.27 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,225</b>	<b>61,935</b>	<b>4,661</b>	<b>1,325</b>

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. 9.28. 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. 9.28 Number of beneficiaries under MOAPS in Manipur  
as on 31<sup>st</sup> 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,905</b>

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Manipur.

#### **9.8.3.1 Old Age Home:**

There are 15 Old Age Home, 18 Multi service centres and 2 mobile Medicare Unit for senior citizen. Also, 1 regional resource and training centre under Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) was set up.

#### **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 Scheme 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 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2011 at State Level and ‘District Criminal Injuries Relief & Rehabilitation Board’ under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner vide Govt. Order No. 9/50/2010-S(SW), dated 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2011 at District Levels. Under the scheme, 15 Rape Victims were given compensation amounting to a total of Rs. 13,95,000/- only.

### **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). 36,230 numbers of beneficiaries has benefited during 2017-18.

### **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 (15 – 38 years ) to be self employed and self reliant. The targeted group is provided with 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. UJJWALA 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 Greh is a Scheme to provide primary need of shelter, food, clothing, etc. to the women/girls, like 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. who are living in difficult circumstances without any social and economic support. Under the scheme such women are also provided counselling. 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) numbers 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.
- 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 1<sup>st</sup> Centre established in the entire state. However, Process is still going on to set up One Stop Centre (OCS) each for remaining 15 Districts of Manipur. 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.

VI. WOMEN HELP-LINE (181) was launched in Manipur on 23<sup>rd</sup> June, 2017, 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.

VII. The Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is a maternity benefits scheme for all Pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers (PW & LM). This was launched by Social Welfare Minister, Government of Manipur on 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2018, to provide Rs. 5000 in 3 installments i.e. at the time of registration, third trimester and first immunization of the child. At present, 5,561 number of beneficiaries are benefited from the scheme

#### **9.8.6.9 Special Adoption Agency:**

The State Government has established five (5) Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA) viz., Imphal East, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Ukhrul & Chandel districts and two (2) NGOs run Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA) viz., Imphal West & Churachandpur districts for orphan, surrendered and abandoned children with a total capacity of 50 and 10 respectively.

#### **9.8.6.10 National Creche Scheme:**

It is a centrally sponsored scheme under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of Manipur for the Children of working Mothers. The Schemes provides Day Care to Children (Age group 0 - 6 years) of working Mothers belonging to families whose monthly income does not exceed Rs.12,000 only. At present, there are 533 centres in Manipur.

#### **9.8.6.11 Manipur State Women Development Corporation (MSWDC) Ltd.**

The Corporation was established on 24<sup>th</sup> Dec., 1993 and registered on 5<sup>th</sup> 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. 9.29.

**Table No. 9.29 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

Source: Manipur State Women Development Corporation

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.

#### **9.8.6.12 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.



### 9.8.6.13 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).
- ii) Family Counseling Centre (FCC): Family Counseling Centers area to provide awareness, counseling and guidance on the increase of atrocities of women & children.
- iii) Short Stay Home: There are 6(six) Short Stay Home for women run by Voluntary Organization.

### 9.8.6.14 Manipur State Commission for Women (MSCW).

The Commission was constituted on 15<sup>th</sup> 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.

### 9.8.6.15 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 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2016 is shown below:

**Table No. 9.30 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>522</b>

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.

### **9.8.7 Welfare of Disabled:**

#### **9.8.7.1 Chief Ministergi Sotharabasing-gi Tengbang (CMST):**

The CMST scheme was launched on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2017 i.e., International Day on Persons with Disabilities with an aim for providing the needed care, assistance and dignity to the persons with disabilities, the aged homeless persons and their care-givers. The following are the 5 (five) sub-schemes under CMST

- (i) Care- Giver Allowance/Maintenance Grant to Persons with Disabilities with High Support Needs @ Rs. 1500 per month;
- (ii) Self-Employment Loan with Subsidy to the Persons with Disabilities along with Skill Training;
- (iii) Scholarship to Students with Disabilities @Rs. 3000 to Rs. 8000 per month;
- (iv) Free Travel & Concession to Persons with Disabilities; and
- (v) Maintenance Grant for homeless older person.

#### **9.8.7.2 Marriage Incentive Scheme:**

A person who marries a disabled persons or marriage between the persons with disabilities are eligible to benefit Rs. 30,000 as one-time payment. However, marriage should take place in Manipur and should be registered. 68 numbers of persons have benefited from this scheme.

#### **9.8.7.3 Unemployment Allowance:**

Allowance is given to educated unemployed disabled persons in the age group of 18 – 45 years and who have been registered in the Special Employment Exchange but not able to get a gainful occupation. Rs. 400 to 1000 per beneficiary per month is given to beneficiaries according to their educational qualification and degree of disability. So far, 286 nos. of persons have benefited.

#### **9.8.7.4 Framing of Rules for the Right of Persons with Disabilities Act:**

The act is implemented in the state with effect from 19<sup>th</sup> April, 2017. The Draft Rules for The Right of Persons with Disabilities has been approved by the State Cabinet for Notification in the Official Gazette.

#### **9.8.7.5 B.B Paul Mental Development Home, Mongshangei and Mission Blind School, Heikakpokpi :**

The State Cabinet has approved to extend financial assistance in form of suitable grant-in-aid to the institutes apart from the Blind School and Deaf & Mute School which is run by the Government.

### **9.8.8. Prohibition:**

#### **9.8.8.1 Nisha Thadoklashi:**

The Department of Social Welfare has launched 'Nisha Thadoklashi' on 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2018 during the observation of the International Day against Drug and Abuse and illicit trafficking. This is to provide a coordinated and targeted approach against drugs by institutionalising the monitoring mechanism of all departments efforts. Under this programme, counseling centres for school children were set up. Also formulation of state drug policy is also initiated.

#### **9.8.8.2 Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA):**

20 IRCA's are presently operational through NGOs funded by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India.

### **9.9 Arts and Culture :**

The Department of Arts and Culture, Manipur, which came into existence in January, 1990, is engaged in the following activities.

- (i) Preservation of cultural heritage,
- (ii) Promotion of art and culture to promote and preserve the rich cultural heritage of the state by organising a number of Cultural Programmes inside and outside the state.

#### **9.9.1 Fine Art Education :**

Under Fine Art Education, grant-in-aid to Manipur State Kala Academy and Imphal Art College was extended for organising festivals/seminar/symposium etc. During the year 2001-02, Shri Shri Bal Mukunda Dev Music College and Govt. Dance College were established.

The Imphal Art College, the only College of its kind in Manipur has been functioning as a standard college comparable to other Arts Colleges of other states. The College has been affiliated to Manipur University. The Government Dance College has been functioning with the objectives of propagation and spread of knowledge of Manipur Dance, its pristine, purity among the people of Manipur and other states of India.

#### **9.9.2 Promotion of Arts & Culture:**

The Manipur State Kala Academy, a composite Centre of Sahitya, Fine Arts and Dance & Music are regularly implementing various programmes in order to promote the unique cultural heritage of the state. The Academy is conducting Sumang Leela Festival till date on regular basis. Under promotion of Art and Culture, the grant-in-aids are extended to voluntary organisation working in the field of theatre, dance and music, public libraries and also to Manipur Film Development Corporation. The Manipur Film Development Corporation (MFDC) Limited came into existence on 1<sup>st</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup> 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 23<sup>rd</sup> 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. 9.31 which indicates the continuous arrival of visitors from outside the State despite the unstable conditions that prevailed in state and the district-wise tourists spots and tourist are shown in Table No. 9 (e) of Part II.

**Table No. 9.31 Progress of Tourism in Manipur**

Year	No. of tourist spot	Number of tourist		
		Foreign	Domestic	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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
2017-18	73	3,787	1,64,483	1,68,270

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Manipur.

### 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. 9.32 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

Source: Office of the RGI, Govt. of India

### 9.11.2 Women in the Workforce:

Women constitute a significant part of the work force in the state. Table No. 9.33 provides the total female workers and non-workers of Manipur.

**Table No. 9.33 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
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>5,65,202</b>	<b>8,52,006</b>	<b>14,17,208</b>

Source: Office of the RGI, Govt. of India

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 starvest 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. 9.34 and the poverty ratio at the National and state level are shown in Table No.9 (f) of Part II.

**Table No. 9.34 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 61<sup>st</sup> 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. 9.35.

**Table No. 9.35 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:

15 (fifteen) 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 by the end of 2017 was 10,664 persons as against 66,564 persons during the year 2016-17. The vacancies notified in 2017-18 was 1 as against the 6,753 during the year 2016-17.

The consolidated number of person in the Live Register of all Employment Exchanges stood at 3,58,123 as on December 2017. The following Table No. 9.36 gives the number of persons under the Live Register of the employment exchange in the state.

**Table No. 9.36 Statistics on Registrants in the Employment Exchanges of Manipur**

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)
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	-
2017-18*	15	10,664	3,58,123	1	5,728	618

\*upto December 2017 - Not available

Source: Directorate of Employment Exchange, Lamphelpat.

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 is shown at Table No. 9.37.

**Table No. 9.37 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 (1)	Percentage of Applicant		
	Male (2)	Female (3)	Total (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
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2012. 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.

### 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 establishment's 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. 9.38 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. 9.38 District-wise number of establishment in Public Sector in Manipur as on March, 2016**

District/State	Number of establishments					Total
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi Govt.		Local Bodies	
			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
Ukhru	-	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
<b>Manipur</b>	-	<b>748</b>	-	<b>36</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>797</b>

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

Table No. 9.39 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. 9.39 Number of employees in Public Sector in Manipur**

Item	2014-15			2015-16		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Central Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. State Govt.	38,767	14,760	53,527	38,835	14,789	53,624
III. Quasi Govt. (Central)	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Quasi Govt. (State)	1976	467	2,443	1,929	457	2,386
V. Local bodies	3,850	2,489	6,339	3,898	2,506	6,404
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,593</b>	<b>17,716</b>	<b>62,309</b>	<b>44,662</b>	<b>17,752</b>	<b>62,414</b>

-Not available

Source: Department of Labour, Employment and Training, Manipur

As seen from the above table, as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2016, the total number of employees working under the State Government was 62,414 which is an increase of 105 employees over the previous year.

### 9.13.2.5 Shops and Commercial Establishments:

During the year 2017-18, the total number of commercial establishments was 3,617 giving employment to 4,815 employees. Out of this total number of 3,617 establishments, 2,803 were shops, 393 were commercial establishments and 421 were hotel & restaurants. The number of workers employed in the shops were 2,926 and 691 in commercial establishments and 1,198 in hotel & restaurants. The number of shop establishment as well as employees in the shops, commercial establishments and hotels & restaurants in Manipur are shown in Table No. 9.40.

**Table No. 9.40 Number of Shops, Commercial Establishments, Hotel and Restaurants and worker employed.**

Year	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)
2015-16	2,718	2,704	379	774	400	1,150	3,497	4,598
2016-17	2,763	2,872	393	701	420	1,190	3,576	4,763
2017-18	2,803	2,926	393	691	421	1,198	3,617	4,815

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.

### 9.14 Weights & Measures (Legal Metrology):

Standardization of Weights & Measures has been universally recognized as one of the major functions of the Government. It has essential bearings upon socio-economic welfare of the society and is also intrinsically correlative to the technical, industrial and the trade and commerce development. Hence, the more developed society gives its greater attention to the metrological instruments and its applications.

The Department of Weights & Measures (Legal Metrology), Manipur, play a major role in safeguarding the economic interest of the consumer by enforcing legal metrology Act, 2009 and the Manipur Legal Metrology (Enf.) Rules 2011, in trade and commerce, industrial production, protection of health and public & private sector organization in the state.

The Legal Metrology (Packaged commodities) rules 2011, aims to provide fair trade practices and quality control in the packaged items.

During 2017-18, the Department has verified weights & measures and selling of package commodities of 45,860 shops.

## CHAPTER X

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### 10.1 Economic Census:

The growth of an economy is generally associated with changes in its occupational structure. It is commonly seen that a primarily agrarian economy witness shift from agricultural to non-agricultural activities although the pace or nature of change depends on various factors. Information on these activities, both agricultural and non-agricultural, is required for planning to further economic growth. As far as the organized sector is concerned, somehow the data are available but the paucity of data is felt most in case of the unorganized sector. In order to fill these data gaps, a survey on the unorganized sector of non-agricultural enterprises was recommended by Robert Bowley Committee. The committee launched a study in 1934 to explore the possibilities to conduct Economic Census (EC) in India.

To remove the data gaps in the unorganized sectors of non-agricultural enterprises, the Central Statistics Office (formerly known as the Central Statistical Organisation), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India launched a central scheme of Economic Census and Survey in 1976 through the Directorate of Economics & Statistics to remove the data gaps in the unorganized sectors of non-agricultural enterprises. However, the first Economic Census was organised in India in 1977 to develop an exhaustive sampling frame for organising enterprises survey in India. The Economic Census is the official count of all entrepreneurial units located in the geographical boundaries of the country/state, involved in any economic activities. It is basically aimed at providing information on distribution of non-agricultural enterprises and conduct follow-up surveys for collection of detailed information about the size, structure, investment, input, output, and employment etc. of the enterprises. The 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Censuses were conducted in 1980, 1990, 1998, 2005 and 2013 respectively. The 7<sup>th</sup> Economic Census is likely to be taken up in 2019.

##### 10.1.1 Sixth Economic Census:

As done in other States/Union Territories in India, the Sixth Economic Census was also conducted in Manipur in 2013. It is the official count of all entrepreneurial units located in the geographical boundaries of the state involved in any economic activities of either agricultural (excluding crop production and plantation) or non-agricultural sectors of the economy. Information on location of establishments, description of the activity of the establishments, nature of operation, type of ownership, social group of owner, power/fuel used for the activity and number of hired persons usually working in the establishments were collected. A new feature in the 6<sup>th</sup> EC is the coverage of Handicraft activities.

### 10.1.2 Establishment and Employment :

As per the final report of 6<sup>th</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> EC, 2013**

District/ State	Total Number of Establishments				Number of persons employed on last working day		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Handicraft/ Handloom	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Senapati	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
<b>State Total</b>	<b>144096</b>	<b>85742</b>	<b>229838</b>	<b>57004</b>	<b>250873</b>	<b>158744</b>	<b>409617</b>

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

The district-wise percentage of Establishments and Persons Employed on last working day according to the 6<sup>th</sup> EC in the rural and urban areas of Manipur is shown in Table No.10.2.

Among the districts, Imphal West District has the highest number of establishment (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/ State	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
<b>State Total</b>	<b>62.69</b>	<b>37.31</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>61.25</b>	<b>38.75</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

### 10.1.3 Growth in Establishments and Employment:

In the 5<sup>th</sup> EC, 2005, there were no urban areas in the Hills Districts except in Chandel District. However, urban areas are found in all the Hill Districts during the conduct of the 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census, 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 5<sup>th</sup> EC and percentage of establishments by type of structure respectively.



**Table 10.3**  
**Growth of Establishments and Employment in 2013 (6<sup>th</sup> EC) over 2005 (5<sup>th</sup> EC)**

District	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
<b>State Total</b>	<b>121.07</b>	<b>93.57</b>

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

**Table 10.4 : District wise Percentage of Establishments by type of Structure**

District	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
<b>State Total</b>	<b>18.77</b>	<b>36.62</b>	<b>44.61</b>	<b>27.97</b>	<b>28.47</b>	<b>43.56</b>	<b>22.20</b>	<b>33.58</b>	<b>44.22</b>

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

## 10.2 Consumer Expenditure:

Consumer behaviours of various households are different according to time and space. Within the same time and space, the pattern of consumption is different from household to household according to income and the types of economic activities pursued. The standard of living of the people of a state/country is reflected by the pattern of consumption of the people of the state/country. The incidence of poverty is measured by the level of consumption expenditure. Therefore, it is considered to be quite important to examine the changing pattern of consumption expenditure. The following Table No. 10.5 presents monthly per capita expenditure of Manipur as compared to the All India picture based on the results of National Sample Survey (NSS).

**Table No.10.5 Monthly per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) of Manipur vis-à-vis All India**

(in Rs.)

Item	Manipur / India	Rural		Urban	
		64 <sup>th</sup> Rd. (2007-08)	68 <sup>th</sup> Rd. (2011-12)	64 <sup>th</sup> Rd. (2007-08)	68 <sup>th</sup> Rd. (2011-12)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Food	Manipur	431.08	812.78	475.35	777.64
		(51.14)	(54.12)	(47.16)	(52.45)
	India	404.33	756.49	582.43	1120.88
		(52.35)	(52.90)	(39.58)	(42.62)
Non-Food	Manipur	411.84	689.14	532.63	705.03
		(48.86)	(45.88)	(52.84)	(47.55)
	India	368.03	673.47	889.11	1508.78
		(47.65)	(47.10)	(60.42)	(57.38)
Total	Manipur	842.92	1501.92	1007.98	1482.67
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
	India	772.36	1429.96	1371.54	2629.66
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Note : Bracketed 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 % as evident from Table No. 10.6 which shows the MPCE on food and non-food items separately for rural and urban areas of Manipur.

**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 <sup>th</sup> Round				68 <sup>th</sup> Round			
		July 2007-June 2008				July 2011-June 2012			
		Rural	%	Urban	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Cereal	202.50	24.02	202.03	20.04	297.37	19.80	269.96	18.21
2.	Pulses & Pulses Products	15.43	1.83	19.19	1.91	20.45	1.36	21.51	1.45
3.	Milk & Milk Product	15.57	1.85	24.89	2.47	20.53	1.37	30.20	2.04
4.	Other food items	197.57	23.44	229.24	22.74	474.43	31.59	455.97	30.75
<b>Total Food</b>		<b>431.07</b>	<b>51.14</b>	<b>475.35</b>	<b>47.16</b>	<b>812.78</b>	<b>54.12</b>	<b>777.64</b>	<b>52.45</b>
5.	Clothing	44.01	5.22	46.59	4.62	78.49	5.23	81.31	5.48
6.	Fuel and light	98.73	11.71	116.89	11.59	140.73	9.37	147.36	9.94
7.	Other non-food items	269.11	31.93	369.15	36.63	469.92	31.29	476.36	32.13
<b>Total Non-Food</b>		<b>411.85</b>	<b>48.86</b>	<b>532.63</b>	<b>52.84</b>	<b>689.14</b>	<b>45.88</b>	<b>705.03</b>	<b>47.55</b>
<b>Total Consumption Expenditure</b>		<b>842.92</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1007.98</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1501.92</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1482.67</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Report  
( Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India)

From the above table, it is also evident that in the rural sector less expenditures are incurred by the people of Manipur in the non-food items, such as fuel and light, clothing and food-ware, housing, medical care, educational care, recreation etc. as compared to the national picture. Therefore, serious efforts for improving the quality of life of the people of the state are felt.

### 10.3 Urban Development:

The Department of Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development (MAHUD) have been implementing various urban development schemes which are highlighted below:

- **Smart Cities:** With the selection 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 implementation of Smart City Projects in Imphal.

- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT): Imphal is also one of the 500 AMRUT cities identified by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India. The mission comprises of two projects viz. distribution and laying of Water Supply Network in Imphal Municipal Area and Development of Parks and Green spaces in the 27 wards of Imphal Municipal Corporation.
- Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM): Under the SBM, Swachh Sarveshan, City Sanitation Ranking (CSR) was organised by the Government of India. Out of 27 (twenty seven) towns of Manipur, 18 towns have been declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF).
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) : Under the JNNURM, which a National Flagship Programme, four (4) projects viz., Nambul River & Naga Nalla Riverfront Project, Comprehensive Drainage for Imphal City Project, Solid Waste Management Project at Lamdeng and Integrated Water Supply Scheme for Imphal City were taken up.
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Scheme: The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) scheme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 25<sup>th</sup> 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. Under this mission, a total of 26,348 houses for urban poor in 24 towns of Manipur have been approved.
- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM): This is a CSS with a matching share of 90:10 between the Centre and the State, which aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage-employment opportunities. The components under the scheme includes Social Mobilisation and Institution development (SM & ID); Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P); Self-Employment Programme; Shelter for Urban Homeless; Support to Urban Street Vendors; and Capacity Building for ULBs. Under DAY-NULM, 762 Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed and being matured. Bank Loans have been sanctioned to 22 Women SHGs at an interest rate of 7 % per annum. 4 (four) Area Level Federations have been formed. 4 (four) Skills Training Providers (STPs) in Healthcare, Apparel, Chemical and Petrochemical and Tourism & Hospitality Management and Retail have been empanelled for imparting skills training to the urban poor of the State.
- Solid Waste Treatment (SWT): The SWT Plant at Lamdeng is upgraded from its present State of “Waste to Compost” to “Waste to Compost & Energy”. The State Government has finalized a private agency (IEC-TSL Energy Ingenious LLP, Ahmedabad) for the operation, upgradation and maintenance of the plant on PPP mode. The MoA was signed on 18<sup>th</sup> August, 2016 and operation of the present Treatment Plant has commenced from December, 2016. The plant has a capacity of treating 100 MT of waste per day.

## 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 1<sup>st</sup> Phase was launched with 19 services on 26<sup>th</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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](http://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. The following publications was brought out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Manipur during 2018-19.

1. Final Report on Registered Business Establishment in Manipur, 2014-15
2. Environment Statistics, Manipur, 2017
3. Housing Statistics of Manipur, 2017
4. Economic conditions of livestock farmers in Manipur, 2016
5. Manipur Budget in Brief, 2017-18
6. Land Use Survey of Manipur
7. Final Report on Study to create reliable and adequate Data Base of Agriculture and Allied Activities for use in District/ State Level Economic Planning of Manipur
8. District Statistical Year Book, Bishnupur, 2018
9. District Statistical Year Book, Ukhul, 2018
10. District Statistical Year Book, Churachandpur, 2018
11. District Statistical Year Book, Imphal East, 2018
12. District Statistical Year Book, Imphal West, 2018

# **PART ~ II**



**Table No. 1(a)**  
**MANIPUR AT-A-GLANCE, 2018**

<b>1. Manipur's State Insignia</b>	
<b>State Emblem</b>	<b>KanglaShaa</b>
<b>State Animal</b>	<b>Sangai</b> (Cervuselieldi)
<b>State Bird</b>	<b>Nongin</b> (Syrmaticushuminaehuminae)
<b>State Flower</b>	<b>Siroy Lily</b> (Liliummacklinaesealy)
<b>State Tree</b>	<b>Uningthou</b> (Phoebe hainesiana)
<b>State Fish</b>	<b>Pengba</b> (OsteobramaBelangeri val.)
<b>2. General Particulars:</b>	
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), 2018	1325.7
<b>3. Area and Population (2011 Census)</b>	
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. Combined Literacy Rate (%)	76.94
vi. Male Literacy Rate (%)	83.58
vii. Female Literacy Rate (%)	70.26
viii. Scheduled Castes	97,328
ix. Scheduled Tribes	11,67,422
x. Main workers	9,74,163
xi. Marginal workers	3,30,447
xii. Non-workers	15,51,184
xiii. Households	5,57,859
xiv. Inhabited Village	2,515
xv. Uninhabited Village	67
xvi. Town	51
<b>4. Administrative Set-up, 2011(in nos.)</b>	
(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
<b>5. Net Per Capita Income, 2018-19 (Projected Estimates)</b>	
(a) At Current Prices (in Rs.)	69,273
(b) At Constant (2011-12=100) Prices (in Rs.)	52,225

*Contd/-*

**Table No. 1(a)**  
**MANIPUR AT-A-GLANCE, 2018**

<b>6. State Budget (Rs. in Crores)</b>	
2018-19 (Budget Estimates)	
(i) Revenue Receipts	12648.94
(ii) Revenue Expenditure	11009.24
(iii) Capital Receipts(including Public Debt, Loan & Advances &Public Accounts)	23790.25
(iv) Capital Expenditure (including Public Debt, Loan & Advances & Public Accounts)	25254.36
(v) Overall surplus (+)/deficit (-)	(-)1464.11
<b>7. Agriculture, 2017-18</b>	
(a) Area under Rice ('000 hect.)	179.10
(b) Production of Rice ('000 tonnes)	508.10
<b>8. Social Welfare, 2016-17</b>	
(a) Number of beneficiaries	
(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 <sup>st</sup> Jan., 2017)	45,905
(iv) IGNWPS	4,661
(v) IGNDPS	1,325
<b>9. Veterinary &amp; Animal Husbandry, 2017-18</b>	
(a) Veterinary Hospitals(State) ( in nos.)	1
(b) Veterinary Dispensaries( in nos.)	109
(c) Out Patients Treated ( in nos.)	1,97,236
(d) Livestock Census, 2012 (in '000 nos.)	
(i) Cattle	263.84
(ii) Poultry	2,420.96
<b>10. Forestry, 2017-18</b>	
(a) Total Forest Area (in sq. km.)	
(i) Reserved Forests	1,467
(ii) Protected Forests	4,171
(iii) Unclassed Forests	11,780
<b>11. Fisheries, 2016-17</b>	
(a) Fish Farm (nos.)	18
(b) Fish Production (tonne)	32,078
<b>12. Rural Development and Cooperation, 2016-17</b>	
(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, 2017-18 (in nos.)	9,278
<b>13. Food &amp; Civil Supplies, 2015-16</b>	
(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
	<i>Concl'd.</i>

**Table No. 1(b) Administrative Divisions of Manipur**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of District</b>	<b>Name of Sub-division</b>
1.	Senapati	1. Tadubi 2. Paomata 3. Purul 4. Willong 5. Chilivai Phaibung 6. Song-Song 7. Lairouching
2.	Kangpokpi (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	1. Tamenglong 2. Tamei 3. Tousem
4.	Noney (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Tamenglong District)	1. Nungba 2. Khoupum 3. Longmei (Noney) 4. Haochong
5.	Churachandpur	1. Churachandpur 2. Sangaikot 3. Tuibuong 4. Mualnuam 5. Singngat 6. Henglep 7. Kangvai 8. Samulamlan 9. Saikot
6.	Pherzawl (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Churachandpur District)	1. Pherzawl 2. Thanlon 3. Parbung-Tipaimukh 4. Vangai Range
7.	Chandel	1. Chandel 2. Chakpikarong 3. Khengjoy

*Contd/-*

**Table No. 1(b) Administrative Divisions of Manipur**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of District</b>	<b>Name of Sub-division</b>
8.	Tengnoupal (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Chandel District)	1. Machi 2. Moreh 3. Tengnoupal
9.	Ukhrul	1. Ukhrul 2. Lungchong-Maiphai 3. Chingai 4. Jessami
10.	Kamjong (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Ukhrul District)	1. Kamjong 2. Sahamphung 3. Kasom Khullen 4. Phungyar
11.	Imphal East	1. Porompat 2. Keirao Bitra 3. Sawombung
12.	Jiribam (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Imphal East District)	1. Jiribam 2. Borobekra
13.	Imphal West	1. Lamshang 2. Patsoi 3. Lamphelpat 4. Wangoi
14.	Bishnupur	1. Nambol 2. Bishnupur 3. Moirang
15.	Thoubal	1. Thoubal 2. Lilong
16.	Kakching (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 8<sup>th</sup> Dec.,2016 published in Manipur Gazette No.408 dated December 9, 2016 and vide Corrigendum No.16/20/2016-R dated 14<sup>th</sup> 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.	Population in numbers	
		Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>INDIA (1) ++</b>	<b>32,87,469</b>	<b>83,37,48,852</b>	<b>37,71,06,125</b>
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
<b>Union Territory:</b>			
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

*Contd/*

**Table No. 1(c) - Area and Population by States (Census-2011)**

India/ State/ Union Territory	Population in numbers		
	Males	Females	Persons
(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>INDIA (1) ++</b>	<b>62,32,70,258</b>	<b>58,75,84,719</b>	<b>12,10,854,977</b>
Andhra Pradesh	42442146	42138631	84580777
Arunachal Pradesh	713912	669815	1383727
Assam	15939443	15266133	31205576
Bihar	54278157	49821295	104099452
Chhattisgarh	12832895	12712303	25545198
Goa	739140	719405	1458545
Gujarat	31491260	28948432	60439692
Haryana	13494734	11856728	25351462
Himachal Pradesh	3481873	3382729	6864602
Jammu & Kashmir (1) ++	6640662	5900640	12541302
Jharkhand	16930315	16057819	32988134
Karnataka	30966657	30128640	61095297
Kerala	16027412	17378649	33406061
Madhya Pradesh	37612306	35014503	72626809
Maharashtra	58243056	54131277	112374333
Manipur	1438586	1417208	2855794
Meghalaya	1491832	1475057	2966889
Mizoram	555339	541867	1097206
Nagaland	1024649	953853	1978502
Odisha	21212136	20762082	41974218
Punjab	14639465	13103873	27743338
Rajasthan	35550997	32997440	68548437
Sikkim	323070	287507	610577
Tamil Nadu	36137975	36009055	72147030
Tripura	1874376	1799541	3673917
Uttar Pradesh	104480510	95331831	199812341
Uttarakhand	5137773	4948519	10086292
West Bengal	46809027	44467088	91276115
<b>Union Territory:</b>			
A.&N.Islands	202871	177710	380581
Chandigarh	580663	474787	1055450
D.&N.Haveli	193760	149949	343709
Daman & Diu	150301	92946	243247
Delhi	8987326	7800615	16787941
Lakshadweep	33123	31350	64473
Puducherry	612511	635442	1247953

*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)
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>17.70</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	993	308	10.98
2	Arunachal Pradesh	938	17	26.03
3	Assam	958	398	17.07
4	Bihar	918	1106	25.42
5	Chhattisgarh	991	189	22.61
6	Goa	973	394	8.23
7	Gujarat	919	308	19.28
8	Haryana	879	573	19.90
9	Himachal Pradesh	972	123	12.94
10	Jammu & Kashmir (1) ++	889	124	23.64
11	Jharkhand	949	414	22.42
12	Karnataka	973	319	15.60
13	Kerala	1084	860	4.91
14	Madhya Pradesh	931	236	20.35
15	Maharashtra	929	365	15.99
16	Manipur	985	128	24.50
17	Meghalaya	989	132	27.95
18	Mizoram	976	52	23.48
19	Nagaland	931	119	-0.58
20	Odisha	979	270	14.05
21	Punjab	895	551	13.89
22	Rajasthan	928	200	21.31
23	Sikkim	890	86	12.89
24	Tamil Nadu	996	555	15.61
25	Tripura	960	350	14.84
26	Uttar Pradesh	912	829	20.23
27	Uttarakhand	963	189	18.81
28	West Bengal	950	1028	13.84
	<b>Union Territory:</b>			
29	A.&N.Islands	876	46	6.86
30	Chandigarh	818	9258	17.19
31	D.&N.Haveli	774	700	55.88
32	Daman & Diu	618	2191	53.76
33	Delhi	868	11320	21.21
34	Lakshadweep	947	2149	6.30
35	Puducherry	1037	2547	28.08

Source: Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Table No. 1(e)****Child population (0-6 years) of the States/UTs of India by sex 2011**

India/ State/ Union Territory	Population in the age group 0-6 (in nos.)		
	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>16,44,78,150</b>	<b>8,57,32,470</b>	<b>7,87,45,680</b>
Andhra Pradesh	9142802	4714950	4427852
Arunachal Pradesh	212188	107624	104564
Assam	4638130	2363485	2274645
Bihar	19133964	9887239	9246725
Chhattisgarh	3661689	1859935	1801754
Goa	144611	74460	70151
Gujarat	7777262	4115384	3661878
Haryana	3380721	1843109	1537612
Himachal Pradesh	777898	407459	370439
Jammu & Kashmir	2018905	1084355	934550
Jharkhand	5389495	2767147	2622348
Karnataka	7161033	3675291	3485742
Kerala	3472955	1768244	1704711
Madhya Pradesh	10809395	5636172	5173223
Maharashtra	13326517	7035391	6291126
Manipur*	375357	194484	180873
Meghalaya	568536	288646	279890
Mizoram	168531	85561	82970
Nagaland	291071	149785	141286
Odisha	5273194	2716497	2556697
Punjab	3076219	1665994	1410225
Rajasthan	10649504	5639176	5010328
Sikkim	64111	32761	31350
Tamil Nadu	7423832	3820276	3603556
Tripura	458014	234008	224006
Uttar Pradesh	30791331	16185581	14605750
Uttarakhand	1355814	717199	638615
West Bengal	10581466	5410396	5171070
<b>Union Territory:</b>			
A.&N.Islands	40878	20770	20108
Chandigarh	119434	63536	55898
D.&N.Haveli	50895	26431	24464
Daman & Diu	26934	14144	12790
Delhi	2012454	1075440	937014
Lakshadweep	7255	3797	3458
Puducherry	132858	67527	65331

\* Based on final figures of Census, 2011.

Source: Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.



**Table No. 1(f)****Population aged 7 years and above in the States/UTs of India by sex 2011**

India/ State/ Union Territory	Population aged 7 years and above (in nos.)		
	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>104,60,91,423</b>	<b>53,73,89,373</b>	<b>50,87,02,050</b>
Andhra Pradesh	75437975	37727196	37710779
Arunachal Pradesh	1171539	606288	565251
Assam	26567446	13575958	12991488
Bihar	84965488	44390918	40574570
Chhattisgarh	21883509	10972960	10910549
Goa	1313934	664680	649254
Gujarat	52662430	27375876	25286554
Haryana	21970741	11651625	10319116
Himachal Pradesh	6086704	3074414	3012290
Jammu & Kashmir	10522397	5556307	4966090
Jharkhand	27598639	14163168	13435471
Karnataka	53934264	27291366	26642898
Kerala	29933106	14259168	15673938
Madhya Pradesh	61817414	31976134	29841280
Maharashtra	99047816	51207665	47840151
Manipur*	2480437	1244102	1236335
Meghalaya	2398353	1203186	1195167
Mizoram	928675	469778	458897
Nagaland	1687431	874864	812567
Odisha	36701024	18495639	18205385
Punjab	24667119	12973471	11693648
Rajasthan	57898933	29911821	27987112
Sikkim	546466	290309	256157
Tamil Nadu	64723198	32317699	32405499
Tripura	3215903	1640368	1575535
Uttar Pradesh	169021010	88294929	80726081
Uttarakhand	8730478	4420574	4309904
West Bengal	80694649	41398631	39296018
<b>Union Territory:</b>			
A.&N.Islands	339703	182101	157602
Chandigarh	936016	517127	418889
D.&N.Haveli	292814	167329	125485
Daman & Diu	216313	136157	80156
Delhi	14775487	7911886	6863601
Lakshadweep	57218	29326	27892
Puducherry	1115095	544984	570111

\* Based on final figures of Census, 2011.

Source: Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Table No. 1(g)****Number of Literates and Literacy rates in the States/ UTs of India by sex, 2011**

India/ State/ Union Territory	Literates			Literacy rate (%)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>76,34,98,517</b>	<b>43,46,83,779</b>	<b>32,88,14,738</b>	<b>73.00</b>	<b>80.90</b>	<b>64.60</b>
Andhra Pradesh	50556760	28251243	22305517	67.00	74.90	59.10
Arunachal Pradesh	766005	439868	326137	65.40	72.60	57.70
Assam	19177977	10568639	8609338	72.20	77.80	66.30
Bihar	52504553	31608023	20896530	61.80	71.20	51.50
Chhattisgarh	15379922	8807893	6572029	70.30	80.30	60.20
Goa	1165487	615823	549664	88.70	92.60	84.70
Gujarat	41093358	23474873	17618485	78.00	85.80	69.70
Haryana	16598988	9794067	6804921	75.60	84.10	65.90
Himachal Pradesh	5039736	2752590	2287146	82.80	89.50	75.90
Jammu & Kashmir	7067233	4264671	2802562	67.20	76.80	56.40
Jharkhand	18328069	10882519	7445550	66.40	76.80	55.40
Karnataka	40647322	22508471	18138851	75.40	82.50	68.10
Kerala	28135824	13704903	14430921	94.00	96.10	92.10
Madhya Pradesh	42851169	25174328	17676841	69.30	78.70	59.20
Maharashtra	81554290	45257584	36296706	82.30	88.40	75.90
Manipur*	1908476	1039858	868618	76.94	83.58	70.26
Meghalaya	1785005	913879	871126	74.40	76.00	72.90
Mizoram	848175	438529	409646	91.30	93.30	89.30
Nagaland	1342434	723957	618477	79.60	82.80	76.10
Odisha	26742595	15089681	11652914	72.90	81.60	64.00
Punjab	18707137	10436056	8271081	75.80	80.40	70.70
Rajasthan	38275282	23688412	14586870	66.10	79.20	52.10
Sikkim	444952	251269	193683	81.40	86.60	75.60
Tamil Nadu	51837507	28040491	23797016	80.10	86.80	73.40
Tripura	2804783	1501369	1303414	87.20	91.50	82.70
Uttar Pradesh	114397555	68234964	46162591	67.70	77.30	57.20
Uttarakhand	6880953	3863708	3017245	78.80	87.40	70.00
West Bengal	61538281	33818810	27719471	76.30	81.70	70.50
<b>Union Territory:</b>						
A.&N.Islands	294281	164377	129904	86.60	90.30	82.40
Chandigarh	805438	465346	340092	86.00	90.00	81.20
D.&N.Haveli	223230	142521	80709	76.20	85.20	64.30
Daman & Diu	188406	124643	63763	87.10	91.50	79.50
Delhi	12737767	7194856	5542911	86.20	90.90	80.80
Lakshadweep	52553	28023	24530	91.80	95.60	87.90
Puducherry	957309	497378	459931	85.80	91.30	80.70

\* Based on final figures of Census, 2011.

Source: Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Table No. 1(h)**  
**Sex Ratio of population in India**

India/ States/ Union Territory	Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)					
	Total population		Population in the age group 0-6		Population aged 7 and above	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>944</b>
1. Jammu & Kashmir	892	883	941	859	884	887
2. Himachal Pradesh	968	974	896	906	980	983
3. Punjab	876	893	798	846	888	899
4. Chandigarh	777	818	845	867	767	812
5. Uttarkhand	962	963	908	886	973	975
6. Haryana	861	877	819	830	869	885
7. NCT of Delhi	821	866	868	866	813	866
8. Rajasthan	921	926	909	883	923	935
9. Uttar Pradesh	898	908	916	899	894	910
10. Bihar	919	916	942	933	914	912
11. Sikkim	875	889	963	944	861	883
12. Arunachal Pradesh	893	920	964	960	878	913
13. Nagaland	900	931	964	944	890	929
14. Manipur (final)	974	985	957	930	977	994
15. Mizoram	935	975	964	971	930	976
16. Tripura	948	961	966	953	945	962
17. Meghalaya	972	986	973	970	971	989
18. Assam	935	954	965	957	929	953
19. West Bengal	934	947	960	950	929	946
20. Jharkhand	941	947	965	943	935	948
21. Orissa	972	978	953	934	976	985
22. Chhattisgarh	989	991	975	964	992	995
23. Madhya Pradesh	919	930	932	912	916	933
24. Gujarat	920	918	883	886	927	923
25. Daman & Diu	710	618	926	909	682	589
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	812	775	979	924	779	752
27. Maharashtra	922	925	913	883	924	931
28. Andhra Pradesh	978	992	961	943	981	997
29. Karnataka	965	968	946	943	968	971
30. Goa	961	968	938	920	964	973
31. Lakshadweep	948	946	959	908	946	951
32. Kerala	1,058	1,084	960	959	1,072	1,099
33. Tamil Nadu	987	995	942	946	993	1,000
34. Puducherry	1,001	1,038	967	965	1,006	1,047
35. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	846	878	957	966	831	868

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Commissioner Census, India.

**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**

Item	Unit	1981	1991	2001	2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
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
<b>Combined</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>21.0</b>
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
<b>Combined</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>
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
<b>Combined</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>
4. Infant mortality rate:									
Rural	32	52	12	48	40	13	21	20	43
Urban	14	27	8	35	19	17	16	23	26
<b>Combined</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>39</b>

Source: Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Table No. 2(d)**  
**Population of Manipur by Mother Tongue/Language according to Censuses**

Mother Tongue/ Language	1951	% to Total Population	1961	% to Total Population	1971	% to Total Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Manipuri	377191	65.30	502838	64.46	678402	63.24
2 Aimol	335	0.06	108	0.01	NA	0.00
3 Anal	3239	0.56	4868	0.62	NA	0.00
4 Angami	356	0.06	632	0.08	39	0.00
5 Chiru	1079	0.19	1809	0.23	NA	0.00
6 Chothe	695	0.12	1035	0.13	NA	0.00
7 Gangte	2496	0.43	4856	0.62	NA	0.00
8 Hmar	9793	1.70	15365	1.97	22805	2.13
9 Kabui	18386	3.18	16490	2.11	49339	4.60
10 Katcha Naga	3889	0.67	4119	0.53	NA	0.00
11 Khoirao	NA	0.00	406	0.05	NA	0.00
12 Koireng	496	0.09	531	0.07	NA	0.00
13 Kom	2490	0.43	5477	0.70	NA	0.00
14 Lamngang	1688	0.29	1866	0.24	NA	0.00
15 Lushai/Mizo	1743	0.30	2746	0.35	6001	0.56
16 Maram	2797	0.48	4928	0.63	NA	0.00
17 Maring	4987	0.86	7745	0.99	NA	0.00
18 Mao	14495	2.51	20967	2.69	34760	3.24
19 Mongsang/Mongsen	NA	0.00	1342	0.17	NA	0.00
20 Moyon	521	0.09	647	0.08	NA	0.00
21 Paite	10672	1.85	17029	2.18	23857	2.22
22 Purum	43	0.01	82	0.01	NA	0.00
23 Ralte	39	0.01	80	0.01	NA	0.00
24 Sema	NA	0.00	4	0.00	2	0.00
25 Simte	2027	0.35	2818	0.36	NA	0.00

**Table No. 2(d)****Population of Manipur by Mother Tongue/Language according to Censuses**

Mother Tongue/ Language	1951	% to Total Population	1961	% to Total Population	1971	% to Total Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
26 Salhte	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
27 Tangkhul	34543	5.98	43943	5.63	57586	5.37
28 Thado/Thadou	8284	1.43	22988	2.95	49217	4.59
29 Vaiphei	4241	0.73	8215	1.05	11758	1.10
30 Zou/Zo	3062	0.53	6761	0.87	N.A	0.00
31 Khasi	116	0.02	81	0.01	233	0.02
32 Garo	3	0.00	16	0.00	N.A	0.00
33 Monsen(Ao)	337	0.06	36	0.00	938	0.09
34 Kuki (Unspecified)	26166	4.53	17792	2.28	14488	1.35
35 Karbi/Mikir	165	0.03	58	0.01	140	0.01
36 Assamese	245	0.04	300	0.04	1736	0.16
37 Bengali	2859	0.49	10011	1.28	15025	1.40
38 Oriya	3	0.00	57	0.01	70	0.01
39 Hindi	950	0.16	2379	0.30	11631	1.08
40 Nepali/Gorkhali	2860	0.50	13571	1.74	26381	2.46
41 Malayalam	10	0.00	54	0.01	804	0.07
42 Telugu	4	0.00	20	0.00	292	0.03
43 Tamil	3	0.00	17	0.00	834	0.08
44 Gujarati	1	0.00	2	0.00	43	0.00
45 Marathi	8	0.00	6	0.00	117	0.01
46 Kashmiri	4	0.00	11	0.00	16	0.00
47 English	4	0.00	27	0.00	64	0.01
48 Kannada	N.A	0.00	4	0.00	43	0.00
49 Tripuri	N.A	0.00	29	0.00	89	0.01
50 Urdu	N.A	0.00	36	0.00	311	0.03
51 Punjabi	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00	1575	0.15
52 others/ unclassified	34310	5.94	34835	4.47	64157	5.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>577635</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>780037</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1072753</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Contd.*

**Table No. 2(d)****Population of Manipur by Mother Tongue/Language according to Censuses**

Mother Tongue/ Language		1981	% to Total Population	1991	% to Total Population
(1)		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Manipuri	878922	61.85	1110134	60.43
2	Aimol	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
3	Anal	10730	0.76	12034	0.66
4	Angami	21	0.00	47	0.00
5	Chiru	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
6	Chothe	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
7	Gangte	4856	0.34	13580	0.74
8	Hmar	29185	2.05	36092	1.96
9	Kabui	50256	3.54	64298	3.50
10	Katcha Naga	13131	0.92	N.A	0.00
11	Khoirao	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
12	Koireng	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
13	Kom	N.A	0.00	13481	0.73
14	Lamngang	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
15	Lushai/Mizo	6635	0.47	8598	0.47
16	Maram	N.A	0.00	9929	0.54
17	Maring	11530	0.81	15264	0.83
18	Mao	53462	3.76	71517	3.89
19	Mongsang/Mongsen	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
20	Moyon	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
21	Paite	30799	2.17	41108	2.24
22	Purum	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
23	Ralte	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
24	Sema	5	0.00	20	0.00
25	Simte	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
26	Salhte	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00

Contd.



**Table No. 2(d)**  
**Population of Manipur by Mother Tongue/Language according to Censuses**

Mother Tongue/ Language		1981	% to Total Population	1991	% to Total Population
(1)		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
27	Tangkhul	78104	5.50	100088	5.45
28	Thado/Thadou	57699	4.06	103667	5.64
29	Vaiphei	15724	1.11	25136	1.37
30	Zou/Zo	12454	0.88	15887	0.86
31	Khasi	288	0.02	369	0.02
32	Garo	44	0.00	49	0.00
33	Monsen(Ao)	1302	0.09	1466	0.08
34	Kuki (Unspecified)	37174	2.62	23072	1.26
35	Karbi/Mikir	131	0.01	195	0.01
36	Assamese	276	0.02	1685	0.09
37	Bengali	18528	1.30	19385	1.06
38	Oriya	102	0.01	433	0.02
39	Hindi	9909	0.70	24061	1.31
40	Nepali/ Gorkhali	37046	2.61	46498	2.53
41	Malayalam	409	0.03	1792	0.10
42	Telugu	157	0.01	376	0.02
43	Tamil	1832	0.13	2600	0.14
44	Gujarati	20	0.00	94	0.01
45	Marathi	42	0.00	248	0.01
46	Kashmiri	15	0.00	27	0.00
47	English	77	0.01	32	0.00
48	Kannada	34	0.00	153	0.01
49	Tripuri	40	0.00	111	0.01
50	Urdu	71	0.00	193	0.01
51	Punjabi	1175	0.08	2031	0.11
52	others/ unclassified	58768	4.14	71399	3.89
<b>Total</b>		<b>1420953</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1837149</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Contd.*

**Table No. 2(d)**  
**Population of Manipur by Mother Tongue/Language according to Censuses**

Mother Tongue/ Language		2001	% to Total Population	2011*	% to Total Population
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	Manipuri	1266098	58.43	1522132	53.30
2	Aimol	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
3	Anal	22187	1.02	26508	0.93
4	Angami	48	0.00	76	0.00
5	Chiru	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
6	Chothe	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
7	Gangte	13752	0.63	15274	0.53
8	Hmar	43137	1.99	49081	1.72
9	Kabui	87950	4.06	109616	3.84
10	Katcha Naga	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
11	Khoirao	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
12	Koireng	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
13	Kom	14558	0.67	14621	0.51
14	Lamngang	N.A	0.00	NA	0.00
15	Lushai/Mizo	6825	0.31	6500	0.23
16	Maram	1672	0.08	32098	1.12
17	Maring	22154	1.02	25657	0.90
18	Mao	NA	0.00	224361	7.86
19	Mongsang/Mongsen	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
20	Moyon	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
21	Paite	48379	2.23	55031	1.93
22	Purum	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
23	Ralte	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
24	Sema	15	0.00	NA	0.00
25	Simte	10028	0.46	104	0.00
26	Salhte	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
27	Tangkhul	139979	6.46	183091	6.41
28	Thado/Thadou	178696	8.25	223779	7.84
29	Vaiphei	37553	1.73	39902	1.40
30	Zou/ Zo	20626	0.95	25861	0.91
31	Khasi	515	0.02	NA	0.00
32	Garo	109	0.01	65	0.00
33	Monsen (Ao)	1148	0.05	2529	0.09
34	Kuki (Unspecified)	12900	0.60	37805	1.32
35	Karbi/ Mikir	13	0.00	107	0.00

Concl'd.

\* Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata & Purul Sub-Division of Senapati District

Source: Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Table No. 3(a)**  
**Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur 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				
<b>PRIMARY</b>	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
<b>SECONDARY</b>	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
<b>TERTIARY</b>	825311	883040	1020775	1120586
<b>12. Total GSVA at basic prices</b>	1272912	1372469	1583948	1786630
13. Taxes on Products	48918	46019	77021	76376
14. Subsidies on products	30370	44163	42765	50101
<b>15. Gross State Domestic Product at market prices</b>	1291460	1374324	1618204	1812905
16. Population ( '00 )	28925	29561	30210	30873
<b>17. Per Capita Income ( Rs. )</b>	44649	46491	53565	58721

Contd.

**Table No. 3(a)****Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur at Current prices**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Industry of Origin	2015-16	2016-17 (Q)	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (P)
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	397568	399272	419587	452291
1.1 Crops	235995	228731	238410	256958
1.2 Livestock	80879	84422	91075	99638
1.3 Forestry and logging	40811	43647	44268	44390
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	39883	42472	45834	51305
2. Mining and quarrying				
<b>PRIMARY</b>	397568	399272	419587	452291
3. Manufacturing	59408	66340	75211	90837
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	33257	39869	39584	38343
5. Construction	202688	193468	232617	276348
<b>SECONDARY</b>	295353	299677	347412	405528
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	260508	245432	256296	293575
7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting	124084	136253	153412	173692
8. Financial services	37875	38108	42353	47127
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	158360	170480	177093	184547
10. Public administration	342238	397677	462691	526496
11. Other services	287332	347222	378166	414708
<b>TERTIARY</b>	1210397	1335172	1470012	1640145
<b>12. Total GSVA at basic prices</b>	1903318	2034121	2237011	2497964
13. Taxes on Products	97115	107349	118056	131828
14. Subsidies on products	47366	34885	38365	42840
<b>15. Gross State Domestic Product at market prices</b>	1953067	2106585	2316702	2586952
16. Population ( '00 )	31549	32239	32943	33661
<b>17. Per Capita Income ( Rs. )</b>	61906	65343	70325	76853

*Concl.*

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance

P : Projected

Source: Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, Manipur

Table No. 3(b)

## Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur 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				
<b>PRIMARY</b>	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
<b>SECONDARY</b>	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	138289
10. Public administration	231790	233668	216539	234826
11. Other services	208417	230853	227976	249977
<b>TERTIARY</b>	825311	837467	886339	950841
<b>12. Total GSVA at basic prices</b>	1272912	1297565	1381923	1502538
13. Taxes on Products	48918	42553	66521	63808
14. Subsidies on products	30370	40837	36935	41856
<b>15. Gross State Domestic Product at market prices</b>	1291460	1299281	1411509	1524490
16. Population ( '00 )	28925	29561	30210	30873
<b>17. Per Capita Income ( Rs. )</b>	44649	43953	46723	49379

Contd.

**Table No. 3(b)**  
**Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur at constant (2011-12) prices**  
(Rs. in lakh)

Item	2015-16	2016-17(Q)	2017-18(A)	2018-19 (P)
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	273718	269945	265085	263909
1.1 Crops	152555	144305	137804	134229
1.2 Livestock	56995	58903	59952	61156
1.3 Forestry and logging	36806	39200	39333	39159
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	27362	27537	27996	29365
2. Mining and quarrying				
<b>PRIMARY</b>	273718	269945	265085	263909
3. Manufacturing	52135	59024	66902	79780
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	46224	58560	61182	63039
5. Construction	198602	190868	232869	279734
<b>SECONDARY</b>	296961	308452	360953	422553
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	237194	219723	231409	262627
7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting	107764	117329	130704	145159
8. Financial services	35103	35011	38232	41763
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	132913	129912	127652	126003
10. Public administration	281035	301673	337337	364296
11. Other services	233161	254170	264281	272033
<b>TERTIARY</b>	1027170	1057818	1129614	1211882
<b>12. Total GSVA at basic prices</b>	1597849	1636215	1755653	1898343
13. Taxes on Products	86905	92854	99632	107730
14. Subsidies on products	42386	30175	32378	35009
<b>15. Gross State Domestic Product at market prices</b>	1642368	1698894	1822907	1971064
16. Population ( '00 )	31549	32239	32943	33661
<b>17. Per Capita Income ( Rs. )</b>	52058	52697	55335	58556

*Concl'd.*

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance

P : Projected

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

**Table No. 3(c)****Net State Domestic Product of Manipur 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				
<b>PRIMARY</b>	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
<b>SECONDARY</b>	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	130344
10. Public administration	178868	189647	197636	228275
11. Other services	200228	232510	262307	288040
<b>TERTIARY</b>	732298	782124	908620	997509
<b>12. Total NSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>1131559</b>	<b>1216954</b>	<b>1409707</b>	<b>1601260</b>
13. Taxes on Products	48918	46019	77021	76376
14. Subsidies on products	30370	44163	42765	50101
<b>15. Net State Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>1150107</b>	<b>1218809</b>	<b>1443963</b>	<b>1627535</b>
16. Population ( '00 )	28925	29561	30210	30873
<b>17. Per Capita Income ( Rs. )</b>	<b>39762</b>	<b>41230</b>	<b>47798</b>	<b>52717</b>

Contd.

**Table No. 3(c)****Net State Domestic product of Manipur at current prices**

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	2015-16	2016-17 (Q)	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (P)
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	364506	363167	380954	410397
1.1 Crops	207816	197756	204932	220359
1.2 Livestock	79944	83478	90126	98680
1.3 Forestry and logging	40433	43231	43875	44016
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	36313	38702	42021	47342
2. Mining and quarrying				
<b>PRIMARY</b>	364506	363167	380954	410397
3. Manufacturing	49376	55917	64898	81905
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	22394	26472	26454	25328
5. Construction	190638	182196	219292	260320
<b>SECONDARY</b>	262408	264585	310644	367553
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	251028	235150	243936	278555
7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting	103649	113311	129204	147239
8. Financial services	37101	37213	41268	45846
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	129982	139857	144338	149033
10. Public administration	274211	325493	384437	443371
11. Other services	276676	334762	364733	400206
<b>TERTIARY</b>	1072647	1185786	1307916	1464250
<b>12. Total NSVA at basic prices</b>	1699561	1813538	1999513	2242200
13. Taxes on Products	97115	107349	118357	132723
14. Subsidies on products	47366	34885	38462	43131
<b>15. Net State Domestic Product at market prices</b>	1749310	1886002	2079408	2331792
16. Population ( '00 )	31549	32239	32943	33661
<b>17. Per Capita Income ( Rs. )</b>	55447	58501	63121	69273

Concl'd.

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance

P : Projected

Source: Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, Manipur



**Table No. 3(d)**

**Net State Domestic product of Manipur 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				
<b>PRIMARY</b>	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
<b>SECONDARY</b>	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
<b>TERTIARY</b>	732298	741172	782415	841498
<b>12. Total NSVA at basic prices</b>	1131559	1149791	1222360	1339565
13. Taxes on Products	48918	42553	66521	63808
14. Subsidies on products	30370	40837	36935	41856
<b>15. Net State Domestic Product at market prices</b>	1150107	1151507	1251946	1361517
16. Population ( '00 )	28925	29561	30210	30873
<b>17. Per Capita Income ( Rs. )</b>	39762	38954	41441	44101

Contd.

**Table No. 3(d)****Net State Domestic product of Manipur at constant (2011-12) prices**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	2015-16	2016-17(Q)	2017-18(A)	2018-19 (P)
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	247713	242435	236960	235075
1.1 Crops	130841	121339	114291	110143
1.2 Livestock	56157	58075	59115	60307
1.3 Forestry and logging	36472	38840	38995	38842
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	24243	24181	24560	25783
2. Mining and quarrying				
<b>PRIMARY</b>	247713	242435	236960	235075
3. Manufacturing	43071	49673	57787	72031
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	36493	46678	50172	52581
5. Construction	187366	179978	219947	264174
<b>SECONDARY</b>	266930	276329	327907	388786
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	228714	210674	220498	249470
7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting	89735	97232	110225	123641
8. Financial services	34431	34241	37324	40719
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	108656	104306	101080	98245
10. Public administration	219093	236212	266462	288995
11. Other services	223725	243268	252774	259905
<b>TERTIARY</b>	904354	925933	988363	1060975
<b>12. Total NSVA at basic prices</b>	1418997	1444697	1553230	1684835
13. Taxes on Products	86905	92854	99830	108288
14. Subsidies on products	42386	30175	32442	35191
<b>15. Net State Domestic Product at market prices</b>	1463516	1507376	1620618	1757933
16. Population ( '00 )	31549	32239	32943	33661
<b>17. Per Capita Income ( Rs. )</b>	46389	46756	49195	52225

*Concl'd.*

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance

P : Projected

Source: Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, Manipur

**Table No. 3(e)****Monthly 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)	50 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	1250	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.	Annual 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)	50 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: Directorate of Agriculture, A.O. (M.I.), Manipur.

**Table No. 3(f)****Monthly Wholesale Price of some selected commodities for the year 2018**

(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	2800	2800	2900	3100	3100	3100
2	Sugar (Open Market)	Qtl.	4600	4200	4200	4000	3700	3600	4300
3	Salt (Bag)	50 kg.	450	470	470	470	470	470	470
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	1550	1550	1550	1530	1480	1480	1480
5	Milk	100 lit.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	1450	1220	1400	1650	2100	2200	2200
7	Onion	Qtl.	4850	4000	2500	1800	1900	2000	3200
8	Chillies	Qtl.	13000	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	9000	9000	9000	7000	7000	7000	8000
10	Firewood (Splitted)	Qtl.	625	625	625	625	625	625	625

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
(1)	(2)	(3)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	3300	3400	3400	3400	3400	3117
2	Sugar Open Market	Qtl.	4300	4300	4300	4300	4300	4175
3	Salt (Bag)	50 kg	470	470	470	470	470	468
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	1520	1520	1520	1520	1520	1518
5	Milk	100 lit.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	2200	2100	2500	2000	1400	1873
7	Onion	Qtl.	3100	3000	3000	3000	3000	2946
8	Chillies	Qtl.	15000	14000	14000	15000	14000	14083
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	8417
10	Firewood (Splitted)	Qtl.	625	625	625	625	625	625

NT: No Transaction

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, A.O. (M.I.), Manipur.

**Table No. 3(g)**  
**Monthly Retail Price of some selected essential commodities prevalent at Imphal**  
**Khwai Bazar for the year 2018**

(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	31	31
2	Arhar dal	Imported	Kg	110	110	110	110	110	110
3	Moong dal	do	do	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	Masur dal	do	do	80	80	80	80	80	80
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	140	140	140	140	140	140
8	Meat	pork	kg	270	270	250	250	250	250
9	Meat	beef	kg	350	350	350	350	350	350
10	Egg	imported	30 no.	190	170	160	130	150	170
11	Potato	do	kg	20	15	15	15	25	23
12	Onion	do	kg	55	55	30	30	30	25
13	Brinjal	local	kg	35	35	35	35	35	35
14	Cauliflower	do	kg	80	80	80	80	NA	NA
15	Cabbage	do	kg	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	Pineapple	do	kg	60	60	60	60	60	50
17	Sugar	open market	do	50	50	50	50	50	50
18	Salt	imported	do	20	20	20	20	20	20
19	Dry chillies	local	do	300	300	300	300	300	300
20	Fire wood	splitted	40Kg	300	300	300	300	300	300

Contd.

**Table No. 3(g)**  
**Monthly Retail Price of some selected essential commodities prevalent at Imphal**  
**Khwai Bazar for the year 2018**

(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	35	35	35	38	38	38	33
2	Arhar dal	Imported	Kg	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
3	Moong dal	do	do	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	Masur dal	do	do	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
5	Urd dal	do	do	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
6	Milk fluid	local	litre	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
7	Mustard oil	imported	kg	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
8	Meat	pork	kg	250	250	250	250	250	260	254
9	Meat	beef	kg	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
10	Egg	imported	30 nos.	190	190	170	180	160	170	169
11	Potato	do	kg	22	25	30	28	25	35	23
12	Onion	do	kg	30	35	35	35	32	38	36
13	Brinjal	local	kg	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
14	Cauliflower	do	kg	NA	NA	NA	90	60	60	76
15	Cabbage	do	kg	35	35	35	35	35	20	34
16	Pineapple	do	kg	40	40	40	40	40	40	49
17	Sugar	open market	do	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
18	Salt	imported	do	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
19	Dry chillies	local	do	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
20	Fire wood	splitted	40Kg	300	300	300	300	300	300	300

Concl.

NA – Not Available

Source: - District Statistical Office, Imphal West District.

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

2004-05 = 100

Year	Index of Wholesale Price					Annual Inflation rate
	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Lubricants	Manufactured Products	All Commodities	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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
2017-18	130.5	93.4	114.0	113.7	114.0	-23.85

Source: Office of the Economic Advisor, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

**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)
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	1,65,065.65	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	58,668.28	3,75,712.00	4,34,380.28	4,78,531.98
2017-18 (RE)	63,656.29	4,51,150.29	5,14,806.58	6,87,726.25
2018-19 (BE)	75,596.36	5,20,037.88	5,95,634.24	6,69,259.82

Year	Total revenue receipts (4+5)	Total capital receipts including receipts from Public Accounts	Aggregate receipts (6 + 7)
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2011-12	5,65,354.83	16,09,981.24	21,75,336.07
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	9,12,912.26	10,58,979.77	19,71,892.03
2017-18 (RE)	12,02,532.83	23,62,517.50	35,65,050.33
2018-19 (BE)	12,64,894.06	23,79,025.50	36,43,919.56

RE – Revised Estimates    BE – Budget Estimates

Note : Capital Receipts includes receipts from Public Debt, Loan & Advances and Public Accounts

Source: Finance Accounts and Annual Financial Statement, Government of Manipur



Table No. 4(b)

## Revenue Expenditure of State Government of Manipur

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category of Expenditure (1)	Year			
	2015-16 (2)	2016-17 (3)	2017-18 (RE) (4)	2018-19 (BE) (5)
<b>I. DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE</b>				
A. Economic Services				
i. Agriculture & allied activities	37417.51	35725.30	65406.79	64091.46
ii. Rural Development & Special Area Programme	73395.57	86819.87	125120.80	193347.05
iii. Irrigation & flood control	7524.27	9070.70	9938.36	10200.63
iv. Energy	62480.24	74996.55	56911.06	48622.24
v. Industry & Minerals	8496.20	7109.19	12947.79	13640.27
vi. Transport	9902.14	11124.38	15823.91	11546.01
vii. Science, Technology & Environment	3858.45	2828.86	4859.67	5401.22
viii. General Economic Services (including compensation & assignment to Local Bodies & PRIs)	42742.48	43006.75	64698.26	74938.32
<b>Sub-Total (A) :</b>	<b>245816.86</b>	<b>270681.60</b>	<b>355706.64</b>	<b>421787.20</b>
B. Social Services				
i. Education including Arts & Culture	106252.12	115877.51	145854.92	147576.81
ii. Health & Family welfare	44292.45	42522.43	63428.06	64963.03
iii. Housing & Urban Development including water supply & sanitation	11127.76	10871.87	26444.08	25616.85
iv. Information & Broadcasting	509.69	543.19	2104.04	901.66
v. Social security & welfare including Nutrition, STs, SCs & OBCs	31305.78	31843.31	61685.67	53838.58
vi. Labour & Employment	1550.46	1503.59	2007.23	1841.74
vii. Natural calamities & others	2321.81	2514.20	6652.05	2718.39
<b>Sub-Total (B)</b>	<b>197360.07</b>	<b>205676.10</b>	<b>308176.05</b>	<b>297457.06</b>
<b>Total (I) (A+B)</b>	<b>443176.93</b>	<b>476357.70</b>	<b>663882.69</b>	<b>719244.26</b>
<b>II. NON-DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE</b>				
Revenue Expenditure under General Services				
i. Organs of State	10845.84	15476.82	17149.25	19640.39
ii. Fiscal Services	5025.80	5120.09	8023.42	8505.48
iii. Interest Payment & Servicing of debt	55439.97	65409.37	61431.86	67402.09
iv. Administrative Services	122743.93	138744.14	158385.40	165584.08
v. Pension & Miscellaneous Services	101024.81	117367.99	120538.26	120548.17
<b>Total (II)</b>	<b>295080.35</b>	<b>342118.41</b>	<b>365528.19</b>	<b>381680.21</b>
<b>Grand Total (I + II)</b>	<b>738257.28</b>	<b>818476.11</b>	<b>1029410.88</b>	<b>1100924.47</b>

RE: Revised Estimates    BE: Budget Estimates

Source: Finance Accounts and Annual Financial Statement, Government of Manipur

**Table No. 4(c)**

**Receipt and Expenditure of State Government of Manipur for the year  
2011-12 to 2018-19**

(in Rs.)

Year	Receipt	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)
2011-12	21,75,336.07	22,36,395.56
2012-13	20,69,490.19	20,42,819.30
2013-14	23,81,280.46	23,63,762.86
2014-15	27,03,785.37	27,26,305.27
2015-16	24,59,321.00	24,30,038.94
2016-17	19,71,892.03	19,86,881.36
2017-18 (RE)	35,65,050.33	35,71,423.33
2018-19 (BE)	36,43,919.56	36,26,360.76

Note: The receipt and expenditure shown relates to the respective total of the Revenue Accounts, Capital Accounts (including Public Debt, Loans & Advances) and Public Accounts.

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

**Table No. 4(d)****Rank and Percentage score of aspirational districts of State of India**

State	District	Rank	Score (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	1	48.13
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	2	47.96
Maharashtra	Osmanabad	3	47.53
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	4	47.43
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	5	46.78
Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	6	46.36
Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	7	45.87
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	8	45.57
Chhattisgarh	Korba	9	45.19
Telangana	Khammam	10	44.67
Maharashtra	Washim	11	44.18
Karnataka	Raichur	12	43.53
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	13	42.66
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	14	42.50
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	15	42.18
Punjab	Moga	16	41.70
Gujarat	Dohad	17	41.61
Gujarat	Narmada	18	41.43
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	19	41.12
Telangana	Bhoopalpalli	20	41.06
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	21	40.46
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	22	40.36
Chhattisgarh	Kanker	23	40.28
Uttarakhand	Haridwar	24	40.05
Rajasthan	Dholpur	25	39.78
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	26	39.63
Jharkhand	PurbiSinghbhum	27	39.45
Jharkhand	Bokaro	28	39.45
Jharkhand	Ramgarh	29	39.36
Sikkim	West Sikkim	30	39.31
Rajasthan	Karauli	31	39.30
Jharkhand	Ranchi	32	39.12
Jammu & Kashmir	Baramula	33	38.83
Punjab	Firozpur	34	38.75

Contd.

**Table No. 4(d)****Rank and Percentage score of aspirational districts of State of India**

State	District	Rank	Score (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	35	38.15
Rajasthan	Baran	36	37.88
Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	37	37.78
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	38	37.40
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	39	37.19
Karnataka	Yadgir	40	37.17
Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	41	37.14
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	42	37.12
Bihar	Begusarai	43	37.04
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	44	36.70
Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	45	36.36
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	46	36.27
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	47	35.92
Mizoram	Mamit	48	35.76
Jharkhand	Gumla	49	35.62
Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	50	35.54
Meghalaya	Ribhoi	51	35.42
Bihar	Aurangabad	52	35.37
Rajasthan	Sirohi	53	35.19
Bihar	Gaya	54	35.14
Jharkhand	Dumka	55	35.14
Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	56	35.00
Jharkhand	Garhwa	57	34.92
Bihar	Sheikhpura	58	34.78
Jharkhand	Chatra	59	34.72
Jharkhand	Palamu	60	34.67
Jharkhand	Giridih	61	34.57
Jharkhand	Godda	62	34.46
Bihar	Nawada	63	34.02
Jharkhand	Latehar	64	33.94
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	65	33.90
Assam	Baksa	66	33.87
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	67	33.80

Contd.

**Table No. 4(d)****Rank and Percentage score of aspirational districts of State of India**

State	District	Rank	Score (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	Dhubri	68	33.62
Jharkhand	Khunti	69	33.46
Jharkhand	West Singbhum	70	33.44
Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	71	33.38
Bihar	Jamui	72	33.30
Assam	Barpeta	73	33.21
Jharkhand	Simdega	74	33.14
Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	75	33.02
Assam	Hailakandi	76	32.86
Tripura	Dhalai	77	32.61
Bihar	Sitamarhi	78	32.43
Assam	Udalguri	79	32.28
Bihar	Khagaria	80	32.22
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	81	32.15
Bihar	Banka	82	31.95
Uttar Pradesh	Sonebhadra	83	31.88
Assam	Goalpara	84	31.88
Bihar	Purnia	85	31.81
Jharkhand	Pakur	86	31.55
Assam	Darrang	87	31.26
Manipur	Chandel	88	30.99
Bihar	Katihar	89	30.76
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	90	30.57
Bihar	Araria	91	30.16
Chhattisgarh	Sukma	92	29.93
Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	93	29.82
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	94	29.41
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	95	29.26
Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	96	29.01
Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti	97	28.13
Nagaland	Kiphire	98	28.04
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	99	27.67
Telangana	Asifabad	100	26.64
Haryana	Mewat	101	26.02

Concl'd.

Source: National Institute for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog, Govt. of India

**Table No. 5(a)****Rainfall in different centres of Manipur**

(in mm.)

Year	Imphal Raj Bhavan	Lamphelpat (IFCD)	Wangbal /DSO, Thoubal	Litan/ DSO, Ukhrul	Kangpokpi/ DSO, Senapati	Tamenglong	Bishnupur	Tulihal Airport	ICAR Lamphel
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
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
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2439.4
2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1325.7

– Information is not available

Source: ICAR, Manipur, Lamphelpat.

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

(Area in '000 hectares)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		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 2017-18 in Manipur**

(in tonnes)

District/ State	Name of fertilizer					Total
	Urea	DAP	MOP	SSP	M/Phos	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Senapati	442	200	-	20	-	662
Tamenglong	60	-	-	-	-	60
Churachandpur	380	100	-	-	-	480
Chandel	120	20	-	-	-	140
Ukhrul	100	20	-	-	-	120
Imphal East	4150	1660	1485	1130	-	8425
Imphal West	4300	1610	1495	1180	-	8585
Bishnupur	5104	1735	1925	1710	-	10474
Thoubal	6600	2955	2695	2260	-	14540
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>21256</b>	<b>8301</b>	<b>7600</b>	<b>6300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43456</b>

- Not available

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur

**Table No. 5(e)**  
**District-wise distribution of Chemical Fertilizers during 2017-18 in Manipur**

(Quantity in Tonnes) (Value in Rs. lakh )

District/ State	Nitrogeneous		Phosphate		Potassic		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Senapati	239	42.24	95	45.32	-	-	334	87.56
Tamenglong	28	3.44	-	-	-	-	28	3.44
Churachandpur	192	30.25	46	21.56	-	-	238	51.81
Chandel	59	8.57	9	4.31	-	-	68	12.88
Ukhrul	50	7.43	9	4.31	-	-	59	11.74
Imphal East	2208	378.28	945	482.22	891	326.70	4044	1187.20
Imphal West	2168	382.67	929	476.95	897	328.90	3994	1188.52
Bishnupur	2660	439.37	1072	562.20	1155	423.50	4887	1425.07
Thoubal	3568	628.18	1721	885.76	1617	592.90	6906	2106.84
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>11172</b>	<b>1920.43</b>	<b>4826</b>	<b>2482.63</b>	<b>4560</b>	<b>1672</b>	<b>20558</b>	<b>6075.06</b>

- Not available

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur.

**Table No. 5(f)**  
**District-wise Poultry and Livestock Population of Manipur**

Sl. No.	Item	Senapati		Tamenglong		Churachandpur	
		2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Cattle	62491	46867	17425	18654	28448	28657
	Exotic/Crossbred	5930	3590	565	2240	1611	2324
	Indigenous	56561	43277	16860	16414	26837	26333
2	Buffaloes	23569	22523	7541	11400	7574	6528
3	Mithun	1124	1119	1822	1692	1345	1366
4	Horses & Ponies	229	27	54	416	85	198
5	Sheep	5955	4566	159	2107	930	852
	Exotic/Crossbred	449	1553	42	1810	0	100
	Indigenous	5506	3013	117	297	930	752
6	Goat	8271	7985	5096	11899	14584	14278
7	Dog	25461	21632	19470	16909	16020	19001
8	Rabbit	613	750	8	227	5	68
9	Pig	62387	44139	31542	25104	33335	39775
	Exotic/ Crossbred	20423	25661	2846	16000	15848	24538
	Indigenous	41964	18478	28696	9104	17487	15237
10	Poultry(Backyard)	260226	260187	138462	130007	123582	128301
	Fowl	209831	215828	113631	115839	110640	118189
	Duck	49857	42641	24831	14014	12927	10059
	Turkey	356	1352	0	110	0	53
	Other Birds	182	366	0	44	15	0

Sl. No.	Item	Chandel		Ukhrul		Imphal East	
		2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Cattle	24519	22277	22904	22873	49511	29845
	Exotic/Crossbred	1608	304	1996	3923	6643	6388
	Indigenous	22911	21973	20908	18950	42868	23457
2	Buffaloes	5547	5005	11149	13875	1542	3309
3	Mithun	4575	5170	1041	759	0	20
4	Horses & Ponies	64	169	54	28	35	5
5	Sheep	542	375	0	0	453	1075
	Exotic/Crossbred	0	111	0	0	0	268
	Indigenous	542	264	0	0	453	807
6	Goat	3411	4151	2078	2842	9387	10643
7	Dog	19425	17581	13571	14229	19862	19658
8	Rabbit	95	37	341	398	4	199
9	Pig	35795	21861	24516	23748	23855	31096
	Exotic/ Crossbred	17996	16553	9782	10941	9044	16464
	Indigenous	17799	5308	14734	12807	14811	14632
10	Poultry(Backyard)	234637	160304	218271	207579	212043	422436
	Fowl	196300	137081	206284	201075	159258	313763
	Duck	38324	23177	11984	6165	51284	104837
	Turkey	13	46	3	29	110	2372
	Other Birds	0	0	0	310	1391	1464

Contd.

**Table No. 5(f)**  
**District-wise Poultry and Livestock Population of Manipur**

Sl. No.	Item	Imphal West		Bishnupur	
		2007	2012	2007	2012
(1)	(2)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	Cattle	50461	23095	37400	23147
	Exotic/Crossbred	19050	4683	11001	7562
	Indigenous	31411	18412	26399	15585
2	Buffaloes	1042	867	1101	976
3	Mithun	0	0	0	0
4	Horses & Ponies	284	49	115	0
5	Sheep	370	1230	0	0
	Exotic/Crossbred	0	9	0	0
	Indigenous	370	1221	0	0
6	Goat	2694	2570	202	1008
7	Dog	33687	18086	10970	9244
8	Rabbit	0	47	0	2
9	Pig	39375	21465	22090	15045
	Exotic/ Crossbred	37100	14020	21795	14981
	Indigenous	2275	7445	295	64
10	Poultry(Backyard)	348592	287824	270864	215539
	Fowl	252700	209391	160916	136008
	Duck	94576	76654	100061	78326
	Turkey	69	446	54	1205
	Other Birds	1247	1333	9833	0

Sl. No.	Item	Thoubal		Manipur	
		2007	2012	2007	2012
(1)	(2)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1	Cattle	48748	48428	341907	263843
	Exotic/Crossbred	17241	13293	65645	44307
	Indigenous	31507	35135	276262	219536
2	Buffaloes	3102	1886	62167	66369
3	Mithun	0	5	9907	10131
4	Horses & Ponies	280	209	1200	1101
5	Sheep	287	1109	8696	11314
	Exotic/Crossbred	0	93	491	3944
	Indigenous	287	1016	8205	7370
6	Goat	4854	9782	50577	65158
7	Dog	23802	25478	182268	161818
8	Rabbit	54	311	1120	2039
9	Pig	41017	54982	313912	277215
	Exotic/ Crossbred	37741	43388	172575	182546
	Indigenous	3276	11594	141337	94669
10	Poultry(Backyard)	497911	608780	2304588	2420957
	Fowl	324709	403935	1734269	1851109
	Duck	171303	195560	555147	551433
	Turkey	66	1906	671	7519
	Other Birds	1833	7379	14501	10896

Concl.

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

**Table No. 5(g)**  
**Achievement made under animal health and diseases Control programme**  
**during 2014-15 to 2017-18**

Sl. No.	Item	Achievement (in Numbers)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Cases treated:				
	(i) Patient	1,09,605	2,14,059	217179	197236
2.	Castration performed	3,594	1,802	1860	1979
3.	Diagnostic cases performed in the laboratory	3,230	6,650	5717	5521
4.	Vaccination performed				
	(i) Rinderpest	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Haemorrhagic septicaemia crania	62,811	4,08,590	349050	87860
	(iii) Ranikhet	572	-	-	-
	(iv) Foot and mouth disease	25,664	5,37,070	415560	77482
	(v) Black Quarter (BQ+HS)	-	4,03,330	378550	80655
	(vi) Others	21,060	7,598	8800	7756
5.	A.I. calves	5,479	11,896	5503	6487
6.	A.I. done	13,713	5,246	11990	13436
7.	Operation performed				
	7.1 Major	284	342	619	658
	7.2 Minor	121	123	306	331

- 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, 2017-18**

Sl. No.	District/ State	Milk ('000 tonnes)	Egg (lakh Nos.)	Meat ('000 tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Senapati	11.44	52.13	1.99
2.	Tamenglong	3.99	26.51	1.79
3.	Churachandpur	5.35	30.90	2.92
4.	Chandel	4.37	81.62	4.34
5.	Ukhrul	6.28	39.43	2.18
6.	Imphal East	9.41	215.98	2.54
7.	Imphal West	7.39	150.59	2.26
8.	Bishnupur	13.13	110.11	0.89
9.	Thoubal	22.67	308.86	2.09
	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>84.04</b>	<b>1016.15</b>	<b>21.00</b>

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

**Table No. 5(i)****Out turn and Value of forest products of Manipur for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17**

Sl. No.	Name of Product	Unit	2015-16		2016-17	
			Quantity	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>I. Major Forest Product</b>						
	1. Teak	Cum.	-	-		
	2. Timber other than teak	Cum.	3,190.64	81.31	3483.95	110.22
	3. Fire wood	Ton.	35,360.04	52.39	30837	41.52
	4. Red Sanders	Kg	-	-	-	-
<b>II. Minor Forest Product</b>						
	1. Cane	Rm.	90,000	0.72	15300	0.24
	2. Stone	Cum.	3,38,507	133.85	230100	108.70
	3. Sand	Cum.	75,051	27.58	90604	29.14
	4. Earth	Cum.	1,286	1.44	907717	247.17
	5. Thatching Grass	Bdls.	-	-	-	-
	6. Bamboo	Nos.	16,58,487	14.12	1074175	11.45
	7. Charcoal	Qtl.	861	1.47	507	1.11
	8. Broom	Kg.	5,23,045	3.32	246500	2.70
	9. Nageshore Flower	Kg.	-	-	24000	0.19
	10. Smilax	Kg.	-	-	3000	0.30
	11. Tera	-	-	0.15	-	0.18
	12. Rubber	Kg.	-	-	605	0.55
	13. Ginseng	Kg.	5,709	14.41	5746.5	14.38
<b>III</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40.12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

- Not Available

Source: Forest Department, Government of Manipur.

**Table No. 5(j)****District-wise Fisheries Division, Fish farm and Fish Production in Manipur, 2016-17**

District/State	Fisheries Division (Nos.)	Fish farm (Nos.)	Fish Production (’00 Tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Senapati	2	2	3.54
2. Tamenglong	2	2	2.05
3. Churachandpur	2	2	2.27
4. Chandel	2	2	7.84
5. Ukhrul	2	1	3.68
6. Imphal East	1	2	51.68
7. Imphal West	3	3	78.01
8. Bishnupur	2	2	97.79
9. Thoubal	2	2	73.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>320.78</b>

Source : Department of Fisheries, Manipur

**Table No. 6(a)****Basic statistical information of the Cooperative Societies in Manipur, 2017-18**

Sl. No.	Type of Societies	Number	
		Societies	Members
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>I CREDIT SOCIETIES</b>			
<b>1.1 State Level Banks (Agricultural Credit)</b>			
i.	Manipur State Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	7291
ii.	Manipur State Women's Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	3759
<b>1.2 Primary Banks (Agricultural Credit) :</b>			
i.	Imphal Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	3010
ii.	Moirang Primary Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	1294
iii.	Manipur State Housing Dev. Coop. Bank Ltd.		
<b>1.3 Thrift &amp; Credit Cooperative Societies</b>		<b>108</b>	<b>5729</b>
<b>1.4 Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies:</b>			
i.	G.P. Level	152	64154
ii.	LAMPS	75	69557
iii.	Service	8	340
<b>2 NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES</b>			
<b>2.1 State Level :</b>			
i.	Manipur Milk Producers, cooperative Union Ltd.	1	147
ii.	Manipur State Apex Housing C. S. Ltd.	1	156
iii.	Manipur State Fisheries Cooperative Fedn. Ltd.	1	104
iv.	Manipur Apex Coop. Marketing Society Ltd.	1	359
v.	Manipur State Coop. Consumers Fedn.	1	251
vi.	Manipur State SC/ST Dev. Coop. Fedn.	1	49
vii.	Manipur State Piggery Farmers Coop. Fedn.	1	53
viii.	Manipur State Poultry Farmers Coop. Fedn.	1	77
ix.	All Manipur Apex Transport C.S. Ltd.	1	26

Concl/-

**Table No. 6(a)****Basic statistical information of the Cooperative Societies in Manipur, 2017-18**

Sl. No.	Type of Societies	Number	
		Societies	Members
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>2.2</b>	<b>District Level</b>		
i	District Supply and Marketing Coop.	10	1848
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Primaries :</b>		
i.	Marketing	28	1442
ii.	Consumers	98	6603
iii.	Housing	166	5938
iv.	Transport	179	6032
v.	Dairy, Cattle Breeding & Rearing	711	22152
vi.	Fruits & Vegetables	117	5301
vii.	Pisciculture	409	12246
viii.	Labour Contract	195	6713
ix.	Forest labour	112	4499
x.	Piggery	108	4018
xi.	Poultry	236	8438
xii.	Collective Farming	162	10684
xiii.	Joint Farming	49	2061
xiv.	Miscellaneous	57	1506
<b>3</b>	<b>INDUSTRIAL :</b>		
<b>3.1</b>	<b>State Level :</b>		
i.	Manipur State Sericulture Coop. Fedn. Ltd.	1	43
ii.	Manipur Apex Handloom Weavers & Handicrafts Artisans Cooperative Society Ltd.	1	4223
iii.	Manipur Fruit Processing & Cold Storage Cooperative Society Ltd.	1	49
iv.	Manipur Rural Electronics Coop. Fedn.	1	7
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Primaries :</b>		
i.	Handloom Weavers	5263	446489
ii.	Handicrafts	596	18704
iii.	Sericulture	154	7532
iv.	Electronics	3	48
v.	Miscellaneous	265	7029
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9278</b>	<b>739961</b>

Concl'd.

Note: Cooperative Societies for which information are not available is not shown here

Source: Department of Cooperation, Manipur.



**Table No. 6 (b)**  
**Distribution of Co-operative Societies and its members in Manipur, 2017-18**

(in nos.)

Type of Societies	State Level & other Societies under the direct control of RCS		Senapati		Kangpokpi	
	Societies	Members	Societies	Members	Societies	Members
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Banks (State Level)	2	11050	0	0	0	0
Other (State Level)	13	5544	0	0	0	0
Primary Bank	2	4304	0	0	0	0
GPLMPCS	0	0	0	0	3	1659
LAMPS	0	0	7	5790	13	17424
Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thrift & Credit	0	0	0	0	2	80
District Supply	0	0	1	0	1	150
Primary Mktg.	0	0	3	0	2	65
Consumers	0	0	6	410	5	783
Housing	0	0	4	119	1	29
Transport	0	0	0	0	2	30
Dairy & Cattle	0	0	48	1563	50	1470
Fruit & Veg.	0	0	12	680	11	320
Pisciculture	0	0	18	1060	17	687
Labour Contract	0	0	3	176	21	671
Forest	0	0	6	800	10	666
Piggery	0	0	15	515	10	460
Poultry	0	0	13	695	7	220
Collective Farming	0	0	11	658	2	50
Joint Farming	0	0	0	0	1	30
Weaving	0	0	100	10450	127	16891
Handicraft	0	0	0	0	7	250
Sericulture	0	0	13	907	3	152
Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc. Ind.	0	0	6	480	4	235
Misc. Non-Ind.	0	0	0	0	3	115
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20898</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>24303</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>42437</b>

Contd.

**Table No. 6 (b)**  
**Distribution of Co-operative Societies and its members in Manipur, 2017-18**

Type of Societies	Tamenglong		Noney		Churachandpur	
	Societies	Members	Societies	Members	Societies	Members
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Banks (State Level)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (State Level)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0
GPLMPCS	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAMPS	8	1567	4	1050	17	8085
Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thrift & Credit	3	40	1	25	6	190
District Supply	1	104	0	0	2	525
Primary Mktg.	4	65	1	30	3	62
Consumers	6	154	0	0	8	248
Housing	5	91	3	65	9	315
Transport	8	105	0	0	14	700
Dairy & Cattle	10	410	3	72	187	4660
Fruit & Veg.	8	1032	5	179	7	260
Pisciculture	5	78	5	82	20	665
Labour Contract	19	893	7	148	12	636
Forest	3	223	2	35	7	252
Piggery	2	42	1	17	7	235
Poultry	7	199	3	54	10	530
Collective Farming	5	184	6	105	4	160
Joint Farming	7	242	6	102	0	0
Weaving	270	28500	85	8360	253	6764
Handicraft	5	48	3	82	0	0
Sericulture	9	184	9	150	12	840
Electronics	2	23	0	0	0	0
Misc. Ind.	3	21	0	0	0	0
Misc. Non-Ind.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>34205</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>10556</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>25127</b>

Contd.

**Table No. 6 (b)**  
**Distribution of Co-operative Societies and its members in Manipur, 2017-18**

Type of Societies	Pherzawl		Chandel		Tengnoupal	
	Societies	Members	Societies	Members	Societies	Members
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Banks (State Level)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (State Level)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0
GPLMPCS	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAMPS	4	3465	4	3446	5	3700
Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thrift & Credit	2	70	0	0	0	0
District Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary Mktg.	2	41	0	0	0	0
Consumers	2	62	0	0	1	80
Housing	3	105	0	0	2	75
Transport	3	150	2	96	1	25
Dairy & Cattle	30	750	1	23	1	23
Fruit & Veg.	1	35	4	420	5	525
Pisciculture	4	133	2	100	0	0
Labour Contract	0	0	2	45	2	44
Forest	1	28	0	0	0	0
Piggery	1	35	1	41	2	82
Poultry	2	106	1	36	0	0
Collective Farming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joint Farming	0	0	1	60	0	0
Weaving	36	82	30	2950	35	4250
Handicraft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sericulture	3	210	1	70	0	0
Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc. Ind.	0	0	1	30	3	300
Misc. Non-Ind.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>5272</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>7317</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>9104</b>

*Contd.*

**Table No. 6 (b)**  
**Distribution of Co-operative Societies and its members in Manipur, 2017-18**

Type of Societies	Ukhrul		Kamjong		Imphal East	
	Societies	Members	Societies	Members	Societies	Members
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Banks (State Level)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (State Level)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0
GPLMPCS	0	0	0	0	28	0
LAMPS	8	5200	5	5281	0	14549
Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thrift & Credit	2	40	0	0	20	1499
District Supply	1	150	0	0	1	43
Primary Mktg.	0	0	0	0	2	75
Consumers	4	80	2	40	10	285
Housing	7	140	0	0	44	1805
Transport	0	0	0	0	36	1461
Dairy & Cattle	61	2278	16	626	72	1772
Fruit & Veg.	7	155	19	380	7	301
Pisciculture	67	1266	7	182	41	472
Labour Contract	0	0	0	0	30	511
Forest	65	1300	0	0	18	1195
Piggery	20	400	2	40	0	690
Poultry	13	404	5	155	55	1694
Collective Farming	0	0	0	0	13	235
Joint Farming	1	32	0	0	8	473
Weaving	260	20329	39	3025	323	24495
Handicraft	37	740	1	25	352	10332
Sericulture	18	612	3	102	46	1389
Electronics	0	0	0	0	1	25
Misc. Ind.	0	0	0	0	125	3897
Misc. Non-Ind.	0	0	0	0	21	175
<b>Total</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>33126</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>9856</b>	<b>1253</b>	<b>67373</b>

*Contd.*

**Table No. 6 (b)**  
**Distribution of Co-operative Societies and its members in Manipur, 2017-18**

Type of Societies	Jiribam		Imphal West		Bishnupur	
	Societies	Members	Societies	Members	Societies	Members
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Banks (State Level)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (State Level)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0
GPLMPCS	5	1897	33	11497	30	20852
LAMPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service	0	0	6	90	2	250
Thrift & Credit	4	140	43	2800	14	615
District Supply	0	0	1	172	1	600
Primary Mktg.	0	0	4	422	4	250
Consumers	4	1091	10	2133	26	576
Housing	1	34	45	1847	33	820
Transport	1	15	51	942	38	369
Dairy & Cattle	6	150	66	2084	77	4030
Fruit & Veg.	0	0	0	0	3	150
Pisciculture	4	108	76	3043	85	2249
Labour Contract	5	225	45	2200	30	784
Forest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Piggery	2	64	20	222	7	275
Poultry	2	101	56	2249	21	314
Collective Farming	5	261	34	1160	56	2560
Joint Farming	3	120	0	217	13	560
Weaving	7	973	360	43918	1135	91627
Handicraft	2	425	165	5350	4	880
Sericulture	2	0	3	1889	18	663
Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc. Ind.	3	100	55	743	53	671
Misc. Non-Ind.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5704</b>	<b>1073</b>	<b>82978</b>	<b>1650</b>	<b>129095</b>

*Contd.*

**Table No. 6 (b)**  
**Distribution of Co-operative Societies and its members in Manipur, 2017-18**

Type of Societies	Thoubal		Kakching		Manipur	
	Societies	Members	Societies	Members	Societies	Members
(1)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
Banks (State Level)	0	0	0	0	2	11050
Other (State Level)	0	0	0	0	13	5544
Primary Bank	0	0	0	0	2	4304
GPLMPCS	37	19721	16	8528	152	64154
LAMPS	0	0	0	0	75	69557
Service	0	0	0	0	8	340
Thrift & Credit	10	209	1	22	108	5729
District Supply	1	104	0	0	10	1848
Primary Mktg.	2	292	1	140	28	1442
Consumers	11	429	3	232	98	6603
Housing	8	410	1	83	166	5938
Transport	10	930	13	1209	179	6032
Dairy & Cattle	61	1647	22	594	711	22152
Fruit & Veg.	11	320	17	544	117	5301
Pisciculture	38	1381	20	740	409	12246
Labour Contract	14	280	5	100	195	6713
Forest	0	0	0	0	112	4499
Piggery	13	650	5	250	108	4018
Poultry	30	1230	11	451	236	8438
Collective Farming	13	3842	13	1469	162	10684
Joint Farming	4	100	5	125	49	2061
Weaving	1648	127375	555	55500	5263	446489
Handicraft	14	392	6	180	596	18704
Sericulture	7	182	7	182	154	7532
Electronics	0	0	0	0	3	48
Misc. Ind.	9	414	3	138	265	7029
Misc. Non-Ind.	25	912	8	304	57	1506
<b>Total</b>	<b>1966</b>	<b>160820</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>70791</b>	<b>9278</b>	<b>739961</b>

*Concl.*

Source: Department of Cooperation, Manipur

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

North Eastern State of India / All India	Production (Value 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	1728.70	3115.66	119.17

Note: - Information shown relate to period upto 31<sup>st</sup> 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**

Name of Industries	No. of Unit	Amount Distributed ( Rs. in lakhs)			
		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 and other related Statistics of Manipur for the year 2015-16**

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

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 and for the years 2014-15 onwards are 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	Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Factories	Number	145	160	173
Invested capital	Rs. in lakh	16857	17943	19671
Persons engaged	Number	5879	7591	8096
Workers	Number	4988	6568	6982
Value of output	Rs. in lakh	37752	37736	41026
Gross value added	Rs. in lakh	6297	8107	8642
Depreciation	Rs. in lakh	1089	1131	1515
Net value added	Rs. in lakh	5208	6976	7127

Source: Annual Survey of Industries

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

District / State	Installed Capacity (MW)			Generated (Million KWH)		
	Total	Hydro	Diesel	Total	Hydro	Diesel
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Senapati	36.900	0.900	36.000	0.7395	0.7395	0
Tamenglong	0.048	0	0.048	0	0	0
Churachandpur	0.448	0	0.448	0	0	0
Chandel	0.400	0.400	0	0	0	0
Ukhrul	1.500	1.500	0	0	0	0
Imphal East	0.476	0	0.476	0	0	0
Imphal West	5.248	0	5.248	0.8755	0	0.8755
Bishnupur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thoubal	0	0	0.000	0	0	0
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>45.020</b>	<b>2.800</b>	<b>42.220</b>	<b>1.6150</b>	<b>0.7395</b>	<b>0.8755</b>

Source: Department of Electricity, Government of Manipur.

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

Year	Number of Villages		Percentage of Villages	
	Electrified	Not electrified	Electrified	Not electrified
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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)
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 Banks in North Eastern States of India at the Quarter ending September, 2018**

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Allahabad Bank (NB)	1	78	4	2
2	Andhra Bank (NB)	-	9	-	1
3	Assam GraminVikas Bank (RRB)	-	422	-	-
4	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank(RRB)	30	-	-	-
5	Axis Bank Ltd. (PSB)	5	74	10	9
6	Bandhan Bank Ltd. (PSB)	1	418	8	8
7	Bank of Baroda (NB)	1	38	9	5
8	Bank of India (NB)	5	53	4	4
9	Bank of Maharashtra (NB)	1	10	1	1
10	Canara Bank (NB)	8	79	5	10
11	Central Bank of India (NB)	8	128	8	8
12	Corporation Bank (NB)	-	17	-	3
13	Dena Bank (NB)	-	11	1	1
14	Federal Bank (PSB)	-	13	-	2
15	HDFC Bank Ltd. (PSB)	5	68	7	18
16	ICICI Bank Ltd. (PSB)	6	66	9	10
17	IDBI Ltd. (OPSB)	1	36	2	2
18	IDFC Bank Ltd. (PSB)	-	1	-	1
19	Indian Bank (NB)	2	40	1	3
20	Indian Overseas Bank(NB)	1	31	3	3
21	Indusind Bank Ltd. (PSB)	1	34	2	4
22	Jana Small Finance Bank Ltd. (SFB)	-	5	-	-
23	Karnataka Bank Ltd. (PSB)	-	2	-	-
24	Kotak Mahindra Bank (PSB)	-	4	-	1
25	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank (RRB)	-	60	-	-
26	Manipur Rural Bank (RRB)	-	-	24	-
27	Meghalaya Rural Bank (RRB)	-	-	-	96
28	Mizoram Rural Bank (RRB)	-	-	-	-
29	Nagaland Rural Bank (RRB)	-	-	-	-
30	North East Small Finance Bank Ltd. (SFB)	4	129	1	6
31	Oriental Bank of Commerce (NB)	1	26	-	1
32	Punjab and Sind Bank (NB)	1	15	4	1
33	Punjab National Bank (NB)	3	70	4	13
34	South Indian Bank Ltd. (PSB)	-	2	-	1
35	Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank (FB)	-	1	-	-
36	State Bank of India	59	401	44	109
37	Syndicate Bank (NB)	2	36	1	5
38	Tripura Gramin Bank (RRB)	-	-	-	-
39	UCO Bank (NB)	2	146	13	8
40	Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Ltd. (SFB)	-	11	-	1
41	Union Bank of India (NB)	-	-	-	-
42	United Bank of India (NB)	1	71	1	5
43	Vijaya Bank (NB)	4	253	19	16
44	Yes Bank Ltd. (PSB)	5	25	5	4

Contd.

NB= Nationalised Banks

FB= Foreign Banks

OPSB=Other Public Sector Banks

PSB=Private Sector Banks

RRB= Regional Rural Banks

SFB = Small Finance Bank

**Table No. 8(d)**  
**Number of Banks in North Eastern States of India at the Quarter ending September, 2018**

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Mizoram	Nagaland	Tripura	Total
(1)	(2)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Allahabad Bank (NB)	-	6	3	94
2	Andhra Bank (NB)	-	-	1	11
3	Assam GraminVikas Bank (RRB)	-	-	-	422
4	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank(RRB)	-	-	-	30
5	Axis Bank Ltd. (PSB)	5	10	10	123
6	Bandhan Bank Ltd. (PSB)	7	10	112	564
7	Bank of Baroda (NB)	2	5	4	64
8	Bank of India (NB)	3	2	13	84
9	Bank of Maharashtra (NB)	1	1	1	16
10	Canara Bank (NB)	5	3	13	123
11	Central Bank of India (NB)	2	7	6	167
12	Corporation Bank (NB)	-	1	2	23
13	Dena Bank (NB)	-	1	1	15
14	Federal Bank (PSB)	1	2	1	19
15	HDFC Bank Ltd. (PSB)	7	5	6	116
16	ICICI Bank Ltd. (PSB)	3	7	8	109
17	IDBI Ltd. (OPSB)	5	4	9	59
18	IDFC Bank Ltd. (PSB)	-	-	1	3
19	Indian Bank (NB)	1	1	3	51
20	Indian Overseas Bank(NB)	1	1	5	45
21	Indusind Bank Ltd. (PSB)	2	2	5	50
22	Jana Small Finance Bank Ltd. (SFB)	-	-	-	5
23	Karnataka Bank Ltd. (PSB)	-	-	-	2
24	Kotak Mahindra Bank (PSB)	-	-	1	6
25	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank (RRB)	-	-	-	60
26	Manipur Rural Bank (RRB)	-	-	-	24
27	Meghalaya Rural Bank (RRB)	-	-	-	96
28	Mizoram Rural Bank (RRB)	86	-	-	86
29	Nagaland Rural Bank (RRB)	-	11	-	11
30	North East Small Finance Bank Ltd. (SFB)	-	1	6	147
31	Oriental Bank of Commerce (NB)	-	-	2	30
32	Punjab and Sind Bank (NB)	1	2	2	26
33	Punjab National Bank (NB)	1	1	3	95
34	South Indian Bank Ltd. (PSB)	1	1	1	6
35	Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank (FB)	-	-	-	1
36	State Bank of India	47	70	70	800
37	Syndicate Bank (NB)	2	1	6	53
38	Tripura Gramin Bank (RRB)	-	-	148	148
39	UCO Bank (NB)	3	6	30	208
40	Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Ltd. (SFB)	-	-	8	20
41	Union Bank of India (NB)	1	1	7	87
42	United Bank of India (NB)	8	3	65	368
43	Vijaya Bank (NB)	3	6	4	52
44	Yes Bank Ltd. (PSB)	1	1	1	17

Concl'd.

Note: Information for Sikkim is not available

Source: Reserve Bank of India

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	State Bank of India			
1.1	Credit (Rs. in lakhs)	127924.04	160004.49	210451.63
1.2	Deposit (Rs. in lakhs)	260564.99	361031.97	429559.00
1.3	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	49.09	44.32	48.99
2	Nationalised Banks			
2.1	Credit (Rs. in lakhs)	95671.21	111056.08	139188.68
2.2	Deposit (Rs. in lakhs)	238200.15	291285.68	335566.23
2.3	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	40.16	38.13	41.48
3	Regional Rural Banks			
3.1	Credit (Rs. in lakhs)	10161.91	11304.72	12785.19
3.2	Deposit (Rs. in lakhs)	26659.14	27710.27	28119.58
3.3	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	38.12	40.80	45.47
4	Cooperative Bank			
4.1	Credit (Rs. in lakhs)	24763.29	26746.68	27194.71
4.2	Deposit (Rs. in lakhs)	37180.90	52727.77	51773.98
4.3	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	66.58	50.73	52.53
5	Private Banks			
5.1	Credit (Rs. in lakhs)	26060.42	35114.98	63376.27
5.2	Deposit (Rs. in lakhs)	57254.87	76602.86	112432.21
5.3	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	45.52	45.84	56.37

Source: - Lead Bank, Manipur (SBI)

**Table No. 8(f)****Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Manipur, 2016 to 2018**

Name of Bank (1)	Number of Bank (As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March)		
	2016 (2)	2017 (3)	2018 (4)
1. Allahabad Bank	4	4	4
2. Axis Bank	6	8	9
3. Bank of Baroda	4	4	7
4. Bank of India	3	3	4
5. Bank of Maharashtra	1	1	1
6. Canara Bank	4	4	4
7. Central Bank of India	9	9	9
8. HDFC Bank	7	7	7
9. ICICI Bank	7	7	8
10. IDBI Bank	1	1	2
11. Indusind Bank	1	1	2
12. Indian Overseas Bank	2	3	3
13. Punjab National Bank	2	3	3
14. Punjab and Sind Bank	4	4	4
15. State Bank Of India and its Associates	33	41	42
16. Syndicate Bank	1	1	1
17. United Bank of India	1	18	18
18. United Commercial Bank	12	13	13
19. Union Bank of India	18	1	1
20. Vijaya Bank	5	5	5
21. Yes Bank	1	1	1
22. Manipur Rural Bank	28	28	24*
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
27. Bandhan Bank	-	1	2
28. Dena Bank	0	0	1
29. Indian Bank	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>196</b>

- Not available

\* Surrender of License to RBI

Source: Lead Bank, Manipur (SBI)

**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

- Not available

Source: Statistical Year Book, India, 2018

**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

- Not available

Source: Statistical Year Book, India, 2018



**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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.5	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

- Not available

Source: Statistical Year Book, India, 2018

**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 2017-18**

Sl. No.	District/ State	2017-18			
		No. of tourist spot	Number of tourist		
			Foreign	Domestic	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Senapati	9	170	6077	6247
2.	Tamenglong	3	36	5189	5225
3.	Churachandpur	10	541	4921	5462
4.	Chandel	3	36	26133	26169
5.	Ukhrlul	4	126	15307	15433
6.	Imphal East	17	750	23065	23815
7.	Imphal West	11	1992	83791	85783
8.	Bishnupur	11	112	-	112
9.	Thoubal	5	24	-	24
	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>3787</b>	<b>164483</b>	<b>168270</b>

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

Source: Planning Commission, Govt. of India

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

Category	Job-seekers			
	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Total	%	Total	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Under Matric	1776	17.11	94989	37.18
2. Matriculate	2707	26.08	76424	29.91
3. PUC/Intermediate/Higher Secondary	2761	26.60	50482	19.76
4. Graduates	2113	20.36	27612	10.81
5. Diploma Holders in Engineering & Technology	578	5.57	3919	1.53
6. Post-Graduates	444	4.28	2069	0.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>10379</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>255495</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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, 2016.**

District	Employees					
	State Group			Quasi Govt.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Senapati	1901	627	2528	39	5	44
Tamenglong	2066	288	2354	98	5	103
Churachandpur	2768	975	3743	40	11	51
Ukhrul	3090	845	3935	25	12	37
Chandel	2603	504	3107	63	40	103
Imphal East	7628	3640	11268	406	93	499
Imphal West	12190	4266	16456	1252	287	1593
Bishnupur	2124	2162	4286	1	2	3
Thoubal	4465	1482	5947	5	2	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>38835</b>	<b>14789</b>	<b>53624</b>	<b>1929</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>2440</b>

District	Employees					
	Local Bodies			Grand Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Senapati	986	704	1690	2926	1336	4262
Tamenglong	473	239	712	2637	532	3169
Churachandpur	805	391	1196	3613	1377	4990
Ukhrul	744	535	1279	3859	1392	5251
Chandel	497	575	1072	3163	1119	4282
Imphal East	18	2	20	8052	3735	11787
Imphal West	320	49	369	13762	4602	18364
Bishnupur	14	2	16	2139	2166	4305
Thoubal	41	9	50	4511	1493	6004
<b>Total</b>	<b>3898</b>	<b>2506</b>	<b>6404</b>	<b>44662</b>	<b>17752</b>	<b>62414</b>

Source : Directorate of Employment, Manipur

**Table No. 9 (k)**

**Number of Candidate Appeared in the P.G. 4<sup>th</sup> Semester Exam in Manipur University,  
(as on 31<sup>st</sup> 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 31<sup>st</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 (2013)**

(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 &amp; Statistics, Government of Manipur

**Table No. 10(d)**  
**Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) of North Eastern States according to 68<sup>th</sup>**  
**Round of NSS, 2011-12**

(inRs.)

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	927.48	854.28	1781.74	1138.17	1515.99	2654.17
2.	Assam	747.51	471.08	1218.57	1043.63	1145.55	2189.15
3.	Manipur	812.78	689.14	1501.89	777.64	705.03	1482.63
4.	Meghalaya	785.68	689.12	1474.78	1025.40	1410.23	2435.66
5.	Mizoram	894.94	748.76	1643.69	1235.72	1332.02	2567.72
6.	Nagaland	1095.00	963.58	2058.58	1160.13	1124.34	2284.43
7.	Sikkim	818.81	746.10	1564.91	1151.22	1456.69	2607.87
8.	Tripura	766.71	567.68	1334.39	1085.35	1059.10	2144.45

NA : Not Available

Source: Level & Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, NSS Report No. 555(68/1.0/1)

**Table No. 11****Number of Crimes (IPC Cases) in Manipur during 2015-16 to 2017-18**

Sl. No.	Heads of Crime	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Murder	72	61	48
2.	Attempt to Murder	-	-	-
3.	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	32	10	8
4.	Rape	-	-	-
5.	Kidnapping & Abduction	174	143	135
6.	Dacoity	4	2	2
7.	Robbery	11	14	16
8.	Burglary	101	64	70
9.	Theft	1296	609	761
10.	Rioting	162	178	86
11.	Cheating	-	-	-
12.	Counterfeiting	7	4	1
13.	Arson	-	-	-
14.	Molestation	-	-	-
15.	Motor Accident	225	-	572
16.	Extortion	-	-	-
17.	Other IPC cases	2027	2160	1379
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4111</b>	<b>3245</b>	<b>3078</b>

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- 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
<b>All-India</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>40500.13</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>103057.32</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>143557.45</b>

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

Source : Wild life Division, Ministry of Environment &amp; 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2232.65</b>		<b>44.63</b>	<b>325.69</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2232.65</b>		<b>469.09</b>	<b>39.50</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2232.65</b>		<b>18.97</b>	<b>58.47</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2232.65</b>		<b>49.69</b>	<b>335.15</b>

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 Unculturable 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2232.65</b>		<b>438.99</b>	<b>60.64</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2232.65</b>		<b>450.29</b>	<b>2232.65</b>

Concl'd.

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).