



**ECONOMIC SURVEY  
MANIPUR  
2008-09**

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS  
GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR  
IMPHAL

## PREFACE

The Economic Survey, Manipur, 2008-09 presents a broad analysis of the latest economic situation of the state based on performance appraisal data collected from various sources. It is the 14<sup>th</sup> issue of the series.

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

3. 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 am happy to put on record, my appreciation to all the officers and staff of the Economic Analysis (EA) Unit of the Directorate for their untiring efforts put in for preparation of this publication. The co-operation extended by the Coordination and Publication (COP) Unit of the Directorate in not only updating the data but also in data entry and in ensuring the cohesiveness across the chapters deserves special thanks. The burden of the printing work was shouldered by the officials of the COP Unit. Their sincere efforts and hard work in bringing out the publication in time are gratefully acknowledged. The contribution of the officials engaged in taking copies and also the Graphics Section in the cover design are also acknowledged with thanks.

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

Suggestions for improvements in its future issue are most welcome.

Dated/Imphal  
The 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2009

**PAONAM IBOMCHA SINGH**  
Director of Economics & Statistics,  
Manipur

# CONTENTS

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>PART – I</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
I	GENERAL OBSERVATION	i
II	DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES	1
III	STATE INCOME AND PRICES	25
IV	STATE BUDGET AND PLANNING	39
V	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS	67
	Agriculture	67
	Horticulture	77
	Veterinary and Animal Husbandry	79
	Forestry	82
	Fisheries	87
VI	RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION	89
VII	INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS	103
VIII	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE	127
	Power	127
	Irrigation	139
	Transport and Communication	147
	Banking	153
IX	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	157
	Education	157
	Science and Technology	167
	Ecology and Environment	169
	Food and Civil Supplies	170
	Health and Family Welfare Services	174
	Water Supply and Sanitation	180
	Development of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and OBC	182
	Social Welfare	186
	Arts and Culture	189
	Tourism	192
	Empowerment of Women	193
	Poverty	195
	Labour and Employment	196
X	MISCELLANEOUS	203
	Economic Census	203
	<i>PART – II</i>	
	STATISTICAL TABLES	211

# **PART – I**

# CHAPTER I

## GENERAL OBSERVATION

Manipur, one of the eight sisters of the North Eastern Region of India, is an isolated hill-girt state stretching between 92°58'E to 94°45'E longitudes and 23°50'N to 25°42'N latitudes. It is a charming place encircled by nine hill ranges on all sides with a small and beautiful oval shaped valley at the centre. The State has 352 kms. long international border with Burma (Myanmar) to the south-east and 502 kms. long border with the adjacent states of Nagaland on the north, Cachar District of Assam on the west and Chin Hills (Myanmar) and Mizoram on the south and the south-west and Surma Tract and upper Chindwin of Myanmar (Burma) on the East. The altitude of the State above the mean sea level varies from 790 metres to 2020 metres. It has sub-tropical temperate climate. The actual rainfall of Manipur in 2004 was 2075.1 mm as against the normal rainfall of 1969.5 mm as recorded by the India Meteorological Department. The State has a salubrious climate.

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

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

**1.1.2** According to a merger agreement signed on 21<sup>st</sup> September, 1949 between Maharaja Budhachandra, the then king of Manipur and the government of India, the state was merged into India as a part "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 23-7-1963. Manipur became a full-fledged state within the Indian Union with a Governor as the Head of the state on the 21<sup>st</sup> January,1972 and the members of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 60. The first popular Ministry, after attaining statehood, was installed on March 20, 1972.

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

**1.2.1** According to 2001 Census, the population of the state is 22.9 lakhs registering a population density of 103 per sq.km. The population has increased by 4.57 lakhs during the decade 1991 to 2001. Out of the total population of the state, 11.6 lakhs were males and the rest 11.3 lakhs were females. There are 7 (seven) scheduled castes communities and 33 (thirtythree) different scheduled tribes of different ethnic groups presenting complicated socio-economic phenomena. 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 33 towns (28 statutory towns and 5 census towns) and 2,391 villages (2315 inhabited and 76 uninhabited) as per 2001 census. Imphal is the capital city of Manipur. It has a population of about 2.46 lakhs and has almost all the facilities of a modern city. About 48 kms. away from Imphal towards south-east lies the Loktak Lake, the largest fresh water lake in the North-Eastern Region of India. This lake which covers an area of 216 sq.kms., is the biggest natural source of fish supply which is one of the important food items of the people of the state.

**1.3** The state of Manipur splits up naturally into two tracts viz. the hills and the dales. The hill comprises of five districts namely (i) Senapati; (ii) Tamenglong; (iii) Churachandpur; (iv) Chandel; and (v) Ukhrul, while the valley consists of four districts viz. (i) Imphal East; (ii) Imphal West; (iii) Bishnupur; and (iv) Thoubal. The valley areas of Manipur has two constituent parts, one of which is the Imphal valley in the heart of the state and the other is

Jiri valley in the west beyond the pale of hill ranges bordering the Cachar District of Assam. The districts were further divided into sub-divisions. There are altogether 38 (thirty eight) sub-divisions. Table No. 1(a) of Part II gives a picture of Manipur State in figures at a glance and Table No. 1(b) shows the structure of the districts and administrative divisions. Of all the districts, the Imphal East, Imphal West, Bishnupur and Thoubal districts together have a population of about 14 lakhs. With only about 10 (ten) percent of the state's total area, these four districts together provide habitation to about 62 percent of the total population of the state. As a result, the valley is a thickly populated area with a density of 631 persons per sq.km. as against 44 persons per sq.km. in the hills. As per 2001 census, the average density of the state is 103 persons per sq.km. as against the all India average of 313 persons per sq.km. Majority of the population in the hill regions are scheduled tribes while the valley is inhabited mainly by the Meiteis, Muslims etc.

#### **1.4 Demographic features :**

Population of a country is its most important asset and demographic indicator. The population of Manipur as per 2001 census was 22.9 lakhs comprising 11.6 lakhs of males and 11.3 lakhs of females. Population of Manipur constitute nearly 0.22 percent of the total population of India. As on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2008, the population of the state is estimated to be 26.4 lakhs which is likely to reach 27.9 lakhs in the year 2011. The density of population of Manipur as per 2001 census was 103 persons per sq.km. as against 82 persons per sq. km. in 1991 census. The sex ratio for the state as a whole has improved from 958 females per 1000 males in 1991 to 974 females per 1000 males in 2001.

**1.4.1** The progress of urbanisation in the state is found to be very slow. The number of towns and cities has grown at a low rate. It rose from 1 (one) town in 1951 to 33 towns in 2001. But Manipur ranks second among the North Eastern States of India in respect of urbanisation. The urban population has increased from 5.06 lakhs in 1991 to 5.76 lakhs in 2001.

**1.4.2** In terms of literacy, Manipur ranks third among the North Eastern States of India as per 2001 census. The literacy rate has increased from 59.89 percent in 1991 to 70.53 percent in 2001. Among the males, it has increased from 71.63 percent in 1991 to 80.30 percent in 2001, whereas among females, it has increased from 47.60 percent in 1991 to 60.50 percent in 2001. The literacy rate for the rural areas is 67.30 percent and for the urban areas it is 79.30 percent as per 2001 census.

## **1.5 State Domestic Product :**

The State Domestic Product and the per capita income reflect overall performance of the state's economy during a given period. The growth in State Domestic Product of Manipur is largely dependent on agricultural productions.

**1.5.1** The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Manipur for 2007-08 at current prices is estimated to be Rs.5,704 crores as against Rs.5,343 crores for the year 2006-07 registering an increase of 6.76 percent. At constant (1999-00) prices, GSDP in 2007-08 is estimated at Rs.4,464 crores as against Rs.4,318 crores in the previous year showing an increase of 3.38 percent. The average annual exponential growth rates between 1999-00 to 2007-08 are worked out to be 6.99 percent and 3.93 percent for current and constant prices respectively.

**1.5.2** The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 2007-08 is estimated at Rs.5,044 crores as compared to Rs.4,726 crores for 2006-07 registering an increase of 6.73 percent over the previous year. Per capita income at current prices is worked out to be Rs.19,258 in 2007-08 as compared to Rs.18,393 in 2006-07 indicating an increase of 4.70 percent.

**1.5.3** And the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant (1999-00) prices for the year 2007-08 is placed at Rs.4,000 crores, which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 3.47 percent. The per capita income at constant (1999-00) prices for the year 2007-08 is estimated at Rs.15,270 which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 1.48 percent.

## **1.6 Price Situation :**

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



**1.6.1** In order to assess the price situation in the state, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur collects on a regular basis, the retail prices of consumer goods and services from all the District Headquarters market. In addition to the retail prices, the Directorate also collects wholesale prices of some selected commodities for Imphal ( Khwai) market. The wholesale price of rice per quintal in 2008 was recorded to be Rs.1,600.00. In case of arhar dal, price per quintal in 2008 was recorded to be Rs. 4,200.00 which is about 58 times those prevalent in 1961.

**1.6.2** The retail price is the price which the ultimate consumer pays when buying from a retailer. Therefore, it would be interesting to have a look in the movements of retail prices in respect of Manipur State. The retail price of rice stood at Rs.18.25 per kg. during the year 2008. In the case of arhar dal, the price during the year 2006 and 2007, were Rs. 37.82 and Rs. 39.76 per kg respectively, and further it rose to Rs. 47.63 per kg. which shows an increase of 19.79 percent in 2008 over the previous year.

## **1.7 Budgetary Position :**

State Budget shows the complete picture of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State. Aggregate receipt is estimated to be Rs.5717.93 crores in 2008-09 including Rs. 3636.95 crores of revenue receipts and Rs.2080.98 crores of capital receipts (including Public Account). The revenue receipts is estimated to increase by 1.02 percent in 2008-09 over the previous year 2007-08 and capital receipt also is estimated to increase by 3.75 percent. The overall increase in receipts is accounted to be 1.99 percent. The aggregate expenditure (revenue and capital disbursements) in 2008-09 is anticipated to be Rs. 5560.50 crores which is about 1.12 percent more than that of 2007-08. The overall surplus anticipated during the financial year 2008-09 is Rs.157.42 crores.

## **1.8 Plan Size :**

Out of the total proposed outlay of Rs. 8,154 crores for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12), Rs. 1374.31 crores is proposed for the annual plan, 2007-08. During the Tenth Plan (2002-07), the State's allotment as approved by the Planning Commission was Rs. 2,804 crores which is about 15.55 percent more than the size of the Ninth Five Year Plan. However, the actual expenditure incurred during 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 were Rs. 197.29 crores, Rs. 286.62 crores, Rs. 601.05 crores, Rs. 610.90 crores and Rs. 1045.56 crores respectively.

**1.8.1** Out of the total Proposed outlay of Rs.8154 crores of the Eleventh Plan, the highest priority is given to Energy with Rs. 1505.20 crores which is 18.46% of the total outlay followed by Irrigation and Flood Control with Rs. 772.38 crores and Industry and minerals with Rs. 656.14 crores.

**1.8.2** In the Agreed outlay of Rs.1374.31 crores for the Annual Plan, 2007-08, Irrigation and Flood Control has been given an outlay of Rs.249.04 crores (18.12 percent). The Energy sector received Rs.104.68 crores ((7.62 percent). Industry and Minerals sector has been given an outlay of Rs.87.47 crores (6.36 percent). The transport sector is provided with an outlay of Rs.184.62 crores (13.43 percent). The outlay for the other sectors were Rs.54.49 crores (3.97 percent) for General Economic Services, Rs.38.33 crores (2.80 percent) for Rural Development, Rs.56.38 crores (4.10 percent) for the Special Area Programmes, Rs.32.75 crores (2.38 percent) for Science , Technology and Environment and Rs.18.99 crores (1.38 percent) for Agriculture and Allied Activities. The Social Service sector including Education, Health, Water Supply and Welfare of scheduled tribes and castes etc., has been given an outlay of Rs.489.15 crores (35.59 percent). The General Services sector is provided with an outlay of Rs.58.42 crores i.e., 4.25 percent of the total outlay.

For the year 2008-09, an outlay of Rs. 1229.61 has been proposed. Social Services gets top priority with Rs. 396.52 crores followed by Irrigation and Flood Control with Rs. 344.09 crores and Energy with Rs. 153.25 crores.

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

Agriculture sector has a vital place in the economy of the state. It contributes a major share to the State Domestic Product. 52.19 percent of the workers in Manipur are engaged as cultivators and Agricultural labourers. However, the performance of agriculture in the state mainly depends on timely rainfall and weather conditions. Permanent cultivation is generally practised in the valley districts while terrace cultivation is practised in some pockets of the hills where jhuming or shifting cultivation is widely adopted in most of the hills. Rice is the staple food and is grown in hill and plain areas and it accounts for about 98 percent of the total foodgrain production of the State in 2006-07. The production of rice in 2006-07 is estimated at 3.89 lakh tonnes which is more than the preceding year's rice output of 3.86 lakh tonnes. In case of maize, production in 2006-07 is estimated to be 8.27 thousand tonnes as against 7.94 thousand tonnes in the preceding year.

### **1.9.1 Horticulture :**

Manipur is suitable for the development of horticulture. Besides, there is ample scope for bringing more land under fruit cultivation in the hill areas. Even in the plains, soil conditions are conducive to production of citrus fruits, banana, guava, peaches, apricot, papaya etc. There is sufficient scope for cultivation of pineapples in the medium high range of the hills in Manipur. The major fruits grown in the state are pineapple, orange, lemon, banana, guava, peaches etc. Now-a-days apples are grown in the hills of Manipur. For the promotion of healthy growth of horticulture in Manipur, it is essential to develop horticultural marketing. The average annual production of fruits and vegetables during the year 2007-08 were 2.74 lakh MT and 0.11 lakh MT respectively.

### **1.9.2 Livestock :**

According to the livestock census conducted in 2003, there were 11.03 lakhs livestock in Manipur. Of these 4.18 lakh were cattle, 0.77 lakhs were buffaloes and 4.15 lakhs were pigs. The poultry population was recorded to be 29.41 lakhs. The main livestock production in the state are milk, egg and meat. The total milk production in 2007-08 was 78.21 thousand tonnes which was 2.24 percent less than the production of 80.00 thousand tonnes in 2006-07. The estimated production of eggs in 2007-08 was numbering at 840 lakhs showing a decrease of 2.33 percent over the production of 860 lakhs in 2006-07. The estimated meat production for the year 2007-08 was 18.29 thousand tonnes which is about 23.79 percent less than the production of 24.00 thousand tonnes in 2006-07.

### **1.9.3 Forest :**

The state has vast area of forest covering as much as 17,418 sq.kms. which forms about 78 percent of the total geographical area of the state. The actual area under forest is about 15 percent 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 2005-06. The remaining 11,780 sq.kms. is treated as 'Unclassed forest'. The important major forests products are timber, firewoods, bamboos, cane etc. The production of timber other than teak has shown a raise from 3.17 thousand cubic metres in 2004-05 to 8.78 thousand cubic metres in 2005-06. The Forest Department have distributed 7,70,000 seedlings under the scheme of Social Forestry during Vanamahotsava 2007.

#### **1.9.4 Fisheries :**

Though the state has no marine fishery, it has vast inland fishery resources like ponds, tanks, natural lakes, marshy areas, swampy areas, rivers, reservoirs, submerged cropped land, low lying paddy fields etc. The target source of fish is the Loktak lake. The production of fish in Manipur for the year 2006-07 was estimated to be 18.50 thousand tonnes as against the 18.22 thousand tonnes in 2005-06 showing an increase of 1.54 percent over the previous year.

#### **1.10 Rural Development :**

Manipur lives in villages. The rural population constitute about 74.89 percent of the total population. 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., NREGS (National Rural Employment Guaranteed Scheme), SGSY (Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana), SGRY (Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana), IAY (Indira Awaas Yojana), PMGY (Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana), PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana) etc. have been implemented in the state. These programmes ensure minimum wage to rural workers and enable them to acquire assets and income through Self-employment ventures.

#### **1.11 Manufacturing :**

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

**1.11.1** Small Scale Industries (SSI) is an important segment of the economy of the state. It is contributing substantially in the form of production, employment and export, thus playing a vital role in fulfilling the socio-economic objectives. For speedy growth of small-scale industries, Government had brought about simplifications in the SSI registration procedures. By the end of March 2006, the number of registered permanent SSI stood at 10,264 with an investment of Rs.43.27 crores in plants and machineries and providing employment to at least 53,719 persons where annual production was estimated to be Rs.183.72 crores.

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

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

### **1.13 Sericulture :**

Manipur has 4 (four) varieties of Silk viz., Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Oak Tasar. To provide employment particularly to womenfolk, Manipur Sericulture Project was initiated with the assistance of the Government of Japan through Government of India, 94.71% plantation was achieved. With the help of Central Silk Board, the Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) has been implemented since 2003-04. During 2007-08, Catalytic Development Programme is being implemented with financial assistance of Rs. 1.12 crore from the Central Silk Board and Ministry of Textiles.

## **1.15 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 2007-08, the total installed capacity of power in the state was 46,212 Kw. whereas the total availability of power from all sources was 6445.30 lakh kwh. The estimated per capita availability of power has been increasing and stood at 246.06 Kwh. in 2007-08.

**1.15.1** Under Rural Electrification programme, 1966 villages have been electrified as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2007 which is about 84.74 percent of the total number of villages.

**1.15.2** The Manipur Renewable Energy Development Agency (MANIREDA) has electrified 93 remote villages in Henglep sub-division of Churachandpur District and 1 (one) in Bishnupur District with Solar Home Lighting system.

## **1.16 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.

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

constituted 11.18 percent of the total road length of the state and the State Highways covering 668 kms. accounts for 7.72 percent of the total road length of the state. The state had a total road length of 8,648 kms. of which the length of surfaced and unsurfaced roads were 4,573 kms. and 4,075 kms. respectively.

### **1.17 Banking :**

The need for a well-developed banking system in the economic life of a state can hardly be exaggerated. By the end of March, 2007 there were altogether 77 scheduled commercial banks in the state. The average population per bank offices of the state was about 38 thousands. The per capita deposits and per capita credit were to the tune of Rs.4781 and Rs.2556 respectively.

### **1.18 Education :**

Education, being the base for the development of human resources, improving those infrastructures related with it continued to be one of the main objectives of the state Government. Implementation of various programmes, schemes/projects has been taken up to achieve overall quality education. The total number of educational institutions (Schools, Colleges, Universities) in the state during the year 2002-2003 stood at 4284 showing an increase of 2.41 percent over that of the previous year. The enrolment of school students has increased by 17.09 percent during 2002-2003 over that of the previous year. While the overall literacy was 59.89 percent in 1991, it has increased to 70.5 percent as per 2001 census. The teacher pupil ratio was 1:19 during the year 2002-2003.

**1.18.1** In 2007, free text books worth Rs. 3.92 crores was provided to 2,76,120 students (SC/ST) of class I to VIII under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) scheme.

### **1.19 Public Distribution System :**

Public Distribution System is operating through a network of fair price shops in the state to provide the essential commodities at a reasonable price fixed by the Government. The total number of fair price shops functioning in the state by the end of March, 2007 was 2,551. During 2007-08, through the network of Fair Price Shops, under Targeted Public Distribution System, 68,274 tonnes of rice and 4,178 tonnes of sugar were distributed. Construction of 2,500 tonnes capacity Godown under SPA have also been taken up to enhance storage capacity of foodgrains in Tamenglong and Churachandpur Districts.

### **1.20 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 541 hospitals/dispensaries with a total manpower of 888 doctors and 1,055 nurses, midwives and dais. The number of beds available was 2,290. Out of 1075.6 thousands patients treated in 2005-06, 51.8 thousands were indoor patients while 1023.8 thousands were outdoor patients.

### **1.21 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), 2250 habitations are covered as on 1.4.2007. Out of which only 35% of the habitations were fully covered while 65% were partially covered. And there was also a target to cover 178 habitations upto December, 2007. To bridge the gap between the demand and supply of safe drinking water in the urban areas, a project report for augmentation of water supply for Imphal city phase-I has been formulated. During the Ninth Plan, the extension of existing Kangchup plant has been commissioned under Externally Aided Project (EAP) with French assistance.

### **1.22 Sanitation :**

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

### **1.23 Tourism :**

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



Memorial at Moirang, Siroi National Park at Ukhrul, Loktak lake, the biggest fresh water lake in the North-East of India, Khongjom War Memorial at Khongjom are the major tourist spots of the state. Efforts are being made to develop an eco-tourism park at Nongmaiching and Sadu Chiru waterfalls as tourist sports. During the year 2007-08, 460 foreign tourists and 1,01,000 domestic tourists came to the state.

#### **1.24 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 percent as per 2001 census.

#### **1.25 Employment Situation :**

Employment situation in the state is not much encouraging as compared to other states of India. As per the employment exchange statistics, the number of persons newly registered in 17 employment Exchanges in the state during the year 2007-08 was 22,825 persons. The number of persons on live register of all employment exchanges stood at 6,05,840 persons as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008.

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

As per the results of the Fifth Economic Census 2005, there are 1,04,732 enterprises in the State engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation. Out of which, 54.98% are in the rural areas and 45.02% in the urban areas. Total number of persons working in all the enterprises is found to be 2,36,076 of which 1,20,355 and 1,15,721 workers are respectively engaged in economic activities operated in rural and urban areas of the state.

#### **1.26 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.

## **1.27 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.

**1.27.1** According to the 61<sup>st</sup> Round (July, 2004 to June, 2005) of NSS, the Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) in the rural areas of Manipur was Rs.614.20 whereas in the case of urban areas, it was Rs.726.38. This indicates that the quality of life in the urban areas are better than those in the rural areas. From the available results of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Round (July 2006 – June 2007), the monthly per capita expenditure in rural areas of Manipur on food and non-food was Rs. 411.62 and Rs. 384.72 respectively while the total MPCE was found to be Rs. 796.34.

## CHAPTER II

### DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Population of a country is its most important asset and resource for all kinds of development. In terms of size of population, Manipur is the fourth largest State in the North Eastern Region of India. Population of Manipur constitutes 5.88% of the total population of 8 (eight) north eastern states including Sikkim where it comprises nearly 0.22 percent of the total population of India. Population pressure is found to be increasing day by day reducing the man-land ratio from about 1: 7.85 hectares in 1901 to 1: 0.97 hectares in 2001. With such a size of population to support on so small area, the State of Manipur finds itself in great difficulty in making any significant dent on its poverty and economic backwardness.

#### 2.1 Area and population:

Manipur is a small State with an area of 22,327 sq.kms. which constitutes 0.7 percent of the Indian Union according to 2001 census. It is situated in the far flung north-eastern border of India. In terms of area, Manipur ranks twentieth among the states of India and fourth in the north-eastern states of India. Manipur stood in the fourth position according to the population size in 2001 amongst the north-eastern states of India where it ranked first in terms of sex-ratio. The following Table No. 2.1 gives a comparative picture of the population statistics of North-Eastern States of India.

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

North Eastern States/All India	Area (sq. km.)	Population		Decennial Growth Rate (1991-2001)	Density (per sq. km.)
		1991 Census	2001 Census		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	864558	1097968	27.00	13
2. Assam	78438	22414322	26655528	18.92	340
3. Manipur	22327	1837149	2293896	24.86	103
4. Meghalaya	22429	1774778	2318822	30.65	103
5. Mizoram	21081	689756	888573	28.82	42
6. Nagaland	16579	1209546	1990036	64.53	120
7. Sikkim	7096	406457	540851	33.06	76
8. Tripura	10486	2757205	3199203	16.03	305
North Eastern States	262179	31953771	38984877	22.00	149
<b>All India</b>	<b>3287263</b>	<b>849421039</b>	<b>1028737436</b>	<b>21.11</b>	<b>313</b>

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

The total geographical area of the State was recorded as 22,347 sq. kms. in 1961 census. It was recorded as 22,356 sq. kms. in 1971 census however it was recorded as 22,327 sq. kms. in 1981 census. The area of the State has remained the same as 22,327 sq.kms. in 1991 and 2001 censuses.

Geo-climatically the state may be clubbed into 2 (two) regions such as the hill and the valley. The valley region is very small with an area of 2,238 sq. kms. which is 10 percent of the total State area, but this is one of the most thickly populated region of the state. The hill constitutes 20,089 sq. kms., 90 percent of the total State area and therefore, it is approximately 9 times the size of the valley area. The density of population per sq. km. in the hill is 44 as against 630 in the valley. District-wise break-up of area and population of Manipur as per the final result of 2001 census is presented in Table No. 2.2.

**Table No. 2.2 Area and Population of Manipur by Districts according to 2001 census**

Region/District	Area		Population		Population Density (per sq. km.)
	Sq. km.	P.C. to total	'000 Nos.	P.C. to total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. Hill</b>	<b>20,089</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>44</b>
Senapati	3,271	14.7	285	12.4	87
Tamenglong	4,391	19.7	111	4.9	25
Churachandpur	4,570	20.5	228	9.9	50
Chandel	3,313	14.8	118	5.1	36
Ukhrul	4,544	20.3	141	6.2	31
<b>B. Valley</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>630</b>
Imphal East	709	3.2	395	17.2	557
Imphal West	519	2.3	444	19.4	855
Bishnupur	496	2.2	208	9.1	419
Thoubal	514	2.3	364	15.8	708
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>22,327</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>103</b>

The population of Manipur as per the final results of 2001 census was 22.9 lakhs consisting of 11.6 lakhs of males and 11.3 lakhs of females. In absolute term, the population of Manipur has increased by 4.6 lakhs during the decade 1991-2001. The population of Manipur has grown steadily during the period from 1901 to 1951. The growth of population was found quite faster during the decades 1951-1961 and 1961-1971 and then the growth is somehow checked during the decade 1971-1981 and the growth rates is declined further during the following two decades 1981-1991 and 1991-2001. The decadal growth rate in 2001 over 1991 was found to be 24.86 percent. The population trend of Manipur from the year 1901 onwards can be seen in Table No. 2.3.

**Table No. 2.3 Census Population of Manipur from 1901 to 2001**

Year	Person		Male		Female	
	Absolute Number	Decadal variation in p.c.	Absolute Number	Decadal variation in p.c.	Absolute Number	Decadal variation in p.c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	2,84,465	-	1,39,632	-	1,44,833	-
1911	3,46,222	21.71	1,70,666	22.23	1,75,556	21.21
1921	3,84,016	10.92	1,88,119	10.23	1,95,897	11.59
1931	4,45,606	16.04	2,15,815	14.72	2,29,791	17.30
1941	5,12,069	14.92	2,49,183	15.46	2,62,886	14.40
1951	5,77,635	12.80	2,83,685	13.85	2,93,950	11.82
1961	7,80,037	35.04	3,87,058	36.44	3,92,979	33.69
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

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

## 2.2 Growth of Population:

At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the population of Manipur was 2.84 lakhs which rose to 18.37 lakhs in 1991 and then to 22.94 lakhs in 2001. It is observed that in a period of 100 years, Manipur's population had increased by 20.09 lakh persons which was about 8 times of 1901. The population of Manipur was found to be increasing at a higher rate as compared to the growth rate of India decade after decade till 1971. Table No. 2.4 presents the decennial growth rates of Manipur as compared to those of all India.

**Table No. 2.4 Population Growth of Manipur vis-à-vis India during the period from 1901 to 2001**

Census Year	Total Population (in lakhs)		Decennial growth (percent)	
	Manipur	All-India	Manipur	All-India
1	2	3	4	5
1901	2.84	2,383.96	-	-
1911	3.46	2,520.93	(+) 21.71	(+) 5.75
1921	3.84	2,513.21	(+) 10.92	(-) 0.31
1931	4.46	2,789.77	(+) 16.04	(+) 11.00
1941	5.12	3,186.61	(+) 14.92	(+) 14.22
1951	5.78	3,610.88	(+) 12.80	(+) 13.31
1961	7.80	4,392.34	(+) 35.04	(+) 21.51
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

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

The population growth of Manipur during the period from 1901 to 1951 showed a slower growth rate but during the decade 1951-1961 a very high percentage of growth rate was observed which stood at 35.04 percent. However, the decade 1961-1971 registered highest growth rate which was recorded to 37.53 percent. Thereafter, the decadal growth rate decreased to 32.46 percent in 1971-1981, 29.29 percent in the decade 1981-1991 and it further declined to 24.86 percent in 1991-2001. The districtwise absolute growth in the total population in 2001 over 1991 is shown in Table No. 2.5.

**Table No 2.5 Districtwise absolute growth (1991-2001) of total Population, Manipur**

District/State	Population						Absolute Population Growth
	1991 Census			2001 Census			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Senapati	107310	101096	208406	146548	137073	283621	75215
Tamenglong	44593	41685	86278	58014	53485	111499	25221
Churachandpur	91218	84966	176184	117232	110673	227905	51721
Chandel	37118	33896	71014	59741	58586	118327	47313
Ukhrul	57997	51278	109275	73465	67313	140778	31503
Imphal East	168125	162335	330460	198371	196505	394876	64416
Imphal West	192441	188360	380801	221781	222601	444382	63581
Bishnupur	91125	89648	180773	104550	103818	208368	27595
Thoubal	148432	145526	293958	182250	181890	364140	70182
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>938359</b>	<b>898790</b>	<b>1837149</b>	<b>1161952</b>	<b>1131944</b>	<b>2293896</b>	<b>456747</b>

Considering the literacy rates, low sex ratios, higher mean age at marriage, changes in consumption patterns, various health interventions, peoples awareness of small family norms, lesser immigrations etc., it was naturally expected to have a lesser growth rate in the decade 1991-2001. The decade 1991-2001 registered a growth rate of 24.86 percent as against 21.56 percent of All-India. The average annual arithmetic, geometric and exponential growth rates are shown in Table No. 2.6.

**Table No. 2.6 Population growth rate from censuses**

Period	Average annual percentage growth rate					
	Manipur			All-India		
	Arithmetic	Geometric	Exponential	Arithmetic	Geometric	Exponential
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901-11	2.17	1.98	1.96	0.58	0.56	0.56
1911-21	1.09	1.04	1.03	(-) 0.03	(-) 0.03	(-) 0.03
1921-31	1.60	1.50	1.48	1.10	1.05	1.04
1931-41	1.49	1.40	1.38	1.42	1.34	1.33
1941-51	1.28	1.21	1.20	1.33	1.26	1.25
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

Note: Radical sign for positive variations is not indicated

In most of the districts, growth rate has declined during the decade 1991-2001 except Senapati and Chandel districts. The valley districts, namely, Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal and Bishnupur districts are most populous districts of the State. These four districts constitute the valley area of the State. The population of Manipur valley accounts for 64.56 percent of State's population in 1991 and it constitutes 61.54 percent of the State in 2001. On the other hand, the population of hill districts which constituted 35.44 percent of the State in 1991 rose to 38.46 percent in 2001. In other words, the growth rate of the hill districts is higher than those of the valley districts in the decade 1991-2001. There is high tendency of migrating among the peoples of the hills to valley areas but migration from the valley to the hill areas are very much lesser. The following Table No. 2.7 indicates the district-wise decennial growth rates of population since 1971.

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

Region/District	Area (sq. km.)	Population ('00 nos.)				Decennial Growth (Percentage)		
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>A. Hill</b>	<b>20,089</b>	<b>3,482</b>	<b>4,919</b>	<b>6,512</b>	<b>8,821</b>	<b>41.27</b>	<b>32.38</b>	<b>35.46</b>
Senapati	3,271	1,042	1,555	2,084	2,836	49.23	34.02	36.08
Tamenglong	4,391	450	623	863	1,115	38.44	38.52	29.20
Churachandpur	4,570	981	1,348	1,762	2,279	37.41	30.71	29.34
Chandel	3,313	387	564	710	1,183	45.74	25.89	66.62
Ukhrul	4,544	622	829	1,093	1,408	33.28	31.85	28.82
<b>B. Valley</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>7,246</b>	<b>9,291</b>	<b>11,860</b>	<b>14,118</b>	<b>28.22</b>	<b>27.65</b>	<b>19.04</b>
Imphal East	709	*	*	3,305	3,949	*	*	0.28
Imphal West	519	4,345	5,561	3,808	4,444	27.99	27.91	16.70
Bishnupur	496	1,083	1,412	1,808	2,084	30.38	28.05	15.27
Thoubal	514	1,818	2,318	2,939	3,641	27.50	26.79	23.89
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>22,327</b>	<b>10,728</b>	<b>14,210</b>	<b>18,372</b>	<b>22,939</b>	<b>32.46</b>	<b>29.29</b>	<b>24.86</b>

\* Figures of Imphal West and Imphal East are shown against Imphal West.



### 2.3 Future Population :

The population of Manipur is expected to be of the order of 27.93 lakhs as on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2011 while the mid-year population is estimated at 28.23 lakhs as on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2011. Table No. 2.8 presents the estimated population of Manipur for the years from 2002 to 2011.

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

Year	Population	
	as on 1 <sup>st</sup> March	as on 1 <sup>st</sup> October
1	2	3
2001	22,93,896 *	23,23,800
2002	23,42,412	23,71,185
2003	23,91,257	24,20,219
2004	24,40,423	24,69,569
2005	24,89,898	25,19,220
2006	25,39,679	25,69,176
2007	25,89,760	26,19,429
2008	26,40,139	26,69,978
2009	26,90,812	27,20,819
2010	27,41,778	27,71,953
2011	27,93,042	28,23,387

\* Census Population.

If current trend continues, the population of Manipur will be one and a half times of 1991 by March 2011.

### 2.4 Density of Population:

Density of population refers to the number of persons living per sq. km. of geographical area. It is used to find out whether a region or country is thickly populated or thinly populated. According to 2001 census, density of population of Manipur was 103 persons per sq. km. as against 82 persons per sq. km. in 1991 census showing an increase of 21 persons per sq. km. during the last decade. In 1971, it was only 48 persons per sq. k.m.

which rose to 64 in 1981. The following Table No. 2.9 presents the census-wise population density of Manipur.

**Table No. 2.9 Population Density of Manipur**

Census Year	Population (in lakhs)	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	Density (per sq. km.)
1	2	3	4
1901	2.84	1,037	13
1911	3.46	1,029	15
1921	3.84	1,041	17
1931	4.46	1,065	20
1941	5.12	1,055	23
1951	5.78	1,036	26
1961	7.80	1,015	35
1971	10.73	980	48
1981	14.21	971	64
1991	18.37	958	82
2001	22.94	974	103

Among the districts, Imphal West District had the highest density which is followed by Thoubal. The lowest was recorded in Tamenglong District with only 25 persons per sq. km. in 2001. Table No. 2.10 provides the district-wise break-up of area, population, sex ratio and density of population of Manipur as per 2001 census.

**Table No. 2.10 Distribution of area, population, sex ratio and density of population by districts of Manipur as per 2001 census**

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population (in '000)	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	Density (per sq. km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Senapati	3,271	285	935	87
2. Tamenglong	4,391	111	922	25
3. Churachandpur	4,570	228	944	50
4. Chandel	3,313	118	981	36
5. Ukhrul	4,544	141	858	31
6. Imphal East	709	395	991	557
7. Imphal West	519	444	1,004	855
8. Bishnupur	496	208	993	419
9. Thoubal	514	364	998	708
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>22,327</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>All India</b>	<b>32,87,263</b>	<b>10,28,737</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>313</b>

## 2.5 Sex Ratio :

Sex ratio is one of the important indicators for studying the status of women in a State/Country and to have an idea on the probable future population of the State/Country. The sex ratio has been steadily declining from 1901 to 1991 census. The sex ratio of the State in 2001 was found to be slightly higher than 1991 which stood at 974. Table No. 2.11 present the rural-urban sex ratio of Manipur.

**Table No. 2.11 Sex Ratio of population**

Year	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
1901	1,038	1,036	1,037
1911	1,023	1,051	1,029
1921	1,029	1,091	1,041
1931	1,048	1,137	1,065
1941	1,044	1,102	1,055
1951	1,039	633	1,036
1961	1,018	985	1,015
1971	980	981	980
1981	971	969	971
1991	951	975	958
2001	963	1009	974

## 2.6 Rural and Urban Population:

It is true to say that Manipur lives in rural areas. According to 2001 census, the number of villages was 2391. Of which 2315 were inhabited while 76 were uninhabited. On the other hand, the number of towns was 33. About 74.89 % of the total population live in the rural areas whereas only 25.11 % of the total population are found in the urban areas. The district-wise rural and urban population of Manipur in 2001 is shown in Table No.2.12.

**Table No. 2.12 Percentage of Rural-Urban Population of Manipur by districts according to 2001 census**

Region/District/ State	Population			Rural-Urban Population as percentage of total population	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. HILL</b>	<b>8,67,168</b>	<b>14,962</b>	<b>8,82,130</b>	<b>98.30</b>	<b>1.70</b>
Senapati	2,83,621	0	2,83,621	100.00	0.00
Tamenglong	1,11,499	0	1,11,499	100.00	0.00
Churachandpur	2,27,905	0	2,27,905	100.00	0.00
Chandel	1,03,365	14,962	1,18,327	87.36	12.64
Ukhrul	1,40,778	0	1,40,778	100.00	0.00
<b>B. VALLEY</b>	<b>8,50,760</b>	<b>5,61,006</b>	<b>14,11,766</b>	<b>60.26</b>	<b>39.74</b>
Imphal East	2,86,566	1,08,310	3,94,876	72.57	27.43
Imphal West	1,97,699	2,46,683	4,44,382	44.49	55.51
Bishnupur	1,33,627	74,741	2,08,368	64.13	35.87
Thoubal	2,32,868	1,31,272	3,64,140	63.95	36.05
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>17,17,928</b>	<b>5,75,968</b>	<b>22,93,896</b>	<b>74.89</b>	<b>25.11</b>

Note : Senapati, Tamenglong, Churachandpur and Ukhrul Districts are entirely rural.

Although major share of the total population in Manipur is found in rural areas, the percentage of urban population has been increasing right from the beginning of the century. The following Table No. 2.13 shows the Rural-Urban population of Manipur.

**Table No. 2.13 Rural-Urban Population of Manipur**

Year	Population		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
1901	2,12,231	72,234	2,84,465
1911	2,71,572	74,650	3,46,222
1921	3,04,013	80,003	3,84,016
1931	3,59,802	85,804	4,45,606
1941	4,12,353	99,716	5,12,069
1951	5,74,773	2,862	5,77,635
1961	7,12,320	67,717	7,80,037
1971	9,31,261	1,41,492	10,72,753
1981	10,45,493	3,75,460	14,20,953
1991	13,31,504	5,05,645	18,37,149
2001	17,17,928	5,75,968	22,93,896

The census figures indicate that the average annual arithmetic growth rate of urban population had been generally higher than rural population. From 1901 to 2001, the average annual growth of population has increased from 2.17 percent in 1901-1911 to 2.49 percent in 1991-2001. Table No. 2.14 presents the rural-urban growth of population.

**Table No. 2.14 Rural-Urban growth of population**

Period	Average annual arithmetic growth rate of population in P.C.			Rural-Urban Growth differential
	Rural	Urban	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1901-11	2.79	0.33	2.17	(+) 2.46
1911-21	1.19	0.72	1.09	(+) 0.47
1921-31	1.84	0.73	1.60	(+) 1.11
1931-41	1.46	1.62	1.49	(-) 0.16
1941-51	3.94	(-) 9.71	1.28	(-) 5.77
1951-61	2.39	226.61	3.50	(-) 224.22
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
1991-2001	2.90	1.39	2.49	(+) 1.51

## 2.7 Urbanisation:

Urbanisation stands for growth of towns and non-agricultural activities. It is generally associated with the growth of industrialization, trade and commerce. According to 2001 census, a total of 5,75,968 population were found in the urban area constituting 33 towns (28 statutory and 5 census towns) in the state. It appears that the process of urbanization has been very slow in the state which perhaps indicates a slower occupational shift. The number of towns and cities has grown at a low rate from 1 (one) town in 1951 to 33 in 2001 during the last 50 years period. However the urban population has increased from about 2.86 thousands to around 575.97 thousands over the said period. Table No. 2.15 shows the growth in urban population of the state since 1901 and the percentage of rural and urban population to the total population of Manipur.

**Table No.2.15 Urbanisation in Manipur (1901-2001)**

Year	No. of Towns	Urban population	Percentage to total Population	
			Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5
1901	1	72,234	25.39	74.61
1911	1	74,650	21.56	78.44
1921	1	80,003	20.83	79.17
1931	1	85,804	19.26	80.74
1941	1	99,716	19.47	80.53
1951	1	2,862	0.50	99.50
1961	1	67,717	8.68	91.32
1971	8	1,41,492	13.19	86.81
1981	32	3,75,460	26.42	73.58
1991	31	5,05,645	27.52	72.48
2001	33	5,75,968	25.11	74.89

A comparison may be made between Manipur and North Eastern States of India, as regards urbanization. As a matter of fact, Manipur ranks second among the North Eastern States of India in the process of urbanization according to 2001 census as can be seen from Table No. 2.16. The percentage of rural/urban population of North Eastern States of India and all India according to population censuses 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 is shown in Table No. 2.17.

**Table No. 2.16 Percentage of Rural and Urban population in North Eastern States of India**

North Eastern States/All India	Population			Rural-Urban Population as percentage of total population	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Arunachal Pradesh	870087	227881	1097968	79.25	20.75
2. Assam	23216288	3439240	26655528	87.1	12.90
3. Manipur	1717928	575968	2293896	74.89	25.11
4. Meghalaya	1864711	454111	2318822	80.42	19.58
5. Mizoram	447567	441006	888573	50.37	49.63
6. Nagaland	1647249	342787	1990036	82.77	17.23
7. Sikkim	480981	59870	540851	88.93	11.07
8. Tripura	2653453	545750	3199203	82.94	17.06
<b>North Eastern States</b>	<b>32898264</b>	<b>6086613</b>	<b>38984877</b>	<b>84.39</b>	<b>15.61</b>
<b>All-India</b>	<b>742617747</b>	<b>286119689</b>	<b>1028737436</b>	<b>72.19</b>	<b>27.81</b>

**Table No. 2.17 Percentage of Urban Population in North Eastern States of India vis.-a-vis India according to Population Censuses**

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

Source : Selected Socio-Economic Statistics, India, 2006

## 2.8 Literacy Rate:

The extent of literacy reflects the qualitative aspect of the population. Higher literacy emancipates economic and social backwardness. The literacy rate had shown an increase from 59.9 percent in 1991 to 70.5 percent in 2001. It was only 0.9 percent at the beginning of the century. 2001 census shows 80.3 percent literate males and 60.5 percent literate females in the State which showed gender inequality in terms of literacy. The following Table No. 2.18 presents the male female break-up of literacy percentage.

**Table No. 2.18 Male-Female literacy rate of Manipur**

Year	Literacy rate		
	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4
1901	1.86	0.04	0.93
1911	4.04	0.12	2.89
1921	7.65	0.15	3.82
1931	6.40	0.30	3.25
1941	9.77	0.61	5.06
1951	20.77	2.38	11.41
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

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

The literacy rates for 1951, 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above where the rates for the years 1981, 1991 and 2001 relate to the population aged seven years and above. According to 2001 census, the percentage of literacy in Manipur is higher than the All-India. Table No. 2.19 provides the male-female break-up of literacy rates of North Eastern States and All-India as per 2001 census.

**Table No. 2.19 Literacy Rate of North Eastern States of India and All-India according to 2001 census by sex**

State/India	Literacy Percentage		
	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4
1. Arunachal Pradesh	63.83	43.53	54.34
2. Assam	71.28	54.61	63.24
3. Manipur	80.33	60.53	70.53
4. Meghalaya	65.43	59.61	62.56
5. Mizoram	90.72	86.75	88.80
6. Nagaland	71.16	61.46	66.59
7. Sikkim	76.04	60.40	68.81
8. Tripura	81.02	64.91	73.19
<b>All India</b>	<b>75.26</b>	<b>53.67</b>	<b>64.84</b>

Source : Selected Socio-Economic Statistics, India, 2006

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

As recorded in 2001 census, Imphal West District ranked first among the districts of Manipur with 80.2 percent literates which is followed by Imphal East District with 75.4 percent. Table No. 2.20 presents the district-wise literacy rate of Manipur.

**Table No. 2.20 District-wise Literacy rates as per 2001 census in respect of Manipur State.**

District/State	Literacy rate (percentage)			
	Male	Female	Person	Rank
1	2	3	4	5
1. Senapati	67.9	51.2	59.8	7
2. Tamenglong	68.7	49.0	59.2	8
3. Churachandpur	77.7	63.1	70.6	4
4. Chandel	64.3	48.0	56.2	9
5. Ukhul	80.1	65.4	73.1	3
6. Imphal East	85.5	65.3	75.4	2
7. Imphal West	89.2	71.3	80.2	1
8. Bishnupur	79.6	55.7	67.6	5
9. Thoubal	80.4	52.5	66.4	6
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>70.5</b>	-



Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

## 2.9 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population :

There are 33 (thirty three) Scheduled Tribes in Manipur. They are Aimol, Anal, Angami, Chiru, Chothe, Gangte, Hmar, Kabui, Kacha Naga, Koirao, Koirang, Kom, Lamgang, Mizo, Lushai, Maram, Maring, Mao, Monsang, Moyon, Paite, Ralte, Sema, Simte, Suhte, Tangkhul, Thadou, Vaiphei, Zou, Poumei Naga, Tarao, Kharam and any kuki tribes. They lived mostly in the hill districts of Manipur. The Mao tribe is mostly concentrating in the Senapati District, the Tangkhuls in the Ukhrul District, the Kabuis in the Tamenglong District, the Anals and Marings in the Chandel District and Thadous and Kuki in the Churachandpur District. According to 2001 census, the Scheduled Tribes population was 7.41 lakhs (3.74 lakhs males and 3.67 lakhs females) as against 6.32 lakhs in 1991 census.

There are 7 (seven) Scheduled Castes communities in Manipur. They are Loi, Yaithibi, Dhobi, Muchi or Rabidas, Namsudra, Patni and Sutradhar. The total Scheduled Castes population was 60 thousands (30 thousand males and 30 thousand females) in 2001 census as against 37 thousands in 1991 census showing an annual average growth rate of 4.83 percent during the decade 1991-2001. The following Table No. 2.21 presents the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of Manipur.

**Table No. 2.21 Distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population of Manipur by sex**

Year	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Percentage to total population	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	S.C.	S.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951	4,011	3,830	7,841	93,835	1,00,404	1,94,239	1.36	33.62
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

\* Excludes 3 sub-divisions of Senapati District viz., Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul.

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

According to the 2001 Census, 92% of the scheduled tribe population are found in the hill districts of Manipur while the remaining 8% are in the valley districts. In the case of the scheduled caste population, 99% are concentrated in the valley districts as against 1% in the

hill districts. The distribution of the scheduled tribe and scheduled caste population in the districts of Manipur in 2001 is shown in Table No. 2.22

**Table No. 2.22 Districtwise distribution of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Population in Manipur, 2001 Census**

District/State	Scheduled Tribe (S.T.)				Scheduled Castes (S.C.)				% to total population	
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	S.T.	S.C.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>A. Hill</b>	<b>346195</b>	<b>338699</b>	<b>684894</b>	<b>92.41</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>77.64</b>	<b>0.07</b>
Senapati *	61785	61006	122791	16.57	143	95	238	0.40	78.45	0.15
Tamenglong	54020	52329	106349	14.35	3	0	3	0.00	95.38	0.00
Churachandpur	107002	105480	212482	28.67	179	26	205	0.34	93.23	0.09
Chandel	54692	54087	108779	14.68	107	103	210	0.35	91.93	0.18
Ukhrul	68696	65797	134493	18.15	0	0	0	0.00	95.54	0.00
<b>B. Valley</b>	<b>28124</b>	<b>28123</b>	<b>56247</b>	<b>7.59</b>	<b>29502</b>	<b>29879</b>	<b>59381</b>	<b>8.01</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>4.21</b>
Imphal East	12382	12330	24712	3.33	5374	5035	10409	17.34	6.26	2.64
Imphal West	10478	10640	21118	2.85	6646	6630	13276	22.11	4.75	2.99
Bishnupur	3064	3079	6143	0.83	842	885	1727	2.88	2.95	0.83
Thoubal	2200	2074	4274	0.58	16640	17329	33969	56.58	1.17	9.33
<b>Manipur(A+B)</b>	<b>374319</b>	<b>366822</b>	<b>741141</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>29934</b>	<b>30103</b>	<b>60037</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>34.20</b>	<b>2.77</b>

\* Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-division.

A picture of the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the North Eastern States of India and All India according to 2001 census can be seen from Table No. 2.23.

**Table No. 2.23 Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in North Eastern States of India and All India, 2001 censuses.**

State/All India	Total Population (in'000)	Percentage to total Population	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1. Arunachal Pradesh	1,098	0.56	64.22
2. Assam	26,656	6.85	12.41
3. Manipur *	2,167	2.77	34.20
4. Meghalaya	2,319	0.48	85.94
5. Mizoram	889	0.03	94.46
6. Nagaland	1,990	0.00	89.15
7. Sikkim	541	5.02	20.60
8. Tripura	3,199	17.37	31.05
<b>India*</b>	<b>1,028,610</b>	<b>16.20</b>	<b>8.20</b>

\* Excludes figures of Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-division of Senapati District of Manipur.

Source : Selected Socio-Economic Statistics, India, 2006

## 2.10 Population by Religion :

Attempts are made to provide a picture of the religious pursuits of the people of Manipur. However, the analysis is to be made excluding the estimated population of 3 sub-divisions (Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul) of senapati district as the estimations are made at the sub-division level only. For the purpose of the present analysis, the total population of Manipur in 2001 is taken as 21,66,788 excluding the said 3 sub-divisions. The State of Manipur is inhabited by different ethnic and religious groups. The Hindus who constitute about 46 (fortysix) percent of the total population are mostly settling in the 4 valley districts. The Muslims who constitute about 8 percent of the total population are also settling in the valley areas. Most of the tribes are Christians and they are mostly settling in the hills. Other small communities like Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and others etc. constitute 10 percent of the State's population. The distribution of the population of Manipur by religious communities may be seen in the Table No. 2.24 below :

**Table No. 2.24 Distribution of Population by Religion in Manipur (1951-2001)**

Religious Communities	Population						Percentage increase 1991-2001
	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Hindu	3,47,325	4,81,112	6,32,597	8,53,180	10,59,470	9,96,894	(-) 5.91
2. Muslim	37,197	48,588	70,969	99,327	1,33,535	1,90,939	4.30
3. Christian	68,394	1,52,043	2,79,243	4,21,702	6,26,669	7,37,578	17.70
4. Sikh	50	523	1,028	992	1,301	1,653	27.06
5. Buddhist	33	325	495	473	711	1,926	170.89
6. Jain	150	778	1,408	975	1,337	1,461	9.27
7. Others	1,24,486	-	83,167	35,490	14,066	2,35,280	1572.69
8. Religions not stated	-	96,668	3,846	8,814	60	1,057	1661.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,77,635</b>	<b>7,80,037</b>	<b>10,72,753</b>	<b>14,20,953</b>	<b>18,37,149</b>	<b>21,66,788 *</b>	<b>17.94</b>

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

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

## 2.11 Age Composition:

The population stabilization requires the stabilization of the age-composition of the population. The changes in the level of fertility and mortality affects the age distribution of the population in the subsequent years. The age-sex distribution of the population has also been changing. Due to decrease in fertility, the population in the younger age-group 0-14 years had decreased from 43.1 percent in 1961 to 35.2 percent in 1991. The proportion of population in the working age-group 15-59 years increased from 52.3 percent in 1911 to about 55 percent in 1981 and again increased to 58 percent in 1991 census. It further increased to 61 percent in 2001.

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 4.2 percent in 1911 to 6.9 percent in 2001. The distribution of population by age-group is presented in Table no. 2.25 below:

**Table No. 2.25 Percentage Distribution of population in different age groups**

Year	Age group			
	0-14	15-59	60 and above	All ages
1	2	3	4	5
1911	43.5	52.3	4.2	100.0
1921	41.0	53.2	5.8	100.0
1931	42.6	52.5	4.9	100.0
1941	41.5	53.1	5.4	100.0
1951	40.3	53.6	6.1	100.0
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

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

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

## 2.12 Birth, Death and Mortality Rates:

With the implementation of various socio-economic upliftment programmes, birth and death rates have been continuously decreasing since independence. In the rural areas of Manipur, the birth rate of population per annum falls from 26.8 in 1981 to 14.4 in 2007 where the rural death rate is declining from 6.8 to 4.2 in the same period. The urban birth rate

registered a falls from 24.4 in 1981 to 15.2 in 2007 where the urban death rate falls from 4.5 to 4.9 in the same period. The rural-urban birth, death and infant mortality rates are presented in Table No. 2.26.

**Table No. 2.26 Estimated Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates in Manipur (1981 to 2007)**

Item	Year						
	1981	1991	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10
1. Birth rate:							
Rural	26.8	20.7	19.0	13.3	14.5	13.5	14.4
Urban	24.4	18.0	15.9	15.8	15.5	13.1	15.2
Combined	26.6	20.1	18.2	13.9	14.7	13.4	14.6
2. Death rate:							
Rural	6.8	5.4	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.2
Urban	4.5	5.7	6.1	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.9
Combined	6.6	5.4	5.1	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.4
3. Natural Growth rate:							
Rural	20.0	15.3	14.2	9.0	10.5	9.1	10.2
Urban	19.9	12.3	9.9	11.5	11.1	8.6	10.3
Combined	20.0	14.7	13.1	9.6	10.7	9.0	10.2
4. Infant mortality rate:							
Rural	-	29	19	13	12	11	13
Urban	-	27	23	19	14	11	9
Combined	29	29	20	14	13	11	12

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

## 2.13 Economic Classification:

The result obtained in the last decennial census 2001 reveals that 43.6 percent of the populations are workers whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by pursuing physical or mental activities.

### 2.13.1 Main and Marginal Workers:

The workers can be broadly classified in two categories viz. (1) Main Workers and (2) Marginal Workers. Main workers are those who worked for a major period of the year (183 or more days) and the marginal workers are those who worked for less than 183 days in a year. The composition of workers in 1991 census indicates that the proportion of main workers to total population in the State slightly decreases from 40.35 percent in 1981 to 38.55 percent 1991 and further to 30.43 in 2001. However, the proportion of marginal workers to

total population increased to 13.19 percent in 2001 from 3.63 percent in 1991 and 2.85 percent in 1981 census. Table No. 2.27 presents the workers and non-workers of Manipur.

**Table No. 2.27 Distribution of workers and non-workers of Manipur**

Category	1981	Percentage to total	1991	Percentage to total	2001 *	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Main Workers:</b>						
Male	3,31,242	45.94	4,14,812	44.21	4,30,227	39.27
Female	2,42,097	34.59	2,93,471	32.65	2,29,137	21.39
Person	5,73,339	40.35	7,08,283	38.55	6,59,364	30.43
<b>Marginal Workers:</b>						
Male	6,200	0.86	9,958	1.06	96,989	8.85
Female	34,269	4.89	56,663	6.31	1,88,860	17.63
Person	40,469	2.85	66,621	3.63	2,85,849	13.19
<b>Total Workers:</b>						
Male	3,37,442	46.80	4,24,770	45.27	5,27,216	48.12
Female	2,76,366	39.48	3,50,134	38.96	4,17,997	39.02
Person	6,13,808	43.20	7,74,904	42.18	9,45,213	43.62
<b>Non-Workers:</b>						
Male	3,83,564	53.20	5,13,589	54.73	5,68,418	51.88
Female	4,23,581	60.52	5,48,656	61.40	6,53,157	60.98
Person	8,07,145	56.80	10,62,245	57.82	12,21,575	56.38
<b>Total Population:</b>						
Male	7,21,006	100.00	9,38,359	100.00	10,95,634	100.00
Female	6,99,947	100.00	8,98,790	100.00	10,71,154	100.00
Person	14,20,953	100.00	18,37,149	100.00	21,66,788	100.00

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

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

### 2.13.2 Composition of Workers :

The district-wise distribution of workers according to economic classification as per 2001 census are presented in Table No. 2.28 and Table No. 2.29.

**Table No. 2.28 Distribution of workers by cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry and other workers in 2001 census**

District/State	Total Workers (Main + Marginal)	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Senapati *	71,888	44,766	9,531	3,454	14,137
2. Tamenglong	50,863	39,337	888	1,228	9,410
3. Churachandpur	99,363	56,107	8,472	7,043	27,241
4. Chandel	54,545	33,578	3,897	3,525	13,545
5. Ukhrul	66,515	46,005	1,917	2,620	15,973
6. Imphal East	1,56,882	31,768	22,371	23,618	79,125
7. Imphal West	1,78,111	36,094	15,635	23,844	1,02,538
8. Bishnupur	89,703	25,196	14,107	11,395	39,005
9. Thoubal	1,77,343	66,854	36,812	20,193	53,484
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>9,45,213</b>	<b>3,79,705</b>	<b>1,13,630</b>	<b>96,920</b>	<b>3,54,958</b>

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

Source: Publications of the Office of the Registrar General of India.

**Table No. 2.29 Workers and Non-workers of Manipur by Districts (2001 Census)**

District/State	Total Population	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Total Workers	Non-Workers	P.C. of workers to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Senapati *	1,56,513	49,873	22,015	71,888	84,625	45.93
2. Tamenglong	1,11,499	43,353	7,510	50,863	60,636	45.62
3. Churachandpur	2,27,905	71,933	27,430	99,363	1,28,542	43.60
4. Chandel	1,18,327	39,935	14,610	54,545	63,782	46.10
5. Ukhrul	1,40,778	51,564	14,951	66,515	74,263	47.25
6. Imphal East	3,94,876	1,06,562	50,320	1,56,882	2,37,994	39.73
7. Imphal West	4,44,382	1,29,101	49,010	1,78,111	2,66,271	40.08
8. Bishnupur	2,08,368	55,557	34,146	49,703	1,18,665	43.05
9. Thoubal	3,64,140	1,11,486	65,857	1,77,343	1,86,797	48.70
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>21,66,788</b>	<b>6,59,364</b>	<b>2,85,849</b>	<b>9,45,213</b>	<b>12,21,575</b>	<b>43.62</b>

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

Source: Publications of the Office of the Registrar General of India.

A comparative picture of Workers and Non-Workers of the North-Eastern States of India is presented in Table No. 2.30. Among the North-Eastern States of India, the percentage of workers to the total population is highest in Mizoram with 52.57% while it is lowest in Assam with 35.78%. In respect of Manipur, the percentage of workers and non-workers to total State population are 43.62% and 56.38% respectively.

**Table No. 2.30 Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers of North-Eastern States of India, 2001 Census.**

State	Main Workers				
	Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Household Industry	Other Workers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	2,34,847	10,649	4,152	1,65,359	4,15,007
Assam	26,80,092	6,36,351	1,81,120	36,16,534	71,14,097
Manipur*	2,85,809	41,819	43,163	2,88,573	6,59,364
Meghalaya	3,80,321	94,938	13,917	2,67,835	7,57,011
Mizoram	2,02,875	10,840	4,372	1,44,363	3,62,450
Nagaland	4,58,677	12,059	11,560	2,21,681	7,03,977
Sikkim	1,01,200	9,081	3,168	99,455	2,12,904
Tripura	2,52,343	1,68,519	19,896	4,71,534	9,12,292
North-Eastern States	45,96,164	9,84,256	2,81,348	52,75,334	1,11,37,102
<b>All India</b>	<b>10,36,26,068</b>	<b>6,34,97,114</b>	<b>1,22,06,084</b>	<b>13,36,75,717</b>	<b>31,30,04,983</b>

Contd.



**Table No. 2.30 Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers of North-Eastern States of India, 2001 Census.**

State	Marginal Workers				
	Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Household Industry	Other Workers	Total
1	7	8	9	10	11
Arunachal Pradesh	44,453	8,191	1,891	13,360	67,895
Assam	10,50,681	6,27,181	1,63,792	5,82,840	24,24,494
Manipur*	93,896	71,811	53,757	66,385	2,85,849
Meghalaya	86,689	76,756	7,308	42,382	2,13,135
Mizoram	53,457	15,943	2,728	32,581	1,04,709
Nagaland	90,168	18,848	10,313	24,490	1,43,819
Sikkim	30,058	7,919	1,051	11,111	50,139
Tripura	60,957	1,07,613	15,396	63,303	2,47,269
North-Eastern States	15,10,359	9,34,262	2,56,236	8,36,452	35,37,309
<b>All India</b>	<b>2,36,86,783</b>	<b>4,32,78,216</b>	<b>47,50,858</b>	<b>1,75,13,884</b>	<b>8,92,29,741</b>

State	Total Workers (Main+Marginal)	Non-Workers	Total Population	% of workers to total population
1	12	13	14	15
Arunachal Pradesh	4,82,902	6,15,066	10,97,968	43.98
Assam	95,38,591	1,71,16,937	2,66,55,528	35.78
Manipur*	9,45,213	12,21,575	21,66,788	43.62
Meghalaya	9,70,146	13,48,676	23,18,822	41.84
Mizoram	4,67,159	4,21,414	8,88,573	52.57
Nagaland	8,47,796	11,42,240	19,90,036	42.60
Sikkim	2,63,043	2,77,808	5,40,851	48.64
Tripura	11,59,561	20,39,642	31,99,203	36.25
North-Eastern State	1,46,74,411	2,41,83,358	3,88,57,769	37.76
<b>All India</b>	<b>40,22,34,724</b>	<b>62,63,75,604</b>	<b>1,02,86,10,328</b>	<b>39.10</b>

Concl'd.

\* Excluding 3 sub-division of Senapati District viz., Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul.

### 2.13.3 Work Participation Rate :

As per 2001 census, the work participation rates of males and females of Manipur were 48 percent and 39 percent respectively as compared with All-India rates of 52 percent of males and 26 percent of females. Table No. 2.31 shows the work participation rate of North Eastern States and All-India as per 2001 census.

**Table No. 2.31 Work Participation Rate of North Eastern States of India and All-India as per 2001 census**

State/India	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arunachal Pradesh	58.30	43.28	50.85	50.76	13.17	32.30	56.23	35.11	45.79
Assam	49.41	22.15	36.17	52.90	10.61	33.20	49.87	20.71	35.78
Manipur*	49.25	41.53	45.45	44.94	32.25	38.57	48.12	39.02	43.62
Meghalaya	49.43	38.62	44.11	43.82	20.98	32.51	48.34	35.15	41.84
Mizoram	59.66	54.55	57.21	54.84	40.52	47.87	57.29	47.54	52.57
Nagaland	47.32	42.48	45.01	43.81	15.61	31.03	46.70	38.06	42.60
Sikkim	57.69	40.60	49.69	55.51	21.67	40.16	57.44	38.57	48.64
Tripura	50.42	22.87	37.03	51.64	12.45	32.45	50.62	21.08	36.25
<b>All India</b>	<b>52.11</b>	<b>30.79</b>	<b>41.75</b>	<b>50.60</b>	<b>11.88</b>	<b>32.25</b>	<b>51.68</b>	<b>25.63</b>	<b>39.10</b>

\* Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul Subdivision of Senapati District

Source: Selected Socio-Economic Statistics, India, 2006, C.S.O., New Delhi.

## 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. State Domestic Product is also approximated as the “State Income” particularly when income earned by the citizens of the State from outside the State is negligible.

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

#### 3.1 Gross State Domestic Product:

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 Gross State Domestic Product. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Manipur from 1999-00 onwards at current and constant prices are presented in Table No. 3.1.

**Table No. 3.1 Revised Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur, 1999-00 to 2007-08**

Year	At current prices		At constant (1999-00) prices	
	GSDP	Growth Percentage	GSDP	Growth Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1999-00	3,26,016	-	3,26,016	-
2000-01	3,11,170	(-) 4.55	3,05,323	(-) 6.35
2001-02	3,36,922	8.28	3,26,087	6.80
2002-03	3,50,630	4.07	3,24,559	(-) 0.47
2003-04	3,97,924	13.49	3,59,822	10.86
2004-05	4,56,767	14.79	3,94,653	9.68
2005-06	5,06,538	10.90	4,10,315	3.97
2006-07 (Q)	5,34,280	5.48	4,31,770	5.23
2007-08 (A)	5,70,391	6.76	4,46,417	3.39

Q – Quick Estimates

A – Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

The above table reveals that the GSDP of Manipur State in absolute terms is continuously increasing over years. The average annual exponential growth rates between 1999-00 to 2007-08 is worked out to be 3.93 % and 6.99 % for constant and current prices respectively. The sector wise allocation of the revised estimates of GSDP at current and constant (1999-00) prices for the years 1999-00 to 2007-08 are given in Table No. 3(a) and 3(b) of Part II.

### 3.1.2 Net State Domestic Product:

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

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

The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 2007-08 is estimated at Rs.5,044 crores as compared to Rs.2,954 crores in 1999-00. The revised Net SDP at current and constant (1999-00) prices are given in the following Table No.3.2.

**Table No. 3.2 Revised Net State Domestic Product of Manipur, 1999-00 to 2006-07**  
(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	At current prices		At constant (1999-00) prices	
	Net SDP	Annual growth rate	Net SDP	Annual growth rate
1	2	3	4	5
1999-00	2,95,411	-	2,95,411	-
2000-01	2,81,364	(-) 4.76	2,76,525	(-) 6.39
2001-02	3,01,408	7.12	2,93,745	6.23
2002-03	3,14,173	4.24	2,92,104	(-) 0.56
2003-04	3,56,435	13.45	3,24,038	10.93
2004-05	4,05,826	13.86	3,54,002	9.25
2005-06	4,47,670	10.31	3,66,773	3.61
2006-07 (Q)	4,72,562	5.56	3,86,591	5.40
2007-08 (A)	5,04,449	6.75	3,99,990	3.47

Q – Quick Estimates

A – Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

As shown in the above table, the NSDP of Manipur at current prices rose from Rs.2,954 crores in 1999-00 to Rs.5,044 crores in 2007-08 registering an annual exponential growth rate of 6.69 %. The sector-wise estimates of Net State Domestic Product at current and constant prices are shown in Table No. 3(c) and 3(d) of Part II.

### 3.1.3 Sectoral Composition :

The economy of the State can be broadly classified into three major sectors, such as, primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector. Sectoral composition of gross and net SDP are presented in Table No. 3.3 and 3.4.

**Table No. 3.3 Percentage Contribution of Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur By major sectors at Current and Constant ( 1999-00) Prices**

Year	At current prices				At constant (1999-00 ) prices			
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1999-00	26.91	22.29	50.80	100.00	26.91	22.29	50.80	100.00
2000-01	29.56	21.63	48.81	100.00	29.94	21.25	48.81	100.00
2001-02	28.76	21.72	49.52	100.00	29.03	21.66	49.31	100.00
2002-03	28.95	23.56	47.49	100.00	28.17	23.82	48.01	100.00
2003-04	29.61	25.78	44.61	100.00	29.21	26.55	44.24	100.00
2004-05	28.83	28.23	42.94	100.00	29.16	27.81	43.03	100.00
2005-06	26.84	30.52	42.59	100.00	25.98	30.03	43.99	100.00
2006-07(Q)	26.30	31.00	42.61	100.00	26.82	29.64	43.54	100.00
2007-08(A)	26.27	31.29	42.44	100.00	26.89	29.77	43.34	100.00

Q – Quick Estimates

A –Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

**Table No. 3.4 Percentage Contribution of Net State Domestic Product of Manipur by major sectors at Current and Constant ( 1999-00 ) Prices**

Year	At current prices				At constant (1999-00 ) prices			
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1999-00	28.09	21.39	50.52	100.00	28.09	21.39	50.52	100.00
2000-01	30.87	20.31	48.82	100.00	31.23	19.93	48.84	100.00
2001-02	30.22	20.37	49.41	100.00	30.39	20.40	49.21	100.00
2002-03	30.34	22.65	47.01	100.00	29.37	22.99	47.64	100.00
2003-04	31.22	24.76	44.02	100.00	30.66	25.69	43.65	100.00
2004-05	30.58	26.90	42.52	100.00	30.76	26.59	42.65	100.00
2005-06	28.00	30.02	41.98	100.00	27.15	29.09	43.76	100.00
2006-07 (Q)	27.42	30.59	41.99	100.00	28.01	28.71	43.28	100.00
2007-08 (A)	27.40	30.80	41.80	100.00	28.08	28.85	43.07	100.00

Q – Quick Estimates

A- Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

(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. The contribution of tertiary sector shows fluctuations over the years both at current and constant prices.

### 3.1.4 Per Capita Income:

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

The net per capita income of Manipur is worked out to be Rs.17,770 and Rs. 14,559 in 2005-06 at current and constant(1999-00) prices respectively as against Rs. 13,260 in 1999-00.

The net per capita income at current and constant (1999-00) prices in 2007-08 are estimated to be Rs. 19,258 and Rs.15,270 respectively showing an increase of 4.70 % and 1.48 % over the previous years. The trend of the net per capita of Manipur and India at current and constant (1999-00) prices are presented in Table No. 3.5 below and a comparative picture of the per capita net state domestic product at current and constant (1999-00) prices for North Eastern States of India are given in Table No.3.6 and 3.7.

**Table No. 3.5 Net Per Capita Income at Current and Constant (1999-00) Prices  
(Manipur vis-à-vis India)**

Year	At Current Prices				At Constant (1999-00) Prices			
	Manipur	Annual Growth Rate	All India	Annual Growth Rate	Manipur	Annual Growth Rate	All India	Annual Growth Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1999-00	13,260	-	15,881	-	13,260	-	15,881	-
2000-01	12,369	(-) 6.72	16,688	5.08	12,157	(-) 8.32	16,172	1.83
2001-02	12,970	4.86	17,782	6.56	12,641	3.98	16,764	3.66
2002-03	13,250	2.165	18,885	6.20	12,319	(-) 2.55	17,101	2.01
2003-04	14,728	11.15	20,895	10.64	13,389	8.69	18,317	7.11
2004-05	16,433	11.58	23,199	9.93	14,334	7.06	19,325	5.50
2005-06	17,770	8.14	25,956	11.88	14,559	1.57	20,858	7.93
2006-07 (Q)	18,393	3.59	29,642	14.20	15,047	3.35	22,553	8.13
2007-08 (A)	19,258	4.70	33,131	11.77	15,270	1.48	24,256	7.55

Q - Quick Estimates

A – Advance Estimates

Source: 1. National Accounts Statistics, 2008  
2. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

**Table No. 3.6 Net Per Capita Income of North Eastern States of India vis-à-vis- All-India at Current Prices**

(in Rs. )

Years	Aruna- chal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Megha- laya	Mizoram	Naga- land	Sikkim	Tripura	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1999-00	13,990	12,282	13,260	13,088	16,443	NA	14,890	14,119	15,881
2000-01	15,260	12,803	12,369	14,632	17,826	NA	16,077	15,983	16,688
2001-02	17,664	13,059	12,970	15,813	19,430	NA	17,324	18,368	17,782
2002-03	17,124	14,421	13,250	16,803	20,896	NA	19,428	19,059	18,885
2003-04	19,322	15,487	14,728	18,135	21,963	NA	21,476	21,138	20,895
2004-05	22,185	17,013	16,433	19,572	22,417	NA	23,791	22,836	23,199
2005-06	22,335	18,211	17,770	NA	24,029	NA	26,628	24,706	25,956
2006-07	25,836	20,166	18,393	NA	25,682	NA	29,788	NA	29,642
2007-08	27,472	22,081	19,258	NA	27,501	NA	33,553	NA	33,131

NA - Not Available

Source: SDP Publication of the respective Directorate of Economics & Statistics

**Table No. 3.7 Net Per Capita Income of North Eastern States of India vis-à-vis- All-India at Constant (1999-00) Prices**

(in Rs. )

Years	Aruna- chal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Megha- laya	Mizoram	Naga- land	Sikkim	Tripura	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1999-00	13,990	12,282	13,260	NA	16,443	NA	14,890	14,119	15,881
2000-01	14,726	12,447	12,157	NA	16,635	NA	15,305	14,933	16,172
2001-02	16,793	12,529	12,641	NA	17,245	NA	15,953	16,947	16,764
2002-03	15,829	13,072	12,319	NA	18,429	NA	17,065	17,752	17,101
2003-04	17,333	13,675	13,389	NA	18,555	NA	18,159	18,554	18,317
2004-05	19,336	14,149	14,334	NA	18,904	NA	19,332	19,825	19,325
2005-06	18,390	14,786	14,559	NA	18,616	NA	20,777	21,231	20,858
2006-07	20,431	15,623	15,047	NA	19,220	NA	22,167	NA	22,553
2007-08	20,679	16,624	15,270	NA	19,750	NA	23,761	NA	24,256

NA – Not Available

Source: SDP Publication of the respective Directorate of Economics & Statistics

### 3.1.5 Growth Trend:

The growth of net state domestic product at constant (1999-00) prices is found to be irregular in the Primary, Secondary as well as Tertiary sectors. Though the income from the primary sector increased Rs.830 crores in 1999-00 to Rs.1,123 crores in 2007-08 (A), it showed fluctuations in the intervening periods. The year 2002-03 recorded negative growth rate. The secondary sector showed comparatively high growth rates except for the year 2000-01. In the tertiary sector, there has been a steady growth during the period from 1999-00 to 2007-08 (Q) except for the negative growth during the year 2000-01 and 2002-03 over the previous year.

The gross state domestic product at current prices of Manipur in 1999-00 was estimated to be Rs.3,260 crores. It rose to Rs.5,050 crores in 2004-05 registering an annual exponential growth rate of 8.75 percent and further it is estimated at Rs. 6,438 crores in 2006-07 (A). The annual exponential growth rate during the period from 1999-00 to 2006-07 (A) is worked out to be 9.72 percent.

The gross state domestic product of Manipur at constant(1999-00) prices went up from Rs.3,260 crores in 1999-00 to Rs.4,477 crores in 2004-2005 and then to Rs.5,512 crores in 2006-07 (A). The annual exponential growth rate of GSDP at constant (1999-00) prices during the period of 7(seven) years span is worked out to be 7.50 percent.

### **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 retail 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 urban non-manual employees, 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.

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

The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers are of vital importance for millions of employees whose wages are closely linked to the movement of these index numbers. Manipur State does not have any industrial complex and 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. The following Table No. 3.8 presents All India Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers.

**Table No. 3.8 All India Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers**

(Base : 1982 = 100)

Month	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
January	431	445	467	483	504	526	551	588	620
February	430	443	466	484	504	525	551	593	625
March	434	445	468	487	504	525	551	588	634
April	438	448	469	493	504	529	556	593	639
May	440	451	472	494	508	527	560	597	644
June	442	457	476	497	512	529	569	602	648
July	445	463	481	501	517	538	574	611	662
August	443	466	484	499	522	540	574	616	671
September	444	465	485	499	523	542	579	616	676
October	449	468	487	503	526	548	588	620	685
November	450	472	489	504	525	553	588	620	685
December	446	469	484	502	521	550	588	620	NA
<b>Annual</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>654*</b>

NA : Not Available

\* January to November

Source: Ministry of Labour Bureau, Simla.

The All-India annual average general index number stood at 654 in 2008 which is about 8.10 percent higher as compared to 2007 level of 605. All-India annual average of Food Group index for 2007 has increased to 612 a rise of 9.48 percent over 2006 level of 559. All-India consumer price index number for the years 1990 to 2008 are presented in the following Table No. 3.9.

**Table No. 3.9 All India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers**  
(1982 = 100)

Year	CPIN		Percentage change over previous Year	
	General	Food	General	Food
1	2	3	4	5
1990	186	191	-	-
1991	212	222	13.98	16.23
1992	237	251	17.79	13.06
1993	252	265	6.33	5.58
1994	278	296	10.32	11.70
1995	306	331	10.07	11.82
1996	333	359	9.15	8.46
1997	358	380	7.19	5.85
1998	405	437	13.13	15.00
1999	424	444	4.69	1.60
2000	441	452	4.01	1.80
2001	458	462	3.85	2.21
2002	477	474	4.15	2.59
2003	496	490	3.98	3.38
2004	514	504	3.63	2.86
2005	536	520	4.28	3.17
2006	569	559	6.16	7.50
2007	605	612*	5.27	9.48
2008	654*	NA	8.10*	NA

\*January to November      NA : Not Available

Source: Indian Labour Journal, Ministry of Labour, Simla.

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

The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers is constructed and released by the Labour Bureau, Simla based on the price data furnished by NSSO, Govt. of India. The Labour Bureau has started compiling a new series for CPI number for agricultural labourers with 1986-87 as the base year w.e.f. November, 1995 replacing the old series (1960-61 = 100) with improved methodology and wider coverage. The new series are being compiled separately for Agricultural and Rural Labourers. The annual average indices for General and Food Groups are presented in Table No. 3.10 for Agricultural as well as Rural Labourers.

**Table No. 3.10 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers (CPIN – AL/RL)**

(Base: 1986-87 = 100)

Category	Year	Manipur		All India	
		General Index	Food	General Index	Food
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agricultural Labourers	1999	302	312	304	310
	2000	317	326	307	307
	2001	311	311	307	300
	2002	299	286	315	308
	2003	305	288	328	322
	2004	311	291	337	331
	2005	316	293	348	341
	2006	331	311	372	366
	2007	351	332	402	394
	2008*	380	358	435	435
Percentage Increase during	1999-00	4.97	4.49	0.99	(-) 0.97
	2000-01	(-) 1.89	(-) 4.60	0.00	(-) 2.28
	2001-02	(-) 3.86	(-) 8.04	2.61	2.67
	2002-03	2.01	0.70	4.13	4.55
	2003-04	1.97	1.04	2.74	2.79
	2004-05	1.61	0.34	3.26	3.02
	2005-06	4.74	6.14	6.89	7.33
	2006-07	6.04	6.75	8.06	7.65
	2007-08	8.26	7.83	8.21	10.41
Rural Labourers	1999	303	312	305	310
	2000	325	326	308	307
	2001	311	311	309	302
	2002	299	286	318	309
	2003	305	388	331	323
	2004	311	291	338	329
	2005	317	293	351	341
	2006	332	311	373	364
	2007	352	332	403	399
	2008*	381	358	435	435
Percentage Increase during	1999-00	7.26	4.49	0.98	(-) 0.97
	2000-01	(-) 4.31	(-) 4.60	0.32	(-) 1.63
	2001-02	(-) 3.86	(-) 8.04	2.91	2.32
	2002-03	2.01	35.66	4.09	4.53
	2003-04	1.97	(-) 25.00	2.11	1.86
	2004-05	1.93	0.69	3.85	3.65
	2005-06	4.73	6.14	6.27	6.74
	2006-07	6.02	6.75	8.04	9.62
	2007-08	8.24	7.83	7.94	9.02

\* January to October

Note: No sign is indicated for positive variation

Source: Ministry of Labour Bureau, Simla

The above table shows that the increase in annual General Index of Agricultural Labourers for calendar year 2008 (Jan. to Oct.) over the previous year 2007 is 8.26 percent in Manipur while the change in the annual average General Index in respect of the Rural Labourer in 2008 (Jan. to Oct.) over 2007 is 8.24 percent.

### 3.2.4 Consumer Index Number for Urban Non-Manual Employees:

Considering the importance of the Consumer Price Index Number, Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Govt. of India had conducted a Middle Class Family Living Survey at 59 centres during 1982-83. Imphal Town is also covered as one of the centres. C.S.O. released the new series of consumer price index numbers for urban non-manual employees (1984-85 = 100). The movements of the Consumer Price Index Numbers for urban non-manual employees of Manipur may be seen from Table No. 3.11

**Table No. 3.11 Consumer Index Numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees of Manipur (CPIN – UNME)**

(1984-85 = 100)

Year	Food, Beverage & tobacco	Fuel & light	Housing	Clothing & foot-wear	Misc.	General Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991	172	156	259	200	167	181
1992	196	177	305	207	191	206
1993	205	177	326	211	201	216
1994	221	178	347	215	213	231
1995	260	207	358	246	225	260
1996	271	229	350	251	246	273
1997	291	257	350	255	273	292
1998	322	272	350	284	287	315
1999	356	280	351	298	305	341
2000	357	320	375	303	338	353
2001	360	372	471	305	355	372
2002	362	365	478	306	364	375
2003	369	384	553	309	393	393
2004	370	394	618	313	410	405
2005	385	437	658	327	423	425
2006	413	489	733	328	453	460
2007	454	497	791	338	468	495

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi

The movement of the consumer price index number of Imphal town in comparison with those of Kohima, Guwahati, Agartala, Shillong and all-India are shown in Table No. 3(e) of Part II.

### 3.2.5 Farm Harvest Price Index Number :

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur constructed Farm Harvest Price Index Numbers of principal crops of Manipur with 1961-62 as the base year. The Farm Harvest Price Index in the year 2007-08 stood at 3,984 as against 3,852 in 2006-07 showing an increase of 3.43 percent over the previous year. The following Table No. 3.12 shows the indices since 1999-00.

**Table No. 3.12 Index Number of Farm Harvest Price of Principal Crops of Manipur**  
(1961-62 = 100)

Year	General Index	Food grains	Cereals	Pulses	Non-Foodgrains	Oilseeds	Misc. Crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1999-00	3,726	3,821	3,822	3,460	3,737	2,098	4,040
2000-01	3,151	3,137	3,135	3,856	3,627	2,175	3,895
2001-02	3,059	3,057	3,053	4,445	3,102	2,115	3,285
2002-03	3,325	3,311	3,305	5,002	3,847	3,274	3,953
2003-04	3,419	3,411	3,405	5,365	3,688	3,474	3,728
2004-05	2,951	2,925	2,915	5,833	3,889	3,359	3,986
2005-06	3,823	3,818	3,810	6,413	3,979	3,421	4,082
2006-07	3,852	3,829	3,819	7,002	4,660	3,483	4,877
2007-08	3,984	3,950	3,937	7,851	5,201	3,732	5,472

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

### 3.2.6 Wholesale Price :

The wholesale price is generally taken as the rate at which a relatively large transaction of purchase usually for further sale is effected. It measures the rate of inflation but could not reveal the real increase in the burden to be borne by the ultimate consumers/households. The following Table No. 3.13 represents price behaviours of Manipur during the period 1961 to 2007. The monthly average wholesale prices of some selected commodities for 2006 and 2007 are shown in Table No.3(f) and 3(g) of Part II.

**Table No. 3.13 Average Wholesale Prices of some selected commodities**

(in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	37.50	123.06	301.25	610.21	1102.73
2.	Sugar (Open market)	Qtl.	121.73	218.10	590.63*	979.58	1719.55
3.	Salt (Bag)	70 kg.	7.04	37.71	37.65	94.21	163.50
4.	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	40.68	81.38	236.46	472.86	625.96
5.	Milk	100 lit.	57.73	100.00	287.83	700.00	NT
6.	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	49.47	107.00	189.13	299.12	652.05
7.	Onion	Qtl.	60.58	77.50	239.90	565.83	924.63
8.	Chillies	Qtl.	223.00	392.19	1629.18	4100.00	NT
9.	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	72.36	197.29	520.58	1503.75	2715.00
10.	Firewood (splitted)	Qtl.	5.33	7.84	35.99	70.83	179.73

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	1175.00	1300.00	1075.00	1187.50	1350.00	1350.00
2.	Sugar (Open market)	Qtl.	1700.00	1650.00	1837.50	2100.00	2200.00	1775.00
3.	Salt (Bag)	70 kg.	162.00	186.67	180.00	205.00	240.00	300.00
4.	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	692.50	910.00	882.50	795.00	780.00	930.00
5.	Milk	100 lit.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6.	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	707.50	600.00	800.00	750.00	900.00	1107.00
7.	Onion	Qtl.	787.50	900.00	1200.00	1025.00	850.00	1500.00
8.	Chillies	Qtl.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
9.	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	2875.00	2900.00	2875.00	2950.00	3100.00	4200.00
10.	Firewood (splitted)	Qtl.	180.00	NT	NT	NT	200.00	200.00

\* relates to 1980

NT – No Transaction

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

It will be seen from the above table that the price of Arhar Dal per quintal in 2007 was recorded to be about Rs.4,200 which is about 58 times in 1961. The annual exponential increase in price of Arhar dal during the period under consideration is found to be 8.83 percent. A high growth rate is found in rice (medium). The price of Rice (Medium) in 2007 is recorded at Rs.1,350 per quintal which is 36 times higher than the price prevalent in 1961 registering annual exponential growth rate of 7.79 percent. The price of Onion per quintal in 2007 is reported to be about Rs.1,500 which is about 25 times the price paid in 1961. The annual exponential growth rate is worked out to be 6.98 percent.

All India wholesale Price Index Number of all commodities in the year 2008-09 (April to September '08) stood at 227.6 as against 215.7 in 2007-08 depicting an increase of 5.52 percent over the previous year. In 2008-09 the wholesale price index of fuel, power, light and lubricants group is found to be 349.0. The broad commodity group-wise, All India Wholesale Price Index Numbers along with annual inflation rates are shown in the following Table No. 3.14.

**Table No. 3.14 All India Wholesale Price Index Numbers**

(1993-94=100)

Year	Index of Wholesale Prices				Annual Inflation rate
	Primary Articles	Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricant	Manufactured products	All Commodities	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1999-00	156.1	160.6	138.5	146.5	3.02
2000-01	162.5	208.1	141.7	155.7	6.27
2001-02	168.4	226.7	144.3	161.3	3.59
2002-03	174.0	239.2	148.1	166.8	3.40
2003-04	181.5	254.5	156.5	175.9	5.45
2004-05	188.1	280.2	166.3	187.3	6.48
2005-06	193.6	306.8	171.4	195.6	4.43
2006-07	209.1	324.0	179.0	206.3	5.47
2007-08	224.7	327.0	187.9	215.7	4.56
2008-09*	236.3	349.0	197.4	227.6	5.52

\* April to September

### 3.2.7 Retail Prices :

The Retail Price is the price which the ultimate consumer pays when buying from a retailer. Therefore, it would be interesting to have a look in the movements of retail prices in respect of Manipur State. The following Table No. 3.15 presents retail prices of some selected items for the period 1961 to 2008 and the monthly average retail prices of some selected commodities for 2007 and 2008 are shown in Table No. 3(h) and 3(i) of part-II.

**Table No. 3.15 Average Retail Prices of some selected commodities  
(Imphal Khwai Bazar)**

(in Rs.)

SL. No.	Item	Unit	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Rice (fine)	Kg.	0.37	1.37	3.14	6.72	12.54	13.00	15.00	14.00	19.00
2.	Sugar	Kg.	1.27	2.34	7.42	10.39	19.50	22.50	24.00	24.00	22.00
3.	Salt	Kg.	0.25	0.49	1.02	2.00	7.04	7.00	7.00	7.00	9.00
4.	Mustard Oil (Local)	Kg.	2.81	5.93	15.60	41.83	48.42	60.00	60.50	72.00	92.00
5.	Milk	Lit.	0.58	1.20	3.34	8.00	15.83	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00
6.	Potato	Kg.	0.50	1.19	2.40	4.33	9.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	10.00
7.	Onion	Kg.	0.62	0.97	2.79	5.97	15.17	13.00	11.00	20.00	15.00
8.	Chillies (dry)	Kg.	2.75	4.50	17.35	60.80	94.17	80.00	120.00	275.00	200.00
9.	Arhar Dal	Kg.	0.75	2.10	5.60	15.58	29.33	36.00	36.00	46.00	53.00
10.	Fire Wood (Splitted)	40 kgs.	5.99	9.56	15.42	31.00	71.89	70.00	75.00	90.00	90.00

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

It is evident that the retail price of Arhar dal is found to have increased by 71 times in 2008 as compared to 1961 position. In the case of rice (fine), the increase during the period of 1961-2008 is worked out to be about 51 times. The increase in the retail price of firewood (splitted) is worked out to be about 15 times in 2008 as compared to 1961 price.



# CHAPTER IV

## STATE BUDGET AND PLANNING

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

### 4.1.1 State Budget :

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

The accounts of the Government are kept in three parts viz., Part I-Consolidated Fund, Part II -Contingency Fund and 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 have not yet constituted the Contingency Fund in Manipur and as such the accounts of the Government of Manipur are shown under Part I and III only. Part III i.e., the Public Account comprises of unfunded debt, deposits and advances, and remittances.

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

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Receipt/ Disbursement	2000-01 (Accounts)	2001-02 (Accounts)	2002-03 (Accounts)	2003-04 (Accounts)	2004-05 (Accounts)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I RECEIPT</b>						
1.	Revenue Receipt	104461.87 (28.93)	117677.88 (34.21)	132798.61 (29.67)	141971.41 (34.99)	174275.85 (24.67)
2.	Capital Receipt	256661.82 (71.07)	226356.86 (65.79)	314835.82 (70.33)	263784.22 (65.01)	532044.68 (75.33)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>361123.69</b>	<b>344034.74</b>	<b>447634.43</b>	<b>405755.63</b>	<b>706320.53</b>
<b>II DISBURSEMENT</b>						
1.	Revenue Expenditure	112343.73 (34.45)	133795.63 (34.86)	141510.56 (30.49)	146346.81 (34.48)	165118.81 (24.35)
2.	Capital Expenditure	213777.53 (65.55)	249967.44 (65.14)	322541.36 (69.51)	278088.96 (65.52)	513070.78 (75.65)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>326121.26</b>	<b>383763.07</b>	<b>464051.92</b>	<b>424435.77</b>	<b>678189.59</b>
	<b>Overall Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)</b>	<b>(+) 35002.43</b>	<b>(-)39724.33</b>	<b>(-)16417.49</b>	<b>(-)18680.14</b>	<b>(-)28130.94</b>

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Receipt/ Disbursement	2005-06 (Accounts)	2006-07 (Accounts)	2007-08 (RE)	2008-09 (BE)	Percentage variation 2008-09
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
<b>I RECEIPT</b>						
1.	Revenue Receipt	240894.94 (32.20)	286273.96 (23.92)	360037.72 (64.22)	363694.63 (63.61)	(+)1.02
2.	Capital Receipt	507170.70 (67.80)	910492.52 (76.08)	200582.16 (35.78)	208098.01 (36.39)	(+)3.75
	<b>Total</b>	<b>748065.64</b>	<b>1196766.48</b>	<b>560619.88</b>	<b>571792.64</b>	<b>(+)1.99</b>
<b>II DISBURSEMENT</b>						
1.	Revenue Expenditure	200450.67 (27.17)	241464.69 (19.77)	244431.97 (44.45)	249113.59 (44.80)	(+)1.92
2.	Capital Expenditure	537441.96 (72.83)	979984.14 (80.23)	305459.54 (55.55)	306936.78 (55.20)	(+)0.48
	<b>Total</b>	<b>737892.63</b>	<b>1221448.83</b>	<b>549891.51</b>	<b>556050.37</b>	<b>(+)1.12</b>
	<b>Overall Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)</b>	<b>(+)10173.01</b>	<b>(-)24682.35</b>	<b>(+)10728.37</b>	<b>(+)15742.27</b>	

RE : Revised Estimates                      BE : Budget Estimates

Note:- Figures in parenthesis indicate percentages.

Source:- (1) Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur  
(2) Annual Financial Statement, Govt. of Manipur, 2008-09

Since 1980-81, there has been significant increase in the State Revenue and Expenditure. The total revenue receipts of the State was found to be increasing from Rs.110.94 crores in 1980-81 to Rs.3636.95 crores in 2008-09 (B.E.). The capital receipts is expected to be Rs. 2080.98 crores in 2008-09 (B.E.) as against Rs. 563.79 crores in 1980-81. The Revenue expenditure increased from Rs.69.70 crores in 1980-81 to Rs.618.77 crores in 1995-96 and then to Rs.2491.14 crores in 2008-2009 (B.E.). The capital expenditure incurred in different years were found to be much higher as compared to the revenue expenditures of the respective years. The Capital expenditure in absolute term was increased from Rs.611.54 crores in 1980-81 to Rs.1175.19 crores in 1995-96 and then to Rs.3069.37 crores in 2008-09(B.E.). In 1980-81, the revenue expenditure accounts for 10.24 percent of the total expenditure which increased to 34.49 percent in 1995-96 and expected to be 44.80 percent in 2008-09.

The budget for 2007-08(R.E.) shows surplus of Rs. 107.28 crores. And also, the overall budget for the year 2008-09 envisages total receipts of Rs.5717.92 crores from both revenue and capital accounts. The total expenditure is estimated at Rs.5560.50 crores in 2008-09 showing overall surplus of Rs.157.42 crores.

The deficit in the Government budget represents the gap between its receipts and expenditure. The financial position of Manipur is poor. The period from 1999-2000 to 2003-04 witnessed revenue deficits.

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 was not able to meet its revenue expenditure and therefore the current obligations are met through borrowed funds. Although, the state had persistent revenue deficit, it has decreased from Rs. 161 crores in 2001-02 to Rs. 87 crores in 2002-03 and further to Rs. 44 crores in 2003-04. From the 2004-05 onwards, the State had revenue surplus as evident from Table No. 4.2. The substantial increase in the central grants to the state has been instrumental in maintaining the revenue surplus.

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

(Rs. In lakhs)					
Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (RE)	2008-09 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. Revenue receipts</b>	<b>174275.85</b>	<b>240894.94</b>	<b>286273.96</b>	<b>360037.72</b>	<b>363694.63</b>
1. Tax revenue	36841.44	43709.08	55789.44	65940.21	75394.73
1.1 Share of Central Taxes	28702.04	34214.00	43638.00	51651.21	59393.73
1.2 State Taxes	8139.40	9495.08	12151.44	14289.00	16001.00
2. Non-Tax Revenue	137434.41	197185.86	230484.52	294097.51	288299.90
2.1 Central Grants-in-aid	130459.30	189539.83	212380.33	273699.53	267162.20
2.2 State	6975.11	7646.03	18104.19	20397.98	21137.70
<b>B. Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>165118.81</b>	<b>200450.67</b>	<b>241464.69</b>	<b>244431.97</b>	<b>249113.59</b>
1. Social Services	52323.12	68374.62	66395.75	77220.73	79319.86
2. Economic Services	42369.14	59788.18	87734.02	73065.85	72631.95
3. General Services	70426.55	72287.87	87334.92	94145.39	97161.78
<b>C. Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)</b>	<b>(+) 9157.04</b>	<b>(+) 40444.27</b>	<b>(+) 44809.27</b>	<b>(+) 115605.75</b>	<b>(+) 114581.04</b>

RE : Revised Estimates

BE : Budget Estimates

#### 4.1.2 Revenue of State Government:

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

##### 4.1.2.1 Revenue from taxes:

The tax revenue includes taxes on property and capital transactions, commodities and services. Sales tax comprising about 79.53 percent of state's own tax revenue in 2006-07 is expected to go up by 18.99 percent (Rs. 11500.00 lakhs) in 2007-08. The revenue from state excise tax is also expected to go up by 10.19 percent. Taxes on property and capital transaction which is expected to be Rs.1810 lakhs in 2007-08 will be 5.72 percent more than the previous year and taxes on commodities and services are expected to increase by 19.54 percent in the same period. The total tax revenue is anticipated to increase by 18.19 percent in 2007-08 and 14.34 percent in 2008-09. Table No. 4.3 provides the tax and non-tax revenue of the State Government.

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Category of Receipts	Year				Percentage Variation 2007-08 to 2008-09
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (RE)	2008-09 (BE)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I</b>	<b>TAX REVENUE</b>					
	<b>A. Taxes on property and capital transaction of which</b>					
	(i) Land Revenue	131.51	100.63	110.00	120.00	(+)9.09
	(ii) Stamps & Registration fee	280.56	283.37	300.00	336.00	(+)12.00
	(iii) Other taxes	1197.37	1328.12	1400.00	1568.00	(+)12.00
	<b>Sub-Total (A)</b>	<b>1609.44</b>	<b>1712.12</b>	<b>1810.00</b>	<b>2024.00</b>	<b>(+)11.82</b>
	<b>B. Taxes on commodities and services, of which</b>					
	(i) Sales tax	7116.79	9664.32	11500.00	12880.00	(+)12.00
	(ii) Taxes on Vehicles	334.08	319.22	438.00	491.00	(+)12.10
	(iii) State Excise	326.03	362.09	399.00	447.00	(+)12.03
	(iv) Taxes on goods & passengers	67.82	60.35	94.00	105.00	(+)11.70
	(v) Taxes & duties on Electricity	27.22	18.90	30.00	34.00	(+)13.33
	(vi) Other taxes and duties	13.70	14.44	18.00	20.00	(+)11.11
	<b>Sub-Total (B):</b>	<b>7885.64</b>	<b>10439.32</b>	<b>12479.00</b>	<b>13977.00</b>	<b>(+)12.00</b>
	<b>C. States' own tax revenue (A+B)</b>	<b>9495.08</b>	<b>12151.44</b>	<b>14289.00</b>	<b>16001.00</b>	<b>(+)11.98</b>
	<b>D. Share in Central taxes</b>	<b>34214.00</b>	<b>43638.00</b>	<b>51651.21</b>	<b>59393.73</b>	<b>(+)14.99</b>
	<b>Total (I)</b>	<b>43709.08</b>	<b>55789.44</b>	<b>65940.21</b>	<b>75394.73</b>	<b>(+)14.34</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>NON-TAX REVENUE of which</b>					
	(i) Grants from the centre	189539.83	212380.33	273699.53	267162.20	(-)2.39
	(ii) Other non-tax revenue	7646.03	18104.19	20397.98	21137.70	(+)3.63
	<b>Total (II)</b>	<b>197185.86</b>	<b>230484.52</b>	<b>294097.51</b>	<b>288299.90</b>	<b>(-)1.97</b>
	<b>Grand total of Revenue Receipts (I+II)</b>	<b>240894.94</b>	<b>286273.96</b>	<b>360037.72</b>	<b>363694.63</b>	<b>(+)1.02</b>

RE : Revised Estimates      BE : Budget Estimates.

Source: (i) Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur.

(ii) Annual Financial Statement, 2008-09.

#### 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 2008-09(BE) gives details of revenue from the non-tax sources as Rs.2883.00 crores as against Rs.2940.98 crores in 2007-08 (RE). Grants from Central Government increased from Rs.2123.80 crores in 2006-07 to Rs.2737.00 crores in 2007-08(RE).However, the total grants received was Rs. 2671.62 crores in 2008-09 (B.E.). The trends in revenue and capital receipts are presented in Table No.4(a) of Part II.

The total revenue receipt of the State has been estimated at Rs. 3600.38 crores in the Revised Estimates of 2007-08 as against Rs 2862.74 crores in 2006-07 showing an increase of 25.77 percent over the actual estimates of 2006-07. The budget estimates however, shows total revenue receipts of only Rs. 3636.95 crores in 2008-09. The per capita revenue receipts which was Rs. 4548.47 in 2000-01 has increased to Rs.13744.89 in 2007-08. In 2008-09 it is estimated at Rs. 13621.63. The following Table No.4.4 shows the revenue receipts from 2000-01 to 2008-09.

**Table No.4.4 Revenue Receipts from 2000-01 to 2007-08**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Tax Revenue			Non-Tax Revenue
	Share in Central Taxes	State's Own Tax Revenue	Total	Own Non-Tax
1	2	3	4	5
2000-01	16352.00	4907.28	21259.28	4165.66
2001-02	14214.00	5100.98	19314.98	2872.78
2002-03	18812.00	6516.08	25328.08	5648.61
2003-04	23997.00	6915.66	30912.66	4933.10
2004-05	28702.04	8139.40	36841.44	6975.11
2005-06	34214.00	9495.08	43709.08	7646.03
2006-07	43638.00	12151.44	55789.44	18104.19
2007-08(RE)	51651.21	14289.00	65940.21	20397.98
2008-09(BE)	59393.73	16001.00	75394.73	21137.70

Year	Non-Tax Revenue		Total Revenue receipts	Index of growth	Per Capita revenue receipts (in Rs.)
	Grants & Contributions	Total			
1	6	7	8	9	10
2000-01	79036.92	83202.58	104461.86	268	4548.47
2001-02	95490.12	98362.90	117677.88	301	4851.71
2002-03	101821.92	107470.53	132798.61	340	5600.52
2003-04	106125.65	111058.75	141971.41	364	5866.06
2004-05	130459.30	137434.41	174275.85	447	7056.93
2005-06	189539.83	197185.86	240894.94	617	9562.28
2006-07	212380.33	230484.52	286273.96	735	11142.64
2007-08(RE)	273699.53	294097.51	360037.72	924	13744.89
2008-09(BE)	267162.20	288299.90	363694.63	934	13621.63

RE : Revised Estimates                      BE : Budget Estimates

Source: 1. Finance Accounts, Govt. of Manipur  
2. Annual Financial Statement, 2008-09

According to the Budget Estimates of 2005-06, among the North Eastern States of India including Sikkim, Assam had the highest revenue receipt of Rs.13315 crores which was followed by Tripura with Rs.2995 crores, Manipur with Rs.2380 crores, and Nagaland with Rs.2195 crores. A comparative picture of the revenue receipts of the Budget Estimates of 2005-06 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 4.21 % and 4.33 % respectively and the major share of the revenue receipts comes from the share in Central Taxes (14.45%) and Grants-in-aid from the Centre (77.01%).

**Table No. 4.5 Revenue Receipts of North Eastern States of India, for the year 2005-06 (BE)**

(Rs. in crores)

State	Tax Revenue			Non-Tax Revenue			Total revenue receipts
	States own tax revenue	Share in central taxes	Total	States own non-tax revenue	Grants from the centre	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arunachal Pradesh	128.30 <b>(8.70)</b>	228.69 <b>(15.51)</b>	356.99 <b>(24.21)</b>	224.86 <b>(15.25)</b>	892.67 <b>(60.54)</b>	1117.53 <b>(75.79)</b>	1474.52 <b>(100.00)</b>
Assam	3713.21 <b>(27.89)</b>	2559.34 <b>(19.22)</b>	6272.55 <b>(47.11)</b>	1064.05 <b>(7.99)</b>	5978.09 <b>(44.90)</b>	7042.14 <b>(52.89)</b>	13314.69 <b>(100.00)</b>
Manipur	100.19 <b>(4.21)</b>	344.06 <b>(14.45)</b>	444.25 <b>(18.66)</b>	103.08 <b>(4.33)</b>	1832.95 <b>(77.01)</b>	1936.03 <b>(81.34)</b>	2380.28 <b>(100.00)</b>
Meghalaya	228.50 <b>(11.83)</b>	281.38 <b>(14.57)</b>	509.88 <b>(26.40)</b>	156.83 <b>(8.12)</b>	1264.53 <b>(65.48)</b>	1421.36 <b>(73.60)</b>	1931.24 <b>(100.00)</b>
Mizoram	34.70 <b>(2.34)</b>	155.73 <b>(10.52)</b>	190.43 <b>(12.86)</b>	66.58 <b>(4.50)</b>	1223.57 <b>(82.64)</b>	1290.15 <b>(87.14)</b>	1480.58 <b>(100.00)</b>
Nagaland	109.96 <b>(5.01)</b>	181.02 <b>(8.25)</b>	290.98 <b>(13.26)</b>	75.08 <b>(3.42)</b>	1829.02 <b>(83.32)</b>	1904.10 <b>(86.74)</b>	2195.08 <b>(100.00)</b>
Sikkim	102.50 <b>(4.97)</b>	151.38 <b>(7.34)</b>	253.88 <b>(12.31)</b>	992.78 <b>(48.13)</b>	815.88 <b>(39.56)</b>	1808.66 <b>(87.69)</b>	2062.54 <b>(100.00)</b>
Tripura	285.20 <b>(9.52)</b>	413.64 <b>(13.81)</b>	698.84 <b>(23.33)</b>	66.50 <b>(2.22)</b>	2229.50 <b>(74.45)</b>	2296.00 <b>(76.67)</b>	2994.84 <b>(100.00)</b>

Note : Figures in brackets are percentages to total revenue receipts.

- Source: 1. A Comparative Study of States Finance, 2005-06,  
Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan.  
2. Directorate of Economics & Statistics of concerned States

### 4.1.3 Expenditure of State Government:

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

#### 4.1.3.1 Developmental Expenditure:

Developmental expenditure comprises economic and social services. Social services include education, arts and culture, sports, health services, social security and welfare including scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes, labour and employment, housing and urban development, natural calamities, information and publicity etc., while economic services include agriculture and allied services, industry and mining, rural development, water and power development, transport and communication, science, technology & environment and general economic services. Expenditure on social services is expected to increase by 2.72 percent from Rs.772.21 crores in 2007-08 to Rs.793.20 crores in 2008-09 while expenditure on economic services is expected to decrease from Rs. 730.66 crores in 2007-08(R.E.) to Rs. 726.32 crores in 2008-09(BE). Developmental expenditure is Rs.1502.87 crores in 2007-08 as against Rs.1541.30 crores in 2006-07 thereby showing a decrease of 2.49 percent. The developmental expenditure in 2008-09 is expected to be Rs.1519.52 crores as against Rs.1502.87 crores in 2007-08 showing an increase of 1.11 percent. Details of the developmental and non-developmental expenditure of accounts are presented in Table No.4.6.

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Category of Expenditure	Year			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (RE)	2008-09 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE</b>				
A	Economic Services of which				
(i)	Agriculture & allied activities	14433.36	15613.17	21445.40	17209.01
(ii)	Rural Development & Special Area Programme	7586.41	7028.73	12363.30	13321.62
(iii)	Irrigation & flood control	4375.26	4065.48	3978.27	3853.23
(iv)	Energy	19432.23	43268.97	17685.22	18401.22
(v)	Industry & Minerals	4749.72	3789.37	6403.99	5747.76
(vi)	Transport	4433.21	9994.81	6228.86	6199.96
(vii)	Science, Technology & Environment	912.99	404.60	1105.42	1240.84
(viii)	General Economic Services	3865.00	3568.89	3855.39	6658.31
	<b>Sub-Total (A) :</b>	<b>59788.18</b>	<b>87734.02</b>	<b>73065.85</b>	<b>72631.95</b>

Contd.

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Category of Expenditure	Year			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (RE)	2008-09 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>B Social Services of which</b>					
(i)	Education including Arts & Culture	41188.72	38572.46	42680.90	<b>45153.03</b>
(ii)	Health & Family welfare	7841.32	6771.34	10698.14	10983.65
(iii)	Housing & Urban Development including water supply & sanitation	7284.06	6339.06	4932.28	5323.62
(iv)	Information & Broadcasting	243.02	253.95	321.00	341.93
(v)	Social security & welfare including Nutrition, STs, SCs & OBCs	10809.15	13444.49	15467.41	15772.23
(vi)	Labour & Employment	629.46	624.43	870.90	607.53
(vii)	Natural calamities & others	378.89	390.02	2250.10	1137.87
<b>Sub-Total (B):</b>		<b>68374.62</b>	<b>66395.75</b>	<b>77220.73</b>	<b>79319.86</b>
<b>Total (I) :</b>		<b>128162.80</b>	<b>154129.77</b>	<b>150286.58</b>	<b>151951.81</b>
<b>II NON-DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE</b>					
Revenue Expenditure under General Services					
(i)	Organs of State	2234.16	2695.42	3451.52	4192.42
(ii)	Fiscal Services	2055.92	1790.11	2008.78	2055.62
(iii)	Interest Payment & Servicing of debt	23753.43	28898.55	29375.27	31277.85
(iv)	Administrative Services	27317.70	30009.03	37427.58	37798.46
(v)	Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	16926.66	23941.81	21882.24	21837.43
<b>Total (II) :</b>		<b>72287.87</b>	<b>87334.92</b>	<b>94145.39</b>	<b>97161.78</b>
<b>Grand Total (I + II)</b>		<b>200450.67</b>	<b>241464.69</b>	<b>244431.97</b>	<b>249113.59</b>

Concl'd.

RE : Revised Estimates      BE : Budget Estimates

#### **4.1.3.2 Non-Developmental Expenditure:**

Non-developmental expenditure includes general administrative services, fiscal services, debt services and grants-in-aid to local bodies. Revenue expenditure under Non-developmental expenditure is Rs.873.35 crores in 2006-07 as against Rs.722.88 crores in 2005-06 showing an increase of 20.81 percent. The Non-developmental expenditure is estimated to be Rs.941.45 crores in 2007-08 showing an increase of 7.80 percent over the previous year. In 2008-09 the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 971.62 crores. Under Non-developmental expenditure, the expenditure on interest payments and servicing of debt have been increased from Rs.288.99 crores in 2006-07 to Rs 293.75 crores in 2007-08 and Rs. 312.78 crores in 2008-09. Expenditure on administrative services is anticipated to



increase by 0.99 percent and pension and miscellaneous general services to expected to decrease by 0.21 percent in 2008-09 over the previous year 2007-08. Expenditure on the organs of the State has shown an increase of 21.47 percent in 2008-09 over the previous year 2007-08. The trends in developmental and Non-developmental expenditure for both revenue and capital accounts are shown in the Table No. 4(b) of part II of this publication.

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

The total expenditure amounts to Rs. 3281.62 crores and Rs. 3701.79 crores in 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively. In 2008-09 the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 3768.31 crores which shows an increase of 1.80 over the previous year. The major share of the total expenditure i.e., about 51.34 percent is expected to be spent on non-plan expenditure. Details of the plan and non-plan expenditure are presented in Table No.4.7.

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

Year	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)			
	Non-plan	Plan	Centrally sponsored Plan Scheme	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	5608.77	4731.95	-	10340.72
1990-91	26697.61	16496.99	3151.41	46346.01
1995-96	46894.08	28018.76	4484.48	79397.32
1996-97	54120.27	37101.71	6063.92	97285.90
1997-98	61532.22	36378.00	6790.11	104700.33
1998-99	60930.68	35391.73	4178.77	100501.18
1999-00	109199.47	55540.64	6435.03	171175.14
2000-01	93739.61	28831.68	4521.97	127093.26
2001-02	113819.11	28723.07	8799.92	151342.10
2002-03	127638.30	19728.85	10213.93	157581.08
2003-04	127552.06	28832.04	14002.55	170386.65
2004-05	139697.30	63478.71	14061.01	217237.03
2005-06	159231.27	83210.30	19591.17	262032.74
2006-07	199706.66	103706.27	24749.05	328161.98
2007-08(RE)	186310.96	147931.34	35937.38	370179.28
2008-09(BE)	193454.00	165280.00	18097.41	376831.41

Contd.

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

Year	Percentage to total expenditure			
	Non-plan	Plan	Centrally sponsored Plan Scheme	Total Expenditure
1	6	7	8	9
1980-81	54.24	45.76	-	100.00
1990-91	57.61	35.59	6.80	100.00
1995-96	59.06	35.29	5.65	100.00
1996-97	55.63	38.14	6.23	100.00
1997-98	58.77	34.75	6.48	100.00
1998-99	60.63	35.21	4.16	100.00
1999-00	63.79	32.45	3.76	100.00
2000-01	73.76	22.68	3.56	100.00
2001-02	75.21	18.98	5.81	100.00
2002-03	81.00	12.52	6.48	100.00
2003-04	74.86	16.92	8.22	100.00
2004-05	64.31	29.22	6.47	100.00
2005-06	60.77	31.75	7.48	100.00
2006-07	60.86	31.60	7.54	100.00
2007-08(RE)	50.33	39.96	9.71	100.00
2008-09(BE)	51.34	43.86	4.80	100.00

Concl'd.

RE : Revised Estimates      BE : Budget Estimates      - Not Available

Source:- (i) Finance Accounts, Govt. of Manipur  
(ii) Annual Financial Statement, 2008-09, Govt. of Manipur.

The total revenue expenditure of the State has been estimated at Rs.2491.14 crores in the Budget Estimates of 2008-09 as against Rs.2444.32 crores in 2007-08(R.E.) showing an increase of 1.92 percent. The per capita revenue expenditure which was Rs.1847.01 in 1990-91 has increased to Rs.9332 in 2007-08 and is anticipated to decrease to Rs. 9330 in 2008-09. The total plan and non-plan expenditure under revenue expenditure are shown in Table No. 4.8.

**Table No. 4.8 Revenue Expenditure from 1990-91 to 2008-09**

Rs in lakhs

Year	Total Revenue Expenditure			
	State Plan		State Non-plan	
	Expenditure	Percentage	Expenditure	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	4991.14	14.86	26592.07	79.18
1991-92	5696.59	15.11	29916.00	79.37
1992-93	7080.61	18.69	28146.40	74.30
1993-94	6970.69	15.91	33888.04	77.37
1994-95	8455.18	16.63	38978.99	76.68
1995-96	11294.85	18.25	46678.09	75.44
1996-97	12351.03	17.39	53784.02	75.72
1997-98	13151.17	16.60	60570.50	76.43
1998-99	14587.92	18.45	60839.81	76.94
1999-00	20058.29	14.88	108958.62	80.83
2000-01	14590.11	12.99	93514.12	83.24
2001-02	12543.89	9.38	113920.53	85.14
2002-03	7719.42	5.45	127641.92	90.20
2003-04	13636.71	9.32	125909.49	86.03
2004-05	20452.10	12.39	139631.55	84.56
2005-06	31660.22	15.79	159247.33	79.45
2006-07	29382.21	12.17	199464.74	82.61
2007-08(RE)	42430.99	17.36	186306.56	76.22
2008-09(BE)	43043.42	17.28	193449.99	77.66

Year	Total Revenue Expenditure			Index of Growth	Per capita Revenue Expenditure (in Rupees)
	Central Plan		Total Expenditure		
	Expenditure	Percentage			
1	6	7	8	9	10
1990-91	2002.88	5.96	33586.09	100	1847.01
1991-92	2081.57	5.52	37694.16	112	2024.39
1992-93	2656.81	7.01	37883.82	113	1982.83
1993-94	2943.38	6.72	43802.11	130	2238.35
1994-95	3399.96	6.69	50834.13	151	2536.92
1995-96	3904.22	6.31	61877.16	184	3016.59
1996-97	4895.64	6.89	71030.69	211	3383.63
1997-98	5522.60	6.97	79244.27	236	3689.55
1998-99	3648.80	4.61	79076.53	235	3599.46
1999-00	5781.71	4.29	134798.62	401	6000.34
2000-01	4239.50	3.77	112343.73	334	4891.66
2001-02	7331.21	5.48	133795.63	398	5757.62
2002-03	6149.22	4.35	141510.56	421	5967.93
2003-04	6800.68	4.65	146346.88	436	6046.84
2004-05	5035.17	3.05	165118.82	492	6686.14
2005-06	9543.15	4.76	200450.70	597	7956.86
2006-07	12617.74	5.22	241464.69	719	9398.53
2007-08(RE)	15694.42	6.42	244431.97	728	9331.50
2008-09(BE)	12620.18	5.06	249113.59	742	9330.17

RE : Revised Estimates

BE : Budget Estimate

## **4.2 Planning:**

Planning is generally taken to mean a State-planned economy. The Government prepares Plan in the field of economic, social and general services to raise state's income and per capita income.

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

In 1950, the Government set up the Planning commission. The purpose of the planning commission was to assess carefully the human and physical resources of the state and to prepare plans for the effective use of these resources. The First Five Year Plan was launched on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1951. The 1<sup>st</sup> plan was relatively small in size. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Five Year Plan lasted till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1961. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Five Year Plan completed on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1966. The outlay for the first three Five Year Plans for Manipur was only Rs.20.68 crores. The Third Five Year Plan period beginning from the 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1966 and ending on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1969 are known as the period of plan holiday or Annual plan. During this period, three annual plans were prepared with an investment of Rs.10.14 crores. Fourth Five Year Plan began on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1969 and lasted till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1974 with an investment of Rs.30.25 crores. During the 4<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period the process of most of the economic development in Manipur has been initiated. The Fifth Five Year Plan of the State started on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1974. This plan was to continue till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1979 but was terminated a year in advance by March, 1978. The Sixth Five Year Plan beginning on the 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1980 covered the five year period of 1980-85. The size of the Sixth Five Year Plan was quite big as compared to the previous plans with an allocation of Rs.240 crores and that of the Seventh plan was again found to be bigger by about 1.79 times of the Sixth Plan, with Rs.430 crores spreading over the period 1985-90.

There were 2 (two) annual plans such as 1990-91 and 1991-92 between the intervening periods of the 7<sup>th</sup> and the 8<sup>th</sup> plans. The 8<sup>th</sup> plan with an allocation of Rs.979 crores was launched during the period 1992-97. The Ninth and Tenth Five Year plan covered the period from 1997-98 to 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 to 2006-2007 respectively with an outlay of

Rs.2426.69 crores and Rs. 2804.00. The Eleventh Five Year Plan is being implemented now. Table No. 4.9 shows the growth of plan outlay and expenditure of Manipur since 1<sup>st</sup> Five Year Plan.

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

(Rs. in crores)

Plan	Year	Outlay		Expenditure	
		Total	Growth in percentage between plan period	Total	Growth in percentage between plan period
1	2	3	4	5	6
First Plan	1951-56	1.55	-	1.03	-
Second Plan	1956-61	6.25	303.22	5.97	479.61
Third Plan	1961-66	12.88	106.08	12.81	114.57
Three Annual Plans	1966-69	10.13	-	7.20	-
Fourth Plan	1969-74	30.25	134.86	31.00	142.00
Fifth Plan	1974-78	92.86	206.98	66.62	114.90
Annual Plan	1978-80	59.26	-	61.13	-
Sixth Plan	1980-85	240.00	158.45	262.93	294.67
Seventh Plan	1985-90	430.00	79.17	523.27	99.01
Annual Plan	1990-92	365.00	-	358.48	-
Eighth Plan	1992-97	979.00	127.67	1209.69	131.18
Ninth Plan	1997-02	2426.69	147.87	1848.65	52.82
Tenth Plan	2002-07	2804.00	15.55	3311.37	79.12
Eleventh Plan	2007-12	8154.00@	190.80	-	-

@ Projected Outlay

#### 4.2.2 Plan Size :

The size of the State's Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) as approved by the planning commission is Rs.2804.00 crores which is about 15.55 percent higher than the size of the Ninth Five Year Plan. Out of the total outlay of Rs.2804.00 crores, the amount allocated to economic services, social services and general services were Rs.295.22 crores, Rs.1015.22 crores and Rs.96.45 crores respectively. The proposed outlay for the Eleventh Five year Plan

(2007-2012) is Rs. 8154.00 crores. The proposed outlay by major sectors of the Eleventh plan in comparison with those of the Tenth Plan are presented in Table No.4.10.

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

(Rs. in crores)

Sectors	Eighth plan (1992-97)	Agreed outlays Ninth plan (1997-02)	Projected outlay Tenth plan (2002-07)	Proposed outlay Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Percentage variation (Tenth to Eleventh Plan)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I Agriculture & Allied Activities	91.49	183.17	96.42	385.95	(+300.26)
II Rural Development	14.50	61.20	81.98	192.79	(+135.18)
III Special Area programmes	0.00	0.00	22.88	347.24	(+1417.65)
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	177.00	320.60	368.54	772.38	(+109.74)
V Energy	187.45	335.34	236.23	1505.20	(+537.19)
VI Industry & Minerals	39.80	126.51	332.94	656.14	(+97.07)
VII Transport	160.60	399.68	223.49	403.16	(+80.40)
VIII Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX Science , Technology & Environment	5.00	9.00	34.65	180.91	(+422.11)
X General Economic Services	16.94	133.67	295.22	157.98	(-)46.49
XI Social Services	260.40	569.64	1015.22	3229.27	(+218.09)
XII General Services	25.82	287.88	96.45	322.98	(+234.87)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>979.00</b>	<b>2426.69</b>	<b>2804.00</b>	<b>8154.00</b>	<b>(+190.80)</b>

Source: Planning Department, Govt. of Manipur.

During the Ninth Five Year Plan, the actual expenditure incurred was Rs.1848.65 crores. The year-wise actual expenditure incurred in the Ninth Five Year Plan were Rs.363.78 crores (1997-98), Rs.353.92 crores (1998-99), Rs.555.40 crores (1999-00), Rs.288.32 crores (2000-01), Rs. 287.23 crores (2001-02).

Out of the total outlay of Rs.2804.00 crores for the Tenth Five Year Plan, the actual expenditure for the years 2002-03 to 2006-07 were Rs.197.29 crores, Rs.286.62 crores Rs. 601.05 crores, Rs. 610.90 crores and Rs. 1045.56 crores respectively. The agreed outlay for the annual plan 2007-08, is Rs.1374.31 crores. The sector-wise outlays and expenditures

during Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Plans are indicated in Table No. 4.11. The State plan outlay and expenditure are shown in Table No. 4(c) of Part II of this publication.

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

(Rs. in crores)

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

(Rs. in crores)

Sectors	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)				
	Projected Outlay	Percentage to total	Actual Expenditure		
			2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	6	7	8	9	10
I Agriculture & Allied Activities	96.42	3.44	8.60	9.34	25.63
II Rural Development	81.98	2.92	11.59	16.00	49.42
III Special Area programmes	22.88	0.82	0.00	12.57	7.85
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	368.54	13.14	29.97	43.31	51.63
V Energy	236.22	8.42	11.39	10.96	25.18
VI Industry & Minerals	332.94	11.87	11.50	46.96	9.46
VII Transport	223.48	7.97	27.13	21.93	79.34
VIII Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX Science, Technology & Environment	34.65	1.24	2.21	5.38	5.95
X General Economic Services	295.22	10.53	5.84	8.24	31.30
XI Social Services	1015.22	36.21	82.49	104.95	293.32
XII General Services	96.45	3.44	6.55	6.98	21.97
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2804.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>197.29</b>	<b>286.62</b>	<b>601.05</b>

Contd.

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

(Rs. in crores)

Sectors	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)		Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan 2008-09
	Actual Expenditure				
	2005-06	2006-07	Projected Outlay	Agreed Outlay	Proposed Outlay
1	11	12	13	14	15
I Agriculture & Allied Activities	33.23	20.27	385.95	18.99	28.76
II Rural Development	34.82	30.23	192.79	38.33	48.08
III Special Area programmes	30.83	43.85	347.24	56.38	71.45
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	99.32	241.59	772.38	249.04	344.09
V Energy	76.79	62.87	1505.20	104.68	153.25
VI Industry & Minerals	20.24	76.68	656.14	87.47	113.71
VII Transport	65.61	69.31	403.16	184.62	23.04
VIII Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX Science , Technology & Environment	18.90	16.11	180.91	32.75	25.91
X General Economic Services	11.00	13.20	157.98	54.49	16.41
XI Social Services	225.48	356.72	3229.27	489.15	396.52
XII General Services	51.05	114.73	322.98	58.42	8.39
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>610.90</b>	<b>1045.56</b>	<b>8154.00</b>	<b>1374.31</b>	<b>1229.61</b>

Concl'd.

Source: 1. Draft plan, Planning Department, Manipur.  
2. Finance Accounts, 2002-2003.  
3. Annual Financial Statement, 2005-2006.

**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 first Finance Commission was accordingly appointed in Nov., 1951, under the Chairmanship of Shri K.C. Neogy. It submitted its report in Dec., 1952. The recommendations of the Commission were accepted in their entirety by the government which involved the assignment of a large share of income-tax to the states, the allocation of 40 percent of the net proceeds of excise duties on tobacco, matches and vegetable products to the states and the payments of increased and additional grants-in-aid to a number of states.



Another Finance Commission 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 finance commission gives its recommendations for the next five year coming under the Art. 280, which provides for constituting a Finance Commission at the expiration of every fifth year or at such earlier time, as the President of India considers necessary. The recommendations of those commissions are based on a detailed assessment of the financial position of the central and state governments and vide consultation with almost all sections of state holders. The commission usually visits the states, sponsors studies, holds consultation with experts and their recommendations are usually backed up by detailed reasons disclosing methodology adopted by them.

#### **4.3.1 Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC):**

The Eleventh Finance Commission was constituted on July 3, 1998 under Article 280 of the constitution to give recommendations on specified aspects of Centre-State fiscal relations for the period 2000-05. The Commission was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. A.M. Khusro.

The Chairman and the other members of the Commission shall hold office from the date on which they respectively assume office upto the 31<sup>st</sup> Dec., 1999. The recommendations of this Commission are:

- (a) the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be or may be divided between them and the allocation between the states of the respective shares of such proceeds;
- (b) the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the states out of the consolidated fund of India and the sums to be paid to the states which are in need of assistance by way of grants-in-aid of their revenues under Art.275 of the constitution for purposes other than those specified in the provisions to clause (1) of that article.
- (c) the measures needed to augment the consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Panchayats and Municipalities in the state on the basis of the recommendations made by the Finance Commission of the State.

The commission had submitted an interim Report on Jan. 15, 2000 making provisional tax sharing arrangements for 2000-01 and another on July 7, 2000 covering all aspects of its original mandate. The major recommendations of the EFC and its acceptance by the Government are as follows:

## 1. Distribution of the Union Tax Revenue:

The commission has recommended that 28 percent of the net proceeds of all shareable taxes and duties may be distributed amongst all states for each of the five years 2000-01 to 2004-05. In addition, 1.5 percent of net proceeds of all shareable Central taxes and duties may be distributed amongst such states which do not levy and collect sales tax on sugar, textiles and tobacco. Thus, the total share of the states in net proceeds of shareable Union taxes and duties would be 29.5 percent. The Government has accepted these recommendations of the commission.

The inter se shares of the states in tax devolution are determined by the following Criteria and Relative Weights shown in Table No. 4.12.

**Table No. 4.12 Criteria and Relative Weights for determining Inter se shares of States**

Sl. No.	Criteria	Relative Weights (Percent)
1	2	3
1.	Population	10.0
2.	Income (distance method)	62.5
3.	Area	7.5
4.	Index of Infra-Structure	7.5
5.	Tax effort	5.0
6.	Fiscal Discipline	7.5

Source: Report of the 11<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, 2000-2005.

There are three main considerations in the selection of criteria namely (i) resource deficiency, (ii) higher cost of providing services and (iii) fiscal discipline.

If in any year during 2000-2005, a tax under union is not leviable in a state, the share of that state in that tax should be put to zero and the entire proceeds should be distributed

among the remaining states by proportionately adjusting their shares. A comparative picture of the inter se share of the north-east states are presented in Table No. 4.13.

**Table No. 4.13 Inter se share of North-East States in the expenditure tax and service tax**

States	Percentage Share (without expenditure and Service tax)	Percentage Share (only expenditure and Service tax)
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	0.244	0.247
Assam	3.285	3.328
Manipur	0.366	0.371
Meghalaya	0.342	0.346
Mizoram	0.198	0.201
Nagaland	0.220	0.223
Sikkim	0.184	0.186
Tripura	0.487	0.493

Source: Report of the Eleventh Finance Commission, 2000-2005

## **2. Grants-in-Aid Under Art. 275 (1) of the Constitution:**

The Eleventh Finance Commission has recommended Grants-in-Aid, amounting to Rs.35,359 crores to be provided to such states which will have deficit on non-plan revenue account even after the devolution of Central tax revenues equal to the amount of deficits assessed during the period 2000-05. The Government has accepted this recommendations. In view of the coverage of non-plan revenue deficit of the States by these grants, Central Government's total budgetary support on revenue account for meeting the states non-plan requirements will be limited to the grants-in-aid recommended by the Commission.

A substantial amount from the grants-in-aid recommended will go to the special category. The dependence of the states in the grants-in-aid get reduced by the terminal year i.e. 2004-05 and during the fourth and fifth year, only the special category states will get the grants-in-aid to meet the deficit on non-plan revenue account. As against fifteen states getting non-plan revenue deficit grants in the first year i.e., 2000-01, only nine states will be entitled to these grants, which are the special category states. As the entire requirement of these Special Category States (SCS) on non-plan revenue account are being taken care off, the practice of diverting a part of plan grants to meet the non-plan revenue expenditure should be discontinued. The post tax devolution non-plan revenue surplus/deficit of the states are presented in Table No. 4.14. Tables relating to Twelfth Finance Commission Report are shown in Table No. 4(d) to 4(f) of Part II.

**Table No. 4.14 Post tax Devolution Non-Plan Revenue Surplus/Deficit of the States**  
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Year		
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(+) 3,47,070	(+) 5,23,330	(+) 6,01,743
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	(-) 24,463	(-) 24,674	(-) 24,612
3.	Assam	(-) 11,068	(+) 13,076	(+) 53,669
4.	Bihar	(+) 1,45,569	(+) 2,46,521	(+) 3,01,813
5.	Goa	(+) 4,415	(+) 10,427	(+) 13,676
6.	Gujarat	(+) 2,56,850	(+) 3,99,217	(+) 4,77,856
7.	Haryana	(+) 89,803	(+) 1,47,845	(+) 1,95,340
8.	Himachal Pradesh	(-) 1,04,947	(-) 1,00,218	(-) 94,653
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	(-) 2,11,166	(-) 2,24,087	(-) 2,23,939
10.	Karnataka	(+) 2,91,638	(+) 4,14,945	(+) 4,65,388
11.	Kerala	(+) 28,946	(+) 90,654	(+) 96,082
12.	Madhya Pradesh	(+) 2,11,229	(+) 3,23,440	(+) 3,80,323
13.	Maharashtra	(+) 4,68,707	(+) 7,42,908	(+) 9,46,967
14.	Manipur	(-) 35,468	(-) 35,503	(-) 35,198
15.	Meghalaya	(-) 33,813	(-) 33,042	(-) 32,623
16.	Mizoram	(-) 32,278	(-) 32,958	(-) 33,482
17.	Nagaland	(-) 64,432	(-) 67,396	(-) 72,015
18.	Orissa	(-) 35,849	(-) 3,643	(-) 27,868
19.	Punjab	(-) 28,421	(+) 596	(+) 30,201
20.	Rajasthan	(-) 95,526	(-) 28,942	(+) 9,768
21.	Sikkim	(-) 16,970	(-) 17,073	(+) 16,983
22.	Tamil Nadu	(+) 91,309	(+) 2,06,583	(+) 2,96,279
23.	Tripura	(-) 49,329	(-) 49,302	(-) 49,532
24.	Uttar Pradesh	(-) 1,02,674	(+) 71,746	(+) 1,81,074
25.	West Bengal	(-) 1,68,972	(-) 1,03,451	(-) 52,186
<b>Aggregate Deficit</b>		<b>(+) 10,15,376</b>	<b>(-) 7,20,289</b>	<b>(-) 6,63,091</b>
<b>Aggregate Surplus</b>		<b>19,35,536</b>	<b>31,91,288</b>	<b>40,50,179</b>

Contd.

**Table No. 4.14 Post tax Devolution Non-Plan Revenue Surplus/Deficit of the States**  
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Year		2000-05
		2003-04	2004-05	
1	2	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(+) 8,53,875	(+) 11,50,289	(+) 34,76,307
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	(-) 24,196	(-) 24,857	(-) 1,22,802
3.	Assam	(+) 95,810	(+) 1,46,075	(+) 2,97,562
4.	Bihar	(+) 4,41,194	(+) 5,94,479	(+) 17,29,576
5.	Goa	(+) 22,658	(+) 33,610	(+) 84,786
6.	Gujarat	(+) 6,88,488	(+) 9,37,258	(+) 27,59,669
7.	Haryana	(+) 2,83,796	(+) 3,93,124	(+) 11,09,908
8.	Himachal Pradesh	(-) 83,923	(-) 71,185	(-) 4,54,926
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	(-) 229064	(-) 2,32,863	(-) 11,21,119
10.	Karnataka	(+) 6,37,157	(+) 8,33,642	(+) 26,42,770
11.	Kerala	(+) 1,90,573	(+) 3,06,812	(+) 7,13,067
12.	Madhya Pradesh	(+) 5,36,181	(+) 7,38,510	(+) 21,89,683
13.	Maharashtra	(+) 13,53,156	(+) 18,46,191	(+) 53,57,929
14.	Manipur	(-) 34,460	(-) 33865	(-) 1,74,494
15.	Meghalaya	(-) 30,090	(-) 27,670	(-) 1,57,138
16.	Mizoram	(-) 35,105	(-) 33,807	(-) 1,67,630
17.	Nagaland	(-) 73,404	(-) 76,377	(-) 3,53,624
18.	Orissa	(+) 14,607	(+) 67,671	(+) 14,918
19.	Punjab	(+) 91,834	(+) 1,71,608	(+) 2,65,818
20.	Rajasthan	(+) 1,07,080	(+) 1,07,080	(+) 2,38,829
21.	Sikkim	(-) 16,644	(-) 16,644	(-) 84,058
22.	Tamil Nadu	(+) 4,91,191	(+) 4,91,191	(+) 18,16,715
23.	Tripura	(-) 47,605	(-) 47,605	(-) 2,41,416
24.	Uttar Pradesh	(+) 4,47,438	(+) 4,47,438	(+) 13,72,236
25.	West Bengal	(+) 66,462	(+) 66,462	(-) 45,724
<b>Aggregate Deficit</b>		<b>(-) 5,74,494</b>	<b>(-) 5,74,491</b>	<b>(-) 35,35,907</b>
<b>Aggregate Surplus</b>		<b>63,21,500</b>	<b>63,21,500</b>	<b>2,46,82,649</b>

Concl'd.

Source: Report of the Eleventh Finance Commission, 2000-2005.

### **3. Upgradation and Special Problem Grants :**

The Commission has recommended grants totaling Rs.4,972.63 crores towards upgradation of standards of administration and special problems grants to states for the five years commencing from April 1, 2000. The Government has accepted this recommendations.

The grants are for the upgradation of standards in non-developmental and social sectors and services, particularly of states which are backward in general administration, with a view to modernise and rationalise their administrative set up in the interest of speed, efficiency and sound fiscal management.

The demands for upgradation and special problem presented from states for grants total to a staggering figure of Rs.1,81,011 crores. The sectors identified by the Commission for the upgradation are as follows.

(i) District Administration, (ii) Police Administration, (iii) Prisons Administration, (iv) Fire Services, (v) Judicial Administration, (vi) Fiscal Administration, (vii) Health Services, (viii) Elementary Education, (ix) Computer training for school Children, (x) Public Libraries, (xi) Heritage protection and (xii) Augmentation of traditional water sources.

The special problems of Manipur State, which the Commission has decided to recommend grants are:

- (i) Rs. 5 crores of financial assistance for restoration and development of historic Kangla Fort and construction of an addition block of the State Secretariat.
- (ii) Rs.10 crores of assistance for upgradation of civic infrastructure in and around Imphal, as a part of the state capital project, viz. water supply, sewage/drainage and traffic/transportation system.
- (iii) Rs.2 crores of grants for expansion/modernization of the existing sports complex at Khuman Lampak.

### **4. Local Bodies:**

The commission has recommended grants amounting to Rs.10,000 crores for local bodies (Panchayats and Municipalities) during 2000-05 to be utilized (except the amount earmarked for maintenance of accounts and audit and for development of database) for maintenance of civic services (excluding Payment of salaries and wages).

The inter se share of states in the grants provided for Panchayats and Municipalities is based on the Rural/Urban population of the State (40%), index of decentralisation (20%), distance from highest per capita income (20%), Revenue effort (10%) and geographical area (10%).

The Commission has recommended Rs. 1,600 crores per annum for rural local bodies and Rs. 400 crores per annum for urban local bodies. The Commission has earmarked the fund in two areas from the total fund for development of database on the finances of the Panchayats and Municipalities and for maintenance of accounts of Panchayats as the first charge on these grants to be released by the concerned Ministries of the Government of India. The Government has accepted the above recommendations subject to certain modifications.

#### **5. Calamity Relief Fund (CRF):**

The Commission has suggested the continuation of the existing scheme for providing for contribution at the ratio of 75:25 by Centre and states, respectively, to the CRF. At the same time the commission has recommended the discontinuation of the existing National Fund for Calamity Relief. Instead, the commission has recommended that a National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) be created in the Public Account of the Government of India. Any assistance provided by the Centre to the states for calamity relief would be financed by the levy of a special surcharge on Central taxes for a limited period. The Government of India should contribute an initial amount of Rs. 500 crores to this fund, to be replenished by the levy of special surcharge as and when any drawals are made from it. The Government has accepted the above recommendations and the recommendation regarding the setting up of the NCCF would be implemented after the necessary legislation is enacted. Furthermore, CRF should be used for meeting the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood and hailstorm.

The Contribution of the Central Govt. towards the calamity Relief Funds of the states which would also accrue to the states as grants. The position of total transfers made to each State during the period 2000-05 on the basis of the recommendations is given in Table No. 4.15.

**Table No. 4.15 Total transfers to states, 2000-2005**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Share in Central taxes and duties	Grants-in-aid	
			Non-plan Revenue Deficit	Upgradation and Special problems
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2898025	0	28523
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	91822	122802	9059
3.	Assam	1236205	11068	13254
4.	Bihar	5493490	0	40160
5.	Goa	77522	0	2728
6.	Gujarat	1061593	0	23485
7.	Haryana	355244	0	13265
8.	Himachal Pradesh	257025	454926	9116
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	485450	1121119	12782
10.	Karnataka	1855248	0	31153
11.	Kerala	1150404	0	12914
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3325898	0	49452
13.	Maharashtra	1743105	0	33197
14.	Manipur	137732	174494	5859
15.	Meghalaya	128701	157238	5739
16.	Mizoram	74511	167630	8984
17.	Nagaland	82790	353624	6284
18.	Orissa	1902664	67360	21505
19.	Punjab	431637	28421	11001
20.	Rajasthan	2059588	124468	29985
21.	Sikkim	69243	84058	6678
22.	Tamil Nadu	2026472	0	25186
23.	Tripura	183267	241416	6018
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7450156	102674	66991
25.	West Bengal	3054009	324609	23945
	<b>All States</b>	<b>37631801</b>	<b>3535907</b>	<b>497263</b>

Source: Report of the Eleventh Finance Commission



### **4.3.2 Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC)**

The duties of the Finance Commission is described in Article 280 of the Indian constitution which mainly relates to sharing of central taxes under Article 270 and determination of grants for the states as provided for under Article 275. The commission's approach is guided by the mandate of the constitutional provisions and the terms of reference (TOR) contained in the Presidential order constituting the commission.

The Twelfth Finance Commission was constituted on Nov. 1, 2002 under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, the then Governor of Andhra Pradesh. Two full time member namely Shri T.R. Prasad, IAS (Retired) and Prof. D.K. Srivastava and another part time member, Shri Som Pal, Member Planning Commission were also appointed. Later, on the resignation of the latter Dr. Shankar N. Acharya was appointed as part time member w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2004. Dr. G.C. Srivastava was appointed as member secretary of the TFC w.e.f. July 1, 2003.

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

#### **Vertical Devolution:**

The commission recommended that the share of the states in the net proceeds of shareable central taxes be raised from 29.5% to 30.5%. For this purpose, additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax on textiles, tobacco and sugar are treated as part of the general pool of central taxes.

#### **Horizontal Devolution:**

Regarding the determination of the inter se shares, the basic aim of the finance commission transfers has been to correct the differentials in revenue capacity and cost disability factors inherent in the economies of states and to foster fiscal efficiency among the states. The criteria used in the past for these purposes are broadly grouped under the following.

- a) Factors reflecting needs such as population and income measured either as distance from the highest income or as inverse.
- b) Cost disability indicators such as area and infrastructure distance and
- c) Fiscal efficiency indicators such as tax effort and fiscal discipline.

The distributive criteria and the weights assigned for inter se determination of shares of states recommended by the TFC is shown below at Table No. 4.16.

**Table No. 4.16 Criteria and Relative Weights for determining inter se shares of states**

Sl. No.	Criteria	Relative Weights (per cent)
1	2	3
1.	Population	25.0
2.	Income Distance	50.0
3.	Area	10.0
4.	Tax Effort	7.5
5.	Fiscal Discipline	7.5

Source: Report of the Twelfth Finance Commission.

The commission also recommended that the states should be given a share in the net proceeds of all the shareable union taxes. The shares in the net proceeds of the Union Taxes to all the states (excluding service tax as it is not leviable in Jammu & Kashmir) and the percentage shares of states excluding Jammu & Kashmir in the service tax in each of the financial years during the period 2005-06 to 2009-10 is shown in the Table No. 4(g) of Part II.

**Grants-in-aid Under Art. 275 (1) of the Indian Constitution:**

The Twelfth Finance Commission have recommended grants-in-aid amounting to Rs.1,42,640 crores for the award period 2005-10 for different purposes as indicated below based on the assessment of needs and developmental concerns of the states.

i)	Post devolution non-plan revenue deficit	Rs.56,856 crores
ii)	Health Sector	Rs. 5,887 crores
iii)	Education Sector	Rs.10,172 crores
iv)	Maintenance of roads and bridges	Rs.15,000 crores
v)	Maintenance of Buildings	Rs. 5,000 crores
vi)	Maintenance of Forest	Rs. 1,000 crores
vii)	Heritage conservation	Rs. 625 crores
viii)	State specific needs	Rs. 7,100 crores
ix)	Local Bodies	Rs.25,000 crores
x)	Calamity relief	Rs.16,000 crores

As seen from above, the grants-in-aid to cover non-plan revenue deficit have the largest component of the Finance Commission grants. The objective has been to provide grants to those states which are likely to have post devolution non-plan revenue deficit in any year. The post devolution position of the states can be seen from Table No. 4.17.

**Table No. 4.17 Post Tax Devolution Non-Plan Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)  
of the States of India**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2005-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4474.35	6529.51	6021.40	8754.77	11999.27	3779.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	(-) 271.84	(-) 262.94	(-) 293.07	(-) 273.92	(-) 256.11	(-) 1357.88
3.	Assam	(-) 305.67	29.83	155.86	674.49	1312.21	1866.72
4.	Bihar	1757.18	2921.76	3835.05	5515.02	7428.01	21457.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	2230.82	7218.40	2643.18	3285.61	4054.85	14932.86
6.	Goa	307.58	467.30	617.45	860.28	1158.51	3411.12
7.	Gujarat	3362.80	5183.73	6159.42	8875.68	12053.91	35635.54
8.	Haryana	3155.98	4074.00	4677.32	5969.82	7502.73	2379.85
9.	Himachal Pradesh	(-) 2164.12	(-) 2107.14	(-) 2120.96	(-) 1991.64	(-) 1818.52	(-) 10202.38
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	(-) 2458.56	(-) 2446.64	(-) 2552.18	(-) 2510.64	(-) 2385.44	(-) 12353.46
11.	Jharkhand	2542.31	3061.39	2620.92	3285.53	3991.11	15501.26
12.	Karnataka	6690.21	9185.72	10550.74	14117.00	18367.27	58910.94
13.	Kerala	(-) 470.37	374.36	63.77	1236.85	2680.26	3884.87
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4157.22	5562.61	6053.24	7934.53	10216.81	33924.41
15.	Maharashtra	4642.56	7835.51	10370.49	14912.94	20218.41	57979.91
16.	Manipur	(-) 808.39	(-) 841.17	(-) 889.10	(-) 918.50	(-) 934.82	(-) 4391.98
17.	Meghalaya	(-) 376.67	(-) 359.02	(-) 393.24	(-) 355.78	(-) 312.15	(-) 1796.89
18.	Mizoram	(-) 537.19	(-) 556.52	(-) 605.17	(-) 634.00	(-) 644.91	(-) 2977.79
19.	Nagaland	(-) 993.65	(-) 1037.66	(-) 1124.44	(-) 1168.17	(-) 1212.58	(-) 5536.50
20.	Orissa	(-) 488.04	130.22	82.05	939.76	1916.80	2580.79
21.	Punjab	(-) 1556.83	(-) 922.64	(-) 653.20	287.78	1448.99	(-) 1395.90
22.	Rajasthan	30.61	1205.60	1691.32	3352.69	5468.65	11748.87
23.	Sikkim	(-) 66.81	(-) 47.06	(-) 52.86	(-) 21.94	1.40	(-) 187.27
24.	Tamil Nadu	4065.11	6093.55	7468.14	10558.61	14320.81	42506.22
25.	Tripura	(-) 1041.91	(-) 1064.30	(-) 1122.91	(-) 1131.90	(-) 1133.18	(-) 5494.20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5167.48	8423.22	10803.39	15540.17	21047.22	60981.48
27.	Uttaranchal	(-) 1112.91	(-) 1064.30	(-) 1115.02	(-) 992.02	(-) 830.43	(-) 5114.68
28.	West Bengal	(-) 2438.90	(-) 605.82	1168.44	4069.21	7609.18	9802.11
<b>Total State (Deficit)</b>		<b>(-) 15091.86</b>	<b>(-) 11315.21</b>	<b>(-) 10922.15</b>	<b>(-) 9998.51</b>	<b>(-) 9528.14</b>	<b>(-) 56855.87</b>
<b>Total State (Surplus)</b>		<b>42584.21</b>	<b>63796.71</b>	<b>74982.18</b>	<b>110170.74</b>	<b>152796.40</b>	<b>444330.24</b>

Source: Twelfth Finance Commission Report.

Table No. 4.18 shows the amount of grants recommended by the Commission for selected activities during the award period for Manipur State.

**Table No. 4.18 Grants-in aid provided by the TFC for selected purposes for Manipur State**

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2005-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Grants-in-aid for</b>						
1) Maintenance of Road & Bridges	0.00	19.24	19.24	19.24	19.24	76.96
2) Maintenance of Public Buildings	0.00	9.42	9.43	9.43	9.43	37.71
3) Maintenance of Forests	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
4) Heritage Conservation	0.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	5.00

Source: Twelfth Finance Commission Report.

On the basis of the representation made by the states in meetings as well as during Commission's visits to the states, the Commission have made an assessment of the more pressing needs of the states. The details of grants-in-aid recommended by the Commission for Manipur is given below.

- (i) **Secretariat Complex:-** The State Government has been provided an assistance of Rs.3.50 crores as sought for the construction of the fourth and fifth floor of Manipur Secretariat.
- (ii) **Sports Complex:-** The commission have provided for an amount of Rs.15 crores as against the requested amount of Rs.16.07 crores for upgrading the facilities of sports complex.
- (iii) **Loktak Lake:-** An assistance of Rs.11.50 crores have been provided for improving the water management at the lake against the sought amount of Rs.32.88 crores.

**Calamity Relief Fund (CRF):**

The problem of funding relief expenditure has been recognised by every finance commission since the second. Since then, successive finance commissions have made recommendations regarding the provision for relief expenditure out of the revenues of the states and the extent of support to be extended by the centre to the states. The recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission are as follows:

- 1) The contributions from the centre to the CRF and the states are to be in the ratio of 75:25
- 2) The size of the CRF for the award period is worked out at Rs.21,333.33 crore.
- 3) Besides cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood and hailstorm, the definition of natural calamity, as applicable at present, may be extended to cover land slides, avalanches, cloud burst and post attacks.
- 4) The provision for disaster preparedness and mitigation needs to be built into the state plans and not as a part of calamity relief.
- 5) A committee consisting of scientists, flood control specialists and other experts be set up to study and map the hazards to which several states are subject to.
- 6) The scheme of National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) is to continue with core corpus of Rs.500 crore. The outgo from the fund may continue to be replenished by way of collection of National Calamity Contingent Duty and levy of special surcharge.
- 7) The centre may continue to make allocation of foodgrains to the needy states as a relief measure, but a transparent policy in this regard is required to be put in place.

# **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 cultivate on high slopes and abandon the plots after a few years in the practice of jhuming or shifting cultivation. 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 and provides employment to about 52.19 percent of the total workers in Manipur. In fact, the state domestic product 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 in 2007 in absolute terms for some selected centres are shown in Table No. 5.1 and Table No. 5(a) of part II of this publication presents the annual rainfall recorded during the years from 1991 to 2006.

**Table No. 5.1 Monthly Rainfall recorded in the districts of Manipur in 2007.**

Months	District (in cm.)					
	Senapati	Tamenglong	Churachandpur	Ukhrul	Bishnupur	Thoubal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January	2.00	2.00	-	2.00	6.00	1.00
February	12.00	10.00	-	8.00	10.00	9.00
March	1.00	3.00	-	1.00	1.00	1.00
April	14.00	10.00	-	16.00	30.00	18.00
May	14.00	16.00	-	21.00	25.00	19.00
June	13.00	14.00	-	19.00	21.00	20.00
July	16.00	-	9.48	31.20	16.44	18.42
August	20.71	-	0.89	14.42	18.38	5.76
September	21.85	-	3.93	18.31	23.60	11.88
October	12.38	-	1.34	-	17.67	9.00
November	4.04	-	0.34	-	8.59	6.44
December	-	-	0.00	-	0.05	0.00

- Nil

Source : District Statistical offices, Manipur.

### 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 149 thousand farmers as per the agricultural census 2000-01. It can be seen from the Table No. 5.2 that the average size of operational holdings for Manipur has slightly decreased from 1.22 hectares in 1995-96 to 1.15 hectares in 2000-01. The area operated in small and marginal holdings accounted for 59.88 percent in 2000-01.

**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.)		
		1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 1.0	Marginal	69.00	69.00	75.00	38.00	39.00	40.00	0.55	0.57	0.53
1.0-2.0	Small	49.00	49.00	49.00	67.00	67.00	63.00	1.37	1.37	1.29
2.0-4.0	Semi-medium	21.00	21.00	22.00	54.00	54.00	55.00	2.57	2.57	2.47
4.0-10.0	Medium	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	5.00	4.67	4.86
10.0 & above	Large	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	1.00	Neg.	Neg.	12.16	-	11.38
<b>All holdings</b>		<b>142.00</b>	<b>142.00</b>	<b>149.00</b>	<b>175.00</b>	<b>174.00</b>	<b>172.00</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.15</b>

Neg. : Negligible

Source : Agricultural Statistics At-A-Glance, 2006. Agricultural Census Divn., Ministry of Agri. Government of India.

### 5.1.3 Pattern of Land Utilisation :

Land Utilisation statistics for the entire State of Manipur are not available because hill areas are not cadastrally surveyed. The plains of Manipur occupies about 2,238 sq. kms. which accounts for about 10 percent of the total geographical area. A firm information regarding the land utilization of the entire State cannot be built up since land records are available only for the cadastrally surveyed area of the Manipur Valley and a very small pocket of the hills while no complete and regular land utilization survey have been undertaken by the authorities, such as Agriculture/Horticulture/Settlement and Land Records/Revenue Departments. As per the land utilization statistics of 2000-2001, out of the total geographical area, the reporting area is about 1,90,446 hectares. An area of 26,900 hectares of land are not available for cultivation. Fallow land covers 200 hectares and other uncultivated land excluding the fallow land covers 8,055 hectares which account for about 4.23 percent of the total reporting area. The land use classification of valley areas of Manipur for the year 2000-01 is presented in Table No. 5.3 and Table no. 5(b) of Part II shows a comparative picture of land utilization pattern of Manipur with those of all India level for 2001-02 and 2002-03.

**Table No. 5.3 Land use Classification of Valley areas of Manipur, 2000-01**

(area in hectares)				
Classification of land	Imphal	Bishnupur	Thoubal	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Geographical Area	1,22,000	49,600	51,400	2,23,000
2. Reporting area for land utilization Statistics	1,05,416	46,080	38,950	1,90,446
3. Classification of reporting area :				
(a) Forest	-	-	-	-
(b) Not available for cultivation				
(i) Area under non-agricultural uses	19,315	4,535	2,110	25,960
(ii) Barren unculturable land	220	225	495	940
<b>Total :</b>	<b>19,535</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>2,605</b>	<b>26,900</b>
(c) Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands:				
(i) Permanent pastures & other grazing	300	760	310	1,370
(ii) Land under misc. uses crops & groves (not included in net area sown)	1,945	1,360	2,640	5,945
(iii) Culturable waste land	235	325	180	740
<b>Total :</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>8,055</b>
(d) Fallow land :				
(i) Fallow lands other than current fallows	-	60	-	60
(ii) Current Fallows	-	140	-	140
<b>Total :</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>200</b>
4. Net Area sown	83,401	38,671	33,215	1,55,287
5. Total Cropped area	86,191	42,366	37,305	1,65,862
6. Area sown more than once	2,790	3,695	4,090	10,575
7. Cropping Intensity	103.35	109.55	112.31	106.81

Source : Department of Agriculture, Manipur

#### 5.1.4 Agricultural Production :

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 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 percent of food-grains production and about 72 percent of the total cropped area is grown with paddy. The food-grains production and estimated requirement of the State is given in the following 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
1999-00	375.69	3.23	378.92	429.13	13.67	442.80
2000-01	392.59	3.16	395.75	434.51	13.83	448.34
2001-02	397.35	3.04	400.39	443.89	14.12	458.01
2002-03	343.94	3.13	347.07	452.94	14.41	467.35
2003-04	388.77	3.24	392.01	462.31	14.71	477.02
2004-05	444.83	4.49	449.32	471.73	15.01	486.74
2005-06	394.01	4.38	398.39	481.22	15.32	496.54
2006-07	397.44	5.24	402.68	490.76	15.62	506.38
2007-08	414.59	4.64	419.23	500.36	15.93	516.29

Year	Short-fall		
	Cereals	Pulses	Food grains
1	8	9	10
1999-00	53.44	10.44	63.88
2000-01	41.92	10.67	52.59
2001-02	46.54	11.08	57.62
2002-03	109.00	11.28	120.28
2003-04	73.54	11.47	85.01
2004-05	26.90	10.52	37.42
2005-06	87.21	10.94	98.15
2006-07	93.32	10.38	103.70
2007-08	85.77	11.29	97.06

Note : Per-capita consumption rate of food-grains per annum  
Cereals - 191.02 kgs., Pulses - 6.08 kgs.  
– Not Available

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

During 2007-08, the food-grain production was 419.23 thousand tonnes thereby showing an increase of 4.11 percent from the previous year of 402.68 thousand tonnes in 2006-07. The requirement of food grains for human consumption excluding livestock/poultry/seed/wastage etc. in the state would be of the order of 506.38 thousand tonnes in 2006-07 and 516.29 thousand tonnes in 2007-08. The shortfall of foodgrains in the year 2007-08 was about 97.06 thousand tonnes.

The production of rice in 2007-08 is higher than the previous year's record. The production of rice for Manipur for the year 2007-08 was estimated at 4.06 lakh tonnes as against 3.89 lakh tonnes in 2006-07. In case of maize, the estimated area, the average yield and production for the agricultural year 2007-08 was recorded as 2.96 thousand hectares, 2851.35 kgs. per hectare and 8.44 thousand tonnes respectively. The area and production under cereal crops are depicted in the following Table No. 5.5.

**Table No. 5.5 Estimated area and production of cereal crops**

Area : '000 hectares

Yield rate : kg./hectare

Production : '000 tonnes

Year	Rice			Maize		
	Area	Yield	Production	Area	Yield	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-00	157.05	2,323.97	364.98	4.34	2,467.74	10.71
2000-01	156.99	2,431.56	381.73	4.67	2,325.48	10.86
2001-02	162.57	2,382.11	387.26	5.06	1,994.07	10.09
2002-03	153.11	2,192.35	335.67	3.54	2,336.16	8.27
2003-04	157.83	2,415.51	381.24	2.34	3,217.95	7.53
2004-05	176.31	2,472.52	435.93	3.22	2,763.98	8.90
2005-06	166.26	2322.09	386.07	2.85	2785.96	7.94
2006-07	165.37	2353.33	389.17	3.34	2476.05	8.27
2007-08	166.15	2444.48	406.15	2.96	2851.35	8.44

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

Among the districts, Bishnupur District had the highest production of rice with 90.94 thousand tonnes (22.39 percent) which was followed by Imphal East with 74.17 thousand tonnes (18.26 percent). The lowest was recorded in Chandel District having only 16.03 thousand tonnes (3.95 percent) during the year 2007-08.

The following Table No. 5.6 presents the district-wise area, production and average yield of cereal crops in Manipur during 2007-08.

**Table No. 5.6 Districtwise Area, Production and Average Yield of Cereal Crops in Manipur, 2007-08**

Area : '000 hectares

Yield rate : kg./hectare

Production : '000 tonnes

District	Rice			Maize		
	Area	Yield rate	Production	Area	Yield rate	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Senapati	23.82	2280.00	54.31	1.33	2842.11	3.78
2. Tamenglong	8.85	1905.08	16.86	-	-	-
3. Churachandpur	19.72	1795.64	35.41	0.17	2647.06	0.45
4. Chandel	7.89	2031.69	16.03	0.41	2804.88	1.15
5. Ukhrul	12.09	2356.49	28.49	1.05	2923.81	3.07
6. Imphal East	26.71	2776.86	74.17	-	-	-
7. Imphal West	22.54	3016.42	67.99	-	-	-
8. Bishnupur	17.20	2961.63	90.94	-	-	-
9. Thoubal	27.33	2266.74	61.95	-	-	-
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>166.15</b>	<b>2444.48</b>	<b>406.15</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>2851.35</b>	<b>8.44</b>

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

### 5.1.5 Index Number of Agricultural production :

The index number of agricultural production (Base : Triennium ending 1999-2000=100) was 118.61 in 2004-2005. It decreased to 105.48 in 2005-2006. And the index number of foodgrains production was 118.98 in 2004-2005 as against the 105.37 in 2005-2006 showing a decrease of 12.92 percent over that of the previous year. The index number of non-foodgrains production was substantially increased to 110.95 in 2005-2006 from a much lower index number of 100.48 in 2004-2005.

The index number of cereals production with the triennium ending 1999-2000 as the base year showed a mixed trend. The index of production under cereals (including Paddy and maize) during 2005-2006 were 105.37 as against the 118.98 in 2004-2005 showing a decrease of 11.44 percent over that of the previous year. The index of production under pulses (including gram and other pulses) was 147.27 in 2005-2006. The index of production of oilseeds in the state during the period was 54.47, condiments spices was 110.02, fruits and vegetables was 127.66 and miscellaneous crops (including sugarcane and tobacco) was 11.58. The following Table No. 5.7 presents the index number of agricultural production for the sub-group of crops. The index numbers of agricultural production of principal crops in the state are given in Table No. 5(c) of Part II.

**Table no. 5.7 Index Numbers of agricultural production of Manipur by sub-group of crops.**

(Triennium ending 1999-00=100)

Sub-group of crops	Weight	Year						
		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cereals	99.38	99.64	104.21	105.71	91.62	104.05	118.98	105.37
Pulses	0.62	54.09	143.64	138.18	180.45	142.73	204.09	147.27
<b>Foodgrains</b>	<b>81.24</b>	<b>99.64</b>	<b>104.21</b>	<b>105.71</b>	<b>91.63</b>	<b>104.05</b>	<b>118.98</b>	<b>105.37</b>
Oilseeds	1.80	113.21	116.98	79.25	90.57	47.17	92.45	54.72
Fibres	0.08	100.00	50.00	100.00	-	-	-	-
Condiments & spices	6.53	89.22	95.99	106.02	133.58	174.44	163.41	110.02
Fruits & vegetables	68.96	97.08	95.14	122.03	111.89	120.84	108.43	127.66
Misc. crops	22.63	107.38	122.26	107.38	52.86	54.53	49.47	11.58
<b>Non-foodgrains</b>	<b>18.76</b>	<b>98.47</b>	<b>99.01</b>	<b>119.80</b>	<b>103.66</b>	111.87	<b>100.48</b>	<b>110.95</b>
<b>All crops</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>99.61</b>	<b>104.10</b>	<b>106.00</b>	<b>91.87</b>	<b>105.52</b>	<b>118.61</b>	<b>105.48</b>

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

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

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

According to the results of Crop Estimation survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, the estimated area under HYVs and Improved varieties (IV) of paddy in 2006-07 is less than the previous year. The total area under HYVs and IVs of paddy constitutes about 40.31 percent of the total area under paddy in 2006-07 as against 43.37 percent in 2005-06.

The adoption of HYVs of paddy in the hill districts perhaps due to surface configuration of the hill areas continued to be negligible while that of IVs is quite encouraging. The proportion in the hill areas for the HYVs and IVs was 16.54 percent in 2007-08 as against 15.73 percent in 2006-07. The percentage of areas under local varieties, HYVs and IVs of paddy to total area under paddy during 1998-99 to 2007-08 are shown in Table No. 5.8.

**Table No. 5.8 Percentage of area under HYVs, IVs and local varieties of paddy to total area under paddy, 1998-99 to 2007-08**

Region	Varieties of Seed	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Hill	HYV+IV	17.26	11.50	9.37	16.92	11.98
	Others	82.74	88.50	90.63	83.08	88.02
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
2. Valley	HYV+IV	80.72	71.96	79.66	81.41	48.08
	Others	19.28	28.04	20.34	18.59	51.92
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
3. State	HYV+IV	54.50	45.86	49.24	53.00	30.93
	Others	45.50	54.14	50.76	47.00	69.07
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Region	Varieties of Seed	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
1. Hill	HYV+IV	17.99	16.82	11.75	15.73	16.54
	Others	82.01	83.18	88.25	84.27	83.46
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	100.00	100.00
2. Valley	HYV+IV	57.46	87.89	74.64	63.25	81.12
	Others	42.54	12.11	25.36	36.75	18.88
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	100.00	100.00
3. State	HYV+IV	38.19	57.47	43.37	40.31	52.99
	Others	61.81	42.53	56.63	59.69	47.01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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

During 2006-07, it was found that HYVs of paddy were mainly used in the valley areas of the state. Of these total area of 165.37 thousand hectares under paddy, the area under HYVs paddy was found to be 66.66 thousand hectares which was 40.31 percent of the total area under paddy in the state. Out of 66.66 thousand hectares under HYVs, 54.10 thousand hectares was found in the valley and the remaining 12.56 thousand hectares was found in the hill areas. With the irrigation potentials created under major, medium and minor irrigation projects, double cropping has been adopted more successfully in a number of pockets of the valley districts of Manipur.

### 5.1.8 Application of Fertilizer :

Chemical fertilizers play an important role in increasing the agricultural production particularly when used with the high yielding varieties which are responsive to recommended doses of fertilizers. The increase in agricultural production was possible as a result of adoption of quality seeds, appropriate doses of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals, coupled with assured irrigation. The improved and certified seeds have been the catalyst for making inputs cost effective. The fertilizer consumption was 59.05 thousand tonnes in 2003-04 and it decreased to 40.21 thousand tonnes in 2007-08. The trend in the consumption of fertilizers during 2000-01 to 2007-08 can be seen in Table No. 5.9. Districtwise distribution of fertilizers during 2006-07 and 2007-08 is shown in Table No. 5(d) and 5(e) of part II of this publication.

**Table No. 5.9 Consumption of fertilizers in Manipur during 2000-01 to 2007-08**

(in '000 tonnes)

Year	Fertilizers					Total
	Urea	DAP	MOP	M. Phos	S.S.P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2000-01	38.32	4.35	2.22	-	1.86	46.75
2001-02	38.71	4.55	1.88	-	1.34	46.48
2002-03	45.68	5.00	2.86	-	3.16	56.70
2003-04	47.25	5.37	2.32	3.42	0.69	59.05
2004-05	34.53	4.19	1.59	-	2.93	44.14
2005-06	25.35	2.43	1.21	-	1.60	30.59
2006-07	28.27	6.50	2.18	-	3.75	40.70
2007-08	28.76	6.24	2.17	0.03	3.01	40.21

Source : Agriculture Department, Govt. of Manipur.

### 5.1.9 Commercial Crops :

The development of commercial crops like cotton, oilseeds and sugarcane is very essential for enhancing the growth of agro-based industries in the State of Manipur. The estimated area under some important commercial crops are given below in Table no. 5.10.

**Table no. 5.10 Estimated area under important commercial crops.**

(Area in '000 hectares)

Year	Cotton	Jute	Oilseeds	Sugarcane
1	2	3	4	5
1999-00	0.05	0.02	2.62	0.65
2000-01	0.06	-	3.24	0.74
2001-02	0.09	-	1.66	0.65
2002-03	-	-	2.62	0.32
2003-04	-	-	1.15	0.33
2004-05	-	-	2.13	0.30
2005-06	-	-	1.57	0.07
2006-07	0.20	-	1.90	0.50
2007-08	0.21	-	2.08	0.51

- Nil

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

**5.1.10 Irrigation Facilities :**

An important negative aspect of the current strategy for raising agricultural production is increasing reliance on non-perennial irrigation due to the absence of timely and adequate rainfall. Therefore, the various programmes undertaken for providing irrigation facilities produce salutary effects. Out of the estimated area of 166.15 thousand hectares, 36.25 thousand hectares were found to be irrigated which accounted for 21.82 percent to the total area under paddy during 2007-08. The District-wise irrigated and un-irrigated area under cereal crops in 2007-08 is given in Table No. 5.11.

**Table No. 5.11 District-wise estimates of irrigated area under cereal crops during the agricultural year 2007-08 in Manipur.**

(Area in '000 hect.)

District/State	Unirrigated		Irrigated		Total		Grand Total
	Paddy	Maize	Paddy	Maize	Paddy	Maize	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Senapati	11.66	1.33	12.16	-	23.82	1.33	25.15
Tamenglong	8.85	-	-	-	8.85	-	8.85
Chandel	19.72	0.17	-	-	19.72	0.17	19.89
Churachandpur	7.89	0.41	-	-	7.89	0.41	8.30
Ukhrul	12.09	1.05	-	-	12.09	1.05	13.14
<b>Hill-Total</b>	<b>60.21</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>12.16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>72.37</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>75.33</b>
Imphal East	22.99	-	3.72	-	26.71	-	26.71
Imphal West	13.57	-	8.97	-	22.54	-	22.54
Bishnupur	10.31	-	6.89	-	17.20	-	17.20
Thoubal	22.82	-	4.51	-	27.33	-	27.33
<b>Valley-Total</b>	<b>69.69</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24.09</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>93.78</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>93.78</b>
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>129.90</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>36.25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>166.15</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>169.11</b>

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

## 5.2 Horticulture :

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

### 5.2.1 Area under Fruits & Vegetables:

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

At present, the reliable estimates of the total acreage of the various fruits and vegetables are not available for the state. The following Table No. 5.12 shows a rough estimate on data collected in the Crop Estimation Survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

**Table No. 5.12 : Area under some fruits and vegetables in Manipur during 2001-02 to 2007-08.**

(Area in '000 hectares)

Name of the crop	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pineapple	0.45	1.03	0.73	1.45	0.04	0.59	1.96
Orange	2.11	1.13	1.71	1.74	1.69	3.40	4.98
Lemon	0.92	0.07	0.36	0.31	0.34	0.10	0.03
Papaya	0.02	0.15	0.07	0.17	0.00	-	0.05
Arum	6.28	7.22	9.18	9.33	9.94	9.48	9.47
Banana	4.42	3.88	4.14	3.87	4.42	4.20	9.36
Passion fruit	-	-	0.37	0.39	1.77	1.57	1.47
Bean	1.66	2.29	2.75	3.29	3.62	5.01	4.97
Cabbage	2.71	3.22	6.63	2.42	3.20	2.75	4.11
Cauliflower	0.40	0.59	0.76	0.60	1.46	0.57	0.18
Pea	2.44	1.82	1.23	2.14	1.87	1.55	1.64
Potato	3.04	4.22	4.98	2.96	4.87	2.87	1.95

- Nil

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

The cultivation of horticulture crops is by and large practised as non-commercial enterprise by farmers in their homestead and orchard, it hardly helps in development of proper market of horticultural crops. But in recent years, cultivation of horticultural crops like pineapple, potato and vegetables are being developed on commercial scale in many places of the state. As per the estimates built up by the Directorate of Horticulture, average annual production of fruits, vegetables and spices during the year 2007-08 were 2,73,728 MT, 11,374 MT and 75,391 MT respectively as against 2,29,124 MT, 91,767 MT and 68,389 MT in 2006-07. The horticultural production of Manipur for the period from 1999-00 to 2007-08 is given in Table No. 5.13.

**Table No. 5.13 Horticulture Production of Manipur for the last few years**

( in lakh MT )			
Year	Fruits	Vegetables	Spices
1	2	3	4
1999-00	1.18	0.48	0.43
2000-01	1.18	0.48	-
2001-02	1.03	0.45	0.43
2002-03	1.34	0.47	0.48
2003-04	2.22	0.57	0.53
2004-05	1.93	0.63	0.57
2005-06	1.89	0.67	0.56
2006-07	2.29	0.92	0.68
2007-08	2.74	0.11	0.75

Source : Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Manipur.

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

### 5.2.2 Cropping Pattern :

Rice continues to dominate acreage of all the crops with 166.15 thousand hectares (68.77 percent of cropped area in the State) in 2007-08 as against 165.37 thousand hectares (70.22 percent) in 2006-07. Area under cereals was 169.11 thousand hectares (70.00 percent) in 2007-08 as against 168.71 (71.64 percent) in 2006-07. The area under pulses was 12.51 thousand hectares or 5.18 percent of the cropped area of the State in 2007-08 as against 10.57 thousand hectares or 4.49 percent in 2006-07. The foodgrains alone accounted for 75.18 percent of the sown area during the year 2007-08. While 0.86 percent area was occupied by oilseeds and the remaining 23.96 percent area was occupied by Cotton, Sugarcane and others. The following Table No. 5.14 gives an idea of the cropping pattern of Manipur.

**Table No. 5.14 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
1999-00	161.39 (77.73)	6.33 (3.05)	3.09 (1.49)	0.05 (0.02)	0.65 (0.31)	36.13 (17.40)	207.64 (100.00)
2000-01	161.66 (77.46)	6.19 (2.97)	3.24 (1.55)	0.06 (0.03)	0.74 (0.35)	36.81 (17.64)	208.70 (100.00)
2001-02	167.63 (77.55)	5.96 (2.76)	1.66 (0.77)	0.09 (0.04)	0.65 (0.30)	40.17 (18.58)	216.16 (100.00)
2002-03	156.65 (72.79)	7.80 (3.62)	2.62 (1.22)	* *	0.32 (0.15)	47.81 (22.22)	215.20 (100.00)
2003-04	160.17 (69.68)	5.06 (2.20)	1.15 (0.50)	* *	0.33 (0.14)	63.16 (27.48)	229.87 (100.00)
2004-05	179.53 (74.29)	9.23 (3.82)	2.13 (0.88)	* *	0.30 (0.13)	50.47 (20.88)	241.66 (100.00)
2005-06	169.11 (72.35)	8.31 (3.55)	1.36 (0.58)	* *	0.06 (0.03)	54.90 (23.49)	233.74 (100.00)
2006-07	168.71 (71.64)	10.57 (4.49)	1.94 (0.82)	0.21 (0.09)	0.50 (0.21)	53.56 (22.75)	235.49 (100.00)
2007-08	169.11 (70.00)	12.51 (5.18)	2.08 (0.86)	0.21 (0.09)	0.51 (0.21)	57.17 (23.66)	241.59 (100.00)

\* Nil

Note : (1) For the years from 1999-2000 onwards, soyabean is excluded from pulses and included in oilseeds according to the CSO's classification of agricultural items.

(2) Figures in brackets are percentage shares to the respective total.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

### 5.3 Veterinary and Animal Husbandry :

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

The primary objective of animal husbandry development activities is to augment animal based products like milk, meat, egg, wool, hide and skins etc. In order to ensure a steady growth of these livestock and poultry products and also by-products, the department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services has taken up development programmes such as (i) animal health and disease control, (ii) cattle development, (iii) pig breeding, (iv) poultry development, (v) feed and fodder development and (vi) dairy development and milk supply schemes.

#### 5.3.1 Livestock Wealth :

The main categories of livestock reared in Manipur are cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, dog, pig, etc. Cattles and buffaloes provide motive power in wet cultivation. Rearing of pigs and poultry are found to be very important sources of income generating activities. The total livestock population according to livestock census, 2003 was recorded to be 11.03 lakhs as against 11.99 lakhs in the livestock census,1997. Thus, in the five year period, there was a decrease of 8.01 percent in the livestock population of the State. Cattle population constitutes 37.62 percent of the total livestock population. In 2003, the total cattle population was 4 lakhs as compared to 5 lakhs in 1997 census. The total number of buffaloes was 77.4 thousand in 2003, as compared to 95 thousands in 1997. The total number of sheep and goats in 2003 census were 39 thousands as compared to 41 thousands in 1997 census. In case of poultry, the total population in 2003 census was 29.41 lakhs as compared to 30.57 lakhs in 1997. Livestock and poultry population of Manipur State according to livestock censuses is given in Table No. 5.15 and district-wise livestock and poultry population according to 2003 livestock census is presented in Table No. 5(f) of part II.

**Table No. 5.15 Livestock & Poultry Population of Manipur**

Category	Census Year							
	1992		1997		2003		P.C. Variation	
	No. (in '000)	P.C. to total Livestock	No. (in '000)	P.C. to total Livestock	No. (in '000)	P.C. to total Livestock	1997 over 1992	2003 over 1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cattle	717	50.39	508	42.37	418	37.90	(-)29.15	(-)17.72
Buffalo	115	8.08	95	7.92	77	6.98	(-)17.39	(-)18.95
Sheep	14	0.98	8	0.67	6	0.55	(-)42.86	(-)25.00
Goat	39	2.74	33	2.75	33	2.99	(-)15.38	0.00
Horse/Pony	1	0.07	2	0.17	2	0.18	(+)100.00	0.00
Pig	383	26.92	388	32.36	415	37.62	(+)1.31	(+)6.96
Other Livestock	154	10.82	165	13.76	152	13.78	(+)7.14	(-)7.88
<b>Total Livestock</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>(-)15.74</b>	<b>(-)8.01</b>
<b>Total Poultry</b>	<b>3,259</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,057</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,941</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(-)6.20</b>	<b>(-)3.75</b>

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

### 5.3.2 Animal Health and Disease Control :

To keep livestock and poultry healthy and also to protect them from a number of deathly epidemic diseases, the Department has formed a network of veterinary services such as Hospitals, Dispensaries and Veterinary aid Centres throughout the State for treatment and control of diseases. By the end of March 2000, there were in all 55 veterinary hospitals, 201 (101 veterinary dispensaries and 100 Aid centres) dispensaries functioning in the State. The extent of work done by these institutions during 1999-2000 to 2005-2006 is given in Table No. 5(g) of part II.

### 5.3.3 Livestock Products :

The main livestock products are milk, egg and meat. The estimated production of milk in the State in 2006-07 was 80.00 thousand tonnes which was 4.22 percent more than the production of 76.76 thousand tonnes in 2005-06. The estimated production of milk and the number of milk chilling centres and their capacities are shown in Table No. 5(h) of part II. The production of egg (in number) in 2007-08 was estimated at 840.20 lakhs showing a decrease of about 2.30 percent over the production of 860.00 lakhs in 2006-07. The estimated meat production in 2007-08 was 18.29 thousand tonnes. This was about 23.79 percent less than the production of 24.00 thousand tonnes in 2006-07. The estimated livestock products of Manipur during the period from 1999-00 to 2007-08 are given in Table No. 5.16.

**Table No. 5.16 Production of Milk, Egg & Meat in Manipur**

Year	Milk (‘000 tonnes)	Egg (Lakh Nos.)	Meat (‘000 tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1999-00	66.71	710.09	15.85
2000-01	68.13	723.29	16.24
2001-02	70.82	743.29	16.36
2002-03	71.61	762.34	16.82
2003-04	72.92	792.75	17.30
2004-05	74.77	822.32	16.34
2005-06	76.76	834.66	17.57
2006-07	80.00	860.00	24.00
2007-08	78.21	840.20	18.29

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

Table No. 5.17 below shows a picture of the annual average wholesale prices of milk, egg and meat prevailing in the districts of Manipur during 2006-07 & 2007-08.

**5.17 Annual Average Wholesale Prices of Livestock Products, Manipur 2006-07 and 2007-08**

District	2006-07					
	Milk (Rs./tonne)	Egg (Rs./‘000)	Meat (Rs./tonne)			
			Cattle	Buffalo	Goat	Pig
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	16,000	4,000	65,000	65,000	1,40,000	75,000
Tamenglong	28,000	4,000	75,000	75,000	1,10,000	95,000
Churachandpur	20,000	4,000	70,000	70,000	1,40,000	75,000
Chandel	20,000	5,000	80,000	80,000	1,50,000	90,000
Ukhrul	20,000	5,000	70,000	70,000	1,30,000	80,000
Imphal East	20,000	4,000	80,000	75,000	1,50,000	80,000
Imphal West	20,000	35,000	80,000	75,000	1,60,000	85,000
Bishnupur	16,000	4,000	80,000	75,000	1,40,000	75,000
Thoubal	16,000	4,000	80,000	70,000	1,50,000	75,000

(Contd.)

**5.17 Annual Average Wholesale Prices of Livestock Products,**

**Manipur 2006-07 and 2007-08**

District	2007-08					
	Milk (Rs./tonne)	Egg (Rs./'000)	Meat (Rs./tonne)			
			(Cattle)	Buffalo	Goat	Pig
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Senapati	16,000	4,000	70,000	70,000	1,40,000	80,000
Tamenglong	28,000	4,000	75,000	75,000	1,10,000	95,000
Churachandpur	24,000	4,000	75,000	75,000	1,50,000	80,000
Chandel	20,000	5,000	80,000	80,000	1,50,000	90,000
Ukhrul	20,000	5,000	90,000	90,000	1,50,000	90,000
Imphal East	20,000	4,000	90,000	90,000	1,60,000	90,000
Imphal West	20,000	4,000	95,000	95,000	1,70,000	95,000
Bishnupur	16,000	5,000	90,000	80,000	1,50,000	85,000
Thoubal	16,000	5,000	90,000	80,000	1,50,000	85,000

(Concl'd)

Source : Directorate of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry

**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, 2003 by Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, the forest cover of Manipur is 17,219 sq. kms. as against 16,926 sq. kms. in 2001. The distribution of forest cover according to the FSI is shown in the Table No.5.18

**Table No. 5.18 Districtwise Forest Area in Manipur**  
(State of Forest Report 2003, FSI Dehradun)

Sl. No.	District	Geographical Area	Forest Cover				Percentage
			Very Dense	Mode rately Dense	Open Forest	Total Forest	
			4	5	6	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Senapati	3,271	296	936	1,251	2,483	75.91
2.	Tamenglong	4,391	432	1,474	1,966	3,872	88.18
3.	Churachandpur	4,570	39	1,284	2,744	4,067	88.99
4.	Chandel	3,313	0	734	1,955	2,689	81.17
5.	Ukhrul	4,544	156	1,015	2,464	3,635	80.00
6.	Imphal East	669	0	63	160	223	33.33
7.	Imphal West	559	0	29	28	57	10.20
8.	Bishnupur	496	0	1	16	17	3.43
9.	Thoubal	514	0	5	38	43	8.37
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,327</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>10,622</b>	<b>17,086</b>	<b>76.53</b>

Source : Annual Administrative Report, Forest Department, 2007-08.

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

waste. During 2007-08, 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. 5.19.

**Table No. 5.19 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
1990-91	1,463	4,171	9,520	-	-	15,154
1995-96	1,467	4,171	11,983	-	-	17,621
1999-00	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2000-01	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2001-02	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2002-03	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2003-04	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2004-05	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2005-06	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2006-07	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2007-08	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418

Source : Forest Department, Govt. of Manipur.

#### 5.4.1 Classification of Forests :

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

#### 5.4.2 Division of Forests :

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

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

### 5.4.3 Forest Products :

With a view to maintaining ecological balance, the Government has restricted the felling of trees in the forest areas. As a result, the felling of trees is done on limited scale. The estimated production of timber in 2005-2006 (about 8.8 thousand cubic metres which valued at Rs. 60.76 lakhs) is more than the production of 3.2 thousand cubic metres in 2004-2005 valued at Rs. 8.43 lakhs. The estimated production of firewood in 2005-2006 is 23.96 thousand tonnes (valued at 13.65 lakhs) as compared with 16.62 thousand tonnes produced in 2004-2005 (valued at Rs.12.99 lakhs). The value of forest products in 2005-2006 is estimated at Rs145.28 lakhs as compared with Rs.62.33 lakhs in 2004-2005. Bamboo is accounted for Rs. 4.31 lakhs in the value of minor forest products in 2005-2006. The production and value of forest products is given in the Table No.5(i) of part II of this publication and a picture of the revenue collected from various forest product can be seen from the table given below :

**Table No. 5.20. The yearwise revenue collected from various forest product in Manipur 2001-02 to 2007-08**

Sl. No.	Year	Revenue Collected (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	2001-02	73.44
2.	2002-03	77.53
3.	2003-04	95.30
4.	2004-05	69.42
5.	2005-06	145.28
6.	2006-07	144.14
7.	2007-08	55.98

Source : Annual Administrative report, Department of Forest 2007-08

### 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, afforestation creation of plantation crop, social forestry and recreation forests. Besides, plants that are naturally regenerated are also added over large areas every year to facilitate sustained growth. And also final plantation/restocking over 540 Ha. was taken up during the year 2007-08. A scheme for Rubber Plantation was also taken up to produce rubber as well as uplift the economy of the local people by providing employment to the backward families and to rehabilitate the wastelands. In spite of its vast forest resources, its share in the state income is very negligible and the expenditure is much greater than its revenue. The revenue and expenditure under forestry and wild life are given in Table No. 5.21.

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

(Rs. In lakhs)			
Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Net Revenue/Deficit
1	2	3	4
1990-91	101.00	1,005.63	(-)904.63
1995-96	230.04	1,562.26	(-)1,332.22
1999-00	79.42	2,046.09	(-)1,966.67
2000-01	97.22	1,443.03	(-)1,345.81
2001-02	75.28	1,506.56	(-)1,431.28
2002-03	81.16	1,279.63	(-)1,198.47
2003-04	100.92	1,516.44	(-)1,415.52
2004-05	74.32	1814.72	(-)1,740.40
2005-06	149.37	2,617.15	(-)2,467.78
2006-07	151.67	3,495.69	(-)3,344.02
2007-08 (RE)	220.00	3,160.15	(-)2,940.15
2008-09 (BE)	231.00	3,122.96	(-)2,891.96

RE=Revised Estimates

BE=Budget Estimates

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

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

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

Under the Farm Forestry Extension scheme the people are encouraged to take up plantation activities in their own fields not only to meet their daily requirements of firewood but also to supplement their income by selling the firewood and fodder from these plantations. During 2007-08, 7.70 lakhs seedlings were distributed as against 6.03 lakhs in 2006-07.

Inorder to maintain ecological balance, the Fuelwood and Fodder Plantation scheme was taken up. Under the scheme the Forest Department taken up plantation on community and Panchayat land to develop woods and maintain it upto the third year of plantation. Thereafter, the plantation are hand over to the villagers. During 2006-07, plantations of over 350 ha. and advance work including creation of nursery over 250 ha. were carried out. During 2007-08, final plantations over 450 Ha. And distribution of 7,70,000 seedlings were carried out.

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

#### 5.4.5 Soil and Water Conservaton :

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

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

#### 5.4.6 Wild Life Management :

The wild life (protection ) Act, 1972 provided for setting up National Parks and Sanctuaries for wild life. The basic ideas of these National Parks and Sanctuaries are to 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. In Manipur, at present there are 5 (five) Wild life Sanctuaries and 2 National Parks, covering an area of 788 .10 sq. kms. Table No. 5.22 presents the areas and location of the Sanctuaries and National Parks in Manipur.

**Table No. 5.22 Area and Location of Wild Life Sanctuaries and National Parks in Manipur.**

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

(\* iii to vii declared under section 18 WLPA 1972, process for final constitution is under progress)

Source: Statistical Bulletin of Manipur Forest: 1999-2000,  
Forest Department, Government of Manipur

During 2007, schemes for development and management of wild life and its habitat, control of poaching and illegal trade of wild life, assistance for captive breeding and rehabilitation of endangered species were taken up. An expenditure of Rs. 42.64 lakhs was incurred for the purpose.



## 5.5 Fisheries :

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

### 5.5.1 Fishery Resources :

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

The total water area in Manipur State have shrunk from around 1,00,000 ha. in 1990 to around 56,461.5 ha. in 2007-08. About 15,000 ha of water areas have been brought under fish culture operation. The details of fishery resources in the State are given in Table No. 5.23.

**Table No. 5.23 Fishery Resources in Manipur**

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

Source : Fisheries Department, Manipur

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

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

### 5.5.2 Fish Products :

The production of fish in Manipur for the year 2007-08 was estimated to be 18.65 thousand tonnes as against 18.53 thousand tonnes in 2006-07. The per capita production of fish for 2000-2001 was 6.99kgs as compared to the estimated per capita requirements of 11.44 kgs., registering a shortfall of 4.45 kgs. per head per annum and the per capita production fish for 2007-08 was 7.12 kgs. as compared to the estimated per capita requirements at 10.50 kgs., with a short fall of 3.38 kgs. per head per annum. The growth of fish production is shown in the Table No. 5.24 below and Table No. 5(j) of Part II presents the revenue and expenditure under fisheries.

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

Year	Fish Production (in '000 tonnes)		Fish seed production (in million)		No. of fish seed Farm	No. of Experi- mental fish farm	Estimated requirement of fish (in '000 tonnes)
	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2002-03	17.00	16.60	117.00	117.00	19	NA	27.36
2003-04	17.50	17.60	117.50	117.00	19	NA	23.83
2004-05	18.00	17.80	118.00	118.00	18	NA	23.00
2005-06	21.50	18.22	119.00	123.00	18	NA	NA
2006-07	22.00	18.50	120.00	120.00	18	NA	27.50
2007-08	22.00	15.45*	125.00	115.00*	18	NA	27.50

Note : \* Achievement figures are upto December, 2007

NA : Not Available

Source : Annual Administrative Report, Department of Fisheries, 2007-08

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

# CHAPTER VI

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATIVE

Manipur lives in villages. Out of the total population, 22,93,896 of the State in 2001, 74.89 percent were living in the villages while only 5.76 lakhs people, which constitutes 25.11 percent of total population, live in urban areas. Thus 74.89 percent of the population inhabiting in 99.38 percent of the geographical areas which makes rural state, cannot be taken lightly in any strategy.

### **6.1 Rural Development:**

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

#### **6.1.1 National Rural Employment Guaranteed Scheme (NREGS)**

The NREGS is a new and unique job scheme introduced by the Government of India to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wages employment to enhance livelihood security in rural areas in a financial year. The scheme is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on cost sharing basis between the Centre and State in the ratio of 90:10. The employment scheme is provided to adult members of every households who are willing to do unskilled manual work. The NREGS was launched initially on 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2006 at District Headquarter, Tamenglong by distributing Job Cards to registered applicants. The total number of households for which job cards have been issued was 18,568 in 2006-07.

During 2007-08, Chandel and Churachandpur districts have also been covered under the scheme.

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

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

The achievement of the scheme during 2007-08 is shown in the table below :

**Table No. 6.1 Achievement of the MREGS during 2007-08**

Sl. No.	Name of District	Release of fund (Rs. in lakhs)			Households casual job cards (No.)	Employment Generated (in lakh mandays)
		Central share	State share	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Tamenglong	1500.00	118.00	1618.00	21550	4.82
2.	Churachandpur	1710.92	48.64	1759.56	44434	9.34
3.	Chandel	364.83	14.17	379.00	24344	6.82

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

### **6.1.2 Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):**

The scheme was launched on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1999 with which erstwhile schemes viz., IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, MWS, SITRA, GKY etc. were all disbanded.

It aims at improving the family incomes of the rural poor. It establishes a large number of micro-enterprises in the rural areas whose beneficiaries could be both individuals and groups (self help group). The objective of the scheme is to bring every assisted poor families above the poverty line in three years. Efforts are to be made to cover 30 (thirty)

percent of the poor in every block in the next five years with the emphasis on encouraging self-help group. This scheme covers all aspects of self-employment like organization of rural poor into Self-Help Group (SHG) and their capacity building, training, planning of activity lusters infrastructure development financial assistance and subsidy and marketing supports etc.

The scheme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on a cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between the centre and state. During the last three years since the introduction of this scheme, Govt. of India has released a sum of Rs.1,190.00 lakhs as the 1<sup>st</sup> installment central share for the year 1999-2000. During 2002-2003, no fund was released by the Govt. of India under normal SGSY, however, in 2003-2004 an amount of Rs.56.75 lakhs and Rs.33.247 lakhs were released by the Central Govt. and State Govt. respectively. During 2007-08, the Government of India and the State Government have released Rs. 69.29 lakh and Rs. 32.817 lakh respectively for normal SGSY. 236 SHGs were formed under normal SGSY.

Under Special Project of SGSY, the Government of India aims to bring the BPL families above the poverty line through self employment programmes as a time bound programme. The amount of fund released for the year 2007-08 is shown in Table No. 6.2.

**Table No. 6.2 Fund Released during 2007-08 for Special Projects under SGSY**

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	Name of Projects	2007-08		
			Central	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Senapati	Dairy farming	-	8.92	8.92
2.	Tamenglong	Cane and Bamboo Works	150.00	-	150.00
3.	Ukhrul	Weaving Works	171.21	31.26	202.47

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

### **6.1.2 Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY):**

SGRY was launched in 2001-2002 by merging the erstwhile scheme of Jawahar Gram Samidhi Yojana (JGSY) and the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). The total amount of fund and foodgrains released under the scheme under SGRY-I and SGRY-II during the year 2002-03 to 2007-08 is shown in Table No. 6.3.

**Table No. 6.3 Performance Under Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) during 2002-03 to 2007-08.**

Year/District	Fund Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Foodgrain Released (MT)
1	2	3
2002-03	1443.87	7409
2003-04	1662.95	16670
2004-05	2588.60	19545
2005-06	2750.45	18620
2006-07	2360.48	11206
2007-08	1836.80	8556 *
Senapati	399.16	1268
Tamenglong	-	-
Churachandpur	-	-
Chandel	-	-
Ukhrul	264.96	1402
Imphal East	323.15	1232
Imphal West	266.21	1847
Bishnupur	258.89	1306
Thoubal	324.43	1501

\* Allotted

Source : Department of Rural Development and Panchyati Raj, Manipur

### **6.1.3 Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY):**

The Govt. of India is implementing Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) with the objective of providing dwelling units (houses) free of cost to the members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and free-bonded labourers living below poverty line in rural areas. An additional component for conversion of unserviceable kutcha houses to semi-pucca houses has also been added. From 1999-2000, the criteria for allocation of funds to states has been changed from poverty ratio to equally reflect the poverty ratio and the housing shortage in the state. The funding pattern of the scheme is 75:25 as central and state sharing basis. Of the total fund, 80% is for the new construction while 20% is for upgradation.

During the year 2001-2002, 2410 number of houses were constructed under this scheme. 1822 new houses were constructed while 749 houses were upgraded during 2002-2003. In 2003-2004, a sum of Rs.456.05 lakhs and Rs.180.85 lakhs were released by the Central Government and the State Government respectively. During 2004-05, a sum of Rs. 1098 lakhs was released and 4,771 houses were constructed. In 2005-06, a total amount of Rs. 794.42 lakh was released which includes state matching share of Rs. 507.39 lakhs. The

number of houses constructed during 2005-06 was 3,665. The districtwise fund released and number of houses constructed under IAY scheme is given below :

**Table No. 6.4 Districtwise financial and physical achievement under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District/State	2006-07		2007-08 (upto 31-12-2007)		
		Amount released	No. of Houses constructed	Amount released	No. of Houses	
					Constructed	Up graded
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Senapati	98.07	967	179.62	351	193
2.	Tamenglong	149.97	295	181.45	351	193
3.	Churachandpur	145.90	1159	195.21	568	321
4.	Chandel	69.17	412	85.31	248	136
5.	Ukhrul	51.08	690	93.54	183	101
6.	Imphal East	106.72	387	43.90	140	70
7.	Imphal West	61.95	173	47.75	153	76
8.	Bishnupur	25.79	142	32.01	102	51
9.	Thoubal	87.54	689	107.96	345	173
<b>Manipur</b>		<b>796.19</b>	<b>4914</b>	<b>966.76</b>	<b>2441</b>	<b>1314</b>

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

#### **6.1.4 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.

##### **6.1.4.1 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):**

The scheme has been introduced in the state during the year 2000-01 by way of substituting the erstwhile Rural Roads Scheme under BMS (Basic Minimum Services). It aims at providing road connectivity through good all weather roads to all rural habitations with a population of more than 1000 persons by the year 2003 and those with a population of more than 500 persons by the year 2007. The Central Govt. will bear cent percent of the fund allocated under this scheme.

A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was released by the state government during 2004-05 to meet the administrative cost in connection with the implementation of works under PMGSY. Out of a total amount of Rs. 1500 lakhs, Rs. 682 lakhs and Rs. 818 lakhs were released under the scheme during 2004-05 for Phase I and Phase II respectively. For Phase III, IV and V, the detailed project reports for construction of 58 roads covering 557 kms. to connect 71 villages at the projected cost of Rs. 155 crores was prepared and submitted to the State Technical Agency, Silchar, during the year 2005-06. However, the PMGSY Phase III,IV and V have been clubbed as Phase V at an approved cost of Rs.152.32 crores in 2006-07, covering 47 new roads having a road length of 455.84 km. connecting 93 habitations and upgradation of 11 existing roads with a length of 100.36 km. benefiting 45 habitations under Bharat Nirman Scheme.

During 2007-08, the scheme has been continued at approved cost of Rs. 152.33 crores. The Districtwise roads to be covered under this scheme and the sanctioned cost during 2007-08 are shown in Table No.6.5.

**Table No. 6.5 Districtwise Number of Roads covered under PMGSY ( Phase V) and sanctioned cost of the works, 2007-08**

District/State	Number of Roads		Total sanctioned cost (Rs. in lakh.)
	To be constructed	To be Upgraded	
1	2	3	4
Senapati	10	-	2228.79
Tamenglong	3	-	1516.89
Churachandpur	10	-	3240.84
Chandel	4	1	1370.01
Ukhrul	5	-	1669.28
Imphal East	9	-	1215.41
Imphal West	3	2	652.22
Bishnupur	-	4	1027.11
Thoubal	3	4	2312.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15233.00</b>

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

Under the Manipur Societies Registration Act,1989, the Manipur State Rural Road Development Agency (MSRRDA) was established on 10<sup>th</sup> March 2005 for construction of rural roads in Manipur under PMGSY through Bharat Nirman. Now, 6 (six) working divisions of PWD, Manipur, have been placed at the disposal of the MSRRDA for implementations of PMGSY schemes.



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

Under the MLA Local Area Development Programme, the State Government provide funds for taking up various developmental works according to the needs of the 60 (Sixty) Assembly Constituencies. Each Assembly Constituency was provided Rs. 10 lakhs in 2001-02, Rs. 15 lakhs in 2002-03, Rs. 10 lakhs in 2003-04. During 2004-05 to 2006-07, Rs. 1800 lakhs was released annually. The districtwise fund released during 2007-08 is shown in Table no. 6.6.

**Table No. 6.6 Districtwise fund released during 2007-08, under MLA Local Area Development Programme (MLALADP)**

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of MLAs	Fund released to DRDAs (Rs. In lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Senapati	06	210
2.	Tamenglong	03	105
3.	Churachandpur	06	210
4.	Chandel	02	70
5.	Ukhrlul	03	105
6.	Imphal East	11	385
7.	Imphal West	13	455
8.	Bishnupur	06	210
9.	Thoubal	10	350

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

### 6.1.6 Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)

IWDP was launched in 1989 and brought into effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 1995 by the Government of India. Under the programme, the total wasteland area planned to be covered/treated was 6389 hectares, 49,000 hectares, 63,500 hectares and 11,055 hectares during 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively. The districtwise central and state shares released under the scheme and the area to be covered during 2007-08 are given below :

**Table No. 6.7 Districtwise Fund released under IWDP and Area to be covered during 2007-08**

Sl. No.	District	Fund released (Rs. in lakhs)			
		Area to be covered (in hect.)	Central	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Senapati	3300	360.13	31.19	391.32
2.	Tamenglong	2100	261.87	24.00	285.87
3.	Churachandpur	-	-	-	-
4.	Chandel	2130	303.02	27.75	330.77
5.	Ukhrlul	-	-	-	-
6.	Imphal East	2550	-	29.25	29.25
7.	Imphal West	-	-	-	-
8.	Bishnupur	-	-	-	-
9.	Thoubal	975	53.48	4.88	58.36
<b>Total</b>		<b>11055</b>	<b>978.50</b>	<b>117.07</b>	<b>1095.57</b>

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

## 6.2 Panchayat:

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

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

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

In 2007, election was not held for 1 (one) seat of Pradhan and 31 (thirty one) seats of gram Panchyat. The details of the election held on 19<sup>th</sup> September, 2007 is shown in Table No. 6.8.

**Table No. 6.8 Number of Member of Zilla Parishads, Pradhans and member of Gram Panchayat elected in the election held on 19.9.2007.**

Item	Member of Zilla Parishad	Pradhan of Gram Panchayat	Member of Gram Panchayat
1	2	3	4
1. Women (Reserved for General)	19	53	525
2. Scheduled Tribe	2	3	34
2.1 Women	1	1	20
2.2 Men	1	2	14
3. Scheduled Caste	2	3	36
3.1 Women	2	1	14
3.2 Men	-	2	22
4. Unreserved	38	105	916
4.1 Women	8	5	111
4.2 Men	30	100	807
5. Total	61	164	1511
5.1 Women	29	60	670
5.2 Men	32	104	841

Note : No election was held in the seat of 1 (one) Pradhan and 31 (thirtyone) members in the Gram Panchyats.

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 are presented in Table No. 6.9.

**Table No. 6.9 Number of Elected Member of Panchayats of the North Eastern States of India, 2002**

State	No. of elected representative					
	Gram Panchayat		Panchayat Samiti		Zilla Parishad	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	23471	7851	2148	746	390	117
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	1722	611	-	-	61	22
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	5686	1895	299	106	82	28
Sikkim	873	322	-	-	92	29

Source: Women & Men in India, 2004.

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

SIRD is an autonomous State Institute of Rural Development which has been converted during 2005-06 from the State Institute of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development, an apex Training Institute of RD funded by the Ministry of RD as well as the State Govt on 50:50 share basis . It came into existence in 2000 by converting the erstwhile Manipur Panchayati Raj Training Institute (MPRTI) into SIPARD to have the uniform pattern of the SIRDs as per guidelines of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Various training courses are organised by the SIRD to acquaint the rural development functionaries with the Central Sponsored Schemes and ensure proper and effective implementation of the poverty alleviation and rural development programmes. During 2007-08 (upto 31-12-08), 90 training courses have been imparted to 3,115 PRIs representatives, officials and representatives of NGOs.

## 6.1 Co-operation:

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

The growth of co-operative movement is regarded as one of the important instruments of economic, social and cultural development as well as human advancement in the State. Today, co-operative movement experienced a phenomenon change in its dimensions where it touched every corner of human life and where we can find food co-operatives, production co-operatives, farm and rural co-operatives, handloom co-operatives, marketing co-operatives etc. The number of industrial and non-industrial co-operative societies as on 31<sup>st</sup> March are given in the following Table No. 6.10.

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

Item	Industrial		Non-Industrial		Total	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Senapati	91	84	190	182	281	266
2. Tamenglong	94	114	150	156	244	270
3. Churachandpur	112	167	401	353	513	520
4. Chandel	47	51	122	112	169	163
5. Ukhrul	247	177	445	394	692	571
6. Imphal East	532	545	337	339	869	884
7. Imphal West	540	174	453	828	993	1002
8. Bishnupur	346	346	650	290	996	636
9. Thoubal	366	363	435	383	801	746
10. State Level Co-operative Societies	4	4	17	17	21	21
11. Primary Bank in Imphal under direct control of RCS	-	-	9	9	9	9
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>2379</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>3209</b>	<b>3063</b>	<b>5588</b>	<b>5088</b>

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

As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008, there were 5,088 co-operative societies with 4.8 lakhs number of members. Of which 2024 (including three State Level Co-operative Societies) were industrial Co-operative Societies and remaining 3064 (including eighteen State Level Cooperative Societies and nine Primary Banks in Imphal under the direct control of RCS) were non-industrial Co-operative Societies. Industrial Co-operative societies constitute 39.78 percent and non-industrial Co-operative societies constitute 60.22 percent. Some important characteristics of the Co-operative movement in the state since 2000-01 to 2007-08 are presented in Table No. 6.11 below:

**Table No. 6.11 Important characteristics of Co-operative movement in Manipur**

Year	Number of Cooperative Societies	No. of Member (in lakhs)	Paid-up Share (Rs.in crores)	Working Capital (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
2000-01	5,029	4.87	21.03	161.00
2001-02	4,868	4.67	32.27	182.00
2002-03	4,832	4.19	34.47	131.35
2003-04	4,732	4.49	34.45	219.00
2004-05	4,697	4.94	43.87	257.95
2005-06	5,380	5.33	44.92	285.96
2006-07	5,588	5.44	57.30	311.57
2007-08	5,088	4.84	63.74	387.38

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

From experiences gained in the recent past, it is felt that farmers/growers of agricultural/horticultural crops particularly farmers of fruits and vegetables are facing marketing problems. Farmers could not dispose off their produces at the remunerative prices as cold storage and export facilities are yet to be made available. Procurement as well as marketing of agricultural produces may be developed and modernized by strengthening the Manipur Co-operative Marketing Societies at the state level as well as all supply and marketing societies in the five hill districts.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) are basically multipurpose. The main functions of the societies are to extend financial supports such as short-term crop loans, medium term and long term loans on agricultural purposes, storage and distribution of consumer items, chemical fertilizers and marketing of agricultural produces. The PACS are known as Gram Panchayat Level Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (GPLMPCS) in the valley while in the Hill, they are called Large Size Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS). As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2004, there are 135 GPLMPCS and 69 LAMPS.

In general , the Cooperatives in Manipur are not functioning satisfactorily due to problems like inadequate funds, inefficient management, lack of coordination etc. Out of the total of 5088, the number of dormant and defunct Societies during 2007-08 are 1037 and 687 respectively. A picture of the Cooperative Societies in Manipur during 2007-08 is shown in Table No. 6.12

**Table No. 6.12 Basic Statistical information of the Cooperative Societies In Manipur for the year 2007-08.**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Type of Societies	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Paid up Share	Working Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I</b>	<b>CREDIT SOCIETIES</b>				
<b>A</b>	<b>State Level Banks</b>				
	(Agricultural Credit)				
i)	Manipur State Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	11031	3941.00	21608.23
ii)	Manipur State Land Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	1384	30.01	30.20
	(Non-Agricultural Credit)				
iii)	Manipur SC /ST Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	404	13.19	20.00
<b>B</b>	<b>Primary Banks :</b>				
	(Agricultural Credit) :				
i)	United Farmers Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	742	3.31	10.11
ii)	Manipur Farmers Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	555	1.24	1.60
iii)	Manipur Agricultural Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	591	2.56	2.56
	(Non-Agricultural Credit)				
iv)	Imphal Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	18899	295.38	11790.94
v)	Manipur Industrial Cooperative Bank Ltd	1	3753	14.59	232.19
vi)	Manipur Women's Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	5614	88.92	225.47
vii)	Bishnupur Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	1024	3.50	5.00
viii)	Thoubal Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd	1	102	2.43	2.43
ix)	Chandel Primary Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	100	1.00	1.00
x)	Manipur Hill & Backward Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	3591	167.46	597.58
xi)	Mercantile Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	53	0.25	49.20
xii)	Lamka Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	1089	15.14	17.69
xiii)	Moirang Primary Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	2708	23.85	109.97
xiv)	Manipur State Housing Dev. Coop. Bank Ltd.	1	515	4.85	4.85
<b>C</b>	<b>Thrift &amp; Credit Cooperative Societies</b>	94	7529	28.99	93.37
<b>D</b>	<b>Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies :</b>				
i)	G.P. Level	135	76230	146.34	281.68
ii)	LAMPS	69	41506	66.16	150.70
iii)	Service	8	100	5.18	0.22

Contd.

**Table No. 6.12 Basic Statistical information of the Cooperative Societies  
In Manipur for the year 2007-08.**

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Type of Societies	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Paid up Share	Working Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>II NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES</b>					
<b>A State Level :</b>					
i)	Manipur Milk Producers Union	1	71	4.07	4.07
ii)	Manipur State apex Housing C. S. Ltd.	1	158	155.77	825.10
iii)	Manipur State Fisheries Cooperative Fedn.	1	104	5.00	5.55
iv)	Manipur Apex Coop. Marketing Society Ltd.	1	363	74.23	205.72
v)	Manipur State Coop. Consumers Fedn.	1	598	36.91	65.35
vi)	Manipur State SC/ST Dev. Coop. Fedn.	1	49	11.98	21.98
vii)	Manipur State Piggery Farmers Coop. Fedn.	1	53	40.98	30.98
viii)	Manipur State Poultry Farmers Coop. Fedn.	1	77	1.38	1.38
ix)	All Manipur Apex Transport C.S. Ltd.	1	27	2.52	2.62
x)	All Manipur Tours & Travels Dev. C.S. Ltd.	1	63	0.32	0.32
xi)	Manipur State Cooperative Union	1	2952	0.00	0.00
xii)	Manipur State Social Forestry and Environment Protection Cooperative Fedn.	1	85	0.85	0.85
xiii)	Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Ltd.	1	27	0.00	0.00
xiv)	Manipur State Minorities Dev.C.S.	1	216	42.19	43.39
<b>B District Level</b>					
i)	District Supply and Marketing Cooperatives	9	949	25.73	135.02
<b>C Primaries :</b>					
i)	Marketing	11	1055	11.14	18.86
ii)	Consumers	138	9331	25.78	31.35
iii)	Housing	207	7621	70.26	308.40
iv)	Transport	73	2359	21.49	68.32
v)	Dairy, Cattle Breeding & Rearing	258	8875	48.54	71.98
vi)	Fruits & Vegetables	298	16820	43.05	44.94
vii)	Pisciculture	346	19538	80.00	120.75
viii)	Labour Contract	292	8411	22.90	76.03

*Contd.*

**Table No. 6.12 Basic Statistical information of the Cooperative Societies  
In Manipur for the year 2007-08.**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Type of Societies	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Paid up Share	Working Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
ix)	Forest labour	26	1021	4.69	5.86
x)	Piggery	156	5260	37.91	27.55
xi)	Poultry	224	8816	67.25	128.82
xii)	Collective Farming	97	6823	9.00	16.51
xiii)	Joint Farming	70	6564	10.86	13.76
xiv)	Miscellaneous	155	6637	66.76	51.28
<b>III INDUSTRIAL :</b>					
<b>A State Level :</b>					
i)	Manipur State Sericulture Cooperative Federation	1	44	16.19	42.37
ii)	Manipur State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd.	1	845	66.65	100.25
iii)	Manipur Fruit Processing & Cold Storage Cooperative Ltd.	1	2695	27.79	42.37
iv)	Manipur Rural Electronics Coop. Fedn.	1	7	8.79	14.00
<b>B Primaries :</b>					
i)	Handloom Weavers	1621	164355	408.66	889.24
ii)	Handicrafts	489	13226	22.64	53.23
iii)	Sericulture	168	6889	38.92	44.40
iv)	Electronics	7	181	1.43	2.00
v)	Miscellaneous	102	3866	20.17	34.99
<b>Total</b>		<b>5088</b>	<b>484551</b>	<b>6374.29</b>	<b>38738.45</b>

(Concl'd.)



# CHAPTER VII

## INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

Manipur is rich in natural resources but due to difficult terrain, inadequate infrastructural facilities and varying climatic conditions, the state could not develop much in the industrial sector of its economy. In the initial stage, Govt. policy in the state was one of revival and revitalization of the traditional handlooms and handicrafts of the local habitats. At present, there is no industries worth mentioning except traditional oriented ones such as khadi and village industries, handlooms and handicrafts. Manipur continue to remain an industrially backward state. The contribution of the manufacturing sector to the total gross state domestic product at current prices is found to be 6.26 percent according to the advance estimates for the year 2007-08.

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

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

### 7.1.1 Rapid Industrialization:

Industrialization implies the creation and growth of factories, mills, power plants and so on. It refers to the development of manufacturing and other related activities. Without rapid industrialization, economic development is almost impossible. The state Government has made persistent efforts for rapid industrialization of the state thereby generating more employment opportunities, alleviation of poverty and removal of economic disparities. Almost all the Public Sector undertaking like those shown below were facing financial problems and paucity of fund for maintenance inspite of providing package of incentives and concessions as laid out in its industrial policies and programmes.

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

As a result, the Government has decided to wind up the companies under no. 1 to 5 above i.e. MCCL, MCL, MSMCL, MPAPL, MFIC, as they are all loss making industries. Proposals for privatization also failed as there were no buyer of the units. Regarding MSDPL, the Government has been consulting the central Government for its viability. As for Manipur Vanaspati & Allied Industries Ltd., the Company was about to wind up but for the stay order issued by the Guwahati High Court. Only the companies under no. 7 to 9 i.e., MHHDC, MANITRON, MANIDCO will be revitalized so as enable to stand themselves with one time assistance. Proposals for revival of these three corporations were submitted to the State Government for inclusion in the memorandum to the Twelfth Finance Commission. The staff of the Public Sector undertakings which are under process of winding up were already retrenched. Regarding the MFIC, the process has been reviewed and it shall continue as Implementing Agency of the Food Park Project.

A sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been provided in 2006-07(B.E.) to be released as grants-in-aid to those corporation which are under the process of winding up for payment of salaries/wages of the retained staff.

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

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

For speedy growth of small-scale industries, the Government has already brought about simplifications in the SSI registration procedures. By the end of March, 2006 the number of registered permanent Small Scale Industries both SIDO (Small Industries Development Organisation ) and NON-SIDO stood at 10,264 with an investment of Rs.43.27 crores in plants and machineries and providing employment to 53,719 persons where annual production was estimated to be Rs.183.72 crores. The growth of Small-Scale Industries over the years is shown in the following Table No. 7.1.

**Table No. 7.1 Growth of Registered Permanent (PMT) Industrial units Employment, investment and production (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March)**

Year	No. of Units	No. of Employment	Average no. of Employment per unit	Investment (Rs.in crore)	Average investment per unit (Rs. in thousands)	Production (Rs. in crore)	Average per unit production (Rs.in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1994-95	8341	42613	5.1	26.41	31.66	123.16	1.48
1995-96	8612	43842	5.1	28.23	32.78	127.05	1.48
1996-97	8910	45460	5.1	29.51	33.12	133.90	1.50
1997-98	9088	46464	5.1	30.72	33.80	139.39	1.53
1998-99	9240	47388	5.1	31.53	34.12	143.33	1.55
1999-00	9415	48514	5.2	33.19	35.25	150.69	1.60
2000-01	9635	49792	5.2	35.05	36.38	157.66	1.64
2001-02	9744	50364	5.2	36.07	37.02	162.30	1.67
2002-03	9867	51123	5.2	37.70	38.21	168.80	1.71
2003-04	9993	51842	5.2	39.37	39.39	173.08	1.73
2004-05	10151	52857	5.2	41.38	40.76	177.79	1.75
2005-06	10264	53719	5.2	43.27	42.16	183.72	1.79

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

It is evident from the above table that average employment per unit of manufacturing enterprises in Manipur is around 5(five) only during the period from 1994-95 to 2005-06. There is positive correlations between the average per unit employment and investment in plants and machineries with  $r = 0.97$ . The average employment per unit is worked out to be 5.15 persons where average investment in plants and machineries is worked out to be Rs.34.37 crores. The average production per unit is found to be Rs.1.48 lakhs in 1994-95 which slowly increased from year to year. It stood at Rs.1.79 lakhs in 2005-06. Average return for every 1 (one) rupee is worked out to be only Rs.4.39 during the period from 1987-88 to 2003-04.

A total of 113 manufacturing units are found registered in Manipur during 2005-06 as against 158 (132 SIDO and 26 NON-SIDO) in 2004-05. Among the districts, Imphal East district has the highest number of registered industrial (SIDO & NON-SIDO) units with 34 (30.09 percent) followed by Imphal West with 24 (21.24 percent) units. The lowest was recorded in Chandel district having only 2 (0.77 percent). The district-wise SIDO & NON-SIDO break-up of industrial units, employment and production during 2005-06 are presented in Table No.7.2.

**Table No.7.2 Growth of Registered Industrial Units, employment, investment and production in Manipur during 2005-06**

District	No. of Units			No. of Employment		
	SIDO	NON-SIDO	TOTAL	SIDO	NON-SIDO	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	6	3	9	24	6	30
Tamenglong	4	0	4	22	0	22
Churachandpur	8	1	9	29	39	68
Chandel	2	0	2	12	0	12
Ukhrul	3	0	3	12	0	12
Imphal West	24	0	24	124	0	124
Imphal East	29	5	34	236	31	267
Bishnupur	5	2	7	48	16	64
Thoubal	20	1	21	250	13	263
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>862</b>

Contd.

**Table No.7.2 Growth of Registered Industrial Units, employment, investment and production in Manipur during 2005-06**

District	Investment (Rs.in lakhs)			Value of Production (Rs. in lakhs)		
	SIDO	NON-SIDO	TOTAL	SIDO	NON-SIDO	TOTAL
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Senapati	6.48	15.00	21.48	14.97	2.44	17.41
Tamenglong	6.57	0	6.57	3.63	0	3.63
Churachandpur	3.68	1.00	4.68	7.40	4.97	12.37
Chandel	0.59	0	0.59	4.40	0	4.40
Ukhrul	0.87	0	0.87	1.80	0	1.80
Imphal West	79.75	1.71	81.46	89.69	11.54	101.23
Imphal East	40.15	0	40.15	291.63	0	291.63
Bishnupur	4.26	1.25	5.51	19.00	11.00	30.00
Thoubal	27.31	0.18	27.49	130.18	0.61	130.79
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>169.66</b>	<b>19.14</b>	<b>188.80</b>	<b>562.70</b>	<b>30.56</b>	<b>593.26</b>

Concl'd.

Source: Commerce & Industries Department, Manipur.

### 7.1.3 Handloom :

Handloom industry is the largest cottage industry in the state. It is a traditional cottage industry providing avenues of employment opportunities to the people of Manipur. Basically, it is a labour-intensive family occupation in which all the members of a family can participate. Majority of the handloom weavers in the state are self-employed artisans who are carrying on their profession in their own homes with the assistance of their family members in pre-loom and post loom process. Manipur ranks the fourth position in terms of the number of looms in the country. It has more than 2.7 lakhs looms comprising of fly shuttle, throw shuttle and loin-looms with a weaver population of more than 2.8 lakhs of which about 1 lakh are full time weavers, according to National Handloom Census, 1987.

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

A High Power Committee (HPC) was set up to look into the problems and to suggest measures for the growth of handlooms during the Ninth Five Year Plan Period. Most of the recommendations of this committee have been accepted by the Government and the schemes/programmes in the Ninth Plan are being formulated on the basis of these

recommendations. For the provision of welfare measures and better working conditions to handloom weavers, a package of group insurance scheme, health package scheme, workshed cum-housing scheme, project package scheme, integrated handloom village development project etc. are being implemented in the handloom sector.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries	
		Co-op. Societies	Weavers
1	2	3	4
2005-06	200.50	-	5110
2006-07	270.50	495	1590
2007-08	400.00	869	-

- Not Available

Source : Commerce & Industries Department, Manipur

#### **7.1.4 Handicrafts:**

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

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

as can be seen in Table No. 7.4. In order to provide financial assistance and also give due recognition to eminent craftspersons, the following schemes have been implemented during 2006-07.

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

**Table No. 7.4 Number of handicrafts artisans in the  
North Eastern States of India, 2004-05**

Sl.No.	States	Number of handicrafts artisan (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.57
2.	Assam	2.05
3.	Manipur	4.01
4.	Meghalaya	1.68
5.	Mizoram	0.69
6.	Nagaland	1.83
7.	Tripura	2.91
8.	Sikkim	-

### **7.1.5 District Industries Centre :**

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

#### **7.1.5.1 Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana :**

A special scheme 'Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)' has been drawn up to be operated through the District Industries Centre for providing self employment opportunities to educated unemployed youths. The Scheme covered all educated unemployed youths who passed or failed matric or ITI passed or having undergone Government sponsored technical course for a minimum duration of six months and within the age group of 18 to 35 years (relaxed upto 40 years for the North Eastern States and 45 years for SC/ST, Ex-Serviceman, physically handicapped persons & women). Beneficiaries of the PMRY scheme were selected from the relatively less affluent sections of the society, whose annual family income does not exceed Rs.24,000 (relaxed upto Rs.40,000 per annum for North Eastern States.) PMRY scheme provided loans, financial assistance to educated unemployed persons who are willing to employ in any one of the trades viz., industry, service and business. The scheme was launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct., 1993. The performance under the scheme during the period from 1999-2000 to 2007-08 is presented in Table No.7.5.



**Table No. 7.5 Performance under PMRY scheme**

Year	Target	Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		No.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1999-00	1350	1035	891.60	281	197.35
2000-01	1000	113	70.60	100	58.36
2001-02	1100	642	485.77	642	400.18
2002-03	1300	717	539.73	33	21.57
2003-04	1200	606	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-	-	-
2005-06	1500	99	84.05	633	-
2006-07	1500	31	-	-	-
2007-08	1700	13	-	-	-

Source : Annual Administrative Report of Commerce and Industries

The above table shows the overall performance of the scheme during the year from 1999-2000 to 2007-08.

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

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

The production of KVI sector was to the tune of Rs.49.47 crores in the year 2006-07 as against Rs.49.42 crores in 2005-06 showing an increase of 0.10 percent over the previous year. The total amount earned in the year 2006-07 was Rs.52.14 crores whereas the earning was Rs.52.09 crores in the year 2005-06. And the total number of employees in KVI sectors was 36 thousands in 2006-07. The amount of Grants and Loans distributed to various Industries under REGP (VI) in respect of Khadi and Village Industries Board, Manipur during 2005-06 to 2007-08 and Districtwise Number of Bee-Keepers, Outturn Price and

value of Honey in Manipur for the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 are shown in Table No. 7(e) and 7(f) of part II of this publication respectively and the following Table No. 7.6 shows the performance of KVI sector of Manipur during 2002-03 and 2003-04 and a comparative picture of North Eastern Region is also given in Table No. 7(a) of Part II.

**Table No. 7.6 Performance of KVI of Manipur**

Item	Unit	Year		Percentage Variation 2002-03 to 2003-04
		2002-03	2003-04	
1	2	3	4	5
Production	Rs. in lakhs	6000.85	6029.24	0.47
Sales	Rs. in lakhs	5661.92	6069.88	7.21
Earning	Rs. in lakhs	2632.68	2690.18	2.18
Employment	No. in lakhs	0.61	0.62	1.64

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

During the year 2003-04 a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs under plan and Rs.56.00 lakhs under non-plan were provided as grants-in-aid to meet the establishment charges of the Khadi and Village Industries Board.

#### **7.1.7 Indo-Myanmar Border Trade Promotion :**

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

Accordingly, the Centre is to provide infrastructural facilities such as telecommunication, export-import information cell, show room-cum-sales counters, conference hall, boarding and lodging facilities, guest-room and restaurants, bank and other relevant Govt. extension counters to facilitate the trades/businessmen/ entrepreneurs in creating a business like congenial atmosphere. However, the Director General of Foreign Trade has permitted the bilateral/border trade along with the Indo-Myanmar border as per the prevailing customary practices for the commodities namely, mustard/rape seed, pulses and

beans, fresh vegetables, fruits, garlicks, onion, chillies, spices (excluding nutmeg, mace, cloves, cassia & cinnamon), bamboo, minor forest products (excluding teak), betel nuts and leaves, food items for local consumption, tobacco, tomato, reed broom, sesame, resin, corriander seeds, soyabeans, roasted sunflower seeds, katha, ginger etc. During the period 2001-02, the volume of export and import was Rs.1.25 crores and Rs.8.30 crores respectively as per the report of the Land Customs Station, Moreh. During the year 2002-03, the value of export and import was Rs.3.66 crores and Rs.1.17 crores respectively. The main items of exports were wheat flour, bleaching powder, fenugreek seeds, Ani seeds, Cumin seeds, Soyabari, dry chillies, agarbati, suman rose powder, Pea, Garlic, Dry Buffalo Offal etc. while the import items were Betel nuts, Turmeric, Red Kidney bean (Rajma), Kuth roots, gram. Resin, reed-brooms, dry ginger etc.

Table No. 7.7 shows the quantity and value of export and import commodities during the year 2004-05. During the period, the value of export and import was Rs.6.15 crores and Rs.5.27 crores respectively.

**Table No.7.7 Quantity and Value of Exports and Imports of merchandise in the Indo Myanmar Border Trade during the year 2004-2005**

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>EXPORT</b>				
1.	Wheat flour	MT	1887.71	183.74
2.	Soyabari	"	359.41	149.15
3.	Cumin seed	"	68.30	68.30
4.	Soray Milk Powder	"	13.00	8.97
5.	E/Buffalo Offal	No.	346.38	115.84
6.	D/Buffalo Offal			
7.	Detonating fuse	Kg.	54,952	88.14
8.	Bullet Proof Jacket, Single Rifle with telescope sight and ammunition	Nos.	6 5 888	0.47
<b>Total Export:</b>				<b>614.61</b>
<b>IMPORT</b>				
1.	Dry ginger	MT	524.43	48.68
2.	Betel Nut	"	2076.00	446.14
3.	Turmeric Powder	"	33.50	3.31
4.	Kuth Roots	"	56.00	4.68
5.	Surpentina Roots	"	2151.00	3.16
6.	Round hog	CFT	10751.30	20.71
<b>Total Import</b>				<b>526.68</b>

Source: Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Manipur

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

During the year 2006-07, Rs. 65.00 lakh was provided for Food Processing Industries. A (fifteen)15 day training on Food Processing Training Centre, Porompat were also organized for SC/ST entrepreneur including women/SHGs and rural women entrepreneurs. The training involved Rs. 2.00 lakh covering 94 trainees.

For the further development of FPI, the following promotional Schemes have been taken up for which 50% grant-in-aid have been sought from the Central Government.

- i) Food Fair cum workshop, 2007
- ii) Two days workshop on Food safety, standard quality assurance in FPI in Manipur
- iii) Three day workshop on total quality management (TQM) for FPI in Manipur.

### **7.1.8.2 Bamboo Processing Industries :**

The State Government have taken up scheme for setting up bamboo processing units in the State by utilizing the fund of Rs. 50 lakh received from the North Eastern Council (NEC) during 2005-06. The schemes are :

- i) Construction of Brick Kilns for Bamboo Charcoal production at Barak Bridge Point (Tamenglong-Haflong Road), Toilnom Village (Churachandpur), Khongkhang Village (Chandel), Wangoo Sabal (Bishnupur), Lukhamji Village (Tamenglong) and Churachandpur (Jiribam) ;
- ii) Training of 45 weavers in handloom weaving of bamboo strips and
- iii) Setting up of 3 (three) Common Facility Centres at Tamenglong, Churachandpur and Imphal.

Preparation have been made to set up a Bamboo Technology Park. The main object of the park is to set up entrepreneurial cluster based bamboo processing units on Public Private Partnership under Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) model in association with the National Mission on Bamboo Application (NMBA), Government of India.

### **7.18.3 Food Park :**

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

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

### **7.1.9 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 withholding of work from all or a group of employees by the

employers for matters relating to employment or non-employment or the terms and conditions of employment. The number of work stoppages on account of the strikes and lockouts decreased from 12 (twelve) in 2001-2002 to 4 (four) in 2002-03 and 3 (three) in 2003-04. The number of workers involved in strikes and lockouts in 2003-04 was 1577. The number of mandays lost due to the work stoppages falls down by 84.17 percent and stood at 7.85 thousands in 2002-2003 as against 49.55 thousands in 2001-2002. The following Table No. 7.8 presents the industrial disputes of Manipur during 1980-81 to 2003-2004.

Table No. 7(b) of Part II shows the industrywise number of strikes and Lockouts in Manipur during 2000-01 to 2003-04.

**Table no. 7.8 Industrial disputes in Manipur during 1980-81 to 2003-04**

Year	No. of work stoppage		No. of workers involved	No. of Mandays lost
	Strikes	Lock-outs		
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	2	-	780	1,394
1985-86	2	-	499	2,978
1990-91	8	-	3,234	53,572
1991-92	7	-	1,434	17,737
1992-93	7	-	2,021	31,840
1993-94	10	-	303	16,624
1994-95	3	-	459	7,911
1995-96	8	-	1,990	42,301
1996-97	12	-	1,385	85,658
1997-98	7	-	2,738	41,711
1998-99	2	-	656	10,070
1999-2000	1	-	351	10,881
2000-2001	6	-	1,073	16,713
2001-2002	12	-	2,819	49,551
2002-2003	4	-	766	7,846
2003-2004	3	-	1,577	12,289

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Manipur.

Among the North-Eastern States, the maximum number of strikes (15) were recorded in Assam which was followed by Manipur (1) in 2000. The number of mandays lost due to strikes in Assam was 49.57 thousands and followed by Manipur with 8.48 thousands. But in case of the states of Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, no strikes was recorded during the said period. Table No. 7.9 shows the number of disputes by strikes and lockouts during 2001 (P).

**Table No. 7.9 Number of Industrial disputes by Strikes and Lockouts during 2001(P)**  
(in nos.)

State	Strikes			Lock-outs			Total		
	Strikes	Workers involved	Man-days lost	Lock-outs	Workers involved	Man-days lost	Strikes/Lockouts	Workers involved	Man-days lost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	4	6,088	8,349	1	912	4,560	5	7,000	12,909
Manipur	6	1,519	79,529	-	-	-	6	1,519	79,529
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	2	202	7,222	-	-	-	2	202	7,222
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	1	450	5,400	1	450	5,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7,809</b>	<b>95,100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>9,960</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9,171</b>	<b>1,05,060</b>

P - Provisional

Source: Indian Labour Year Book, 2002-03 Labour Bureau, Simla.

### 7.1.10 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 available results shows that Manipur had a total number of 1,127 employees engaged in 61 registered factories in 2001-02. The total value of output, value of input and net value added were of the order of Rs.18.97 crores, Rs.15.57 crores and Rs.2.57 crores respectively. The important characteristics of Annual survey of industries pertaining to the state during 2000-01 and 2001-02 are presented in Table No.7.10 and the salient features of ASI during the year 1999-00 to 2002-03 are shown in Table No. 7(c) of Part II.

**Table No. 7.10 Important Characteristics of Annual Survey of Industries of Manipur for the year 2004-05**

Characteristics	Unit	Industry Code						
		151	153	154	201	269	Others	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Factories	No.	5	4	3	14	24	5	55
Fixed Capital	Rs.in lakhs	114	259	49	48	366	39	876
Working Capital	"	18	342	10	48	152	29	562
Invested Capital	"	117	545	58	70	487	65	1344
Gross value of Plant & Machineries	"	0	154	32	43	182	2	412
Total Employees	No.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1835
Total Workers	No.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1607
Total Output	Rs.in lakhs	7	2360	7	95	934	91	3493
Total Input	"	3	2213	4	37	533	13	2802
Gross Value Added	"	4	147	3	58	401	78	691
Depreciation	"	3	33	2	3	71	3	116
Net-Value Added	"	1	114	1	56	329	74	575

NA : Not Available

Description of the Industry Codes.

151 – Production, processing and preservation of meat, fish, fruit vegetables, oil and fats

153 - Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products and prepared animal feeds.

154 - Manufacture of other food products.

201 - Saw milling and planning of wood.

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

Other Industry.

Source: Annual Survey of Industries.

## 7.2 Minerals:

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



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

### **7.2.1 Mineral Resources:**

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

#### **7.2.1.1 Limestone:**

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

#### **7.2.1.2 Asbestos:**

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

#### **7.2.1.3 Chromite:**

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

#### **7.2.1.4 Copper:**

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

#### **7.2.1.5 Nickel:**

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

#### **7.2.1.6 Lignite:**

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

#### **7.2.1.7 Salt:**

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

### **7.2.2 Mineral Production:**

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

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

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

Year	District	Number of Mines	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in `000)
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	Chandel	1	130	114
	Ukhrul	0	0	0
1991-92	Chandel	1	64	42
	Ukhrul	0	0	0
1992-93	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	158	95
1993-94	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	642	499
1994-95	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	784	612
1995-96	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	470	519
1996-97	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	62	69
1997-98	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	68	46

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

Among the entire North East states, Manipur is the only state which produced chromite. During the period 1995-96 to 1997-98, 600 thousand tonnes of chromite was produced in Manipur. And the value of production of chromite was Rs.6.34 crores during the same period. Again the value of production of minor minerals was Rs.14.89 crores during the year 1995-1996 and the value of production remains stagnant during the succeeding years (1995-1996 to 1997-1998). A comparative picture of the mineral production of NESs are presented in Table No. 7.12.

**Table No. 7.12 Mineral Production of North Eastern States  
during the year 1997-98**

(value Rs.in '000)

State	Mineral	Unit	1995-1996		
			No. of Mines	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	28	88732
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	1	0	24
	Minor minerals		0	0	1523
Assam	Coal	'000 tonnes	5	822	609102
	Natural gas	m.e.m.	0	1510	1661000
	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	5043	15981267
	Lime Stone	'000 tonnes	3	411	33637
	Minor minerals		0	0	1876
Manipur	Chromite	Tonne	1	470	519
	Minor minerals		0	0	1489
Meghalaya	Coal	'000 tonnes	0	3248	2406768
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	2	277	22040
	Minor minerals		0	0	7302
Tripura	Natural gas	m.e.m.	0	130	143000
	Minor minerals		0	0	462

(value Rs.in '000)

State	Minerals	Unit of Quantity	1996-1997		
			No. of Mines	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	36	114084
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	0	0	0
	Minor minerals		0	0	1523
Assam	Coal	'000 tonnes	6	752	557232
	Natural gas	m.e.m.	0	1698	1867800
	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	4811	15246059
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	3	449	41384
	Minor minerals		0	0	1876
Manipur	Chromite	Tonne	1	62	69
	Minor minerals		0	0	1489
Meghalaya	Coal	'000 tonnes	0	0	0
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	2	279	31137
	Minor minerals		0	0	7302
Tripura	Natural gas	m.e.m.	0	154	169400
	Minor minerals		0	0	462

Contd.

**Table No. 7.12 Mineral Production of North Eastern States  
during the year 1997-98**

(value Rs.in '000)

State	Mineral	Unit	1997-1998 (P)		
			No. of Mines	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	10	11	12
Arunachal Pradesh	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	39	123591
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	0	0	0
	Minor minerals		0	0	1523
Assam	Coal	'000 tonnes	6	662	490542
	Natural gas	m.e.m.	0	1254	1379400
	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	5117	16215773
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	3	436	44990
	Minorminerals		0	0	1876
Manipur	Chromite	Tonne	1	68	46
	Minor minerals		0	0	1489
Meghalaya	Coal	'000 tonnes	0	0	0
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	2	203	26396
	Minor minerals		0	0	7302
Tripura	Natural gas	m.e.m.	0	189	207900
	Minor minerals		0	0	462

Concl'd.

P – Provisional

Source: Basic Statistics of North Eastern Region, 2000, Shillong

## 7.2 Sericulture:

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

During the Ninth Five Year Plan, the Department has implemented 13 plan schemes for the development of four varieties of silk worm i.e. Eri (feeds on castor leaves), Muga (feeds on Som & Soalu leaves), Oak Tasar (feeds on oak leaves) and Mulberry Silk (feeds on mulberry leaves), culture as a subsidiary occupation in the lower belt hill areas of the state. So far, under this scheme 25,486 hectares of land had been brought under plantation of silkworm Food Plants and 21,968 families had been engaged in sericulture industry. During the year 2004-2005, the estimated production of oak tasar cocoons was 12.70 lakhs cocoon for a value of Rs 6.35 lakhs as against the 8.10 lakhs cocoon for a value of Rs 4.05 lakhs in 2003-2004. Details of sericultural production is shown in Table No.7.13 and district-wise sericultural production during the years 2002-2003, 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 are presented in Table No. 7(d) of Part II.

**Table No. 7.13 Sericultural production and value in respect of Manipur State**

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cocoon Production						
(i)	Tasar	Lakh Nos.	8.40	8.10	12.70	31.75	65.94
(ii)	Eri	Lakh Kg.	2.56	2.12	2.84	2.90	3.00
(iii)	Mulberry	- do -	2.21	2.15	4.46	3.81	6.00
(iv)	Muga	Lakh Nos.	1.20	1.55	2.18	2.90	8.16
2.	Value of Cocoon produced						
(i)	Tasar	Rs. in lakhs	4.20	4.05	6.35	22.23	46.16
(ii)	Eri	„	204.80	169.60	227.20	23.98	255.09
(iii)	Mulberry	„	191.54	186.34	386.55	457.20	720.17
(iv)	Muga	„	1.20	1.55	2.18	2.90	8.16

Source: Department of Sericulture, Govt. of Manipur

During the year 2003-04 among the North Eastern States, Assam has the highest area covered under mulberry cultivation with an area of 4477.42 hectares followed by Mizoram with an area of 2209.60 hectares. Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest area of 237.40 hectares under mulberry cultivation. The production of raw silk in North Eastern States during 2004-05 are presented in Table No. 7.14.

**Table No. 7.14 Production of Raw Silk in North Eastern States during 2004-05**

(’000 kg.)

State	Mulberry Silk	Non-Mulberry Silk			Total
		Tasar	Eri	Muga	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	4	-	4
Assam	9	-	554	104	667
Manipur	54	3	431	-	488
Meghalaya	3	-	327	5	335
Mizoram	5	-	3	-	8
Nagaland	1	-	98	-	99
Tripura	4	-	-	-	4
Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA – Not available

Source: Statistical Abstract 2005 & 06.

### **7.3.1 Manipur Sericulture Project:**

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

The Phase – 1, Manipur Sericulture Project was started with the employment of Project Consultant since June, 1998. The total outlay of this phase is Rs.134.52 crores, of which, OECF project loan fund covers Rs.116.19 crores (86.37 percent) and the remaining Rs.18.33 crores (13.63 percent) is the state share. In this phase – 1 stage of implementation 1020 hectares in the mulberry sector and 200 hectares in the eri sector will be covered. The phase was expected to be completed by March, 2005.

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

### 7.3.2 Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) :

With the help of the Central Silk Board, the State Government has implemented the CDP since 2003-04. The Central Silk Board has approved 23 micro-schemes for implementation in Manipur with an output of Rs. 228.04 lakhs during the Tenth Plan Period (2002-07). The number of beneficiaries and amount released under the schemes is shown at Table No. 7.15

**Table No. 7.15 Physical and Financial Performance of the CDP in Manipur**

Year	No. of Beneficiaries					Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)		
	Mulberry	Eri	Muga	Oak Tasar	Total	Central	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2003-04	74	100	149	55	378	23.72	2.50	26.22
2004-05	102	120	152	200	574	46.34	5.06	51.40
2005-06	65	150	152	400	767	74.51	8.19	82.70
2006-07	24	100	95	400	619	46.94	5.19	52.13

Source : Annual Administrative Report, Department of Serriculture

Under this programme, cluster Development Project, as special project, is introduced for the XI Plan period, which will be aided by the C.S.B., MOT, GOI as catalyst. An outlay of Rs. 582.92 lakhs central share and Rs. 69.03 lakhs as state matching share has been proposed for the financial year 2007-08 for the implementation of 17 (seventeen) micro-schemes which will benefit a total of 1331 nos. of beneficiaries.



# 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 utilities such as power, irrigation, transport and communication etc.

### **8.1 Power:**

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

The power supply position in Manipur showed a marked improvement with the commissioning of the Loktak Hydro Electric Project in August, 1984. The demand of power was met mainly from Grid Power and a little from diesel and hydro generation. More emphasis was given to utilize Loktak Hydro Power to the maximum extent possible and to curtail the uneconomical generation of power from diesel generating sets. The installed capacity of power in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2004 was 12.10 MW of which 76.86 percent was diesel and the remaining 23.14 percent was hydro power. A comparative picture of installed capacity of power in the North Eastern States of India is shown in Table No. 8.1

**Table No. 8.1 Installed Capacity of Power in North Eastern Region of India  
(as on 31. 3. 2004)**

					(MW)
State	Hydro	Thermal	G.T.	Diesel	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Arunachal Pradesh	32.28	0.00	0.00	27.70	59.98
2. Assam	2.00	24.50	574.50	20.70	621.70
3. Manipur	2.80	0.00	-	9.30	12.10
4. Meghalaya	185.20	0.00	-	-	185.20
5. Mizoram	5.40	0.00	-	19.10	24.50
6. Nagaland	19.30	0.00	-	3.26	22.56
7. Tripura	16.00	0.00	106.50	6.10	128.60
<b>Central Sector</b>					
1. Doyang	75.00	0.00	-	-	75.00
2. Loktak	105.00	0.00	-	-	105.00
3. Ranganadi	405.00	0.00	-	-	405.00
4. Khangdong	75.00	0.00	-	-	75.00
5. Kopili	200.00	0.00	-	-	200.00
6. Kathalguri	0.00	0.00	294.66	-	294.66
7. AGTPP	0.00	0.00	84.00	-	84.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1122.98</b>	<b>24.50</b>	<b>1059.66</b>	<b>86.16</b>	<b>2293.30</b>

Sources: Basic Statistics of NER, 2006

### 8.1.1 Power Generation:

The installed capacity of power in the state has remained the same as 11,845 KW during 1999-00 to 2001-02. However, during 2002-03 the installed capacity increased to 47,252 in 2002-03 KW. During the year 2003-04 the installed capacity reduced to 47,052 KW. Then there was an increase from the years 2004-05 to the tune of 47,252 KW as shown in Table No. 8.2. In the year, 2007-08, the installed capacity was 46,212 KW.

Hydro Power generation depends on supply of water. The total quantity generated in 1999-00 was 8.29 lakh kwh. which increased to 42.80 lakh kwh during 2003-04. The generation came down to 14.325 lakh kwh in 2004-05 to 3.140 lakh kwh in 2005-06. The total power generated during 2006-07 and 2007-08 were 31.05 lakh kwh and 17.30 respectively. The installed capacity and generation of power in the state over the period from 1999-00 to 2007-08 are presented in Table No. 8.2. District-wise installed capacity and generation of Power during the year 2007-08 is also given in Table No. 8(a) of part II.

**Table No. 8.2 Installed capacity and generation of electricity in Manipur.**

Year	Installed Capacity (KW)	Electricity generated (in lakh kwh)
1	2	3
1999-00	11,845	8.29
2000-01	11,845	4.29
2001-02	11,845	6.67
2002-03	47,252	35.77
2003-04	47,052	42.80
2004-05	47,252	14.325
2005-06	47,252	3.140
2006-07	47,252	31.053
2007-08	46,212	17.304

Source: Electricity Department, Manipur.

### 8.1.2 Requirement of Power:

The requirement of power for all categories of consumers viz., domestic, commercial, industrial, water works and public lighting has been gradually increasing year after another. This has been due to the fact that all the development activities like education, health care, telecommunication, electronic media and computerisation etc. have been depending by and large on electricity. Table No. 8.3 shows the year-wise demand and supply of power of the State.

**Table No. 8.3 Demand and supply of power of Manipur.**

Year	Power (MW)		
	Demand	Part of the Demand Met	Shortfall
1	2	3	4
1999-00	129	97	32
2000-01	142	87	55
2001-02	156	93	63
2002-03	172	109	64
2003-04	189	106	83
2004-05	116	108	8
2005-06	140	115	25
2006-07	155	110	45
2007-08*	145	110	35

\* November, 2007

Source: 1. Annual administrative Report, Power Department. 2007-08  
2. Draft Annual Plan (2008-09) Proposals, Planning Dept. Manipur.

It can be seen from the table that the demand of power has always surpassed the supply. As per the 16<sup>th</sup> Electric Power Survey (EPS) of India, the peak demand of power of the state was 156 MW during the year 2001-2002. The demand has increased to 172 MW and 189 MW in the succeeding years 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 respectively. The demand met during the same period were 93 MW, 109 MW and 106 MW respectively. The shortfall of the demand has been increasing from 63 MW (40 percent) in 2001-2002 to 64 MW (37 percent) in 2002-03 and 83 MW (44 percent) in 2003-04. In 2007-08, the demand was 145 MW. The 17<sup>th</sup> EPS has assessed the requirements of power for Manipur as shown below:

#### **8.4 Requirement of Power & Energy in Manipur during 2007-08 to 2011-12**

Year	Peak load (MW)	Energy requirement (MU)
1	2	3
2007-08	145	641
2008-09	157	702
2009-10	170	766
2010-11	184	838
2011-12	203	932

It is expected to have an increasing trend in the demand of power due to increase in population, enterprises and modernisation/mechanisation of various economic activities but the annual demand assessed by the power department showed an irregular fluctuation which could be examined further.

#### **8.1.3 Availability of Power:**

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

Therefore, the shortage of power is the major cause for the slow development in the state. The state continues to be deficit in electric energy. Purchases of power from outside the state have been rising at a higher rate. The total purchased quantity for 1994-95 was 2383.21 lakh kwh of the total availability. This has risen to 5720.30 lakh kwh i.e. 140.01 percent of the availability during 2007-08. As per 16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> EPS of Central Electricity Authority, the estimated requirement of power has increased from 324.1 MU (Million Units) during 1994-95 to 641 MU during 2007-08 showing an increase of 97.78 percent over the period. The per capita availability of power has been rising and stood at 246.06 units in 2007-08. Table No. 8.5 provides the power availability in the state since 1994-95 to 2007-08.

**Table No. 8.5 Power availability in respect of Manipur State**

Year	Power (Lakh KWH)						
	Requirement	Generated	Purchased	Free Energy from Loktak Hydro Electric Project	Total Available (Col. 3 to Col. 5)	Short-fall	Per Capita availability (KWH)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1994-95	3,241	29.67	2,383.21	329.55	2,742.43	498.57	136.86
1995-96	3,620	21.66	2,550.26	579.20	3,151.12	468.88	153.62
1996-97	4,044	10.71	3,037.99	590.76	3,639.46	404.54	173.37
1997-98	4,516	6.80	3,463.14	635.15	4,105.09	410.91	191.13
1998-99	4,810	7.57	3,756.68	632.41	4,396.66	413.34	200.13
1999-00	5,290	8.29	3,926.73	602.94	4,337.56	752.04	202.00
2000-01	5,840	4.29	3,556.24	655.38	4,215.91	1,624.09	183.57
2001-02	6,430	6.67	3,798.26	677.55	4,482.48	1,947.52	184.81
2002-03	7,080	35.77	4,271.84	656.47	4,964.08	2,115.92	209.38
2003-04	7,800	42.80	4,310.74	594.35	4,947.89	2,852.11	117.85
2004-05	8,570	14.33	5,715.36	741.10	6,470.79	2,099.21	262.02
2005-06	6,530*	3.14	5209.86	689.62	5,902.62	627.38	234.30
2006-07	6,770*	31.05	4412.16	553.29	4,996.50	1,773.5	194.48
2007-08	6,410*	17.304	5720.30	707.70	6,445.30	Nil	246.06

\* The power requirement is as per 16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> Electric Power Survey of India.

Note : In 2007-08, energy was purchased from Central Sector Power Plant and Unscheduled Interchanged (UI)

Source: i) Electricity Department of Manipur.  
ii) Annual Administrative Report, Power Department 2007-08.

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 2007-08 the allocated share of power for Manipur from the Central Sector Generating Stations of the North-Eastern Region is as given in Table No. 8.6.

**Table No. 8.6 Share of Power for Manipur from Central Sector, 2007-08  
(as on 31-1-2008)**

	Name of the Project	Installed Capacity MW	Share of Manipur	
			Percent	MW
	1	2	3	4
1.	Loktak Hydro Electric Project (NHPC)	105	32.01	33.61
2.	Kopili-Khangdong Hydro Electric Project (NEEPCO)	275	21.28	19.96
3.	Assam Gas Based Power Plant (AGBPP) kathalguri (NEEPCO)	291	8.16	23.75
4.	Agartala Gas Turbine Power Plant Ramchandranagar (NEEPCO)	84	8.18	6.87
5.	Ranganadi Hydro Electric Project	405	8.40	34.02
6.	Doyang Hydro Electric Project	75	7.93	5.95
7.	TSECL, Baramura	21	25	5.25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1256</b>	<b>10.30</b>	<b>129.16</b>

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2007-2008, Power Department.

In order to meet the domestic demand, the state, thus continued to purchase power from neighbouring states through Central sector projects. During the year 1998-99, the state received 174076 MWH power from Loktak Hydro Electric Project, 1,03,874 MWH from KHEP (Kopili Hydro Electric Project), 31,326 MWH power from AGTPP (Agartala Gas Turbine Power Project), 108785 MWH from AGBPP (Assam Gas Based Power Project) and 28,534 MWH power from MESEB (Meghalaya State Electricity Board). The Electricity received by the state from NHPC and NEEPCO was 1,74,076 MWH and 2,43,985 MWH respectively. State-wise energy exchange between the constituents of the North Eastern Region during the year 1998-99 is presented in Table No. 8.7.

**Table No. 8.7 Energy Exchange Between the Constituents of the North Eastern Region during the year 1998-99**

(in MWH)

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

Source : Basic Statistics of North Eastern Region, 2000.

#### 8.1.4 Purchase of Power :

An expenditure of Rs. 87.73 crores was allocated for the purchase of power during the year 2007-08. The due amount as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 08 was 9.13 crores.

The total revenue collection during the year 2007-08 was Rs.12.10 crores. Details of the financial allocation and expenditure incurred for purchase of power during 1999-00 to 2007-08 are as indicated in Table No. 8.8.

**Table No. 8.8 Expenditure Incurred for purchase of power**

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Budget Allocation	Amount Paid	Due Amount as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March	Revenue
1	2	3	4	5
1999-00	47.07	16.98	-	14.85
2000-01	52.92	36.00	-	20.84
2001-02	58.37	58.37	171.79	20.58
2002-03	49.28	49.28	69.64	35.09
2003-04	49.05	49.05	88.99	28.45
2004-05	-	-	124.79	26.15
2005-06	-	-	-	-
2006-07	-	-	25.92	19.27
2007-08	87.73 (BE)	33.83*	9.13*	12.10*

\* Nov. 2007

Source : Annual Administrative Report, Power Department, Manipur.

### **8.1.5 Transmission and distribution:**

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

#### **8.1.5.1 Transmission System :**

During the year 2001-02 installation of 11 (eleven) nos. of 11/0.4 KV distribution sub-stations with a total capacity of 1029 KVA, upgradation of 4 (four) numbers of 11/0.4 KV distribution sub-stations with an additional capacity of 668 KVA, erection of 6 Kms of 11 KV line and erection of 10.54 Kms of LT Ines were completed. 49 nos. of 33 KV electronic energy meters and 53 nos. of 11 KV electronic energy meters were installed at 33 KV and 11 KV feeders respectively. During the year 2007-08, installation of 132/33 KV Sub-Stations at Jiribam (2 x 20 MVA capacity) along with associated 132 KV lines (2Kms) is scheduled to be completed and commissioned. Under transmission and distribution scheme, a sum of Rs.7,722.00 lakhs is agreed for annual plan 2007-08.

#### **8.1.5.2 Rural Electrification:**

Manipur is a small state with an area of 22,327 sq. Kms. and population about 23 lakhs people. Over 75 percent of the population lives in rural areas comprising 2,315 inhabited villages according to 2001 census. By the end of 2007, 1966 villages were electrified. Accordingly, the state has made a good progress in rural electrification achieving 84.74 percent of the total villages up to the end of 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2007. The district-wise number of villages electrified in Manipur are presented in Table No. 8.9 and the number of villages electrified during the year 1995-96 to 2007-08 are indicated in Table No. 8(b) of part II of this publication.



**Table No. 8.9 District-wise rural electrification in Manipur as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007.**

District/State	Number of villages		Number of village	Percentage of villages	
	electrified	Non-electrified	Total (2+3)	electrified	Non-electrified
1	2	3	4	5	6
Senapati	502	110	612	82.03	17.97
Tamenglong	140	31	171	81.87	18.13
Churachandpur	399	141	540	73.89	26.11
Chandel	304	46	350	86.86	13.14
Ukhrul	183	15	198	92.42	7.58
Imphal East	195	2	197	98.98	1.02
Imphal West	113	1	114	99.12	0.88
Bishnupur	43	5	48	89.58	10.42
Thoubal	87	3	90	96.67	3.33
<b>MANIPUR</b>	<b>1966</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>2320</b>	<b>84.74</b>	<b>15.26</b>

Source : 1. Electricity Department, Government of Manipur  
2. Annual Administrative Report Department of Power, 2007-08

### 8.1.5.3 Pattern of Power Consumption:

The overall consumption of electricity decreased from 1880.02 lakh kwh in 2005-2006 to 1874.08 lakh kwh in 2006-2007. The pattern of consumption of power in the state shows that the domestic consumption was highest compared to others. However, in 2007-08, it rose to 1974.04 lakh kw. In 2007-08, domestic consumption accounted for 59.73 percent of the total followed by 27.64 percent and 6.42 percent consumption by public water work and bulk water supply work and commercial & small power sector respectively. An idea about the pattern of power consumption in the state from 2001-02 to 2007-2008 may be had from the Table No. 8.10 given below:

**Table No. 8.10 Category-wise Number of Consumers and Consumption of Power in Manipur**

Year	Domestic		Commercial and Small Power		Industrial		Street Lighting	
	No. of Consumers	Electricity Consumed (in lakh kwh)	No. of Consumers	Electricity Consumed (in lakh kwh)	No. of Consumers	Electricity Consumed (in lakh kwh)	No. of Consumers	Electricity Consumed (in lakh kwh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2001-02	1,53,093	882.63	8,154	134.02	1,932	114.91	333	32.71
2002-03	1,55,325	969.33	8,465	113.97	1,881	95.39	334	70.95
2003-04	1,57,414	1036.83	8,543	117.36	1,912	80.01	335	30.49
2004-05	1,59,653	1134.16	8,870	122.98	1,908	80.43	341	31.72
2005-06	1,62,702	1204.67	9,084	126.62	1,941	81.53	340	33.94
2006-07	1,66,696	1149.31	9,216	126.33	1,948	85.47	340	42.88
2007-08	1,68,055	1179.16	9,296	126.73	1,962	88.59	338	33.06

Year	Irrigation and Agriculture		Public water work and bulk supply and others		Total		Per capita consumption of electricity (in Kwh)
	No. of Consumers	Electricity Consumed (in lakh kwh)	No. of Consumers	Electricity Consumed (in lakh wh)	No. of Consumers	Electricity Consumed (in lakh kwh)	
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2001-02	60	7.23	463	504.12	1,64,034	1675.62	72.11
2002-03	59	4.48	498	402.33	1,66,562	1656.45	69.86
2003-04	59	6.14	506	383.00	1,68,769	1653.83	68.33
2004-05	60	2.07	521	396.39	1,71,263	1767.75	71.58
2005-06	60	4.92	524	428.35	1,74,651	1880.02	74.63
2006-07	60	0.99	540	469.10	1,78,800	1874.08	72.94
2007-08	60	0.94	544	545.56	1,80,255	1974.04	75.36

Note : Per capita consumption is calculated by using Projected population.

- Source :
1. Electricity Department, Government of Manipur.
  2. Annual Administrative Report, Power Department, Manipur, 2001-02 to 2007-08.
  3. Department of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

#### 8.1.5.4 Energy Consumption :

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

In urban areas, a growing demand for modern household fuels such as LPG, electricity and Kerosene is creating additional concern. The percentage distribution of households using different fuels for cooking are presented in Table No. 8.11 below:

**Table No. 8.11 Percentage of households using different fuels for cooking in Manipur and All India, 2002.**

Item	Manipur	All India
1	2	3
Cowdung	0.00	7.82
Electricity	0.00	0.10
Coal/Coke/Lignite	0.00	1.60
Charcoal	0.10	0.00
L.P.G.	28.26	20.14
Fire wood and chips	69.84	60.52
Gobar Gas	0.00	0.20
Kerosene	1.70	4.91

Source : Compendium of Environment Statistics, 2006 CSO, New Delhi

#### 8.1.6 Power Development :

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

### 8.1.6.1 Hydro Power Development :

Hydro- electric power plays a major role in the field of power development in the state. But the performance of the hydro-power stations has been seasonably variable. The mini/micro hydel projects are suitable for remote areas where the sub-transmission system is hard to reach. The state government started taking up various Micro Hydel, Medium/Small Hydro Electric Projects and Mini/Micro Hydro Electric projects. The 3 (three) Micro Hydel projects viz. Gelnel Stage II MHP (2x100kw), Tuipokpi MHP (2x250 kw) and Maklang MHP (3x500 kw) were proposed for implementation under capital subsidy programme during the year 2001-2002. The Maklang Micro Hydel Project is scheduled to be completed during the Tenth Five Year Plan. Under Medium/Small Hydro Electric Projects, Irang (4x15 MW), Barak (3x30MW) and Maklang Tuyungbi (3x15 MW) were proposed for survey and investigation during the Tenth Five Year Plan. A comparative picture of the mini/micro hydel projects upto 3 MW capacity ending 1997-98 is indicated in Table No. 8.12 below:

**Table No. 8.12 List of Installed on-going micro/mini hydel projects upto 3 MW Capacity in the North Eastern States of India**

North Eastern State/All India	Project installed		Project under Consideration	
	Number	Capacity(MW)	Number	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Arunachal Pradesh	30	20.15	17	20.63
2. Assam	2	2.20	-	-
3. Manipur	6	4.10	4	3.50
4. Meghalaya	1	1.51	7	0.28
5. Mizoram	9	5.36	9	8.80
6. Nagaland	5	3.17	4	5.50
7. Sikkim	8	9.25	2	3.20
8. Tripura	2	1.01	1	0.10
<b>All India</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>144.28</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>241.87</b>

Source : Compendium of Environment Statistics, 1998 CSO, New Delhi

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

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

## **8.2 Irrigation:**

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

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

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

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

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

From the completed and partially completed projects Irrigation potential of 28,500 ha has been created up to 2003-2004 with utilization of 21,850 ha. In addition 1,200 ha and 900 ha of low lying areas of Loushipat and Poiroupat respectively have been reclaimed by Thoubal Multipurpose Project.

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

The Khuga multipurpose project was sanctioned for Rs. 15.00 crores in 1980 by the Planning Commission . The Project will create 1500 ha of annual irrigation Supply of 5 MGD of raw water for water supply and generate 1.50 Mw of power. The Project works were taken up in 1982-83. Owing to rescission of the 1<sup>st</sup> contract and fixation of 2<sup>nd</sup> contract in 1986, law & order situations, financial constraints, ethnic clashes etc., completion of the Project has been delayed and rescheduled in 2007-08. The progressive expenditure upto Dec. 2007 is Rs. 300.25 crores. The budget provision for 2008-09 is Rs. 32.82 crores.

The dam has been completed to the extent of 77%, spillway to the extent of 80%, main and branch canal to the extent of 84%, distributaries to the extent of 68%, hydro power to the extent of 60% and water supply.

The Thoubal Multipurpose Project was approved by the Planning Commission in 1980 for Rs.47.25 crores. The project when completed will create irrigation potential of 33,400 ha., 10 MGD of drinking water and generate 7.50 MW of hydro-power. The barrage component has been completed in 1991. The dam has been completed to the extent of 16%,

Spillway to the extent of 29%, main and branch canal to the extent of 80%, distributaries to the extent of 50%, rehabilitation and resettlement to the extent of 30% and hydro power component is in initial stage. The completion of the project which had been targeted in 2006-07 has been delayed and targeted in 2008-09. The progressive expenditure upto Dec. 2007 is Rs. 468.424 crore with a provision of Rs. 126.73 crores for the year 2008-09.

The Dolaithabi Project was sanctioned for Rs.18.86 crores by the Planning Commission and sanctioned by the state Government in 1992. The Project was originally planned for completion by 1996-97. But the work which targeted for completion in 2006-07 is now extended upto 2008-09. The Budget provision for 2008-09 is Rs. 45.01 crores. The project will create an irrigation potential of 7,545 ha.

Land acquisition for barrage has been completed and that for canals is to be taken up. Foundation excavation for main barrage has been completed and earth work for diversion channel to the extent of 80%.

Additional irrigation potential of 61,950 ha, 15.00 MGD of water supply and 10.75 MW of power will be accrued to the state on completion of the ongoing projects. Out of these 0.75 MW of power will accrue soon to the state on commissioning of power component of Singda Multipurpose Project. Table No. 8.13 shows the overall benefits to be accrued to state on completion of the said projects in the Tenth Plan.

**Table No. 8.13 Irrigation potential/benefit accrued to the state during the Tenth Plan**

Name of projects	Benefit to be accrued		
	Irrigation potential (HA)	Water Supply (MGD)	Power (MW)
1	2	3	4
1. Multipurpose Project			
(i) Singda	4000	4.00	0.75
(ii) Khuga	15000	5.00	1.75
(iii) Thoubal	33400	10.00	7.50
2. Medium Project			
(i) Dolaithabi	7545	-	-

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2003-2004 Irrigation and Flood Control Deptt.

The cumulative irrigation potential to be created under major, medium and multipurpose irrigation projects up to the end of Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eight plan were 800 ha., 40,000 ha., 59,000 ha., and 63,100 ha., respectively. By the end of IXth Plan the irrigation potential from completed/partly completed projects was 28,500 ha. with utilisation of 21850 ha.

It is proposed to complete all the ongoing projects within the Tenth Five Year Plan period. Three new projects viz. Dam on Iril river at Yangoi, Dam on Chakpi river at Chakpikarong and Dam on Sekmai river at Kangoi Hiranpham are proposed to be taken up during the Tenth Plan (2002-07).

Irrigation Programme which was initially started with meagre plan investment of Rs.1.41 crores during the Fourth Plan has been increased to the order of Rs.20 crores, Rs.40 crores , Rs.74 crores and Rs.125 crores during the 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> plan respectively. During the Ninth Plan the outlay for Major and Medium irrigation was Rs.222.00 crores. The proposed outlay during the Tenth plan is Rs.414.57 crores and that the annual plan for 2002-2003 is proposed to be Rs.85.00 crores.

### **8.2.2. Minor Irrigation:**

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

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



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

River Lift Irrigation is very significant during the rabi and first crops of paddy. Under this scheme, 6 (six) numbers of pumping sets are targeted to be provided in the command area of 450 hectare in the hills whereas 20 (twenty) numbers of pumping sets will be provided in the command area of 4000 hectare in the valley. During the Tenth Plan, the proposed outlay is Rs.3000 lakhs with the target to create irrigation potential of 4450 hectare.

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

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

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

Under this scheme-wise Programme, tapping of ground water through tube wells is taken up to provide irrigation water even during lean season and also to enhance double cropping and provide maximum irrigation potential. During the Tenth Plan, Rs. 960.00 lakhs is proposed with the target of drilling 95 deep tube wells to give benefit of 500 hectare.

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

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

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

The main objectives of the Eleventh Plan is the completion of the ongoing schemes viz. Nambul River flood control project Phase I (Part I & II), Phase II (Part II,III & IV) and five drainage Projects and construction of new River embankment and improvements of the existing embankments etc. and continuation of the ongoing schemes of Nambul river flood control project Phase (I, II, III & IV) Waishel flood control scheme (11.40-19.60 km.) Merakhong River flood control project (16.50) and Wangjing River flood control Project (17.26 km.). In addition to these, new 9 (nine) flood control schemes and Resectioning of 6 (six) Drainage schemes are also to be included during the plan period. The proposed outlay for the eleventh plan is Rs. 55.00 crores and the enhanced outlay for the annual plan 2007-08 is Rs. 13.00 crores.

#### **8. 2.4 Command Area Development Programme:**

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

The scope and objective of the CAD Programme is to integrate all the activities crucial for increasing agricultural productivity and production in the command area of irrigation projects leading to better utilisation of irrigation potentials created by Major & Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects. The main works are construction of field element, field drains, land leveling etc. and conducting adaptive trials, training of farmers in irrigation, water management, enforcement of Warabandi for suitable distribution of irrigation water to the farmer's field etc. Initially, CAD programme was implemented in the Loktak Lift Irrigation Project having a Cultivable Command Area (CCA) of 24.00 thousand ha in the year 1982-83. The next CAD programme was taken up in the Command Area of Sekmai Barrage Project in 1986-87. Similarly, the third programme for Imphal Barrage has also been started from 1993-94. The CAD programme for Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Barrage Component) are taken up under CADP in the commands of Minor Irrigation Scheme in the year 1995-96. Later, the Government of India has also included one medium Irrigation project and 8(eight) clusters of Minor Irrigation projects in the year 2000-01 and implementation of

Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme have already been stated since 2003-04. Details of the development projects, its CCA & ultimate irrigation potentials are presented in Table No.8.14.

**Table No. 8.14 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 CADWM programme. During the Annual Plan 2007-08, three cluster of new MI Scheme have been started covering Cultivable Command Area (CCA) of 22,685 hectares and the project details is shown at Table No. 8.15.

**Table No. 8.15 Three Cluster of New MI Schemes started during the year 2007-08**

(Area in '000 hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Culturable Command Area (CCA)	Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP)
1	2	3	4
1.	Cluster of 28 M.I. Schemes in Imphal East and Imphal West District	6.665	11.3305
2.	Cluster of 37 M.I. schemes in Thoubal, Ukhrul, Chendel and Churachandpur District	6.420	10.9140
3.	Cluster of 21 M.I. Schemes in Bishnupur District	9.600	16.3200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22.685</b>	<b>38.5645</b>

Source : Annual Administrative Report 2007-08,  
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 by two means of transport viz., roads and airways. The existing facilities of transport and communication are not adequate which continued to be a major constraint in the development process of the state.

#### **8.3.1 Road:**

Roads are the lifeline of the people of the state as the only means of transport for the state is the surfaced communication and road link in the accessible terrains. As such road has a special importance as vital infrastructure for economic development of the state. High priority is given in the plans and programme for construction of roads to develop the economy.

##### **8.3.1.1 National Highway:**

National Highway is a highway which is declared as such under the National Highway Act, 1956. The National Highway system is the primary road grid of the state.

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

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

### 8.3.1.2 State Highways and Major District Roads:

The state Highways and major district roads form the secondary road system and take care of collection and distributary functions. The total length of State Highways was 1623 kms. at the end of March, 1998 and it has decreased to 675 kms. by the end of March, 1999 showing a decrease of 58.41 percent over the previous year. The total length of State Highways in the state has remained unchanged till the end of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2002. The total length of the National Highways and State High-ways as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005 was 967 kms and 668 kms respectively.

The road length maintained by the Public Works Department (PWD) and Zilla Parishad (ZP) was 8.648 thousand kms. as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005. The classification of this road length (8.648 kms.) according to category of road viz. National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads, Inter Village Roads and OMNP are presented in Table No.8.16.

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

(In kms.)

Classification of Road	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		
	1995	1999	2000
1	2	6	7
National Highways	434.00	957	957
State Highways	1,158.00	675	675
Major District Roads	1,029.00	964	964
Other District Roads	797.00	1,013	1,013
Inter Village Roads	2,518.00	3,563	3,563
Other Minimum Needs Programme (OMNP)	132.00	-	-
<b>All Roads</b>	<b>6,068.00</b>	<b>7,172</b>	<b>7,172</b>
Surfaced	4,333.00	4,427	4,427
Un-surfaced	1,735.00	2,745	2,745

Contd.

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

(In kms.)

Classification of Road	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	8	9	10	11	12
National Highways	957	957	967	967	967
State Highways	675	675		668	668
Major District Roads	964	964	964	964	964
Other District Roads	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1013
Inter Village Roads	3,563	3,563	5,036	5,036	5036
Other Minimum Needs Programme (OMNP)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All Roads</b>	<b>7,172</b>	<b>7,172</b>	<b>8,638</b>	<b>8,648</b>	<b>8,648</b>
Surfaced	4,427	4,427	4,573	4,573	4,573
Un-surfaced	2,745	2,745	4,075	4,075	4,075
- Not available					Concltd.

Source: P.W.D. Manipur

During the period from 1998-99 to 2001-2002 the length of National Highway, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Road and Inter Village Roads remained stagnant at 957 kms., 675 kms. 964 kms., 1013 kms and 3563 kms. respectively. The length of National Highways, state Highways, Major District Roads, Others Districts Road and Inter village Roads as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005 were 967 kms., 668 kms., 964 kms., 1013 kms. and 5036 kms. respectively. Of the total road length the surfaced and unsurfaced road length were 52.88 percent and 47.12 percent respectively.

### 8.3.2 Road transport:

Road transport is the most dominant mode of transport in the state. There is 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) plays an important social role in covering areas/routes which are not considered attractive and profitable for the private sector road transport enterprises. The fleet position for the year 2001-2002 were 25 buses, 29 trucks, and 3 (three) light vehicles.

Greater mobility of people has a crucial role in the economic and social growth of the country. Public sector role in passenger transport has been increasing since enactment of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 which provided efficient, economic, adequate and coordinating public transport on business principles. MSRTC has played a very important role in bringing national integrity and communal harmony by operating its services in the remote areas.

### 8.3.3 Motor Vehicle:

Motor transport is primarily responsibility of the state Government. The number of motor vehicle registered in the state as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008 was 1,46,730 showing an increase of 6.43 percent over that of the previous year. Of the total number of vehicles in operation as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008 in the state, 71.88% were two wheeler, 2.79% were three wheelers (Auto Rickshaw) 15.60 percent were light motor vehicles (Cars, Jeeps, Taxi) and 7.84% were heavy motor vehicles (buses, trucks). The details of motor vehicles in operation in the state are presented in Table No. 8.17.

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

Type of Vehicles	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March			Percentage change from 2007 to 2008
	2006	2007	2008	
1	2	3	4	5
Bus	1913	1969	2062	(+)4.72
Truck	8586	9063	9436	(+)4.12
Auto Rickshaw	2697	8758	4096	(-)53.23
Mini Bus	657	665	665	0.00
Tempo	38	Nil	Nil	Nil
Car	12063	12439	13327	(+)6.50
Jeep	8568	8937	9146	(+)2.12
Tractors	1295	1604	1686	(+)5.11
Two Wheelers	86931	93595	105465	(+)12.68
Taxi	377	407	412	(+)1.23
Others	270	423	435	(+)2.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>123395</b>	<b>137860</b>	<b>146730</b>	<b>(+)6.43</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, telegraph services, telephone services etc. There has been a steady growth in the postal and telecommunication facilities in the state. There were 697 post offices and 2 telegraph office in the state at the end of March 2007. The population served per post office was 3643 at the end of March 2007. The following Table No. 8.18 gives a picture of the postal facilities in the state of Manipur.

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

(in nos.)

Year	Post Office	Population served Per Post Office	Telegraph Office	Combined Post and Telegraph
1	2	3	4	5
1999-00	693	3265	2	47
2000-01	692	3342	2	47
2001-02	691	3457	2	47
2002-03	694	3442	2	47
2003-04	697	3501	3	47
2004-05	697	3572	3	47
2005-06	697	3644	3	47
2006-07	697	NA	2	NA
2007-08	NA	NA	1	NA

NA : Not Available

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

There were 48245 telephone connection in the state as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2006 showing an increase of 3.94 percent over the previous year, 2004-2005. However, from 2006-07 onward the number of telephone connection shows a decline. There were 47631 connection in the year 2006-07 and again in the year 2007-08 there were 34507 connection which depicts a decrease of 27.55% over the previous year 2006-07. 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 2007-08 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
2	3	4
1999-00	1460	25494
2000-01	1895	29453
2001-02	1892	33945
2002-03	2495	41468
2003-04	1733	44192
2004-05	1705	46417
2005-06	1803	48245
2006-07	2119	47631
2007-08	2269	34507

\* Includes Local-STD, L.D.O. Cos. (Connections to VIPs, GPs or MARR)

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

**Table No. 8.20 Districtwise Telecommunication facilities in Manipur, 2007-08.**

(in nos.)

Sl. No.	District/State	Telegraph Office	Telephone Exchange	Combined Offices	Telephone Working (DEL)	P.C.Os.		
						Local	STD	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Senapati	-	10	-	1822	NA	NA	136
2.	Tamenglong	-	2	-	474	NA	NA	36
3.	Churachandpur	-	4	-	3139	NA	NA	135
4.	Chandel	-	4	-	1285	NA	NA	145
5.	Ukhrul	-	-	-	794	NA	NA	96
6.	Imphal East	-	9	-	3751	NA	NA	177
7.	Imphal West	1	13	-	18001	NA	NA	1197
8.	Bishnupur	-	6	-	1954	NA	NA	142
9.	Thoubal	-	7	-	3290	NA	NA	205
	<b>Manipur State</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34507</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>2269</b>

- Nil                      NA – Not Available

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

## 8.4 Banking:

A bank is an institution which deals mainly in credit by way of accepting deposits of money for the purpose of lending or investment, from the public repayable on demand or otherwise and withdrawable by cheque, draft, order or otherwise. The need for a well-developed banking system in the economic life of the state can hardly be exaggerated. Growth of industry and trade has necessitated the development of banks and other financial institutions.

### 8.4.1 Scheduled Commercial Banks :

Commercial Banks constitute the most important segment of the banking organizations. Their main functions are to accept deposits and to provide short term loans. They also discount bills of exchange and perform a number of subsidiary and general utility functions. In India, Scheduled Commercial Banks are categorized into five different groups according to their ownership and/or nature of operation. These bank groups are (i) State Bank of India and its associates, (ii) Nationalised Banks, (iii) Regional Rural Banks, (iv) Foreign Banks and (v) Other Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks (in the private sector).

The total number of scheduled commercial banking offices in Manipur was 77 as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007 of which State Bank of India accounted for 18 offices. Manipur Rural Banks had the highest number of offices in the state with a total of 28 offices, followed by the State Bank of India and United bank of India with 18 and 15 respectively in the state. The number of various commercial banking offices operating in the state excluding Scheduled Cooperative Banks is shown in Table No. 8.21. A comparative statement showing the number of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the North Eastern States of India is presented at Table No. 8(d) of part II.

**Table No. 8.21 Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks and their offices in Manipur (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March )**

Name of Banks	Year						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>A. State Bank of India and its associates</b>							
State Bank Of India	16	16	15	16	17	17	18
<b>B. Nationalized Banks</b>							
1. Allahabad Banks	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
2. Bank of Baroda	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3. Central Bank of India	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4. Indian Overseas Bank	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. Punjab and Sind Bank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
6. Punjab National Bank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7. United Commercial Bank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
8. United Bank Of India	17	16	16	15	15	15	15
9. Vijaya Bank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>C. Public Sector Banks (A+B)</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>D. Regional Rural Bank</b>							
Manipur Rural Bank	30	30	20	30	30	<b>30</b>	28
<b>E. All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>78</b>	78	<b>77</b>

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, (2006-07, RBI).

The Banking scenario of Manipur has undergone a sea-change over the years. There was only 37 (thirty seven) numbers of scheduled commercial bank offices during the year 1981. The number was more than double during the year 1991 and it was recorded as 87 (eighty seven). As on 31st March 2007 there was only 77 (seventy seven) scheduled commercial banking offices in the state. Out of the total number of 77 offices, 44.16 percent were in the rural areas, 25.97 percent in the semi-urban areas and 29.87 percent in the urban areas. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007, the average population per bank offices of the state was 38.13 thousands. The distribution of scheduled commercial bank offices of Manipur are presented in Table No. 8.22.

**Table No. 8.22 Distribution of Scheduled Commercial Bank Offices of Manipur (As on 31<sup>st</sup> March)**

Year	Number of Offices			
	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2001	42	14	24	80
2002	41	14	24	79
2003	41	14	24	79
2004	40	14	23	77
2005	40	15	23	78
2006	36	19	23	78
2007	34	20	23	77

Source : Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India 2006-07, RBI.

#### **8.4.2 Growth of Deposits and Credit:**

The aggregate deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the State during the year 2006 was Rs.1,21,400 lakhs. The volume of the deposits to these banks in the year 2007 was Rs.1,44,000 lakhs which shows an increase of 18.62 percent from that of previous year. The volume of total credit deployed by these banks was Rs.61,500 lakhs as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2006 which increased to Rs.76900 lakhs as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007. Thus, an increase of 25.04% was observed in March, 2007 over that of March, 2006. The trends in deposit and credit of scheduled commercial banks of the state over the past few years may be seen in the Table No. 8.22 and a comparative picture of deposits and credits of North-Eastern Region are presented in Table No. 8.(e) of part II.

**Table No. 8.23 Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks of Manipur  
(as on 31<sup>st</sup> March)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State bank of India		Nationalised Banks		Regional Rural Banks		All Scheduled Commercial Banks		Credit Deposit Ratio (percent)
	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1999	18420	4389	20810	11933	1392	601	40622	16923	41.66
2000	20500	4700	23500	11400	2100	700	46100	16800	36.44
2001	16700	5000	23400	10600	2200	900	42300	16500	39.01
2002	33900	5100	25100	9300	2100	1100	61100	15500	25.37
2003	30300	5900	31100	10600	2500	1400	63900	18000	28.17
2004	39400	8500	39400	13600	3100	1600	81900	23800	29.06
2005	42800	19300	50700	18100	3700	2400	97200	39800	40.95
2006	56200	32800	60500	20200	4700	3500	121400	61500	50.66
2007	68700	42300	70200	30800	5100	3600	144000	76900	53.40

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, RBI

It will be seen from the above table that the credit deposit ratio (CDR) of scheduled commercial banks in Manipur as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2007 has been worked out at 53.40 percent. as against the ratio of 50.66 percent showing an increase over the previous years.

The per Capita deposits of these banks in the state as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2006 was Rs.4126 as against Rs.4781 as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007. The Per Capita Credit of these banks in the state was Rs.2556 on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007 showing increase of 22.47 percent over the previous year. The banking scenario of Manipur are shown in Table No. 8.23.

**Table No. 8.24 Banking Scenario of Manipur (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March )**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	No. of bank offices	Deposits	Credit	Deposits per bank	Credit per Bank	Per capita deposits (in Rs.)	Per capita credit (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1999	86	40622	16923	472.35	196.78	1849.06	770.31
2000	87	46100	16800	529.89	193.10	2052.07	747.82
2001	80	42300	16500	528.75	206.25	1841.82	718.44
2002	79	61100	15500	773.42	196.20	2519.08	639.05
2003	79	63900	18000	831.00	232.00	2351.00	658.00
2004	77	81900	23800	1065.00	309.00	2856.00	829.00
2005	78	97200	39800	1246.00	510.00	3386.00	1386.00
2006	78	121400	61500	1556.00	787.00	4126.00	2087.00
2007	77	1440.00	76900	1823.00	975.00	4781.00	2556.00

Source: Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, RBI

# CHAPTER IX

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Development of social infrastructure is a crucial need for the welfare state. State Government of Manipur has been making several efforts continuously for all-round development prioritising the sectors like education, public health, water supply, social welfare, employment etc., for uplifting the quality of life of the people of the state.

### 9.1 Education:

Education is a life long process by which an individual acquires and accumulates knowledge, skills, attitudes and insights. It starts from the cradle and ends at the grave for an individual. And life experiences are given to child through the informal agencies like family, social groups (clubs, associations, political parties, literary circle, debating societies, library, mass media radio, television, cinema, museum, tour etc.) and also through the agencies of formal education such as schools, colleges, universities etc. However, education is one of the principal factors influencing the quality of the state's labour force. It has an important role in the socio-economic development of the State. Its contribution to economic growth and its impact on population controls life expectancy, infant mortality, improving nutritional status and strengthening civil institutions is well recognised. As per National Policy on Education, priority has been accorded to the universalisation of primary education for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.

#### 9.1.1 Progress of Education:

There has been a great deal of accomplishment in the field of education since 1950-51. The number of educational institutions has increased from 538 in 1950-51 to over 4222 by the end of 2004-2005. Out of these 4222 institutions, 4089 were schools, 62 colleges and two universities. Table No. 9.1 shows the number of recognised educational institutions of various type and a comparative picture of the total number of recognised educational institutions in North-East States (2000) are presented in Table No. 9(a) of part II.

**Table No. 9.1 Number of recognised educational institutions by types**

Year	Number of Institutions							All Institutions
	University	College for			School for			
		General Education	Professional education	Total	General Education	Professional & Other education	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51	-	1	-	1	537	-	537	538
1960-61	-	2	1	3	2029	314	2343	2346
1970-71	-	12	14	26	2979	389 *	3369	3394
1980-81	-	24	41	65	3576	511	4087	4152
1990-91	1	29	33	62	4307	2492	6799	6862
1995-96	2	50	38	88	3622	77 *	3699	3789
2000-01	2	59	12	71	3970	78 *	4048	4121
2001-02	2	62	12	74	4029	78 *	4107	4183
2002-03	2	62	69	131	4128	23	4151	4284
2003-04	2	62	69	131	4089	NA	4089	4222 **
2004-05	2	62	69	131	4089	NA	4089	4222 **

\* Due to cancellation of non-formal education

\*\* Excluding professional and other education schools and colleges

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

Since 1950-51, the number of institutions imparting occupational and technical education has shown a phenomenal increase. Among these, different types of institutions like those connected with agriculture, arts and commerce, engineering, medicine, physical education, teachers training etc. are emphatically included. The University level education is imparted in subjects such as arts, sciences, vocational courses and specialised subjects etc. Universities also offer good higher research facilities. It has been observed that significant progress had been made in the spheres of education in the state. The literacy rate in Manipur has gone up from 11 percent in 1951 to 70.5 percent in 2001. In the state, the rate of male literacy was as high as 80.3 percent while rate of the female literacy stood at 60.5 percent in 2001. Despite the rise in literacy rate, the absolute number of illiterates has increased due to fast growing population. Districtwise number of literates, illiterates and literacy rate according to 2001 census are presented in Table No. 9.2 below.



**Table No. 9.2 Districtwise Number of literates and illiterate persons and literacy rates of Manipur according to 2001 census**

Sl. No.	State/District	No. of literate			No. of illiterate		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>13,10,534</b>	<b>7,53,466</b>	<b>5,57,068</b>	<b>9,83,362</b>	<b>4,08,486</b>	<b>5,74,876</b>
1.	Senapati	80,507	46,922	33,585	2,03,144	99,626	1,03,488
2.	Tamenglong	56,819	34,329	22,490	54,680	23,685	30,995
3.	Churachandpur	1,39,080	78,871	60,209	88,825	38,361	50,464
4.	Chandel	57,460	33,147	24,313	60,867	26,594	34,273
5.	Ukhrul	87,549	50,208	37,341	53,229	23,257	29,972
6.	Imphal East	2,55,956	1,45,377	1,10,579	1,38,920	52,994	85,926
7.	Imphal West	3,11,238	1,71,996	1,39,242	1,33,144	49,785	83,359
8.	Bishnupur	1,19,823	70,507	49,316	88,545	34,043	54,502
9.	Thoubal	2,02,102	1,22,109	79,993	1,62,038	60,141	1,01,897

**Table No. 9.2 Districtwise Number of literate and illiterate persons and literacy rates of Manipur according to 2001 census**

Sl. No.	State/District	Literacy rate		
		Person	Male	Female
1	2	9	10	11
	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>60.5</b>
1.	Senapati	59.8	67.9	51.2
2.	Tamenglong	59.2	68.7	49.0
3.	Churachandpur	70.6	77.7	63.1
4.	Chandel	56.2	64.3	48.0
5.	Ukhrul	73.1	80.1	65.4
6.	Imphal East	75.4	85.5	65.3
7.	Imphal West	80.2	89.2	71.3
8.	Bishnupur	67.6	79.6	55.7
9.	Thoubal	66.4	80.4	52.5

Concl'd.

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Manipur.

### 9.1.2 School Education :

As per the National Policy on Education 1986, a target had been set for the universalisation of primary education for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. Under this policy, three aspects of elementary education viz. (i) universal access and enrolment (ii) universal retention of children upto 14 years of age and (iii) substantial improvement in the quality of education are to be achieved.

Several programmes like National Programme of Nutrition support to primary education (mid-day meal scheme) and promotion of girls' education were also undertaken in the state. Under mid-day meal scheme, the state is providing 3kgs. of rice per student per month to the students of class I to V reading in 2997 Govt. and aided schools having primary classes. Under the scheme (Expanded Operation Black Board) of the Govt. of India, minimum teaching learning materials, like teachers equipment, teaching learning materials, games materials, play materials, books for library, furniture etc. were procured for 398 upper primary schools of the state. The total enrolment at the primary stage (Class I to V) increased from 213.19 thousands in 2001-02 to 355.35 thousands in 2002-03. Of these, the relative share of girls' enrolment decreased from 48.78 percent in 2001-02 to 48.30 percent in 2002-03. Total enrolment at the middle/upper primary stage (Class VI to VIII) in 2002-03 is 124.59 thousands as against 151.45 thousands in 2001-02. The relative share of girls' enrolment was 48.55 percent in 2002-03 as against 47 percent in 2001-02. Table No. 9.3 presents the number of students enrolled by stages.

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

Year	Schools					
	Primary (Class I to V)			Middle/Upper Primary (Class VI to VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970-71	93,055	63,390	1,56,445	29,089	15,931	45,020
1975-76	1,16,532	87,313	2,03,845	33,940	16,308	50,248
1980-81	90,952	69,787	1,60,739	29,233	22,066	51,299
1985-86	96,920	76,682	1,73,602	39,569	27,574	67,143
1990-91	1,03,630	85,655	1,89,285	40,352	34,748	75,100
1995-96	85,837	79,841	1,65,678	62,115	50,120	1,12,336
2000-01	1,05,757	1,01,496	2,07,253	76,614	68,674	1,45,288
2001-02	1,09,206	1,03,986	2,13,192	80,271	71,181	1,51,452
2002-03	1,83,711	1,71,642	3,55,353	64,098	60,488	1,24,586

Contd.

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

Year	Schools		
	Elementary (Class I to VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	8	9	10
1970-71	1,22,144	79,321	2,01,465
1975-76	1,50,472	1,03,621	2,54,093
1980-81	1,20,185	91,853	2,12,038
1985-86	1,36,489	1,04,256	2,40,745
1990-91	1,43,982	1,20,403	2,64,385
1995-96	1,47,952	1,29,961	2,77,913
2000-01	1,82,371	1,70,170	3,52,541
2001-02	1,89,477	1,75,167	3,64,644
2002-03	2,47,809	2,32,130	4,79,939

Concl.

The school level education is primarily looked after by the State Government. The high school stage of education comprising of classes from class IX to X are under the academic control of the Board of Secondary Education, Manipur. And Higher Secondary Schools Education comprising of class XI to XII comes under the control of Council of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur. The total number of high and higher secondary schools in the state were 706 by the end of 2004-05. The enrolment of students for high and higher secondary classes has decreased by 4.11 percent during 2002-03 over the previous year 2001-2002. And the average number of students per teacher in 2002-03 was 19 for high/higher secondary schools. The position about the number of high/higher secondary schools enrolment of students and the strength of teachers are presented in the following Table No. 9.4.

**Table No. 9.4 Number of high/higher secondary schools, students and teachers in Manipur**

Year	High/Higher Secondary School	Student			Teacher	Students per Teacher
		Boy	Girl	Total		
		1	2	3		
1970-71	123	25,180	12,826	38,006	1,878	20
1975-76	212	37,202	21,643	58,845	2,703	22
1980-81	290	46,314	33,482	79,796	3,650	22
1985-86	358	58,911	46,935	1,05,846	5,371	20
1990-91	430	71,551	57,811	1,29,262	7,770	17
1995-96	539	1,06,830	90,332	1,97,162	9,690	20
2000-01	614	1,25,344	1,11,121	2,36,465	12,097	20
2001-02	659	1,33,375	1,16,309	2,49,884	12,060	21
2002-03	652	1,25,033	1,14,579	2,39,612	12,324	19
2003-04	706	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
2004-05	706	NA	NA	NA	NA	-

NA – Not Available

The Board of Secondary Education and the Council of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur conducts the High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC) and Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate (HSSLC) Examinations respectively. Table No. 9.5 shows the result of H.S.L.C. Examinations in the state from 2004-05 to 2006-07.

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

Year	H.S.L.C. Examination					
	Number of Student					
	Male			Female		
	Appeared	Passed	P.c. of passed	Appeared	Passed	P.c. of passed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	13093	5828	44.51	12976	4331	33.38
2005-06	12082	5676	46.98	12571	4168	33.16
2006-07	11266	6582	58.42	11689	5337	45.66

Year	H.S.L.C. Examination			Percentage ratio of passed Female to Male student
	Number of Student			
	Total			
	Appeared	Passed	P.c. of passed	
1	8	9	10	11
2004-05	26069	10159	38.97	0.75
2005-06	42653	9844	23.08	0.71
2006-07	22955	11919	51.92	0.78

- Not Available

Source : Board of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur

### 9.1.2.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

On 22<sup>nd</sup> June, 2004, an outlay of Rs. 4,601.13 lakhs was approved for implementation of SSA in Manipur. The objective of the SSA Project is to ensure universal education for children in the age group of 6-14 years. During 2004-05, the grant released by the Central and State Government was Rs. 17.25 crores and 3.68 crores respectively. Under the scheme, text book were provided to 2,34,299 girls and ST/SC children in class I-VIII in 2005-06. During 2006-07, 3,21,951 girls, ST/SC children in class I-VIII were given text books worth Rs. 150 per child. Again during the year 2007-08, free text books worth Rs. 3.96 crores have been provided to 2,76,120 students of ST/SC and all girls in the Government and Aided Schools of 68,159 school children are covered out of a total of 74,368 class I-VIII.

### 9.1.3 Higher Education/Colleges:

Higher education plays a crucial role in the national development process. The matters relating to higher education are looked after by Directorate of Higher Education (U). The total number of colleges for General Education in the state at the end of 2005 was 62 (all types including private colleges). All these colleges had teaching facilities for higher degree courses. Table No. 9.6 shows the number of colleges, students enrolled and number of teachers.

**Table No. 9.6 Number of Colleges, Students and Teachers for general education of Manipur**

Year	College	Student			Teacher	Students per teacher
		Boy	Girl	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1960-61	2	1,771	243	2,014	71	28
1970-71	12	7,767	2,385	10,152	368	28
1980-81	24	12,847	7,712	20,559	1,045	20
1990-91	29	22,427	16,597	39,024	1,025	38
1995-96	50	26,655	18,678	45,333	2,541	18
1996-97	50	23,560	20,017	43,577	2,695	16
1997-98	51	24,249	20,600	44,849	2,898	15
1998-99	50	24,411	21,407	45,818	2,898	16
1999-00	58	15,489	16,312	31,801	2,841	11
2000-01	25 *	10,053 *	8,611 *	18,664 *	1,267 *	15
2002-03	62	11,135	10,539	21,674	NA	NA
2003-04	62	8,727	8,003	16,730	NA	NA
2004-05	62	8,711	7,494	16,205	NA	NA

NA: Not Available

\* Excluding Private Colleges

Source: Directorate of Education (U). Govt. of Manipur.

The above table shows an increasing trend in the number of colleges, students enrolment as well as in the number of teachers. The average number of students per teacher in 2000-01 was 15 for colleges.

#### **9.1.4 Technical Education :**

Technical education is basically meant to produce trained manpower in adequate numbers for speedy economic development of the state. Training have been diversified and programmes modified to take care of the needs of the modern development in technology. At the end of the Sixth Plan, the state had only a polytechnic having diploma courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering etc. But the existing arrangements for educating at degree level is by reserving specified number of seats in different Engineering Colleges of the country through the Ministry of Human Resource Development. One Engineering College (Govt. College of Technology) was started during the annual plan 1998-99 in 3 (three) courses viz., Civil, Computer Science, Electronic & Communication Engineering with per intake capacity of 30 (thirty) each further the produce of technically trained manpower for the upliftment of economic development of the state. Still, inspite of all these, progress of technical education is at a slow pace and the state is lagging behind and is quite below the level of the other states in the development of technical education.

#### **9.1.5 Industrial Training Institute:**

There are 7 (seven) Industrial Training Institutes in the state which are imparting various engineering and non-engineering training courses based on locally suitable self-employment activities under two schemes viz., Craftsman training and Apprenticeship training. Under the aegis of the Government of India (DGET), training are also imparted in the new diversified fields so as to meet the technological advancement. During the Tenth Plan, 5 (five) Industrial Training Institutes are proposed to be set up at Imphal East, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Tamenglong and Chandel.

#### **9.1.6 Non-Formal Education:**

To achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education and fulfillment of the constitutional objectives, Non-Formal Education (NFE) for the elementary age group children is being developed as an alternative supportive system of formal schooling. The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), has been working for the upliftment of the quality of education in the elementary stage of education as well as the goal of the universalisation of elementary education by adopting proper strategies non-formal educational schemes for drop-out and non-starters in the age group of 0-14. The SCERT has also been entrusted with the implementation of the schemes of vocationalisation of education at plus two stage for self-employment as one of the main objectives. This scheme is equally

shared by Central and State Governments. It is basically aimed at providing the institutional infrastructure necessary both for coverage of non-enrolled and non-attending children and strengthening the academic inputs of the action programme of non-formal education. During the Ninth Plan period, 3122 non-formal education centres have been functioning through 55 NFE projects with the total enrolment of 90,000 learners all over the state. Under the vocationalisation of education 8 schools were covered and 3 booklets were published. The proposed outlay for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) is Rs.900.00 lakhs of which a sum of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan (2002-03).

### **9.1.7 Adult Education:**

The “National Literacy Mission” (NLM) was established in 1988 by the Government of India with the aim of successful implementation of strategies of eradicating illiteracy in the age group of 15 to 35 years. Following prescribed detailed guidelines for the implementation of total literacy campaign, the state Government has taken a policy decision to implement Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) in a phase manner. During the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) it was targetted to eradicate 2.12 lakhs illiterate population in the age group of 15 to 35 years and retention of literacy skills for the new literates by the introduction of complete course of the programmes of Basic Literacy and post literacy followed by continuing Education Programme in phases through Jana Shikshan Nitayamas (JSN) centres. Out of this 2.12 lakhs population, 1.92 lakhs are to be covered under centre based projects and the remaining 0.20 lakhs population are to be taken care of by the Post-Literacy and continuing phasewise education programmes through JSN centres. It is proposed to eradicate 1,92,914 (87,257 males & 1,05,657 females) illiterate populations in the age group of 15 to 35 years during the Tenth plan (2002-2007). It also aim at the retention of literacy skills as well as improvement of skill of the neo-literates.

A State Literacy Mission Authority (SLMA), Manipur was constituted as per the directive given by the NLM Authority, Government of India. In 2004-05, the TLC was launched in all the nine (9) districts of Manipur, through the District Literacy Societies (DLSs). The project is funded on sharing basis by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 2:1 and 4:1 in respect of the Valley and Hill districts respectively. There are three literacy phases in the TLC programme. In each phase, a primer/book need to be completed by adult learners. The teachers are volunteers mostly educated unemployed youths, club members, women societies members, church members, retired teachers etc. The districtwise physical achievement of the TLC as on March 2007 is shown in Table No. 9.7.

**Table No. 9.7 Physical achievement of TLC as on March, 2007**

(in nos.)

District/State	Target	Enrolment	Persons completed Primer		
			I	II	III
1	2	3	4	5	6
Senapati	67000	66560	66560	62682	39086
Tamenglong	16000	16027	14821	13162	9468
Churachandpur	20200	20213	20051	17682	15108
Chandel	18200	18600	18400	11486	10211
Ukhrul	15000	15000	15000	12963	11716
Imphal East	32000	32200	32200	30601	20930
ImphalWest	30000	30200	30200	29526	18026
Bishnupur	20300	20300	20300	18464	13419
Thoubal	39400	40000	40000	28192	26534
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>258100</b>	<b>259100</b>	<b>257532</b>	<b>224758</b>	<b>164498</b>

**9.1.7.1 Post Literacy Programme (PLP)**

The PLP was launched in Manipur during 2006-07 with the following objectives :

- (i) Remedy the deficiency of learning in the literacy phases or, in other words, build up literacy skills satisfactory standards;
- (ii) Retention, re-enforcement, stabilization and upgrading of literacy skills and improvement of functional skills;
- (iii) Application in living and working situations but this need to be encouraged by positive measure. Through application of literacy, people begin to participate in the development process.

The programme is funded by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 2:1 and 4:1 in the Valley and Hill districts respectively. The target groups of the programme are :-

- (i) Drop outs of TLC,
- (ii) Uncovered (gap between figures of TLC survey and enrolment),
- (iii) Neo-literates and
- (iv) New entrants/school drop out who are in the age group of 15 years and above.

The physical achievement of post literacy programme as on December, 2007 is given below :-

**Physical achievement of PLP as on December, 2007**

District	Target	Enrolment	PL-1 Completer
1	2	3	4
Senapati	67000	70141	37565
Tamenglong	16000	Started	-
Churachandpur	20200	20670	13959
Chandel	18200	14531	10206
Ukhrul	15000	15012	11216
Imphal East	32000	32876	22910
ImphalWest	30000	30442	18415
Bishnupur	20300	20108	16534
Thoubal	39400	37622	21359
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>258100</b>	<b>241402</b>	<b>152164</b>



## **9.2 Science and Technology:**

Science and Technology plays a vital role in the process of development and transformation of a traditional agrarian economy into a modern Industrial economy. Development in the fields of Science and Technology in Manipur is carried out under the auspices of the State Government. The Government has been consistently laying emphasis on the development of Science and Technology as a major instrument for achieving national goals of self-reliance and Socio-economic development.

Set up in January, 1985, the Science and Technology Department has been a Nodal Agency in the State for planning, co-ordinating and promoting science and technology for achieving the socio-economic objectives through meaningful applications in numerous developmental programmes. In view of the growing significance of Information Technology, the Department of Science and Technology is renamed as Department of Science & Technology and Information Technology.

Not only being an implementing agency, the department of Science & Technology also encourages the use of non-conventional sources of energy to minimise the excessive use of forest products. The Department also provides a feasible alternative for supplying energy to locations which cannot be provided with conventional sources of energy. Altogether, 16 (sixteen) schemes were implemented by the department under 3 (three) major schemes viz. (i) Scientific Research, (ii) Development of non-conventional sources of energy and (iii) Integrate Rural Energy planning.

### **9.2.1 Scientific Research:**

Under scientific research centre, the Department had undertaken several scheme viz. (i) Science Centres and Science popularisation, (ii) S & T. Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, (iii) Human Resource Development, (iv) Research and Development, (V) State Remote Sensing Centre and (vi) State Computer centre etc., to give a main thrust of all-round activities in the popularisation of science for welfare of various communities. To develop scientific temper among the students and people of the state, the Department had already set up 8 (eight) District Science Centres, 30 (thirty) District level science Model laboratories. Besides, the programmes like science symposia, science quiz/essay/seminars/workshops, national children's science congress, science excursion etc. were very effective in raising the level of science popularisation among the younger generation.

One Tissue Culture Laboratory at Manipur University and one Food Testing Laboratory at D.M. College of science were set up under the Research and Development scheme. Another project on 'Micro-Propagation of certain orchids of Manipur using tissue culture techniques' was also completed by making the products available to the progressive growers. And it was found effective with remarkable progress in production of orchids during 1997-98.

The State Remote Sensing Centre had taken up a project on "Natural Resources" and completed the projects on 'Application of Remote Sensing Techniques in Geological Studies in Manipur' and 'Integrated Mission for sustainable development of Imphal District'. The Remote Sensing Centre has Installed ARC/INFO, GIS software to supplement the existing image processing computer facility. The State Computer Centre plays the role of introducing innovative and appropriate computer application for Government departments with the objective of improving efficiency and productivity. Training on Computer operations and use of software were provided in various departments. Facility of AUTOCAD drafting was successfully introduced in departments like PWD. An Online INTRANET based Govt./Public information system has been set up. The Department is also providing computers and Modems under the scheme of computer for homes and computers were offered to schools at low cost for use under school Computers Education.

### **9.2.2 Non-Conventional Sources of Energy:**

Under this Non-Conventional sources of energy, 5 (five) schemes namely bio-gas/bio-energy, solar energy, solar thermal system, wind energy and improved chulhas were taken up in the state. Bio-gas as a domestic cooking fuel is found suitable in Manipur. During the Tenth Plan, 800 bio-gas plants were to be constructed.

Solar energy like photovoltaic system (SPV system) are found to be a technically acceptable solutions for providing lighting to remote and non-electrified villages of the State. During 2001-2002, 700 Solar Lanterns and 2.2 Solar Lamp Lighting systems were sanctioned under SPV Programmes.

Solar Thermal system is to provide hot water systems to Govt./Private agencies and is found suitable in the State. 1000 LPD Solar Heaters in govt. buildings and 50 LPD Solar Water Heaters are also made available to the public at subsidized rate. Wind energy is another source of non-conventional energy. The State had taken up works on installation of Wind Energy equipments and it was demonstrated with success for small capacity of 1 (one)

KW and 2 KW Wind Battery charges used for rural electrification and Police Wireless during the year 1999-2000. For preparation of a systematic and data-based approach a Wind Energy Resource Assessment Project has been taken up in collaboration with National Aerospace Laboratory, Bangalore. The installation of 3 (three) numbers of 25 m high Wind Monitoring stations and 10 (ten) numbers of 10 m high Wind Data Recorders were completed.

And 5 (five) Wind Monitoring Project were also completed in 2001-02. During the year 2007-08, Remote Village Electrification with Solar Home Lighting system was taken up in 39 remote villages in Henglep sub-division in Churachandpur, one 5 kw Pico Hydel-cum Water Mill Project is being taken up at Sadar Joute Village in senapati District and promotion of 3 Wind Solar Hybrid power of 10 kw each and renovation and modernization of 2×200 kw Gelnel Micro Hydel Project has started. The anticipated expenditure for 2007-08 under the Non-Conventional Sources of Energy (NCSE) scheme was Rs. 200.00 lakhs as against the proposed revised estimates of Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

### **9.2.3 Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP):**

The implementation of Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) covered 5 blocks, 7 blocks and 12 blocks during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1995-96 respectively and 7 blocks in 1997-98. The programme covered 19 IREP Blocks upto 1998-99. Various energy devices like bio-gas, Improved chulha, solar lantern tube-light with electronic choke and solar cooker and pressure cooker, improved crematorium, compact fluorescent lamp etc., were made available to the beneficiaries for efficient use of energy.

During the year 2007-08, the IREP Scheme funds are proposed to be provided to the Zilla Parishads of Valley Districts as part of the devolution of powers to the Institutions of Zilla Parishads and to the Deputy Commissioners for the Hill Districts. The items taken up during the year include Solar Lanterns, Solar Street Lights for Community and improved crematoriums.

The anticipated expenditure for 2007-08 under the IREP scheme was Rs. 95.00 lakhs.

### **9.3 Ecology and Environment :**

It is now universally accepted that environmental pollution on one hand and deforestation and population explosion on the other hand are threatening the very existence of life on the earth. The situation can improve only if people from all walks of life realize the importance of environmental protection.

In view of right measures to check the environmental pollution and for maintaining and preserving ecological balance in the state by implementing various programmes, the Ecology & Environment office, under Forest and Environment Deptt., has been doing a foreman service. It launches various awareness programmes among the people.

For a meaningful enforcement of the Acts and Rules laid down by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India, the Department is implementing 5 (five) schemes viz., (i) Environmental education/Awareness Programme; (ii) Environmental Research and Monitoring; (iii) Eco-.Development Programme; (iv) Prevention and control of population and (v) Direction and Administration. During the Ninth Plan, the financial assistance has been given to about 400 NGOS/Clubs/Academic Institutions/Organisations for organizing environmental education/awareness programmes to promote the local environment conscious citizens. The Department also took up various environmental monitoring works of some major rivers viz. Imphal, Nambul, Iril etc. and wetlands like Loktak Lake, Phumlenpat, Ikokpat etc. Besides, the real quality of Kangla Moat is also being monitored. The State Botanical Garden has been set up at Khonghampat. The Department is also providing grant-in-aid to the Manipur Pollution Control Board which is playing a major role in preventing air and water pollution in the state. During the Tenth Plan (2002-07), the department proposes improvement of seven ecological parks in seven districts. It is also taking up the schemes/projects on 'Solid Waste management' and laboratory augmentation with French and Austria assistance under Externally Aided Project (EAP). A sum of Rs. 495.00 lakhs is agreed for the Tenth Plan of which Rs. 253.00 lakhs was approved for the Annual Plan 2005-06.

#### **9.4 Food and Civil Supplies:**

In a welfare state like Manipur, one of the important task is to make the essential commodities available to the common man at reasonable prices through the public distribution system. Besides foodgrains, the Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies also arranges distribution of kerosene and sugar at controlled prices.

##### **9.4.1 Public Distribution System :**

Public distribution System is an important constituent of the strategy for poverty alleviation. PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments. The Central Govt. takes the responsibilities for procurement, storage,

transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains at subsidised rates whereas the State Govt. on their part will operate a network of fair price shops through which the essential commodities in the prescribed quantity at prices fixed by the Government will be provided to the target group. The Deptt. has been making all necessary efforts to procure adequate quantities of foodgrains and other commodities to ensure its availability to the public. It procured PDS rice and levy sugar from the central pool against the allocation made by the Government of India for every month within a validity period. During the year 2006-07, 58.57 thousand tonnes of rice and 7.18 thousand tonnes of levy sugar and 8.35 thousand tonnes of wheat were procured. The projected target for procurement of PDS rice, sugar, wheat, edible oil are shown in Table No. 9.8.

**Table No. 9.8 Procurement of different Commodities**

(in tonnes)

Year	Procurement of			
	Rice	Sugar	Wheat	Edible Oil
1	2	3	4	5
1999-00	43176.00	7158.90	120.00	-
2000-01	27005.47	7775.40	-	-
2001-02	21691.01	9489.00	-	-
2002-03	39930.35	5967.00	9250.00	-
2003-04	43921.55	3379.85	21164.85	-
2004-05	35781.15	3387.79	16724.61	-
2005-06	28033.83	4737.27	14674.40	-
2006-07	58,571.84	7,176.61	8,353.00	-

Source: Annual Administrative Report, F.C.S., Manipur.

The distribution of Rice, Wheat, Sugar and Kerosene through the Public Distribution System (PDS) was continued during the year 2006-07 in the State. During the year 2006-07, 50.75 thousand tonnes of rice, 5.75 thousand tones of wheat and 6.51 thousand tonnes of Levy Sugar were distributed through PDS in the State as against 21.08 thousand tonnes of rice, 11.06 thousand tonnes of wheat and 4.30 thousand tonnes of Levy Sugar in 2005-06. The distribution of essential commodities during 1999-00 to 2006-07 are given in Table No. 9.9.

**Table No. 9.9 Distribution of different Commodities**

(In '000 tonnes)

Year	Distribution		
	Rice	Wheat	Sugar
1	2	3	4
1999-00	41.11	0.12	6.74
2000-01	22.61	-	6.73
2001-02	22.73	-	11.20
2002-03	44.13	5.85	6.00
2003-04	42.05	20.86	3.34
2004-05	33.69	16.72	3.43
2005-06	21.08	11.06	4.30
2006-07	50.75	5.75	6.51

-Not available

Source: Annual Administrative Report, F.C.S., Manipur.

**9.4.2 Targeted Public Distribution System:**

With a view to making PDS more responsive to the needs of the poor, the Govt. of India introduced TPDS (Targeted Public Distribution System) from 1st June, 1997 and the same have been implemented in Manipur w.e.f. 1st Sept. 1997. This system attempts to target families below poverty line (BPL) at heavily subsidised rates. The identification of BPL families is within the limit of 40.86 percent of the total State's household. The district-wise number of households below and above poverty line for the year 2007-08 are shown in Table No. 9.10.

**Table No. 9.10 Families below poverty line and above poverty line of the Manipur State during 2007-08**

District	Number of Households		
	Below Poverty Line	Above Poverty Line	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Senapati	11,362	36,016	47,378
2. Tamenglong	4,395	11,270	15,665
3. Churachandpur	9,881	23,109	32,990
4. Chandel	4,180	11,869	16,049
5. Ukhrul	6,240	14,264	20,504
6. Imphal East	17,651	40,318	57,969
7. Imphal West	21,438	45,001	66,439
8. Bishnupur	10,298	21,150	31,448
9. Thoubal	16,955	37,596	54,551
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,02,400</b>	<b>2,40,593</b>	<b>3,42,993</b>

Source: Annual Administrative, Report, 2007-08,  
Food & Civil Supplies Deptt., Govt. of Manipur.

The Government of India had allotted 35136 MT of BPL rice and 34320 MT of APL rice quota during the year 2001-2002 to Manipur State. The State Government had lifted 21691.055 MT of BPL rice against the allocation which was distributed to 1,30,000 BPL families at the rate of 10 kgs. per family per month. But since April, 2002 the distribution was fixed at 35 kgs. per family per month.

The number of authorised fair price Shops in the state in 2001-02 was 2551. The distribution of food grains through the public distribution system during 2001-02 was 35 kgs. per family per month in the BPL group. In view of the difficult terrain and sparse population in the hill areas, it is still felt that there is urgent need for opening more fair price shops. Table No. 9.11 shows the number of fair price shops since 1995-96, 1999-00 to 2006-07 and the district-wise fair price shops and S.K. Oil Sub- Dealers in Manipur under PDS are shown in Table No. 9(b) of Part II.

**Table No. 9.11 Number of Fair Price Shops in Manipur**

Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Government	Co-operative	Total	Government	Co-operative	Total	Government	Co-operative	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1995-96	1,723	11	1,734	175	19	194	1,898	30	1,928
1999-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,927
2000-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2001-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2002-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551

- Not Available

Source: Food & Civil Supplies Deptt., Govt. of Manipur.

#### 9.4.3 Antyodaya Anna Yojana:

The Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) has been launched in the state w.e.f. January, 2002. It aims at ensuring food security for all including those in the category of below poverty line (BPL) who have minimum purchasing capacity to create a hunger free India in the next five years. It is to reform and improve the public distribution system (PDS) so as to serve the poorest of the poor in rural and urban areas. AAY families will be identified out of the total BPL families who would be provided foodgrains at the rates of 35 kgs per family per month at the rate of Rs.3.47/kg. for rice. This scheme covers 63,600 AAY families in the state. During the year 2007-08, (under AAY scheme), the number of beneficiaries was 63,600.

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

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

#### **9.4.5 Storage Facilities:**

At present, there are 47 (fortyseven) numbers of food storage facilities in the state. Out of which 1 (one) each in Thoubal and Bishnupur districts, 2(two) in Imphal East District 11 (eleven) in Imphal West district, 7 (seven) in Senapati districts, 5 (five) in Tamenglong districts, 6(six) in Chandel District and 9 (nine) each in Churachandpur and Ukhrul districts. The overall storage capacity is 26,000 MT.

Construction of 2,500 MT capacity Godown under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) have been taken up to enhance storage capacity of foodgrains in Tamenglong and Churachandpur districts in 2007-08.

#### **9.5 Health and Family Welfare Services:**

Medical facilities in the state were mainly provided by the State Government. It is the basic social input for healthy and efficient human resources. The Health and Family Welfare Department is providing services such as public health, control of communicable diseases, health education, family welfare, maternal and child health care through a network of 13 Civil Hospitals, 72 Primary Health Centres, 420 Primary Health Sub-Centres, 16 Community Health Centres, 20 Dispensaries as on 31-3-2006. Special attention was also given from time to time to eradicate diseases like malaria, leprosy, T.B., Iodine Deficiency and Aids. Table No. 9.12 shows the number of hospitals/dispensaries and the number of beds available.



**Table No. 9.12 Number of hospitals/dispensaries and beds available in Manipur**

(in nos.)

Year	Hospital (including PHC)	Dispensaries (including PHSC's)	Total	Population in '000 per hospital/ dispensaries	Bed	Population per bed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-00	97	440	537	4.18	2,371	947
2000-01	103	440	543	4.23	2,286	1,005
2001-02	101	440	541	4.48	2,360	1,028
2002-03	101	440	541	4.38	2,395	990
2003-04	101	440	541	4.47	2,310	1,048
2004-05	101	440	541	4.56	2,405	1,027
2005-06	101	440	541	4.66	2,290	1,100

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

During the year 1990-91, medical health care facilities were available to the people of Manipur through a network of 561 hospitals/dispensaries with 1,873 beds available. The number of medical hospitals/dispensaries (including PHC's and PHSC's) was 541 in 2005-06, while the bed strength was 2290. The coverage of population per doctor/nurse is indicated in Table No. 9.13 below.

**Table No. 9.13 Number of doctors and nurses employed and patients treated in Manipur**

Year	Person employed		Population in '000 per		Patients treated (in '000 nos.)		
	Doctors	Nurses Mid-wives & Dias	Doctors	Nurses Mid-wives & Dias	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1999-00	909	1,265	2.47	1.78	62.5	1,517.5	1,580.0
2000-01	909	1,064	2.53	2.16	52.8	1,122.4	1,175.2
2001-02	815	1,064	2.97	2.28	55.3	1,210.6	1,265.9
2002-03	945	1,148	2.51	2.07	60.9	1,095.9	1,156.8
2003-04	914	1,070	2.65	2.27	62.9	1,229.4	1,292.3
2004-05	910	1,019	2.71	2.42	60.5	1,172.9	1,233.4
2005-06	888	1,055	2.84	2.39	51.8	1,023.8	1,075.6

Source : RIMS & Directorate of Health Services, Government of Manipur.

### **9.5.1 State Health and Family Welfare Programme :**

A brief description of various health and family welfare programmes carried out in the state during 2004-2005 is summarized below:

#### **9.5.1.1 Rural Health Scheme:**

Under this scheme health guides are engaged for providing better health care to the people in the state. They are also significantly contributing towards malaria surveillance, family welfare and immunization activities.

#### **9.5.1.2. National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP):**

This programme was implemented in the state as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme from December, 1994. During January to December, 2004, 1.54 lakhs blood slides were collected and examined.

The programme could tackle malaria problems more effectively. Youth and voluntary organisations have been actively involved in malaria control activities. Since March, 2004, the nomenclature of the programme, NAMP has been changed to National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP).

#### **9.5.1.3 National Leprosy Control Programme (NLCP):**

This programme was started during 1955 as a control programme under 'Mono-Drug Therapy' giving more stress on survey, Education and Treatment. The objective of the programme is to reduce the number of active leprosy cases by fifty percent. Under this programme, 166 new cases were detected and recorded against the target of 80 cases during 2001-02. During 2004-2005 against the target of 80 cases to be cured and discharged, 46 cases could be achieved accounting 58 percent of the target.

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

Under this programme, 100 bedded T.B. Hospital at Chingmeirong, 2 T.B. Clinics, one each at Churachandpur and Ukhrul and 4 District T.B. control centres one each at Imphal, Senapati, Tamenglong and Chandel are functioning since 1984-85.

The B.C.G. vaccination programme which is one of the most important Component of the T.B. Control Programme continued to provide B.C.G. vaccination to all eligible Children.

R.N.T.C.P. project funded by the World Bank has been complemented in all the districts of Manipur State. Under the project all anti T.B. drugs are made available free of cost.

#### **9.5.1.5 National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB):**

The objective of this programme is to reduce the incidence of blindness from the estimated level of 1.35% to 0.7%. During 2000-01 the number of patients treated under NPCB was 41,333.

#### **9.5.1.6 Maternal Child Health-Cum-Expanded Programme on Immunisation:**

In order to curb the infant mortality rate and to provide safeguard against serious diseases, an intensive 'Child Immunisation Programme' is being implemented in the State. The objective of the programme is to cover 100 percent of pregnant women with 2 or a boosters dose of T.T. and at least 85 percent of the infants with 3 doses of D.P.T. and Polio and one dose of B.C.G and measles vaccine. Performance of the Programme was remarkable during 2000-01.

#### **9.5.1.7 National Aids Control Programme :**

AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome) has become a major public health problem in the state since 1990. It is affecting a number of youths in Manipur. According to the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), Manipur ranks third highest as regarding the total number of HIV positive cases next to Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu states. The State Government with the help of National AIDS Control Organisation took up various activities in order to avert this looming catastrophic. The following measures were taken up (i) 100 percent blood safety has been achieved in all the blood banks in Manipur (ii) AIDS education in school has been introduced beginning from class VI, VII, VIII and X (iii) More than 81 percent of doctors and 80 percent of nurses/paramedicals have been trained in AIDS and related problems (iv) For the first time in India, the Manipur state AIDS policy was implemented (v) the number of NGOs financially supported by the National AIDS Control Programme has been increased (vi) Broaden partnership with NGOs. During the years 2004 and 2005, 6,854 and 1,745 nos. of blood samples were screened out of which 2,019 in 2004 and 515 in 2005 were reported to be of HIV positive cases. During the year 2002 (upto Oct.), 4,495 nos. of blood samples were screened and 1,191 were reported as HIV positive. During 2005, 63 AIDS cases were reported of which 14 were died. Table No. 9.14 shows the yearly trends of HIV/AIDS surveillance.

**Table No. 9.14 Yearly Trends of HIV/AIDS Surveillance of Manipur**

(in No.)

Year	Blood samples screened	HIV positive cases	Aids cases	Deaths due to AIDS
1	2	3	4	5
1999	3,436	1,037	196	29
2000	4,859	1,242	203	18
2001	4,329	1,192	286	51
2002	6,195	1,389	632	73
2003	5,423	1,419	1,187	133
2004	6,854	2,019	461	65
2005	1,745	515	63	14

Source: Manipur State AIDS Control Society, Imphal.

Among the districts, Ukhrul district had the highest Sero-positive rate (HIV positive cases) followed by Chandel and Churachandpur districts. The rates were recorded as 43.86 percent, 34.51 percent and 33.01 percent respectively as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2005. The district-wise distribution of HIV Positive Cases (Sero-Surveillance) was presented in Table No. 9.15.

**Table No. 9.15 District-wise distribution of HIV Positive Cases (Sero-Surveillance) as 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2005**

(in No.)

District	Blood Samples Screened	HIV Positive Cases	Sero-Positivity rate (percent)	District (percent)
1	2	3	4	5
Senapati	2,389	591	24.74	4.02
Tamenglong	366	45	12.30	0.31
Churachandpur	3,026	999	33.01	6.79
Bishnupur	3,751	774	20.63	5.26
Thoubal	6,948	1,300	18.91	8.83
Imphal West	45,726	9,401	20.56	63.89
Imphal East				
Ukhrul	1,546	678	43.86	4.61
Chandel	1,643	567	34.51	3.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,395</b>	<b>14,355</b>	<b>21.95</b>	<b>97.55</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>9,927</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>2.45</b>
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>75,322</b>	<b>14,751</b>	<b>19.54</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2004-2005,  
Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of Manipur

It is observed that the maximum number of HIV positive cases are found in the age group of 21 to 30 years (both in the case of male and female) followed by age group of 31 to 40 years. The minimum number of HIV positive cases are found in the age group of 0 to 10 years. Table No. 9.16 presents the age-sex proportion of HIV positive cases (Sero-Surveillance) in Manipur.

**Table No. 9.16 Age-sex proportion of HIV positive cases (Sero-Surveillance) in Manipur as on Oct., 2002**

Age Group	Number			HIV positive cases (percent)
	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
0 - 10	219	151	370	3.50
11 - 20	770	150	920	8.72
21 - 30	4,830	1,099	5,929	56.16
31 - 40	2,229	528	2,757	26.12
41 & above	444	137	581	5.50
All ages	8,492	2,065	10,557	100.00
Unknown	-	-	7	-
Manipur	8,492	2,065	10,564	-

Source: Manipur State AIDS Control Society, Imphal.

#### **9.1.5.8 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 to 5% as against 13% in 1996.

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

Inorder to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services even to the poorest households in the remotest rural region, the NRHM was launched in 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, sufficient manpower has been deployed for implementing the works under NRHM.

## 9.6 Water Supply and Sanitation :

Water is a chemical compound. It is a basic necessity of life. One of the essential services rendered by any state is 'safe drinking water supply'. Safe drinking water supply and basic sanitation are vital human needs for health and efficiency. Every year, diseases and death, particularly of children and drudgery of women are directly attributable to lack of these essentials. Considering these needs, the National Water Policy gave highest priority to water and sanitation especially in rural areas as the urban areas is provided with piped water supply.

### 9.6.1 Rural Water Supply:

Rural Water Supply facilities are provided to the people in rural areas under centrally sponsored Minimum Need Programme (MNP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The total number of habitations in rural areas in Manipur as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2004 was 2,873. Out of which 619 (21.55 per cent) habitations were fully provided with drinking water facilities. Up to the 1<sup>st</sup> April of 2007, 788 (27.48 per cent) out of 2868 habitations were fully provided with drinking water facilities with an increase of 5.93 per cent over 2004. The status of coverage of habitations are given in Table No. 9.17

**Table No. 9.17 Number of Habitation Covered by Rural Water Supply as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2007**

Status	Total number of habitations	Percentage of habitations covered
1	2	3
F.C. habitations	788	27.48
N.C. habitations	618	21.54
P.C. habitations	1462	50.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>2868</b>	<b>100.00</b>

F.C. – Fully Covered,                      N.C. – Not Covered                      P.C. – Partially Covered

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2004-05 and 2007-08, P.H.E. Deptt., Manipur

### 9.6.2 Urban Water Supply :

Urban Water Supply facilities are provided to the people in urban areas under two divisions viz. Imphal Water Supply and other Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). There are 33 towns in the state with a population of 5.76 lakhs as per 2001 census. Water Supply facilities presently extended to some of the towns are at rural standard. In the urban areas, drinking water supply facilities are provided through piped water supply systems.

### **9.6.2.1 Imphal Water Supply:**

The water demand of Imphal City and its suburbs by the end of 31-3-2005 has been assessed at 107.00 MLD. The total installed capacity of the existing treatment plants for Imphal Water Supply was 83.03 MLD (having a shortage of 23.97 MLD). The water requirement by the end of 2011 is expected to be 130 MLD. The Department has formulated a project report for augmentation of water supply for Imphal City Phase-I (capacity 29.50 MLD) to bridge the present gap of 23.97 MLD and also future gap between the ever increasing demand and the supply.

The main achievement during the Ninth Plan was commissioning of the new extension of Kangchup plan and rehabilitation of the existing old Kangchup plant under Externally Aided Project (EAP) with French Assistance. Under this French Assistance, Projects for exploration of ground water in the north and west of Imphal has been taken up. Two zonal reservoirs, one is near Assembly Complex (capacity 4.00 lakh litres) and another one at Lalambung Hillock (capacity 4.00 lakh litres) has been commissioned.

### **9.6.2.2 Other Towns (Water Supply):**

The present water demand for all other towns is estimated to be 31.05 MLD as against the existing installed capacity of 22.90 MLD. All these towns have been extended with water supply facility at the rural standard (i.e. at the rate of 40 litres per capita per day). Upgradation of water supply schemes of other towns at the urban standard of supply i.e. 70 lpcd (litres per capita per day) are taken up in phases since the Ninth Five Year Plan Period (1997-2002). During this period, augmentation of schemes for 5 towns were taken up under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). The target for coverage of Water Supply during Ninth Plan was 23 towns and the achievement for coverage upto the end of March 2001 is 11 towns. The anticipated coverage upto the end of Ninth Plan i.e. upto the end of March 2002 is 15 towns (65% of target).

### **9.6.3 Sanitation :**

Sanitation covers arrangements for drainage of rain water and effluents, collection and disposal of garbage and removal of human excreta. Proper sanitation is necessary condition for improvement in general health standards, productivity of labour force and quality of life. Sanitation has two aspects to it viz. (i) Rural Sanitation and (ii) Urban Sanitation.

#### **9.6.4 Rural Sanitation :**

Rural Sanitation has been one of the most neglected sectors. In this regard, Rural in Manipur has remained as primitive as ever. According to the revised guidelines of Government of India, the facility for rural sanitation programme (Construction of pour flush low cost latrine) is to be extended to the people below the poverty line (BPL) with equal contribution from the State Government and the Central Government. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2001, 19540 number of low cost latrine were constructed in rural areas in the state. During the year 2001-02, 255 number of low cost latrines were constructed as against the target of 1600 units. The physical target for 2002-03 is to construct 1600 units.

#### **9.6.5 Urban Sanitation :**

For the upliftment of Urban Sanitation and drainage of the urban areas, a technical clearance of Rs. 36.69 crores has been given by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, New Delhi, for the construction of 5 (five) basins viz. Nambul, Waishel, Kongba, Imphal and Chandranadi basins of Greater Imphal area. Construction of 47,226 RM. of pucca drain and resectioning of 51,661 RM. were completed by the end of March 2007. The length of the pucca drain constructed during the year 2007-2008 was 5000 RMs. and the length of resectioning was 0.00 RM. as against a target of construction of 5000 of pucca drain and 6000 RM. of resection of the existing natural drains.

For the conveyance and treatment of sewage for Imphal town and Imphal Sewerage Project (Phase-I of Zone-I) has been accepted by the DEA, Government of India. The Project which kicked off from the month of September, 2002 is firstly targeted to be completed within 4 (four) years but the completion is again targeted by September 2009.. By the year 2011, a total of 1,73,245 heads will be benefited by this project.

#### **9.7 Development of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes:**

Of the total population of 21.67 lakhs of the state as per 2001 census which excludes the three sub-divisions of Senapati District, viz., Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes population constitutes 34.20 percent (741141 persons) and 2.77 percent (60037 persons) respectively. The majority of the scheduled tribe people live in the five hill districts of the state which is tribal sub-plan area and on the other hand, the scheduled castes people mostly resides in the three valley districts. The tribal sub-plan covers



about 90 percent of the total geographical area of the state of 22,327 Sq. kms. According to the Tribal Bench Mark Survey 1982, 92 percent of the total families are cultivators of which 72 percent are engaged in jhum cultivation. The distribution of total working force in the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes are indicated in the Table No. 9.18 below.

**Table No. 9.18 Distribution of working force in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

Category	Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Caste	Total
1	2	3	4
(a) Cultivator	2,38,715	7,948	2,46,663
(b) Agricultural Labourer	6,620	1,912	8,532
(c) Livestock, forestry, fishing & other allied activities	1,273	101	1,374
(d) Household Industries	2,961	617	3,578
(e) Other workers	34,161	2,370	36,531
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,83,730</b>	<b>12,948</b>	<b>2,96,678</b>

Source : Draft Ninth Five Year Plan, 1997-2002, Directorate for Development of Tribals and Backward Classes, Manipur

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

### **9.7.1 Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes:**

The Department of Development of Tribal and Scheduled Castes of the state implemented various developmental and welfare programme for the speedy development in the sphere of educational, social and economical status of the target group people. Various schemes/programmes were undertaken during 2007-08. The approved outlay for the year is Rs.2370 lakhs under this sector.

#### **9.7.1.1 Infrastructure development programme :**

Under this scheme the Department took up various works like construction/repair/renovation of inter village roads/wooden bridges, schools and hostels buildings etc. During the year, 2005-06, construction of Residential School building at Gamnom Saparmaina, Tribal market at new Lambulane, Imphal, Tribal Research Institute at Imphal, Community Halls, Marketing Sheds, Bridges, IVRs, Hostel Buildings were taken up in the scheduled tribes areas and construction of Community Halls, Marketing sheds in the Scheduled Castes areas. Construction of Tribal Markets, Hostels, Schools and repairing of Bridges and inter village roads are still continued during 2007-08.

### **9.7.1.2 Family Oriented Scheme :**

During the year 2007-08, 1584 nos. of S.T. families, 2580 nos. of S.T. families, 1000 nos. of S.T. families and 600 nos. of S.T. families are covered under Rural Shelter programme, Agri/Horticulture base programme, Animal Husbandry based programme and Assistance to tribal weavers/artisans respectively.

### **9.7.1.3 Housing Scheme:**

Under this scheme 1950 members of scheduled tribe families and 60 numbers of scheduled castes families are targeted to cover during the year, 2005-06.

### **9.7.1.4 Post Matric Scholarship and other assistances :**

Under this scheme, the department awarded Post Matric Scholarship to 2,300 Scheduled Caste students up to the end of the February, 2006 and 35664 Scheduled Tribe students up to the end of January, 2008. During the year 2007-08, 1500 nos. of S.T. patients were assisted for their treatment and 500 nos. of S.T. beneficiaries were benefited under village and small Industries based programme.

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

Established in the year 1988, the Department of Minorities and Other Backward Classes (MOBC) had taken up various schemes/programmes for the welfare and upliftment of minorities and other backward class communities of the state. The common list of OBCs of Manipur have been included in the central list of OBCS w.e.f. 24<sup>th</sup> May, 1995, based on which certificates may be issued to the persons seeking benefits reserved in favour of OBCs. Generally, persons belonging to the families which annual income are below Rs. 1.00 (one) lakh comes under this category of OBCs. The meetei and meitei pangal (muslims) constitute the major of OBCs and minorities who are mostly inhabited in the four valley districts. The common list of OBC in respect of Manipur are presented in Table No. 9.19.

**Table No. 9.19 Common list of Other Backward Classes in respect of Manipur**

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

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

#### **9.7.2.1 Post/Pre-Matric Scholarship :**

This is a centrally sponsored scheme under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India. During the year 2006-07, 16800 post matric students are being targetted as against 25,000 in 2005-06 and 39,945 pre-matric students are benefited as against 25,000 in 2005-06. The proposal for 2007-08 is to award post-Matric Scholarship to around 16,800 OBC students, whose annual family income is below Rs. 44,500/-. On the other, 50,000 OBC students are targetted to award the Pre-Matric Scholarship during 2007-08.

#### **9.7.2.2 Implementation of NGOs Scheme:**

The scheme has been taken up to assist various NGOs working in their respective fields. This is a centrally sponsored scheme with the central assistance of 90 percent. The remaining 10 percent are to be borne by the NGOs. So far 30 project proposals have been forwarded to the Government of India.

#### **9.7.2.3. Skill Development Programme :**

Under this programme, 666 nos. of beneficiaries have been imparted training at a cost of Rs. 61.50 lakhs in the trade – Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidary, Wool Knitting, DTP, Mushroom Cultivation, Gold smithy, Beauty parlour, Black Smithy, Medical transcription etc. An amount of Rs. 557.24 lakhs is proposed to cover 3450 nos. of beneficiaries for the period 2005-2011.

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

The scheme will give benefit to those candidates who are going to apply for competitive examinations conducted by Central and State Govt. for professional courses. 5 Centres are running under this programme. Under this scheme, 90% of the project cost will be borne by the Government of India and 10% by the NGOs.

#### **9.7.2.5 Moulan 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.

#### **9.7.2.6 Wakf Board, Manipur :**

During the year 2007-08, the State Govt. have allocated a sum of Rs. 19.50 lakhs as grant-in-aid for meeting the overhead office expenditures and implement development schemes by the Wakf Board, Manipur.

#### **9.7.2.7 Economic Development Programme :**

Under this Programme, 7573 numbers of beneficiaries belonging to both Minority and OBC communities have been benefited at a cost of Rs. 655.85 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 3396.75 lakhs is proposed to cover 34,500 nos. of families during the period 2005-2011.

#### **7.2.8 Women Empowerment :**

Realising the importance of the roles played by the women of the state, the Deptt. has implemented skill upgradation and Self-help group training-cum-Micro Credit Programme.

#### **9.8 Social Welfare :**

In a welfare state, the Social Welfare Programme aims at the welfare of the weaker sections of society like destitutes, infirms, physically and mentally handicapped etc. To protect them from injustice and all forms of exploitations, Government is running various institutions such as Anganwadi Centres, Destitute Homes, Children Homes or Orphanage etc.

### 9.8.1 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) :

For all-round development of children-mentally, emotionally and physically, 34 ICDS project centres are now being run by the Department spreading over the 9 (nine) districts of Manipur, Covering 33 blocks and 1 (one) urban ICDS project. For overall control and supervision of various welfare programmes, 1 (one) ICDS cell at the State Head Quarter at state level and 6 ICDS cells at District level have been established. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2004, 4501 (2061 in the Hills and 2440 in the Valley). Anganwadi centres are now functioning under the 34 ICDS projects including one urban Project. These centres are actively associated with the programme in giving nutrition, education, demonstration, health and immunisation of children etc. During 2001-02, 52744 boys and 52925 girls within the age group of 3 to 6 years had been given the knowledge of Pre-School education. During 2000-2001 4 (four) Anganwadi Training Centres are giving orientation training to Anganwadi workers and helpers. The number of institutions engaging in social welfare activities are shown in Table No. 9.20.

**Table No. 9.20 Number of Organisations/Institutions engaging in Social Welfare as on 31<sup>st</sup> March of the year from 1992-93 to 2003-04.**

(in Nos.)						
Organisations/Institutions	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Anganwadi Centre	2,292	2,453	2,906	4,157	4,157	4,157
ICDS Project	25	25	25	34	34	34
Blind School	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deaf and Mute School	1	1	1	1	1	1
Children Home/Orphanage	7	7	7	8	8	8
Destitute Women Home	1	1	1	2	2	2
Anganwadi Training Centre	1	1	1	2	2	2

(in Nos.)						
Organisations/Institutions	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Anganwadi Centre	4,181	4,181	4,300	4,461	4,501	4,501
ICDS Project	34	34	34	34	34	34
Blind School	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deaf and Mute School	1	1	1	1	1	1
Children Home/Orphanage	8	8	8	8	8	8
Destitute Women Home	2	2	1	1	1	1
Anganwadi Training Centre	4	4	4	1	1	1

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

The Department has been extending grant-in-aid to 8 (eight) destitute Homes run by eminent NGOs for care and maintenance of the destitute, orphan and neglected children. Altogether 321 destitute/orphan/neglected children have been provided shelter and care in these Homes. A sum of Rs. 60.00 per child per month in the age group of 6 to 14 years were given to 288 school going destitute children living below poverty line.

The State Bal Bhavan at Khuman Lampak, which is recreational-cum-educational centres, has been providing training facilities in various fields like music, dance, science, home management, computer etc. But kendras in the tribal areas of Senapati and Churachandpur districts has been opened for the benefits of the children of this remote areas by providing facilities under Bal Bhavan.

### 9.8.2. Welfare of Aged & Infirm:

Under MOAP (Manipur Old Age Pension) Rules, 4172 old persons were given old age pensions at the rate of Rs. 100.00 per month per head up to Feb., 2002. During the year 2004-05, the Government has been providing old age pension to 26,907 persons in the state. The pension was paid to the destitutes above 60 years of age and having none to support them. The district-wise loans and grants distributed to the economically weaker sections of Manipur is indicated in Table No. 9.21.

**Table No. 9.21 Loans and Grants Distributed by the Government to the economically weaker sections in Manipur during 2004-2005**

District/State	Old Age Pension		Assistance to Dependent Children	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs.)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Senapati	1845	22,14,000	NA	NA
Tamenglong	719	8,62,800	NA	NA
Churachandpur	1916	22,99,200	NA	NA
Ukhrul	1733	20,79,600	NA	NA
Chandel	940	11,28,000	NA	NA
<b>Hill Total</b>	<b>7,153</b>	<b>85,83,600</b>	NA	NA
Imphal East	5383	64,59,600	NA	NA
Imphal West	7421	89,05,200	NA	NA
Bishnupur	2414	28,96,800	NA	NA
Thoubal	4536	54,43,200	NA	NA
<b>Valley Total</b>	<b>19,754</b>	<b>2,37,04,800</b>	NA	NA
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>26,907</b>	<b>3,22,88,400</b>	NA	NA

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

Besides this scheme other two schemes viz. National Maternity Benefit Scheme and National Family Benefit Scheme were implemented under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for giving financial assistance to the family below poverty line. Under National Maternity Benefit Scheme, the financial assistance is given to the family below poverty line on the birth of a child whereas under National Family Benefit Scheme, the financial assistance is given to the family belonging to below poverty line when the head of the family who is primary bread winner of the family dies. Under the NFB Scheme 2,700 families were benefited during the year 2006-07.

### **9.8.3 Welfare of the women:**

The department accommodated 11 (eleven) working women at the department's working Ladies Hostel at Takyel. An annual state grant was also given to one Destitute Women Home at Imphal. Under centrally sponsored scheme of "Balika Samardhi Yojana" (BSY), 3208 girl child were given benefits of Rs.500 each as post delivery grant. This grant has been given through the mother of the girl child. The Kishore Shakti Yojana (KSY) renamed from the erstwhile Adolescent Girls Scheme (AGS) has been launched in 13 ICDS Projects in Manipur with an aim of laying healthy foundation of girlhood to become womanhood of the Girl-Child in the age-group of 11 to 18 years.

#### **9.8.3.1 Welfare of Disabled women :**

Under this Scheme, 2 (two) special schools viz. Govt. Blind School and Govt. Deaf and Mute School have been successfully continuing its educational programmes for the disabled children (blind, deaf and mute). The monthly diet allowance of ;Rs. 500.00 per month have been provided to the hostellers of these two schools. Disabled students, scholarship were also extended to 142 students. With the implementation of a central scheme known as "Grameen Purnavas Yojana", 18 wheel chairs/tri-cycles were distributed to the disabled persons.

#### **9.8.3.2 Correctional Services :**

With the enforcement of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, in the state, the Department has been implementing the Central Sponsored Scheme of "A Programme for Juvenile Justice." One observation Home, one Juvenile Home and one Special Home has been established under this scheme. The observation and Special Homes has been engaging and handling the Juvenile delinquents sent by Juvenile Court Magistrate. During the year 2001-02, 2 (two) boys/delinquent Juveniles have been kept at the Home under orders of Juvenile Court.

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

The department of Arts and Culture, which came into existence in January, 1990, is engaged in activities of (i) preservation of cultural heritage, (ii) promotion of art and culture. To promote and preserve the rich cultural heritage of the state, the department has been organising a number of Cultural Programmes inside and outside the state.

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

Under Fine Art Education, grant-in-aid to Manipur State Kala Academy and Imphal Art College was extended for organising festivals/seminar/symposium etc. During the year 2001-02, Shri Shri Bal Mukunda Dev Music College and Govt. Dance College were established. The construction of cultural complex has been taken up during the said year.

The Imphal Art College, the only College of its kind in Manipur has been functioning as a standard college comparable to other Arts Colleges of other states. The College has been affiliated to Manipur University. The total number of students during the year 2001-02 was 97. A total of 9 (nine) lecturers and 6 (six) students of this college were awarded State Kala Academy Award.

The Government Dance College has been functioning with the objectives of propagation and spread of knowledge of Manipur Dance, its pristine, purity among the people of Manipur and other states of India. Altogether 77 student were undergoing various courses in the fields of classical Manipur Dance and Folk dances of Manipuri Laiharouba, Kabui dance and Mao dance etc. During the year 2001-02, 366 students were enrolled in Govt. Music College (now renamed as Shri Shri Bal Mukunda Dev Music College).

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

The Manipur State Kala Academy, a composite Centre of Sahitya, Fine Arts and Dance & Music are regularly implementing various programmes in order to promote the unique cultural heritage of the state. 64 cultural personalities have got National Awards in different fields of culture w.e.f. 1956 till date. The Academy is conducting Sumang Leela Festival in regular basis. Under promotion of Art and Culture, the grant-in-aids are extended to voluntary organisation working in the, field of theatre, dance and music, public libraries and also to Manipur Film Development Corporation.

The Manipur Film Development Corporation Limited came into existence on 1.5.1987. It was established with the objective of upliftment of film industry in the state. Till date Manipur could produce 56 feature films and 50 documentary films. These have earned prestigious awards both at the national (10 nos.) and international (9 nos.) levels. This is definitely no mean achievement as the film lovers of the state toil under impossible circumstances.

### **9.9.3 Archives:**

The state Archives collects a number of valuable old records from the government departments/semi government offices/custodian and from individuals for preservation. The reprographic unit and micro film units have also been maintained to take necessary measures for the preservation and rehabilitation of the valuable records.

Till the year 2001-02, the state Archives is preserving the number of 25,522 noncurrent records including books, papers, maps, photographs etc. which are more than 25 years old and the number of 18,812 other record which are less than 25 years old. A proposal for construction of a permanent 'Stack Area' within March 2008 was submitted under the 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission as first phase.

### **9.9.4 Library:**

There are 10 (ten) Government public libraries in Manipur. This includes 1 (one) central library at Imphal, 8 (eight) hill district libraries, and one branch library of the State Central Library, Imphal at Ningthoukhong of Bishnupur district. Moreover, there are 130 beneficiary, libraries run by clubs/voluntary organisations/libraries which are reorganised by the State Government and treated as public libraries. After the State Central Library was burnt on 13.4.05, the library started running in the new building at the State Central Library and Manipur State Archives at Keishampat. Now, there are 9,500 books donated by the public and 10,000 book which were purchased. The following Table No. 9.22 shows the number of books available and the number of borrowers for the years 1994-95 to 2001-02 in Manipur.



**Table No. 9.22 Number of books available in the Libraries in Manipur, 1994-95 to 2001-02**

Year	No. of books available	No. of borrowers
1	2	3
1994-95	1,19,510	26,943
1995-96	1,23,114	27,962
1996-97	1,25,892	28,989
1997-98	1,59,202	30,630
1998-99	1,61,402	30,780
1999-00	1,61,402	30,780
2000-01	1,62,890	30,933
2001-02	1,65,907	31,690

Source: The State Central Library, Imphal, Manipur

### 9.9.5 Archaeology :

The State Archaeology office has been conducting numerous systematic exploration and scientific excavation at different parts of the state. The important Pre-historic sites of (i) Khangkhui Cave, Ukhrul district (ii) Napachik Wangoo, Bishnupur district (iii) Nongpok Keithelmanbi, Thoubal district (iv) Tharon Cave and Rock Shifters Tamenglong district etc. were the results of these systematic excavation and exploration. Besides these, Proto-historic and historical sites of (i) Sekta Kei Mound, Sekta, Imphal East district (2) Khamrou, Imphal West district (3) Sangai Yumpham. Langthabal and (4) Koutruk, Imphal West district etc. have also been discovered and excavated. Till date 37 historical monuments have been declared as protected monuments and 861 Antiquities and Art objects have been registered.

Under the State Plan Assistance, the State Archaeology will develop the Maharaja Gambhir Singh Memorial Samadhi, Langthabal within 2007-08.

### 9.9.6 Museum :

Having been established on 23rd September, 1969, Manipur State Museum has now become a full-fledged Museum. At present, it has 7 Galleries viz. (i) Ethnological Gallery (2) Archaeological Gallery (3) Natural History Gallery (4) Children's Gallery (5) Art Gallery and (6) Jallan's Gallery (7) Hiyang Hiren open Art Gallery. There is also one Museum at the INA Memorial Complex, Moirang where the museum objects of the 2nd world war particularly for the Indian National Army (INA) has been exhibiting. The latest collection by the State Museum are given below :

(a) Personal belongings of (L) Potsangbam Mani Singh, Nongthombam/Pukhramba (C 1891-1995 A.D.) (b) Tribal ornaments (c) A very rare fossil (tooth) of Elephant presented by Sadokpam Rajeshwor Singh, Phaknung Awang Leikai (d) 50 (fifty)nos. of stamps presented by O. Tomba Singh (e) Shami Lanmi Phee presented by Meisnam Lalini Devi, Wangkhei.

## **9.10 Tourism:**

The State of Manipur, though tiny in size has immense scope for promotion of tourism with an area of only 22,327 Sq. kms. It is situated in the eastern-most fringe of the country. It has a salubrious climate, exotic greenery and rich flora besides the rich culture. The state can broadly be divided into two parts, the valley and the hill. The location of the valley is such that it is being surrounded by a rows of rolling hills forming preventive barrier isolating the state from the rest of the country.

There are many places in Manipur which can be developed as tourist centres. Keibul Lamjao National Park on the bank of the Loktak Lake, the only habitat of Brow Antlered Deer locally known as '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.

To improve tourism industry, various schemes/projects are taken up under the central prioritised schemes at different locations such as Tourist Home at Jiribam and Rengpang. Besides these, the way-side amenities at Kangpokpi, Khonghampat, Litan, Santing are also completed. In order to provide accommodation to tourist, the Directorate has also taken up steps for construction of Yatri-Niwas and Health Resort at Imphal.

### **9.10.1 Progress of Tourism :**

The tourist traffic in Manipur is very encouraging. The arrival of foreign and domestic tourists during the year 2006-07 was 263 and 1,20,572 thousands respectively. As a new guideline was issued by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India which considered only tourist who stay overnight as tourist, by excluding daytime visitors and also as some of tourist Home are presently occupied by security personnels, the total number of tourist during 2007-08 was 1,01,460 as against 1,20,855 in 2006-07, with a decreased of 19375 over 2006-07. The volume of tourists traffic and magnitude of revenue earnings in the state are presented in Table No. 9.23 and the district-wise tourists spots and tourist during 2007-08 are shown in Table No. 9(d) of Part II.

**Table No. 9.23 Progress of Tourism in Manipur**

Year	No. of tourist spot	No. of tourist			Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)
		Foreign	Domestic	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1990-91	29	185	90,685	90,870	16.79
1991-92	29	374	91,290	91,664	21.09
1992-93	29	221	62,374	62,595	39.02
1993-94	29	350	72,980	73,330	15.68
1994-95	29	370	82,798	83,168	1.86
1995-96	29	288	84,025	84,313	1.70
1996-97	29	219	87,074	87,293	2.11
1997-98	31	173	91,620	91,793	5.19
1998-99	31	294	89,664	89,958	0.64
1999-00	29	335	99,399	99,734	18.55
2000-01	29	409	1,03,854	1,04,263	0.74
2001-02	41	131	73,842	73,973	1.00
2002-03	41	227	89,829	90,056	0.70
2003-04	41	296	93,430	93,726	0.93
2004-05	41	248	97,054	97,302	NA
2005-06	41	348	93,331	93,679	NA
2006-07	42	263	1,20,572	1,20,835	NA
2007-08	54	460	1,01,000	1,01,460	NA

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Manipur.

### 9.11 Empowerment of Women :

It is a well-known fact that the goal of poverty alleviation cannot be achieved without the full and active participation of women who constitute a large section of work force. Thus women's empowerment is critical to the process of the development. Bringing women into the mainstream of development is a major concern of the Government. Despite significant steps undertaken for protection of women's rights and promoting their welfare, the status of women continues to remain backward. The main cause for this is illiteracy and ignorance. In order to empower women and bring them into the mainstream, an enabling environment with requisite policies and programmes, institutional mechanisms at various levels and adequate financial resources has been created. The year 2001 was declared as the Women's Empowerment Year by the Government of India. With gradual spread of education and empowerment, the position of women has begun to change.

#### 9.11.1 Females Literacy Rate :

There is a substantial increase in the number of educated women in the state. It is a fact that after 1961 onwards the progress of women's education in Manipur is higher, than that of all India. From a mere 0.04 female literacy rate in 1901, it rose to 47.60 in 1991. According to 2001 census, the female literacy is 53.70 percent. The female literacy rate of Manipur and All-India during 1901 to 2001 are presented in Table No. 9.24.

**Table No. 9.24 Female Literacy rate of Manipur vis-a-vis All-India**

Census Year	Manipur		All-India	
	Persons	Female	Persons	Female
1	2	3	4	5
1901	0.93	0.04	5.30	0.60
1911	2.05	0.12	5.90	1.10
1921	3.82	0.15	7.20	1.80
1931	3.25	0.30	9.50	2.90
1941	5.06	0.61	16.10	7.30
1951	11.41	2.38	18.33 *	8.86 *
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

\*Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

### 9.11.2 Women in the Workforce:

Women constitute a significant part of the work force in the state. Amongst rural women workers, a majority are employed in agriculture as labourers and cultivators. Women as agricultural workers generally participate in all operations except ploughing. They are engaged in transplanting, weeding, applying fertilizers and also harvesting the produce. In the Urban areas, women workers are primarily employed in the unorganised sector such as household industries, petty trades and services, construction works etc. According to 2001 census, 44.22 percent of the total workers in Manipur are women. The main and marginal workers among females constitute 54.82 percent and 45.18 percent of the total female workers respectively. Out of the total 2,29,137 main female workers, 1,10,940 (48.42 percent) were cultivators, 16,432 (7.17 percent) were agricultural labourers whereas the remaining 1,01,765 (44.42 percent) were engaged in other sectors like manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairing other than Household Industries and other services etc. Table No. 9.25 provides the total female workers and non-workers of Manipur.

**Table No. 9.25 Female workers and non-workers in respect of Manipur according to 2001 census**

District/State	Female			Dependency ratio
	Workers	Non-workers	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
Senapati	31,607	44,676	76,283	141.35
Tamenglong	23,827	29,658	53,485	124.47
Churachandpur	42,615	68,058	1,10,673	159.70
Ukhul	30,645	36,668	67,313	119.65
Chandel	25,343	33,243	58,586	131.17
<b>Hill Total</b>	<b>1,54,037</b>	<b>2,12,303</b>	<b>3,66,340</b>	<b>137.83</b>
Imphal East	64,766	1,31,739	1,96,505	203.41
Imphal West	75,441	147,160	2,22,601	195.07
Bishnupur	39,421	64,397	1,03,818	163.36
Thoubal	84,332	97,558	1,81,890	115.68
<b>Valley Total</b>	<b>2,63,960</b>	<b>4,40,854</b>	<b>7,04,814</b>	<b>167.01</b>
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>4,17,997</b>	<b>6,53,157</b>	<b>10,71,154</b>	<b>156.26</b>

### 9.12 Poverty:

Though the term poverty could not be defined precisely and though its concept and content varies from country to country, in the Indian context, it manifests itself in its starkest form as a visual of semi-starved, ill-clad, deprived millions of countrymen, thousands of them dying everyday from malnutrition, ill-health and lack of basic amenities.

Poverty is a curse. It degrades human life. In fact, it is the root cause of all other problems. It is synonymous with poor quality of life, deprivation, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human resources.

The eradication of poverty has been an integral component of the strategy for economic development. Defining a poverty line is the first step in estimating poverty. It is cut-off line that separates the poor from non-poor, given size distribution of population by per-capita consumer expenditure classes.

According to the 61st Round of the NSSO's Sample Survey (July 2004 to June, 2005), the poverty ratio (on a 30 day recall basis) fell to 17.3% in 2004-05 from 28.54% in 1999-2000. It declined from 40.04 % to 22.3% in rural areas and from 7.47% to 3.3% in urban areas. Thus the incidence of poverty expressed as a percentage of people living below the poverty line has steadily declined from 50.01 % in 1973-74 to 17.3 % in 2004-05. The number of persons below poverty line in 2004-05 was 3.95 lakhs as against 5.86 lakhs in 1973-74 . The percentage of population below poverty line are presented in Table No. 9.26 and the poverty ratio at the National and state level are shown in Table No.9(e) of part II.

**Table No. 9.26 Number and percentage of population below poverty line  
in respect of Manipur**

(No. in lakhs)

Year	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	No. of persons	Percentage of Persons	No. of persons	Percentage of Persons	No. of persons	Percentage of Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973-74	5.11	52.57	0.75	37.16	5.86	50.01
1997-78	6.09	59.82	1.11	37.58	7.20	54.83
1983-84	4.71	42.60	1.13	26.38	5.84	38.08
1987-28	4.68	39.35	0.85	17.34	5.53	32.93
1993-94	6.33	45.01	0.47	7.73	6.80	33.78
1999-00	6.53	40.04	0.66	7.47	7.19	28.54
2004-05	3.76	22.30	0.20	3.30	3.95	17.30

Source : Press Information Bureau, Govt. of Manipur.  
(Based on 61<sup>st</sup> Round of NSS)

### 9.13 Labour and Employment :

The Department of Labour and Employment keeps an account of the existing working force and the likely addition to it from time to time. The main function of the Labour Department is take necessary measures for the welfare of the labours working in the various establishments of the state. It also amended rules and regulation to regulate the daily or weekly hours of work, overtime holidays with pay, annual leave etc. concerning with labours and to check employment of children and young persons etc. The Department is throughout two schemes viz. (i) Administration of labour laws for enforcement, of minimum wages and labour laws at the rural areas and (ii) legal aid to labour to protect the interest of rural labours by giving legal aid to the workmen. These schemes were implemented during the Ninth Five Year Plan. Besides these schemes, two more new schemes were proposed to be implemented during the Tenth Five Year Plan period. The schemes are (i) Survey on child labour and Rehabilitation and (ii) Survey on Bonded labour and Rehabilitation. It has also been proposed to conduct surveys on the child labour below the age of 14 (fourteen) years employed in hazardous and non-hazardous employment and on bonded labour system throughout the state for monitoring the conditions of the child and bonded labours and rehabilitations.

#### 9.13.1 Minimum Wages:

To protect the interest of the agricultural labourers, the minimum wages for unskilled as well as skilled labourers have been revised from time to time. The minimum wage rates fixed by the Govt. from the year 1990-91 to 2005-2006 are given below in Table No. 9.27.

**Table No. 9.27 Average Daily wage rates of Manipur**

(in Rs.)

Year	Unskilled		Skilled	
	Hill	Valley	Hill	Valley
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	26.70	23.70	30.20	27.20
1991-91	26.70	23.70	30.20	27.20
1992-93	38.70	35.00	41.50	38.50
1993-94	41.30	38.30	44.80	41.80
1994-95	43.94	40.94	47.44	44.44
1995-96	47.65	44.65	54.65	51.65
1996-97	50.50	47.50	57.50	54.50
1997-98	50.50	47.50	57.50	54.50
1998-99	64.25	61.25	67.55	64.55
1999-00	65.65	62.65	65.65	62.65
2000-01	65.05	62.05	65.05	62.05
2001-02	65.05	62.05	76.00	73.00
2002-03	65.05	62.05	76.00	73.00
2003-04	65.05	62.05	78.15	75.15
2004-05	73.45	70.45	80.45	77.45
2005-06	72.40	72.40	79.40	79.40

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Govt. of Manipur

**9.13.2 Manpower and Employment Schemes:**

The State Employment Service has been working in three levels viz. (i) State level (ii) District level and (iii) Town level. The main objectives of the employment service are (a) to assist the employment seekers in finding suitable jobs according to qualification and experience (b) to assist employers by providing suitable workers (c) to collect information regarding employment opportunities, training facilities etc. and (d) to guide young persons and employment seekers in re-orienting their training programme etc. according to the market needs and (e) to motivate job seekers towards self employment by giving, upto-date information of self employment opportunities.

The generation of employment opportunities is one of the main objectives of the economic development in the state. Therefore, the employment opportunities and employment in various categories of the population is quite, essential. Estimated employment in public and private sectors of Manipur are 97 percent and 3 percent persons respectively as compared to the 71 percent and 29 percent persons of all India.

### 9.13.3 Employment Situation:

17 (seventeen) Employment Exchange were opened for giving employment assistance to the job seekers of the state. The number of persons newly registered in the employment exchanges in the state during the year 2004-2005 was 43,857 (including 11,853 females) persons as against 32,466 persons during the year 2003-2004 showing an increasing of 35.09 percent. The vacancies notified in 2004-2005 was 1,019 as against the 1,469 during the year 2003-2004. There were no person placed in appointment during the year 2003-04 and 2004-05. The consolidated Live Register of all Employment Exchanges stood at 5,80,683 (including 1,60,531 females) persons as on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2007. The following Table No. 9.28 gives the number of persons under the Live Register of the employment exchange in the state from 1995-96 to 2007-08.

**Table No. 9.28 Number of Registrants and placements effected by Employment Exchanges of Manipur**

Year	Particulars					
	No. of Employment Exchanges	No. of persons registered during the year	No. of registrants on the live register	No. of vacancies notified	Submi- sion made	No. of persons placed in appoint- ments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96	11	30,135	2,76,157	596	16,246	143
1996-97	12	27,938	2,99,881	1,959	64,326	579
1997-98	13	31,007	3,22,253	642	17,103	429
1998-99	13	37,861	3,54,269	1,108	51,327	162
1999-00	15	35,760	3,87,890	2,083	74,609	69
2000-01	16	14,777	3,97,304	451	14,197	2
2001-02	16	15,866	4,09,652	55	1,301	-
2002-03	17	10,027	4,17,338	215	2,735	5
2003-04	17	32,466	4,48,435	1,469	30,294	-
2004-05	17	43,857	4,91,476	1,019	20,984	-
2005-06	17	58,458	5,48,704	3,273	1,05,882	489
2006-07	17	35,475	5,83,653	3,011	74,339	357
2007-08	17	22,825	6,05,840	3,170	52,707	2

- Not available

Source: 1. Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Manipur.  
2. Administrative Report, 2006-2007.

Due to ever-increasing number of educated Job seekers including technical and professional job-seekers, the problem of unemployment is continuing to be a matter of serious concern to the state's economy. This perennial problem can be observed from the data



made available by the State Employment Exchange. According to the Live Register of Employment Exchange, the total number of educated job-seekers were recorded as 5,83.65 thousands as on 31<sup>st</sup> March., 2007 as against 548.70 thousands as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2006 showing an increase of 6.37 percent over the previous year and 605.84 thousands educated job seekers were recorded as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008, with an increased of 3.80 per cent over 2007.

Of these 607.76 thousands educated job-seekers, 212.31 thousands were under matric 213.36 thousands were matriculate, 96.80 thousands were intermediate level, 66.59 thousands were graduates (including arts, science, commerce, technical and law), 11.48 thousands were post graduate (including arts, science, commerce, agriculture and law) and 6.25 thousands were diploma holders (including Engineering and Technology). The category-wise number of educated job-seekers are shown in Table No. 9.29 and a break-up of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe educated job seekers are given in Table No. 9(f) of Part II.

**Table No. 9.29 Category wise number of educated job seekers in Manipur as on June, 2008**

Level of Education	Candidate			Percentage to total
	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Under Matric	1,84,068	28,243	2,12,311	34.93
2. Matriculate	1,43,594	69,762	2,13,356	35.10
3. P.U.C./ Intermediate/ Higher Secondary	62,189	34,606	96,795	15.93
4. Graduate	38,208	28,377	66,585	10.96
(a) Science	11,104	6,962	18,066	2.97
(b) Arts	23,118	18,953	42,071	6.92
(c) Commerce	1,001	470	1,471	0.24
(d) Engineering	1,596	198	1,794	0.30
(e) Medical	287	971	1,258	0.21
(f) Agriculture/Agri- Engineering	403	137	540	0.09
(g) Law	275	129	404	0.07
(h) Education	266	522	788	0.13
(i) Veterinary	158	35	193	0.03
5. Diploma holder	3,398	3,833	7,231	1.19
(a) Engineering and Technology	2,972	3,278	6,250	1.03
(b) Others	426	555	981	0.16
6. Post-Graduate	6,292	5,189	11,481	1.89
(i) Arts	3,078	2,763	5,841	0.96
(ii) Science	2,505	2,045	4,550	0.75
(iii) Commerce	464	189	653	0.11
(iv) Agriculture	27	15	42	0.01
(v) Education	24	42	66	0.01
(v) Law	10	5	15	0.00
(vi) Others	184	130	314	0.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,37,749</b>	<b>1,70,010</b>	<b>6,07,759</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Manipur.

#### 9.13.4 Employment in Organised Sector :

The total number of persons employed in the organised sector in the state was 82.8 thousands as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2002. Out of the total persons employed in organized sector, 76.2 thousands was public sector and the remaining 6.6 thousands was private sector. In the public sector the share of employment in Central Govt. was 6.30 percent State Govt. was 84.38 percent, Quasi Central & State Govt. were 4.99 percent and 4.33 percent respectively. The employment in the organised (public and private) sectors are presented in Table No. 9.30 and the break-up of public and private sectors of employment are shown in Table No. 9(g) of Part II.

**Table No. 9.30 Employment in organised sector of Manipur  
(as on 31st March)**

('000 nos.)

Year	Employment in organised sector			Percentage change over previous year		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96	73.4	5.2	78.6	-	-	-
1996-97	74.2	5.3	79.6	1.09	1.92	1.14
1997-98	74.7	5.8	80.5	0.67	9.43	1.26
1998-99	76.1	6.0	82.1	1.87	3.45	1.99
1999-00	75.8	6.2	82.0	(-) 0.39	3.33	(-) 0.12
2000-01	76.5	6.6	83.1	0.92	6.45	1.34
2001-02	76.2	6.6	82.8	(-) 0.39	0.00	(-) 0.36
2002-03	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-
2003-04	78.0	2.6	80.6	2.36	(-)60.61	(-)2.66

NA – Not Available

Source: Statistical Abstract of India 2005-06.

#### 9.13.5 Employment in State and Central Government :

Altogether, there are 899 establishments in the state which is living employment 77,911 employees as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2004. Out of this establishments, the State Government establishments accounts for the Central Govt. accounts 45 nos., the local bodies in 12 nos., the quasi government central and state in 72 and 53 respectively. Table No. 9.31 provides the district-wise number of establishments in public sector as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2004 and the no. establishments in public sector are shown in Table No. 9(h) of part II.

**Table No. 9.31 District-wise number of establishment in Public Sector  
as on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2006**

District/State	Number of establishments					
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi Govt.		Local Bodies	Total
			Central	State		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	4	54	4	6	2	70
Tamenglong	3	50	3	4	1	61
Churachandpur	5	47	5	8	1	66
Chandel	3	50	5	6	1	65
Ukhrul	2	72	2	4	1	81
Imphal East	5	126	10	18	1	160
Imphal West	16	213	40	70	2	341
Bishnupur	2	61	3	4	1	71
Thoubal	2	62	2	2	2	70
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>985</b>

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Manipur.

As per the census of Govt. employees, the total number of employees working under the State Government was 45943 as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2005. This shows a decrease of employees as compared with the previous year as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2004. The total number of employee working under Central Govt. establishments was 4,469 as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2004. This shows a decrease of 9.77 percent over the Previous year. Table No. 9.32 presents the number of employees in public sector and the district-wise male-female break-up of employees in public sector are shown in Table No.9(i) of part II.

**Table No. 9.32 Number of employees in Public Sector in Manipur (as on 31<sup>st</sup> march)**

Item	2003-04			2004-05			2005-06*			Percentage change over the previous year
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Central Govt.	-	-	4,469	-	-	-	2,851	740	3,591	(-)19.65
II. State Govt.	-	-	61,863	33760	12183	45943	46,238	14,744	60,982	(+)32.73
III. Quasi Govt. (Central)	-	-	4,244	-	-	-	3,541	1,047	4,588	(+)8.08
IV. Quasi Govt. (State)	-	-	3,383	4863	1698	6561	6,043	1,801	7,844	(+)19.54
V. Local bodies	-	-	3,952	418	79	497	2,721	1,147	3,868	(+)678.27
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>77,911</b>	<b>39,041</b>	<b>13,960</b>	<b>53,001</b>	<b>61,394</b>	<b>19,479</b>	<b>80,873</b>	<b>(+)52.59</b>

-Not available

\*30<sup>th</sup> June

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Manipur

### 9.13.6 Shops and Commercial Establishments:

During the year 2002-03, the total number of commercial establishments was 1947 giving employment to 2,475 employees. Out of this total number of 1,947 establishments, 1,535 were shops, 97 were commercial establishments and 315 were hotel & restaurants. The number of workers employed in these establishments (shops, commercial establishments, hotel & restaurants) were 1,497,330 and 648 respectively. The number of towns establishment as well as in respect of shops, commercial establishments and hotels & restaurants are shown in Table No. 9.33.

**Table No. 9.33 Number of Shops, Commercial Establishments, Hotels Restaurants and worker employed**

Year	No. of Town	Shops		Commercial Establishments		Hotel & Restaurants		Total	
		No.	Emplo- yees	No.	Emplo- yees	No.	Emplo- yees	No.	Emplo- yees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1980-81	32	53	142	23	297	18	200	94	639
1990-91	31	1,143	1,488	84	417	237	883	1,464	2,788
2000-01	31	1,339	1,449	96	351	285	747	1,720	2,547
2001-02	33	1,470	1,475	97	358	315	665	1,882	2,498
2002-03	33	1,535	1,497	97	330	315	648	1,947	2,475

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Manipur

# CHAPTER X

## MISCELLANEOUS

### 10.1 Economic Census:

The growth of an economy is generally associated with changes in its occupational structure. It is commonly seen that a primarily agrarian economy witness shift from agricultural to non-agricultural activities although the pace or nature of change depends on various factors. Information on these activities, both agricultural and non-agricultural, are 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 in India.

To remove the data gaps in the unorganized sectors of non-agricultural enterprises, 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, employment etc. of the enterprises. The second, third, fourth and fifth Economic Censuses were conducted in 1980, 1990, 1998 and 2005 respectively.

### **10.1.1 Fifth Economic Census:**

As done in other States/UTs, the fifth Economic Census was conducted in Manipur, in 2005 covering all economic activities (Agricultural and non-Agricultural) except those involved in Crop Production and Plantation. In other words, 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.

As per the results of economic census, 2005 there are 1,04,732 establishments in the state engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation. Table No. 10 (a) and 10(b) in Part II gives the salient features of the 5<sup>th</sup> Economic Census and the summary results of the various Economic Censuses respectively in respect of Manipur. Out of total number of 1,04,732 establishments found in Manipur 54.98% are in rural areas and 45.02% in the urban areas. About 92.08% of the establishments are engaged in non-agricultural activities other than Crop Production and Plantation and remaining 7.92% constitutes agricultural enterprises.

It is also observed that 24,628 establishments (23.52%) out of a total of 1,04,732 establishments do not have any premises for carrying out economic activities. Out of the total establishments running without premises, 14935 establishments are in the rural areas and 9693 in the urban areas.

### **10.1.2 Employment :**

Total number of persons working in all the establishments is found to be 2,36,076. Of which 1,20,355 and 1,15,721 workers are respectively engaged in the economic activities operating in rural and urban areas of the State. Out of the total workers, 38.91% are the hired workers, of which 32.33 % are found to be working in the establishments operating in the rural areas while 45.75% in the urban areas. Adult female workers account for 33.34% of the total persons employed and it is also found that the females' participation rate in the urban areas of Manipur is marginally higher than the rural areas. Females participation rates are recorded to be 34.34% in the rural areas as against 32.30% in the urban areas of Manipur. Table No. 10.1 provides number of establishments and persons employed while Table No. 10.2 presents percentage of hired workers and Adult Female workers.

**Table No. 10.1 Number of Establishments and Persons employed according to the  
Economic Census, 2005**  
(Excluding Crop production and plantation)

Sl No.	Districts	Number of establishments			Total employment		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Senapati	6095	*	6095	13897	*	13897
2.	Tamenglong	2189	*	2189	5921	*	5921
3.	Churachandpur	6061	*	6061	13833	*	13833
4.	Chandel	2235	1530	3765	3843	2843	6686
5.	Ukhrul	3528	*	3528	9390	*	9390
6.	Imphal East	13117	6832	19949	23772	17263	41035
7.	Imphal West	8550	21695	30245	19607	61552	81159
8.	Bishnupur	7161	7936	15097	12850	157114	28564
9.	Thoubal	8645	9158	17803	17242	18349	35591
	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>57581</b>	<b>47151</b>	<b>104732</b>	<b>120355</b>	<b>115721</b>	<b>236076</b>

\*No urban area in the district

**Table No. 10.2 Percentage of Hired Workers and Adult Female Workers to total  
Workers, 2005**  
(Excluding Crop Production and Plantation)

Sl No.	Districts	% of hired workers			% of adult female workers		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Senapati	42.53	*	42.53	29.61	*	29.61
2.	Tamenglong	39.47	*	39.47	26.77	*	26.77
3.	Churachandpur	42.62	*	42.62	34.03	*	34.03
4.	Chandel	25.32	23.57	24.57	35.52	18.78	28.40
5.	Ukhrul	43.16	*	43.16	30.33	*	30.33
6.	Imphal East	25.55	45.28	33.85	38.54	32.53	36.01
7.	Imphal West	37.58	55.54	51.20	32.35	29.42	30.13
8.	Bishnupur	16.44	30.76	24.32	40.86	38.66	39.65
9.	Thoubal	24.25	29.66	27.04	34.50	38.41	36.51
	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>32.33</b>	<b>45.75</b>	<b>38.91</b>	<b>34.34</b>	<b>32.30</b>	<b>33.34</b>

\* No Urban area in the district.

### 10.1.3 Growth in Establishments and Employment:

The annual average growth rate of the establishment during the period of 1998 to 2005 is 4.3%. The annual average growth rate during the period in the rural and urban areas are recorded to be 4.84% and 3.69% respectively. Among the districts, the highest growth rate is found in Churachandpur District which is accounted for 13.11% and it is followed by Imphal East district which is accounted only 9.71 % and the least growth rate is found in Imphal West district with 0.77%.

The annual average growth rate in the employment during the period 1998 to 2005 is 2.52%. The annual average growth rate in employment in the rural and urban areas are 3.46% and 1.63% respectively. Among the districts, the highest growth rate is found in Imphal East district which accounted for 9.94% and it is followed by Churachandpur District with 8.95 % . Negative growth rate of 2.9 and 0.67 are recorded in Chandel and Imphal West districts respectively. The following Table No. 10.3 presents growth in establishments and employment.

**Table No. 10.3 Annual Average Growth in Establishments and Employment in 2005 over 1998**  
(Excluding Crop Production and Plantation)

Sl. No.	Districts	Growth in establishments (%)			Growth in employment (%)		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Senapati	3.83	*	3.83	5.37	*	5.37
2.	Tamenglong	7.51	*	7.51	6.96	*	6.96
3.	Churachandpur	30.65	Nil	13.11	32.97	Nil	8.95
4.	Chandel	2.28	5.32	3.40	-1.44	4.94	-2.90
5.	Ukhrul	5.24	*	5.24	3.26	*	3.26
6.	Imphal East	3.14	72.70	9.71	1.26	90.84	9.94
7.	Imphal West	1.00	0.68	0.77	-1.17	-0.50	-0.67
8.	Bishnupur	3.25	3.69	3.48	2.82	2.63	2.72
9.	Thoubal	7.17	4.42	5.66	5.04	0.28	2.25
	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>2.52</b>

\*No urban area in the district.



## 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. 10.4 presents monthly per capita expenditure of Manipur as compared to the All India picture based on the results of NSS.

**Table No.10.4 Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) of Manipur vis-à-vis All India**

		(in Rs.)						
Item	State/ Country	Rural						
		42 <sup>nd</sup> Rd. 1986-87	50 <sup>th</sup> Rd. 1993-94	55 <sup>th</sup> Rd. 1999-00	57 <sup>th</sup> Rd. 2001-02	60 <sup>th</sup> Rd. 2004	61 <sup>st</sup> Rd. 2004-05	63 <sup>th</sup> 2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Food	Manipur	117.49 (72.53)	202.14 (67.48)	339.43 (63.11)	315.57 (52.10)	328.82 (50.14)	336.27 (54.75)	411.62 (51.69)
	All India	92.55 (65.67)	117.78 (63.17)	288.80 (59.40)	276.35 (55.46)	304.60 (53.94)	307.59 (55.05)	363.42 (52.28)
Non-Food	Manipur	44.50 (27.47)	97.43 (32.57)	198.37 (36.89)	290.10 (47.90)	327.04 (49.86)	277.93 (45.25)	384.72 (48.31)
	All India	48.38 (34.33)	103.63 (36.83)	197.36 (40.60)	221.92 (44.54)	260.10 (46.06)	251.19 (44.95)	331.75 (47.72)
<b>Total</b>	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>161.99</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>299.57</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>537.80</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>605.67</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>655.86</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>614.20</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>796.34</b> <b>(100.00)</b>
	<b>All India</b>	<b>140.93</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>281.00</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>486.16</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>498.27</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>564.70</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>558.78</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>695.16</b> <b>(100.00)</b>

Contd.

**Table No.10.4 Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) of Manipur vis-à-vis All India**  
(in Rs.)

Item	State/ Country	Urban						
		42 <sup>nd</sup> Rd. 1986-87	50 <sup>th</sup> Rd. 1993-94	55 <sup>th</sup> Rd. 1999-00	57 <sup>th</sup> Rd. 2001-02	60 <sup>th</sup> Rd. 2004	61 <sup>st</sup> Rd. 2004-05	63 <sup>rd</sup> Rd. 2006-07
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Food	Manipur	117.50 (68.42)	203.94 (63.82)	399.18 (56.40)	354.94 (51.13)	375.50 (47.13)	358.06 (49.29)	NA
	All India	128.99 (57.07)	250.32 (54.65)	410.84 (48.06)	402.31 (43.13)	441.48 (41.64)	447.41 (42.51)	517.25 (39.41)
Non-Food	Manipur	54.24 (31.58)	115.61 (36.18)	308.59 (43.60)	339.30 (48.87)	421.30 (52.87)	368.32 (50.71)	NA
	All India	97.03 (42.93)	207.71 (45.35)	444.08 (51.94)	530.48 (56.87)	618.68 (58.36)	604.95 (57.49)	795.25 (60.59)
<b>Total</b>	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>171.74</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>319.55</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>707.77</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>694.24</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>796.80</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>726.38</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>NA</b>
	<b>All India</b>	<b>226.02</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>458.03</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>854.92</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>932.79</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>1060.16</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>1052.36</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>1312.50</b> <b>(10.00)</b>

Concl'd.

Note : The bracketed figures indicate the percentage of food and non-food total expenditure

Source: 1. Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure in India, 1999-2000 and 2004-05  
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt of India.  
2. Household Consumer  
Expenditure and Employment–Unemployment situation in India  
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt of India.  
(Report No. 481 and 505).

The divergence in the rural and urban MPCE pattern is very high at the national level with about 88% as against 18% in case of the state of Manipur according to results of the 61<sup>st</sup> Rd. (2004-05) of 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. For the period 1983 to 2007, the unweighted average of expenditure incurred on food item is worked out to be 61.64% in case of rural Manipur as against 59.75% in case of rural India. During the same period, the mean percentage of expenditure for the urban sector on food items are estimated at 58.23% and 49.45% for Manipur and India respectively. The average expenditure on food and non-food in the rural areas of Manipur for the year 1986-87 to 2006-07 is found to be 58.83% and 41.18% as against 57.85% and 42.15% at All India level.

Food items accounted for 51.69% and non-food items accounted for 48.31% in Rural Manipur. Thus the proportion of expenditure in food items has been less 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 25.55 percent. The MPCE on food and non-food items separately for rural and urban areas of Manipur are presented in Table No.10.5.

**Table No.10.5 Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) by group of items of Consumption of Manipur.**

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Group of items of Consumption	57 <sup>th</sup> Round				60 <sup>th</sup> Round			
		July 2001 – June 2002				January – June 2004			
		Rural	Percentage	Urban	Percentage	Rural	Percentage	Urban	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Cereal	176.38	29.12	172.75	24.88	174.28	26.57	178.24	22.37
2.	Pulses & Pulses Products	11.43	1.89	13.91	2.01	10.96	1.67	13.74	1.72
3.	Milk & Milk Products	5.42	0.89	16.46	2.37	13.86	1.28	17.75	2.23
4.	Other food items	122.33	20.20	151.82	21.87	129.72	19.78	165.77	20.81
	<b>Total Food items</b>	<b>315.57</b>	<b>52.10</b>	<b>354.94</b>	<b>51.13</b>	<b>328.82</b>	<b>50.14</b>	<b>375.50</b>	<b>47.13</b>
5.	Clothing	29.87	4.93	32.03	4.61	37.79	5.76	37.79	4.74
6.	Fuel and light	65.90	10.88	73.89	10.64	71.89	10.96	89.16	11.19
7.	Other non-food items	194.33	32.09	233.38	33.62	217.36	33.14	294.35	36.94
	<b>Total Non-Food items</b>	<b>290.10</b>	<b>47.90</b>	<b>339.30</b>	<b>48.87</b>	<b>327.04</b>	<b>49.86</b>	<b>421.30</b>	<b>52.87</b>
8.	<b>Total Consumption Expenditure</b>	<b>605.67</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>694.24</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>655.86</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>796.80</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Group of items of Consumption	61 <sup>st</sup> Round				63 <sup>th</sup> Round	
		July 2004 - June, 2005				July 2006 – June 2007	
		Rural	Percentage	Urban	Percentage	Rural	Percentage
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Cereal	177.86	28.96	166.00	22.85	203.42	25.55
2.	Pulses & Pulses Products	10.48	1.71	13.09	1.80	13.41	1.68
3.	Milk & Milk Product	6.74	1.10	12.07	1.66	12.65	1.59
4.	Other food items	141.19	22.98	166.90	22.98	182.14	22.87
	<b>Total Food items</b>	<b>336.27</b>	<b>54.75</b>	<b>358.06</b>	<b>49.29</b>	<b>411.62</b>	<b>51.69</b>
5.	Clothing	23.85	3.88	37.94	5.22	38.72	4.86
6.	Fuel and light	80.23	13.06	95.98	13.21	94.88	11.92
7.	Other non-food items	173.85	28.31	234.40	32.28	251.12	31.53
	<b>Total Non-Food items</b>	<b>277.93</b>	<b>45.25</b>	<b>368.52</b>	<b>50.71</b>	<b>384.72</b>	<b>48.31</b>
8.	<b>Total Consumption Expenditure</b>	<b>614.20</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>726.38</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>796.34</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Note : Data for the Urban Sector for the 63<sup>rd</sup> Round is not available.

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 is felt.

### **10.3 Statistical Publications of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Manipur**

Almost all the data collected and compiled by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics are published in the form of books, booklets, folders, pamphlets etc. These data on various aspects of state's socio-economy are being represented through charts, graphs and is displayed in the Directorate. Keeping the development activities and changes taking place in the socio-economic life of the people in view and to meet the increasing demands of data users, it is quite necessary to publish more publications by adopting upto date scientific methods. The list of important publications brought out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics both at state and district level during 2008-09 are as follows:

#### **List of Publications brought out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2008-09.**

Sl. No.	Title of the publications
1	2

#### **A. State Level :**

1. Population of Manipur, 2008
2. Statistical Abstract Manipur 2007
3. A Comparative Study of State Taxes 2005-06
4. A Picture of Manipur Budget, 2007-08
5. Report on Crop Estimation Survey Manipur 2007-08
6. Economic Survey Manipur 2007-08
7. Estimates of State Domestic Product, Manipur, 1999-2000 to 2006-07
8. Manipur At-A-Glance (Districtwise), 2007
9. Report on Fifth Economic Census, 2005
10. Manipur At-A-Glance, 2007

#### **B. District Level :**

1. Tamenglong District At-A-Glance, 2008
2. Senapati District At-A-Glance, 2008
3. Imaphal East District At-A-Glance, 2007
4. Imphal West District At-A-Glance, 2008

**PART – II**

**STATISTICAL TABLES**

**Table No. 1(a)**  
**MANIPUR AT-A-GLANCE, 2008-09**

<b>1. Manipur's State Insignia</b>	
* State Emblem	<b>Kangla Shaa</b>
*State Animal	Sangai (Cervus eldi eldi)
*State Bird	<b>Nongin</b>
	(Syrmaticus huminae huminae)
*State Flower	<b>Siroy Lily</b>
	(Lilium macklinae sealy)
*State Tree	<b>Uningthou</b>
	(Phoebe hainesiana)
*State Fish (declared on 15 <sup>th</sup> Nov., 2007)	<b>Pengba</b>
	(Osteobrama Belangeri val.)
<b>2. General Particulars:</b>	
a) Latitude	23°50'N to 25°42'N
b) Longitude	92°58'E to 94°45'E
c) Altitude (metre) above MSL	790
d) Annual Rainfall (mm), 2006	822.30
<b>3. Area and Population (2001 Census)</b>	
a) Geographical Area (sq. km.)	22,327
b) Population (in nos.)	
i) Person	22,93,896
ii) Male	11,61,952
iii) Female	11,31,944
iv) Rural	17,17,928
v) Urban	5,75,968
vi) Sex Ratio (Female per '000 males)	974
vii) Scheduled Castes	60,037
viii) Scheduled Tribes	7,41,141
ix) Main workers	6,59,364
x) Marginal workers	2,85,849
xi) Non-workers	12,21,575
xii) Literacy Rate (%)	70.53
xiii) Households	3,75,095
xiv) Inhabited Village	2,315
xv) Uninhabited Village	76
xvi) Town	33
<b>4. Administrative Set-up, 2001 (in nos.)</b>	
(a) District	9
(b) Sub-Division	38
(c) Block	41
(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, 2007-08 (A)</b>	
(a) At Current Prices (in Rs.)	19,258
(b) At Constant (1999-00) Prices (in Rs.)	15,270

<b>6. State Budget/Plan (Rs. in Crores)</b>	
(a) 2008-09 (BE)	
(i) Revenue Receipts	3636.95
(ii) Revenue Expenditure	2491.14
(iii) Capital Receipts	2080.98
(iv) Capital Expenditure	3069.37
(v) Overall surplus (+)/deficit (-)	157.42
(b) Eleventh Plan, (2007-2012)	
(i) Projected Outlay	8154.00
(ii) Agreed Outlay for 2007-08	1374.31
(iii) Plan Outlay for 2008-09	1660.00
<b>7. Agriculture, 2007-08</b>	
(a) Area under Rice ('000 hect.)	166.15
(b) Production of Rice ('000 tonnes)	406.15
(c) Targetted Production of foodgrain, 2008-09 ('000 tonnes)	642
(d) Targetted Production of oilseeds, 2008-09 ('000 tonnes)	26
<b>8. Food and Civil Supplies, 2007-08</b>	
(a) Rice distributed (tonnes)	68,274
(b) Sugar distributed (tonnes)	4,178
<b>9. Veterinary &amp; Animal Husbandry, 2006-07 (in nos.)</b>	
(a) Veterinary Hospitals	55
(b) Veterinary Dispensaries	109
(c) Livestock Census, 2003 (in nos.)	
(i) Cattle	4,18,028
(ii) Poultry	29,40,674
<b>10. Forestry, 2006-07</b>	
(a) Total Forest Area (in sq. km.)	
(i) Reserved Forests	1,467
(ii) Protected Forests	4,171
(iii) Unclassed Forests	11,780
(b) Revenue from Forestry (Rs. in lakhs), 2006-07	72.52*
(c) No. of seedling distributed under the scheme of Social Forestry, 2007	7,70,000
<b>11. Fisheries, 2007-08 (Dec., 2007)</b>	
(a) Fish Farm-2006-07 (nos.)	18
(b) Fishery Revenue-2006-07 (Rs. in lakhs)	5.57*
(c) Fish Production (tonne)	15,450
(d) Fish seed production (No.in million)	115
<b>12. Rural Development and Cooperation, 2007-08</b>	
(a) No. of Houses constructed under the scheme of Rural Housing (Indira Awas Yojana) ( Dec., 2007)	2,441
(b) No. of Dwelling units upgraded (Dec., 2007)	1,314
(c) PMGSY	
(i) No. of Roads constructed/upgraded	58
(ii) Total length covered (km.)	556.20
(iii) No. of Villages provided connectivity	93
(d) Voluntary organizations registered, 2007-08	18,191
(e) Cooperative Societies, 2007-08	5,088

A : Advance Estimates

BE : Budget Estimates

\* Finance Accounts

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

District/Sub-Division	Head Quarter	Area in sq.km.	Population (in nos.)	No. of Village		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>1. Senapati</b>		<b>3,271</b>	<b>2,83,621</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>625</b>
i) Mao Maram	Tadubi		69,131 *	69	5	74
ii) Paomata	Paomata		27,065 *	20	-	20
iii) Purul	Purul		30,912 *	27	-	27
iv) Sadar Hills West	Kangpokpi		60,945	122	-	122
v) Saitu Gamphazol	Gamnom					
	Sapermeina		44,130	149	12	161
vi) Sadar Hills East	Saikul		51,438	220	1	221
<b>2. Tamenglong</b>		<b>4,391</b>	<b>1,11,499</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>171</b>
i) Tamenglong North	Tamei		21,907	29	-	29
ii) Tamenglong West	Tousem		21,819	53	-	53
iii) Tamenglong	Tamenglong		37,036	33	-	33
iv) Nungba	Nungba		30,737	56	-	56
<b>3. Churachandpur</b>		<b>4,570</b>	<b>2,27,905</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>546</b>
i) Tipaimukh	Parbung		25,409	40	-	40
ii) Thanlon	Thanlon		22,057	47	-	47
iii) Churachandpur North	Henglep		28,380	117	1	118
iv) Churachandpur	Churachandpur		1,32,156	280	4	284
v) Singhat	Singhat		19,903	56	1	57
<b>4. Chandel</b>		<b>3,313</b>	<b>1,18,327</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>361</b>
i) Machi	Machi		17,087	<b>58</b>	1	59
ii) Tengnoupal	Moreh		31,762	66	9	75
iii) Chandel	Chandel		26,276	86	1	87
iv) Chakpikarong	Chakpikarong		43,202	140	-	140
<b>5. Ukhrul</b>		<b>4,544</b>	<b>1,40,778</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>198</b>
i) Ukhrul North	Chingai		25,151	<b>27</b>	-	27
ii) Ukhrul Central	Ukhrul		79,191	66	-	66
iii) Kamjong Chassad	Kamjong		12,937	41	-	41
iv) Phungyar Phaisat	Phungyar		13,293	35	-	35
v) Ukhrul South	Kasom Khullen		10,206	29	-	29
<b>6. Imphal East</b>		<b>709</b>	<b>3,94,876</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>204</b>
i) Jiribam	Jiribam		37,828	<b>50</b>	1	51
ii) Sawombung	Sawombung		74,143	66	1	67
iii) Porompat	Porompat		2,12,767	48	2	50
iv) Keirao Bitra	Keirao Bitra		70,138	33	3	36

Contd.

\* Estimated Population



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

District/ Sub-Division	Head Quarter	Area in sq.km.	Population (in nos.)	No. of Village		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>7. Imphal West</b>		<b>519</b>	<b>4,44,382</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>134</b>
i) Lamsang	Lamsang		57,589	46	15	61
ii) Patsoi	Patsoi		71,115	28	5	33
iii) Lamphelpat	Lamphelpat		1,95,380	10	-	10
iv) Wangoi	Wangoi		1,20,298	30	-	30
<b>8. Thoubal</b>		<b>514</b>	<b>3,64,140</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>103</b>
i) Lilong	Lilong		72,651	17	-	17
ii) Thoubal	Thoubal		1,72,635	46	3	49
iii) Kakching	Kakching		1,18,854	27	10	37
<b>9. Bishnupur</b>		<b>496</b>	<b>2,08,368</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>49</b>
i) Nambol	Nambol		53,571	14	-	14
ii) Bishnupur	Bishnupur		54,361	13	-	13
iii) Moirang	Moirang		1,00,436	21	1	22
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>38 (Sub-divisions)</b>	<b>22,327</b>	<b>22,93,896</b>	<b>2315</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>2,391</b>

Concl.

**Table No. 2(a)****Geographical Area and Population by States/UT's  
according to 2001 census**

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Area			Population		
		Sq. km.	Rank	Percentage	Persons	Rank	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>STATE</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,75,045	4	8.37	7,62,10,007	5	7.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	14	2.53	10,97,968	27	0.11
3.	Assam	78,438	16	2.39	2,66,55,528	14	2.59
4.	Bihar	94,163	12	2.87	8,29,98,509	3	8.07
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,35,191	10	4.11	2,08,33,803	17	2.03
6.	Goa	3,702	29	0.11	13,47,668	26	0.13
7.	Gujarat	1,96,024	7	5.96	5,06,71,017	10	4.93
8.	Haryana	44,212	20	1.35	2,11,44,564	16	2.05
9.	Himachal Pradesh	55,673	17	1.69	60,77,900	21	0.59
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,22,236	6	6.76	1,01,43,700	19	0.99
11.	Jharkhand	79,714	15	2.43	2,69,45,829	13	2.62
12.	Karnataka	1,91,791	8	5.83	5,28,50,562	9	5.13
13.	Kerala	38,863	21	1.18	3,18,41,374	12	3.10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3,08,245	2	9.38	6,03,48,023	7	5.87
15.	Maharashtra	3,07,713	3	9.36	9,68,78,627	2	9.42
16.	Manipur	22,327	23	0.68	22,93,896	24	0.22
17.	Meghalaya	22,429	22	0.68	23,18,822	23	0.23
18.	Mizoram	21,081	24	0.64	8,88,573	30	0.09
19.	Nagaland	16,579	25	0.50	19,90,036	25	0.19
20.	Orissa	1,55,707	9	4.74	3,68,04,660	11	3.57
21.	Punjab	50,362	19	1.53	2,43,58,999	15	2.37
22.	Rajasthan	3,42,239	1	10.41	5,65,07,188	8	5.49
23.	Sikkim	7,096	28	0.22	5,40,851	31	0.05
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,30,058	11	3.96	6,24,05,679	6	6.06
25.	Tripura	10,486	26	0.32	31,99,203	22	0.31
26.	Uttaranchal	53,483	18	1.63	84,89,349	20	0.83
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,40,928	5	7.33	16,61,97,921	1	16.16
28.	West Bengal	88,752	13	2.70	8,01,76,197	4	7.79
<b>State Total:</b>		<b>32,76,280</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>99.66</b>	<b>101,22,16,453</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>98.39</b>

Contd.

**Table No. 2(a)**

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Area			Population		
		Sq. km.	Rank	Percentage	Persons	Rank	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>UNION TERRITORY</b>							
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249	27	0.25	3,56,152	32	0.03
2.	Chandigarh	114	33	0.00	9,00,635	29	0.09
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	32	0.02	2,20,490	33	0.02
4.	Daman and Diu	112	34	0.00	1,58,204	34	0.02
5.	Delhi	1,483	30	0.05	1,38,50,507	18	1.35
6.	Lakshadweep	32	35	0.00	60,650	35	0.01
7.	Pondicherry	479	31	0.02	9,74,345	28	0.09
<b>UNION TERRITORY</b>							
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10,960</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>1,65,20,983</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.61</b>
<b>ALL INDIA</b>		<b>32,87,240</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,02,87,37,436</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Concl'd.

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, New Delhi

**Table No. 2(b)****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

\* Data relating to 2001 Census i.r.o. Manipur excludes 3 (three) sub-divisions of Senapati district viz., Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul.

**Table No. 2(c)****Selected Basic Statistics of Manipur According to Census 1961-2001**

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Area	Sq.km.	22,346	22,356	22,327	22,327	22,327
2.	Population	Lakh	7.80	10.73	14.21	18.37	22.94
3.	Decadal Growth rate	Percent	-	37.53	32.46	29.29	24.86
4.	Density	Per sq.km.	35	48	64	82	103
5.	Sex Ratio	Female per 1000 males	1,015	980	971	958	974
6.	Literacy	Percent	30.4	32.9	41.4	59.9	70.53*
7.	Urban Population	Percent	8.68	13.19	26.42	27.52	25.11
8.	Rural Population	Percent	91.32	86.81	73.58	72.48	74.89
9.	Scheduled Castes Popn.	Percent	1.71	1.53	1.25	2.02	2.77*
10.	Scheduled Tribes Popn	Percent	34.96	31.18	27.30	34.41	34.20*

\* Excluding three Sub-divisions of Senapati District.

**Table No. 2(d)****Estimated Birth rate, Death rate, and Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate, North Eastern States of India, Vis-à-vis All India, 2006**

Item	Aruna- chal Pradesh	Assam	Mani- pur	Megha- laya	Mizo- ram	Naga- land	Sikkim	Tripura	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Birth rate:									
Rural	23.8	26.1	13.5	26.4	21.6	16.8	19.5	17.3	25.2
Urban	17.4	15.4	13.1	17.1	14.0	19.2	17.7	13.4	18.8
<b>Combined</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>23.5</b>
2. Death rate:									
Rural	5.5	9.2	4.4	8.5	6.2	4.9	5.7	6.2	8.1
Urban	2.8	5.8	4.6	5.8	4.8	4.1	4.7	6.8	6.0
<b>Combined</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>
3. Natural Growth rate:									
Rural	18.3	17.0	9.1	17.8	15.4	11.9	13.8	11.1	17.2
Urban	14.6	9.6	8.6	11.3	9.2	15.0	13.0	6.7	12.8
<b>Combined</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>
4. Infant mortality rate:									
Rural	44	70	11	54	32	18	35	37	62
Urban	19	42	11	43	13	27	16	30	39
<b>Combined</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>57</b>

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

**Table No. 3(a)**  
**REVISED GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF MANIPUR BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN**  
**AT CURRENT PRICES, 1999-00 to 2007-08(A)**

Industry of Origin	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (Q)	2007-08 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture including livestock	75288	77728	82063	86128	101374	114141	117126	120189	128495
2. Forestry and logging	5513	5479	5356	5463	5944	5894	6857	7977	8639
3. Fishing	6925	8769	9487	9932	10516	11647	11985	12333	12691
4. Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total: PRIMARY (1-4)</b>	<b>87726</b>	<b>91976</b>	<b>96906</b>	<b>101523</b>	<b>117834</b>	<b>131682</b>	<b>135968</b>	<b>140499</b>	<b>149825</b>
5. Manufacturing	19907	21619	21018	22577	24972	27854	30422	33330	35701
5.1 Registered	171	238	336	498	392	686	648	700	756
5.2 Unregistered	19736	21381	20682	22079	24580	27168	29774	32630	34945
6. Construction	39241	31291	36937	45420	59472	79780	102527	110289	118611
7. Electricity, gas & water supply	13522	14387	15212	14593	18138	21292	21882	22488	24183
<b>Sub Total: SECONDARY (5-7)</b>	<b>72670</b>	<b>67297</b>	<b>73167</b>	<b>82590</b>	<b>102582</b>	<b>128926</b>	<b>154831</b>	<b>166107</b>	<b>178495</b>
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	10154	10324	10948	12558	12536	13701	16105	16561	19320
8.1 Railway	5	4	4	5	6	7	0	0	0
8.2 Transport by other means	5430	5881	6039	6310	6846	7470	8112	8652	9244
8.3 Storage	91	94	96	99	102	127	137	147	157
8.4 Communication	4628	4345	4809	6144	5582	6097	7856	7762	9919
9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	26441	27026	27507	28446	32921	37459	37936	40474	43185
10. Banking and Insurance	4576	5765	6046	8062	8552	9848	9676	11572	13212
11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services	10291	11700	13506	14333	16817	18229	20356	22725	25115
12. Public Administration	64095	49541	58283	55613	59941	65660	75470	77413	79406
13. Other Services	50063	47541	50559	47505	46741	51262	56196	58929	61833
<b>Sub -Total: TERTIARY (8-13)</b>	<b>165620</b>	<b>151897</b>	<b>166849</b>	<b>166517</b>	<b>177508</b>	<b>196159</b>	<b>215739</b>	<b>227674</b>	<b>242071</b>
<b>14. Total State Domestic Product</b>	<b>326016</b>	<b>311170</b>	<b>336922</b>	<b>350630</b>	<b>397924</b>	<b>456767</b>	<b>506538</b>	<b>534280</b>	<b>570391</b>
15. Population ( '00 )	22279	22747	23238	23712	24202	24696	25192	25692	26194
<b>16. Per Capita Income ( Rs. )</b>	<b>14633</b>	<b>13680</b>	<b>14499</b>	<b>14787</b>	<b>16442</b>	<b>18496</b>	<b>20107</b>	<b>20796</b>	<b>21776</b>

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

**Table No. 3(b)**

**REVISED GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF MANIPUR BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN  
AT CONSTANT (1999-00) PRICES, 1999-00 to 2007-08(A)**

Industry of Origin	(Rs. in lakhs)								
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (Q)	2007-08 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture including livestock	75288	78442	81874	78629	91382	101266	92146	100680	104456
2. Forestry and logging	5513	5862	5917	5885	6376	6345	6833	7361	7690
3. Fishing	6925	7117	6878	6921	7358	7451	7603	7758	7916
4. Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total: PRIMARY (1-4)</b>	<b>87726</b>	<b>91421</b>	<b>94669</b>	<b>91435</b>	<b>105116</b>	<b>115062</b>	<b>106583</b>	<b>115799</b>	<b>120062</b>
5. Manufacturing	19907	21290	20703	21604	22516	24004	26031	27160	28339
5.1 Registered	171	240	318	467	343	588	550	571	593
5.2 Unregistered	19736	21050	20385	21137	22173	23416	25481	26589	27746
6. Construction	39241	30329	36694	42968	58177	72614	84168	87596	91087
7. Electricity, gas & water supply	13522	13258	13236	12721	14826	13153	13019	13238	13461
<b>Sub Total: SECONDARY (5-7)</b>	<b>72670</b>	<b>64877</b>	<b>70633</b>	<b>77293</b>	<b>95519</b>	<b>109771</b>	<b>123218</b>	<b>127994</b>	<b>132887</b>
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	10154	9880	10122	10614	10400	11141	19805	22078	22796
8.1 Railway	5	4	4	5	6	6	0	0	0
8.2 Transport by other means	5430	5978	6309	6516	6802	7323	7089	7384	7483
8.3 Storage	91	93	91	101	88	97	104	107	109
8.4 Communication	4628	3805	3718	3992	3504	3715	12612	14587	15204
9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	26441	26992	27422	26667	29943	33223	31364	32233	33134
10. Banking and Insurance	4576	5648	5467	7007	6840	7457	8570	10379	11667
11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services	10291	10657	11041	11439	11858	12292	12731	13204	13686
12. Public Administration	64095	48935	56801	53417	55631	58440	60798	61920	63062
13. Other Services	50063	46913	49932	46687	44515	47267	47246	48163	49123
<b>Sub -Total: TERTIARY (8-13)</b>	<b>165620</b>	<b>149025</b>	<b>160785</b>	<b>155831</b>	<b>159187</b>	<b>169820</b>	<b>180514</b>	<b>187977</b>	<b>193468</b>
<b>14. Total State Domestic Product</b>	<b>326016</b>	<b>305323</b>	<b>326087</b>	<b>324559</b>	<b>359822</b>	<b>394653</b>	<b>410315</b>	<b>431770</b>	<b>446417</b>
15. Population ( ' 00 )	22279	22747	23238	23712	24202	24696	25192	25692	26194
<b>16. Per Capita Income ( Rs. )</b>	<b>14633</b>	<b>13423</b>	<b>14032</b>	<b>13688</b>	<b>14867</b>	<b>15980</b>	<b>16288</b>	<b>16806</b>	<b>17043</b>

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

**Table No. 3(c)**  
**REVISED NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF MANIPUR BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN**  
**AT CURRENT PRICES, 1999-00 to 2007-08(A)**

Industry of Origin	(Rs. in lakhs)								
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (Q)	2007-08 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture including livestock	71438	73743	77634	81413	96259	108346	109128	111982	119721
2. Forestry and logging	5312	5287	5171	5330	5793	5663	6638	7722	8363
3. Fishing	6231	7820	8273	8577	9240	10081	9593	9871	10158
4. Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total: PRIMARY (1-4)</b>	<b>82981</b>	<b>86850</b>	<b>91078</b>	<b>95320</b>	<b>111292</b>	<b>124090</b>	<b>125359</b>	<b>129575</b>	<b>138242</b>
5. Manufacturing	17484	18871	17988	19239	21088	23132	24700	27059	28985
5.1 Registered	130	191	283	441	329	613	564	608	657
5.2 Unregistered	17354	18680	17705	18798	20759	22519	24136	26451	28328
6. Construction	38170	30411	35788	43956	57629	75675	99699	107247	115339
7. Electricity, gas & water supply	7546	7860	7616	7969	9522	10382	9986	10263	11036
<b>Sub-Total: SECONDARY (5-7)</b>	<b>63200</b>	<b>57142</b>	<b>61392</b>	<b>71164</b>	<b>88239</b>	<b>109189</b>	<b>134385</b>	<b>144569</b>	<b>155360</b>
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	8391	8573	8746	9956	10013	10821	12614	12966	15143
8.1 Railway	3	2	2	3	3	4	0	0	0
8.2 Transport by other means	4740	5026	4819	5107	5483	5968	6277	6694	7157
8.3 Storage	88	90	91	93	95	117	125	134	143
8.4 Communication	3560	3455	3834	4753	4432	4732	6212	6138	7843
9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	25982	26464	26715	27686	32058	36699	36937	39408	42048
10. Banking and Insurance	4443	5575	5856	7831	8308	9575	9378	11243	12837
11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services	8048	9081	10254	10554	12412	12905	14085	15725	17378
12. Public Administration	53452	41426	48339	45926	49387	54118	62259	63862	65506
13. Other Services	48914	46253	49028	45736	44726	48429	52653	55214	57935
<b>Sub -Total: TERTIARY (8-13)</b>	<b>149230</b>	<b>137372</b>	<b>148938</b>	<b>147689</b>	<b>156904</b>	<b>172547</b>	<b>187926</b>	<b>198418</b>	<b>210847</b>
<b>14. Total State Domestic Product</b>	<b>295411</b>	<b>281364</b>	<b>301408</b>	<b>314173</b>	<b>356435</b>	<b>405826</b>	<b>447670</b>	<b>472562</b>	<b>504449</b>
15. Population ( ' 00 )	22279	22747	23238	23712	24202	24696	25192	25692	26194
<b>16. Per Capita Income ( Rs. )</b>	<b>13260</b>	<b>12369</b>	<b>12970</b>	<b>13250</b>	<b>14728</b>	<b>16433</b>	<b>17770</b>	<b>18393</b>	<b>19258</b>

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

**Table No. 3(d)**  
**REVISED NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF MANIPUR BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN**  
**AT CONSTANT (1999-00) PRICES, 1999-00 to 2007-08(A)**

Industry of Origin	(Rs. in lakhs)								
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (Q)	2007-08 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture including livestock	71438	74500	77728	74350	86882	96577	87226	95304	98879
2. Forestry and logging	5312	5672	5743	5763	6241	6156	6643	7155	7475
3. Fishing	6231	6205	5779	5695	6236	6161	5717	5834	5952
4. Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total: PRIMARY (1-4)</b>	<b>82981</b>	<b>86377</b>	<b>89250</b>	<b>85808</b>	<b>99359</b>	<b>108894</b>	<b>99586</b>	<b>108293</b>	<b>112306</b>
5. Manufacturing	17484	18664	17959	18659	19280	20426	22113	23072	24073
5.1 Registered	130	196	259	405	279	529	484	502	521
5.2 Unregistered	17354	18468	17700	18254	19001	19897	21629	22570	23552
6. Construction	38170	29495	35651	41653	56556	69224	80426	83702	87037
7. Electricity, gas & water supply	7546	6946	6296	6830	7412	4465	4142	4211	4282
<b>Sub-Total: SECONDARY (5-7)</b>	<b>63200</b>	<b>55105</b>	<b>59906</b>	<b>67142</b>	<b>83248</b>	<b>94115</b>	<b>106681</b>	<b>110985</b>	<b>115392</b>
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	8391	8198	8100	8273	8170	8760	17232	19269	19912
8.1 Railway	3	2	2	3	3	4	0	0	0
8.2 Transport by other means	4740	5168	5187	5419	5570	6035	5645	5880	5958
8.3 Storage	88	89	87	96	82	89	96	99	101
8.4 Communication	3560	2939	2824	2755	2515	2632	11491	13290	13853
9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	25982	26449	26860	26037	29151	32463	30575	31422	32300
10. Banking and Insurance	4443	5558	5368	6859	6683	7289	8342	10139	11407
11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services	8048	8138	8137	8164	8195	8305	8431	8744	9063
12. Public Administration	53452	41020	47587	44710	46429	49122	50986	51927	52885
13. Other Services	48914	45680	48537	45111	42803	45054	44940	45812	46725
<b>Sub -Total: TERTIARY (8-13)</b>	<b>149230</b>	<b>135043</b>	<b>144589</b>	<b>139154</b>	<b>141431</b>	<b>150993</b>	<b>160506</b>	<b>167313</b>	<b>172292</b>
<b>14. Total State Domestic Product</b>	<b>295411</b>	<b>276525</b>	<b>293745</b>	<b>292104</b>	<b>324038</b>	<b>354002</b>	<b>366773</b>	<b>386591</b>	<b>399990</b>
15. Population ( ' 00 )	22279	22747	23238	23712	24202	24696	25192	25692	26194
<b>16. Per Capita Income ( Rs. )</b>	<b>13260</b>	<b>12157</b>	<b>12641</b>	<b>12319</b>	<b>13389</b>	<b>14334</b>	<b>14559</b>	<b>15047</b>	<b>15270</b>

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates



**Table No. 3(e)****Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees of selected Centres  
of the North-Eastern Region of India**

(Base: 1984-85 = 100)

Year	Imphal	Kohima	Guwahati	Agartala	Shillong	All-India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991	181	209	168	182	193	177
1992	206	234	194	209	215	199
1993	216	250	204	231	229	212
1994	231	264	219	250	246	231
1995	260	281	222	273	242	252
1996	273	300	275	290	288	276
1997	292	321	290	317	312	297
1998	315	354	320	346	339	330
1999	341	388	350	389	356	348
2000	353	409	374	407	374	366
2001	372	423	391	429	402	386
2002	375	449	401	457	418	402
2003	393	460	410	479	432	416
2004	405	482	424	500	443	432
2005	425	530	445	520	458	451
2006	460	564	474	551	488	478
2007	495	609	505	582	549	509
2008*	519	642	519	590	582	523

\* January to October, 2008

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

**Table No. 3(f)**  
**Monthly Average Wholesale Prices of some selected**  
**commodities for the year 2007.**

(in Rs.)

Sl.No	Item	unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice (medium)	Qtl.	1175.00	1250.00	1350.00	1350.00	1350.00	1400.00	1450.00
2	Sugar (open market)	Qtl.	1950.00	2100.00	1850.00	1700.00	1825.00	1800.00	1750.00
3	Salt (Bag)	70Kg.	240.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	310.00	310.00	310.00
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15Kg.	890.00	890.00	850.00	910.00	910.00	950.00	960.00
5	Milk	100Litre	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	700.00	850.00	850.00	875.00	962.00	1150.00	1000.00
7	Onion	Qtl.	1700.00	1900.00	1450.00	1000.00	1050.00	1300.00	1700.00
8	Chillies	Qtl.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	3500.00	3400.00	3400.00	4200.00	4200.00	4200.00	4200.00
10	Firewood (splitted)	Qtl.	200.00	NT	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00

Sl.No	Item	unit	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Rice (medium)	Qtl.	1450.00	1450.00	1450.00	1250.00	1250.00	1350.00
2	Sugar (open market)	Qtl.	1725.00	1700.00	1700.00	2100.00	1700.00	1812.00
3	Salt (Bag)	70Kg.	310.00	290.00	290.00	240.00	225.00	300.00
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15Kg.	960.00	960.00	960.00	850.00	1000.00	933.50
5	Milk	100Litre	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	1125.00	1150.00	1225.00	1125.00	1125.00	1125.00
7	Onion	Qtl.	1550.00	2400.00	2400.00	2250.00	1325.00	1625.00
8	Chillies	Qtl.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	3900.00	3900.00	3900.00	3700.00	4050.00	3900.00
10	Firewood (splitted)	Qtl.	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00

NT : No transaction

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

**Table No. 3(g)**  
**Monthly Average Wholesale Prices of some selected**  
**commodities for the year 2008.**

(in Rs.)

Sl.No	Item	unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice (medium)	Qtl.	1150.00	1275.00	1300.00	1350.00	1450.00	1600.00	1800.00
2	Sugar (open market)	45kg	NA	1900.00	1900.00	1860.00	1920.00	1800.00	1840.00
3	Salt (Bag)	70 kg	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg	1050.00	1075.00	1200.00	1085.00	1245.00	1396.00	1390.00
5	Milk	100 lt.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	900.00	900.00	800.00	750.00	850.00	850.00	775.00
7	Onion	Qtl.	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1100.00	1400.00	925.00	1325.00
8	Chillies	Qtl.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	4200.00	4200.00	4200.00	4200.00	4050.00	4100.00	4200.00
10	Firewood (splitted)	Qtl.	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00

Sl.No	Item	unit	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Rice (medium)	Qtl.	1800.00	1800.00	2100.00	2100.00	NA	1600.00
2	Sugar (open market)	Qtl.	2100.00	2180.00	2100.00	2100.00	NA	1910.00
3	Salt (Bag)	70 kg	250.00	265.00	265.00	NWT	NA	250.00
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg	1380.00	1345.00	1250.00	1240.00	NA	1245.00
5	Milk	100 lt.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	750.00	725.00	800.00	-	NA	800.00
7	Onion	Qtl.	1500.00	1400.00	1500.00	1600.00	NA	1325.00
8	Chillies	Qtl.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	4600.00	4600.00	4600.00	4600.00	NA	4200.00
10	Firewood (splitted)	Qtl.	210.00	210.00	210.00	225.00	NA	210.00

NA : Not Available

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

**Table No. 3(h)**  
**Monthly Average Retail Prices of some selected**  
**commodities for the year 2007**

(in Rs.)

Sl.No	Item	unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice (Local)	Kg.	14.19	14.44	14.94	15.31	15.25	15.25	15.38
2	Sugar (open market)	Kg.	23.63	23.88	23.63	24.38	24.38	24.13	24.00
3	Salt (Bag)	Kg.	8.88	8.63	8.63	8.63	8.63	8.88	8.88
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	Kg.	63.13	61.25	61.25	62.25	62.88	63.13	63.13
5	Milk	Litre	17.00	17.00	18.13	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
6	Potato (imported)	Kg.	12.00	12.00	11.75	12.25	13.00	13.00	12.88
7	Onion	Kg.	19.13	20.63	19.50	19.00	18.50	18.38	19.63
8	Chillies	Kg.	135.71	143.57	169.29	201.88	206.88	218.75	193.75
9	Arhar Dal	Kg.	38.88	38.88	38.88	38.63	39.00	39.38	40.13
10	Firewood (splitted)	40 Kg.	63.13	63.13	63.13	70.00	70.00	75.00	75.00

Sl.No	Item	unit	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Rice (Local)	Kg.	15.25	15.25	15.38	15.00	14.63	15.25
2	Sugar (open market)	Kg.	24.00	23.75	23.00	23.25	22.75	23.83
3	Salt (Bag)	Kg.	8.88	8.88	8.75	8.88	9.00	8.88
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	Kg.	63.13	63.13	64.38	65.00	65.75	63.13
5	Milk	Litre	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
6	Potato (imported)	Kg.	12.88	14.13	15.00	15.00	15.75	12.94
7	Onion	Kg.	20.25	23.38	23.75	26.75	21.63	19.94
8	Chillies	Kg.	184.38	154.29	181.88	196.88	203.13	198.07
9	Arhar Dal	Kg.	40.75	41.50	41.00	41.25	42.00	39.76
10	Firewood (splitted)	40 Kg.	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	76.25	75.00

Source : Directorate of Econ. & Statistics, Manipur.

**Table No.3(i)**  
**Monthly Average Retail Prices of some selected**  
**commodities for the year 2008**

(in Rs.)

Sl.No	Item	unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice (local)	Kg.	14.56	14.63	14.75	15.31	15.88	17.50	20.00
2	Sugar (open market)	Kg.	22.13	22.00	22.00	22.13	22.88	21.63	23.13
3	Salt (Bag)	Kg.	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.63
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	Kg.	67.5	68.5	72.75	79.13	80.13	84.25	86.25
5	Milk	Litre	18.13	18.25	18.25	18.13	18.13	18.38	18.38
6	Potato (imported)	Kg.	14.63	14.00	12.63	12.00	12.25	12.25	12.88
7	Onion	Kg.	19.25	17.38	16.00	16.88	17.50	17.75	18.5
8	Chillies (dry)	Kg.	210.63	216.88	235.68	248.75	256.25	246.25	247.50
9	Arhar Dal	Kg.	41.5	42.25	41.88	43.88	43.75	45.00	47.75
10	Firewood (splitted)	40 Kg.	70.63	73.13	73.75	76.25	77.50	76.25	78.75

Sl.No	Item	unit	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Rice (Local)	Kg.	19.00	20.43	21.53	21.50	20.63	18.25
2	Sugar (open market)	Kg.	24.25	24.38	24.13	24.38	24.25	23.01
3	Salt (Bag)	Kg.	9.75	10.00	10.00	9.88	9.88	9.44
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	Kg.	86.00	88.00	88.63	88.88	88.88	85.25
5	Milk	Litre	18.38	18.38	19.00	19.75	19.75	18.38
6	Potato (imported)	Kg.	13.00	12.38	12.75	12.88	12.50	12.69
7	Onion	Kg.	20.88	20.13	20.75	21.50	22.88	18.88
8	Chillies (dry)	Kg.	251.43	227.5	228.75	191.25	186.26	232.19
9	Arhar Dal	Kg.	47.63	47.63	48.25	51.38	46.13	47.63
10	Firewood (splitted)	40 Kg.	78.13	78.13	78.13	78.75	78.75	77.82

Source : Directorate of Econ. & Statistics, Manipur.

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State's Own Tax Revenue	Share in Central taxes	Total tax revenue	Total non-tax revenue
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	255.37	752.58	1007.95	10086.02
1985-86	702.47	5594.45	6296.92	16330.16
1990-91	1246.30	11324.08	12570.38	26448.53
1995-96	2790.10	16580.53	19370.63	49797.79
1996-97	3118.29	23185.00	26303.29	55987.13
1997-98	3572.45	31082.00	34654.45	51646.55
1998-99	3074.55	33168.00	36242.55	53435.40
1999-00	3995.04	31787.00	35782.04	71202.76
2000-01	4907.29	16352.00	21259.29	83202.58
2001-02	5100.98	14214.00	19314.98	98362.90
2002-03	6516.08	18812.00	25328.08	107470.53
2003-04	6823.66	24089.00	30912.66	111058.75
2004-05	8139.40	28702.04	36841.44	137434.41
2005-06	9495.08	34214.00	43709.08	197185.80
2006-07	12151.44	43638.00	55789.44	230484.52
2007-08 (RE)	14289.00	51165.21	65940.21	294097.51
2008-09 (BE)	16001.00	59393.73	75394.73	288299.90

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Total revenue receipts	Total capital receipts	Aggregate receipts
1	6	7	8
1980-81	11093.97	56378.81	67472.78
1985-86	22627.08	111852.02	134479.10
1990-91	39018.91	72001.84	111020.75
1995-96	69168.42	108752.16	177920.58
1996-97	82290.42	142217.86	224508.28
1997-98	86301.00	168039.34	254340.34
1998-99	89677.95	162962.16	252640.11
1999-00	106984.80	242662.34	349647.14
2000-01	104461.87	256661.82	361123.69
2001-02	117677.88	254550.53	372228.41
2002-03	132798.61	314835.82	447634.43
2003-04	141971.41	263784.22	405755.63
2004-05	174275.85	532044.68	706320.53
2005-06	240894.90	507170.70	748065.64
2006-07	285273.96	910492.52	1196766.48
2007-08 (RE)	360037.72	200582.16	560619.88
2008-09 (BE)	363694.63	208098.01	571792.64

RE – Revised Estimates      BE – Budget Estimates

Source: 1. Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur  
2. Annual Financial Statement, 2007-2008

**Table No. 4(b)****Developmental and Non-Developmental Expenditure of Manipur**

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)			Expenditure as percentage to total		
	Total	Develop- mental	Non- Develop- mental	Total	Develop- mental	Non- Develop- mental
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991-92	51684.84	38733.82	12951.02	100.00	74.94	25.06
1992-93	47857.07	34302.73	13554.34	100.00	71.68	28.32
1993-94	55695.38	39745.00	15950.38	100.00	71.36	28.64
1994-95	65325.15	46063.57	19261.58	100.00	70.51	29.49
1995-96	79397.32	41587.09	37810.23	100.00	52.38	47.62
1996-97	97285.90	72324.58	24961.32	100.00	74.34	25.66
1997-98	104700.33	76683.24	28017.09	100.00	73.24	26.76
1998-99	100501.18	70747.47	29753.71	100.00	70.39	29.61
1999-00	171175.14	114841.50	56333.64	100.00	67.09	32.91
2000-01	127093.26	75419.94	51673.32	100.00	59.34	40.66
2001-02	151342.10	94678.40	56663.70	100.00	62.56	37.44
2002-03	157581.08	92003.67	65577.41	100.00	58.38	41.62
2003-04	170386.65	106853.65	63533.00	100.00	62.71	37.29
2004-05	217237.01	145358.84	71878.17	100.00	66.91	33.09
2005-06	262032.72	170970.99	91061.73	100.00	65.25	34.75
2006-07	328161.97	227681.81	100480.16	100.00	69.38	30.62
2007-08 (RE)	370179.28	265192.39	104986.89	100.00	71.64	28.36
2008-09 (BE)	376831.41	273845.88	102985.53	100.00	72.67	27.33

RE – Revised Estimates      BE – Budget Estimates

Source: 1. Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur  
2. Annual Financial Statement, 2007-2008

**Table No. 4(c)****State Plan Outlay and Expenditure of Manipur 1987-88 to 2007-08**

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3
1987-88	10300.00	10338.00
1988-89	12250.00	12559.62
1989-90	14200.00	13856.44
1990-91	16609.53	16496.99
1991-92	19500.00	19351.21
1992-93	17129.92	16328.78
1993-94	17483.71	17715.57
1994-95	21450.00	21803.75
1995-96	30000.00	28018.76
1996-97	35000.00	37101.71
1997-98	41000.00	36378.00
1998-99	42500.00	35391.73
1999-00	47500.00	55540.64
2000-01	45100.00	28831.68
2001-02	52000.00	28723.07
2002-03	55000.00	20878.24
2003-04	58618.50	28662.39
2004-05	78125.00	55970.00
2005-06	99048.00	61089.81
2006-07	118367.00	75315.00
2007-08	142039.00 @	54310.00*

@ Revised Approved Outlay

\* December 2007

Source : 1. Draft Annual Plan, (2006-2007) proposals Vol. II, & 2008-09 proposals Planning Department, Manipur  
2. Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur.



**Table No. 4(d)****Shares of States in Allocation of Grants Awarded by the 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission  
(2005-10)**

Sl. No.	State	Shares of States in Allocation (2005-2010)			
		Panchayats		Municipalities	
		Percent	(Rs.in Crore)	Percent	(Rs.in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.935	1587	7.480	374
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.340	68	0.060	3
3.	Assam	2.630	526	1.100	55
4.	Bihar	8.120	1624	2.840	142
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.075	615	1.760	88
6.	Goa	0.090	18	0.240	12
7.	Gujarat	4.655	931	8.280	414
8.	Haryana	1.940	388	1.820	91
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.735	147	0.160	8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.405	281	0.760	38
11.	Jharkhand	2.410	482	1.960	98
12.	Karnataka	4.440	888	6.460	323
13.	Kerala	4.925	985	2.980	149
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8.315	1663	7.220	361
15.	Maharashtra	9.915	1983	15.820	791
16.	Manipur	0.230	46	0.180	9
17.	Meghalaya	0.250	50	0.160	8
18.	Mizoram	0.100	20	0.200	10
19.	Nagaland	0.200	40	0.120	6
20.	Orissa	4.015	803	2.080	104
21.	Punjab	1.620	324	3.420	171
22.	Rajasthan	6.150	1230	4.400	220
23.	Sikkim	0.065	13	0.020	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.350	870	11.440	572
25.	Tripura	0.285	57	0.160	8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	14.640	2928	10.340	517
27.	Uttaranchal	0.810	162	0.680	34
28.	West Bengal	6.355	1271	7.860	393
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5000</b>

Source: Report of the twelfth finance Commission (2005-2010)

**Table No. 4(e)****Pre Devolution Non Plan Revenue Surplus/Deficit of the States**

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State	Year					
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2005-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-2252.29	-1171.68	-2815.30	-1407.41	287.30	-7359.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-535.21	-564.47	-639.05	-671.81	-714.68	-3125.22
3.	Assam	-3263.86	-3356.94	-3730.26	-3794.54	-3838.37	-17983.97
4.	Bihar	-8327.27	-8623.72	-9412.75	-9719.92	-10130.36	-46214.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	-196.11	-60.14	-545.04	-380.84	-170.77	-1352.90
6.	Goa	70.76	196.17	306.34	502.52	746.19	1821.98
7.	Gujarat	99.15	1447.25	1872.02	3945.18	6371.47	13735.07
8.	Haryana	2172.96	2948.57	3385.95	4484.74	5791.17	18783.39
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-2641.47	-2653.65	-2748.04	-2712.79	-2649.65	-13405.60
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-3576.54	-3722.12	-4010.51	-4181.68	-4304.32	-19795.17
11.	Jharkhand	-531.12	-457.31	-1416.60	-1357.60	-1360.13	-5112.76
12.	Karnataka	2612.70	4517.46	5194.17	7956.95	11267.78	31549.06
13.	Kerala	-2907.35	-2415.69	-3137.66	-2444.79	-1562.85	-12468.34
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-1979.58	-1463.29	-2008.59	-1336.55	-468.17	-7256.18
15.	Maharashtra	73.08	2604.01	4367.63	8009.66	12262.34	27316.72
16.	Manipur	-1139.43	-1220.17	-1323.99	-1418.62	-1511.21	-6613.42
17.	Meghalaya	-715.93	-747.43	-838.93	-868.32	-902.86	-4073.47
18.	Mizoram	-755.73	-806.72	-892.27	-964.16	-1025.43	-4444.31
19.	Nagaland	-1234.13	-1312.98	-1440.34	-1531.46	-1631.26	-7150.17
20.	Orissa	-5207.47	-5272.97	-6117.81	-6190.06	-6300.37	-29088.68
21.	Punjab	-2744.68	-2282.59	-2213.66	-1506.75	-619.22	-9366.90
22.	Rajasthan	-5098.50	-4666.61	-5046.73	-4396.04	-3461.81	-22669.69
23.	Sikkim	-274.39	-284.71	-325.56	-335.53	-360.02	-1580.21
24.	Tamil Nadu	-785.96	539.66	1095.37	3229.94	5874.47	9953.48
25.	Tripura	-1433.25	-1512.35	-1637.01	-1723.12	-1814.56	-8120.29
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-12448.30	-11744.71	-12338.20	-11072.60	-9624.16	-57227.97
27.	Uttaranchal	-1971.60	-2047.40	-2243.08	-2289.28	-2325.54	-10876.90
28.	West Bengal	-8892.12	-7993.98	-7309.07	-5679.90	-3626.73	-33501.80
	<b>Total State (Deficit)</b>	<b>-68912.29</b>	<b>-64381.63</b>	<b>-72190.45</b>	<b>-65983.77</b>	<b>-58402.47</b>	<b>-329870.61</b>
	<b>Total State (Surplus)</b>	<b>5028.65</b>	<b>12253.12</b>	<b>16221.48</b>	<b>28128.99</b>	<b>42600.72</b>	<b>104232.96</b>

Source: Report of the twelfth finance Commission, (2005-2010)

**Table No. 4(f)****Total Finance Commission Transfers to State**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Share in Central Taxes & Duties (2005-10)	Grants-in-aid			
			Non-plan Revenue Deficit (2005-10)	Health Sector (2005-10)	Education (2005-10)	Maintenance of Road & Bridge (2005-10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45138.68	-	-	-	980.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1767.34	1357.88	-	-	44.36
3.	Assam	19850.69	305.67	966.02	1107.37	330.12
4.	Bihar	67671.04	-	1819.69	2683.76	309.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	16285.76	-	-	-	262.40
6.	Goa	1589.14	-	-	-	39.48
7.	Gujarat	21900.47	-	-	-	895.20
8.	Haryana	6596.46	10202.38	-	-	182.72
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3203.22	12353.46	-	-	261.64
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	7441.71	-	-	-	117.68
11.	Jharkhand	20624.02	-	360.98	651.73	409.04
12.	Karnataka	27361.88	-	-	-	1458.12
13.	Kerala	16353.21	470.37	-	-	642.32
14.	Madhya Pradesh	41180.59	-	181.64	459.56	586.88
15.	Maharashtra	30663.19	-	-	-	1189.68
16.	Manipur	2221.44	4391.98	-	-	76.96
17.	Meghalaya	2276.61	1796.86	-	-	86.40
18.	Mizoram	1466.52	2977.79	-	-	42.12
19.	Nagaland	1613.67	5536.50	-	-	120.88
20.	Orissa	31669.47	488.04	196.37	323.30	1475.08
21.	Punjab	7971.00	3132.67	-	-	420.96
22.	Rajasthan	34418.56	-	-	100.00	633.32
23.	Sikkim	1392.94	188.67	-	-	18.64
24.	Tamil Nadu	32552.74	-	-	-	1214.40
25.	Tripura	2626.09	5494.20	-	-	61.48
26.	Uttar Pradesh	118209.45	-	2312.38	4454.07	2403.16
27.	Uttaranchal	5762.22	5114.68	50.00	-	324.56
28.	West Bengal	43303.91	3044.72	-	391.86	412.92
	<b>Total</b>	<b>613112.02</b>	<b>56855.87</b>	<b>5887.08</b>	<b>10171.65</b>	<b>15000.00</b>

Contd.

**Table No. 4(f)****Total Finance Commission Transfers to State**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Grants-in-aid			
		Maintenance of Building (2005-10)	Maintenance of forest (2005-10)	Heritage conservation (2005-10)	State Specific Needs (2005-10)
1	2	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	242.53	65.00	40.00	500.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.42	100.00	5.00	10.00
3.	Assam	230.64	40.00	20.00	130.00
4.	Bihar	359.61	5.00	40.00	400.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	183.09	85.00	10.00	300.00
6.	Goa	24.18	3.00	20.00	10.00
7.	Gujarat	203.61	20.00	25.00	200.00
8.	Haryana	151.80	2.00	15.00	100.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	147.60	20.00	10.00	50.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	164.54	30.00	10.00	100.00
11.	Jharkhand	159.61	30.00	10.00	330.00
12.	Karnataka	205.12	55.00	50.00	600.00
13.	Kerala	103.50	25.00	25.00	500.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	443.02	115.00	20.00	300.00
15.	Maharashtra	223.61	70.00	50.00	300.00
16.	Manipur	37.71	30.00	5.00	30.00
17.	Meghalaya	35.02	30.00	5.00	35.00
18.	Mizoram	23.29	25.00	5.00	65.00
19.	Nagaland	46.17	25.00	5.00	45.00
20.	Orissa	389.14	75.00	50.00	170.00
21.	Punjab	151.80	2.00	10.00	96.00
22.	Rajasthan	213.09	25.00	50.00	450.00
23.	Sikkim	32.15	8.00	5.00	100.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	242.53	30.00	40.00	300.00
25.	Tripura	50.11	15.00	5.00	49.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	600.28	20.00	50.00	800.00
27.	Uttaranchal	97.60	35.00	5.00	240.00
28.	West Bengal	181.23	15.00	40.00	890.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5000.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>625.00</b>	<b>7100.00</b>

Contd.

**Table No. 4(f)****Total Finance Commission Transfers to State**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Grants-in-aid			
		Local Bodies (2005-2010)	Calamity Relief (2005-2010)	Total (Col. 4 to Col.13.)	Transfers (Col.3+Col.14)
1	2	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1961.00	1425.93	5214.58	50353.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	71.00	112.56	1758.12	3525.46
3.	Assam	581.00	767.89	4478.71	24329.40
4.	Bihar	1766.00	592.37	7975.79	75646.83
5.	Chhattisgarh	703.00	444.45	1987.94	18273.70
6.	Goa	30.00	8.73	135.39	1724.53
7.	Gujarat	1345.00	1019.47	3708.28	25608.75
8.	Haryana	479.00	515.46	1445.98	8042.44
9.	Himachal Pradesh	155.00	400.52	11247.14	14450.36
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	319.00	343.89	13438.57	20880.28
11.	Jharkhand	580.00	501.46	3032.82	23656.84
12.	Karnataka	1211.00	475.16	4054.40	31416.28
13.	Kerala	1134.00	354.32	3254.51	19607.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2024.00	1011.27	5141.37	46321.96
15.	Maharashtra	2774.00	923.77	5531.06	36194.25
16.	Manipur	55.00	22.11	4648.76	6870.20
17.	Meghalaya	58.00	44.88	2091.16	4367.77
18.	Mizoram	30.00	26.19	3194.39	4660.91
19.	Nagaland	46.00	15.19	5839.74	7453.41
20.	Orissa	907.00	1199.37	5273.30	36942.77
21.	Punjab	495.00	605.16	4913.59	12884.59
22.	Rajasthan	1450.00	1722.50	4643.91	39062.47
23.	Sikkim	14.00	69.74	436.20	1829.14
24.	Tamil Nadu	1442.00	866.46	4135.39	36688.13
25.	Tripura	65.00	51.12	5790.91	8417.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3445.00	1177.11	15262.00	133471.45
27.	Uttaranchal	196.00	369.28	6432.12	12194.34
28.	West Bengal	1664.00	933.64	7573.37	50877.28
<b>Total</b>		<b>25000.00</b>	<b>16000.00</b>	<b>142639.60</b>	<b>755751.62</b>

Concltd.

Source: Report of the Twelfth Finance Commission (2005-2010)

**Table No. 4(g)****Shares of States in Shareable Union Taxes**

Sl. No.	State	Shares in Union taxes excluding Service Tax (per cent)	Shares in Service Tax (per cent)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.356	7.453
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.288	0.292
3.	Assam	3.235	3.277
4.	Bihar	11.028	11.173
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.654	2.689
6.	Goa	0.259	0.262
7.	Gujarat	3.569	3.616
8.	Haryana	1.075	1.089
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.522	0.529
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.297	*
11.	Jharkhand	3.361	3.405
12.	Karnataka	4.459	4.518
13.	Kerala	2.665	2.700
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6.711	6.799
15.	Maharashtra	4.997	5.063
16.	Manipur	0.362	0.367
17.	Meghalaya	0.371	0.376
18.	Mizoram	0.239	0.242
19.	Nagaland	0.263	0.266
20.	Orissa	5.161	5.229
21.	Punjab	1.299	1.316
22.	Rajasthan	5.609	5.683
23.	Sikkim	0.227	0.230
24.	Tamil Nadu	5.305	5.374
25.	Tripura	0.428	0.433
26.	Uttar Pradesh	19.264	19.517
27.	Uttaranchal	0.939	0.952
28.	West Bengal	7.057	7.150
	<b>All States</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* Service tax is not leviable in Jammu & Kashmir

Source: Twelfth Finance Commission Report.

**Table No. 5(a)****Rainfall (in mm)**

Year	Imphal Raj Bhavan	Lamphe- pat (IFCD)	Wangbal	Litan	Kang- pokpi	Tameng- long	Chakpi- karong	Tulihal Airport
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1991	2027.4	2094.4	1587.5	2017.4	2134.4	3135.0	2086.0	-
1992	933.7	1029.2	941.7	1209.6	1865.5	2291.0	1036.0	-
1993	1333.9	1355.8	1189.5	895.7	1109.6	3400.0	-	-
1994	645.6	675.7	964.5	1141.3	1641.0	1424.5	-	-
1995	627.4	666.9	1128.1	1293.4	2567.4	1543.0	-	-
1996	679.2	542.5	907.9	1126.7	2211.4	813.1	-	-
1997	1123.5	949.8	1014.4	1013.8	2039.9	1354.9	-	-
1998	1029.9	-	1168.8	1361.3	2340.0	2249.5	-	-
1999	570.1	692.8	1053.7	1379.0	2419.8	-	-	-
2000	1117.7	1178.4	1358.5	1387.6	2222.0	1474.5	-	-
2001	967.2	993.5	1140.2	1049.3	2486.0	1509.2	-	-
2002	914.05	971.50	875.10	1145.50	1524.0	-	-	-
2003	901.8	1038.15	981.90	1086.0	1657.0	-	-	-
2004	908.0	995.45	-	-	-	-	-	154.40
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1396.30
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	822.30

- Not Available

Source: Rainguage Station of Manipur.

**Table No. 5(b)****Pattern of Land Utilisation Statistics for the year 2001-02, 2002-03.**

(Area in '000 hectares)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2001-02 (P)		2002-03 (P)	
		Manipur (P)	All India	Manipur(P)	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Geographical Area	2,233	3,28,726 \$	2,233	3,28,726 \$
2.	Reporting area (3-10)	1,883	3,04,845	1,883	3,04,847
3.	Classification of Reported Area				
	(i) Forests	1,693 (k)	69,487	1,693 (k)	69,467
	(ii) Not available for cultivation	27	41,780	27	42,037
	(iii) Permanent Pastures and other grazing land	1	10,581	1	10,499
	(iv) Land under misc-tree crops & groves (not included in net area sown)	6	3,335	6	3,325
	(v) Culturable waste land	1	13,352	1	13,483
	(vi) Fallow lands other than current fallows	(a)	10,254	(a)	11,708
	(vii) Current fallows	(a)	14,673	(a)	21,531
	(viii) Net Area sown	155	1,41,383	155	1,32,798
4.	Gross Cropped Area	216	1,90,488	219*	1,75,988
5.	Area sown more than once	61	49,105	64	43,190
6.	Net Irrigated Area	NA	58,868	54	53,156
7.	Gross Irrigated Area	NA	77,940	54	72,966
8.	Cropping Intensity	-	-	-	-

\$ Including 78,114 sq.km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 sq.km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq.km. under illegal occupation of China in Ladakh district.

(a) below 500 hectares

(k) As per forestry Statistics of India 2003

(p) Relates to the year 2001-02

\* Forecast data has been utilized in estimating Gross Cropped Area.

Note :- Figures for 2001-02 shown earlier have been revised in all the three parts of Land use Statistics for 2001-02 & 2002-03.

Source: 1. Statistical Abstract, India 2005 & 06.



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

1999-2000 = 100

Name of crops	Triennium ending					
	Weight	Year				
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rice	97.01	105.73	91.64	104.08	119.02	104.40
Maize	2.99	89.29	73.19	66.64	78.76	70.27
Gram	2.99	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pulses	97.01	133.92	174.89	142.73	197.80	192.95
Soyabean	32.91	151.92	65.38	73.08	96.15	38.46
Sesamum	31.01	40.82	4.08	81.63	193.88	116.32
Rape & Mustard	36.08	45.61	175.44	1.75	15.79	19.30
Jute	57.14	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton	42.86	100.00	-	-	-	-
Banana	76.69	122.55	107.59	114.79	107.31	122.57
Tapioca	0.21	130.77	515.38	-	-	-
Potato	22.69	115.89	160.86	189.87	112.83	185.64
Sweet Potato	0.41	16.00	16.00	-	184.00	-
Sugarcane	99.80	107.17	52.75	54.42	49.47	11.56
Tobacco	0.20	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. Crops	22.65	107.38	52.86	54.53	49.47	11.58

- Not available

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

**Table No. 5(d)****District-wise distribution of fertilizers during 2006-07 in Manipur**

(in tonnes)

Name of District	Name of fertilizer					Total
	Urea	DAP	MOP	SSP	M/Phos	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	1,050	374	90	246	-	1,760
Tamenglong	250	45	8	8	-	311
Churachandpur	870	238	70	168	-	1,346
Chandel	460	72	18	18	-	1,568
Ukhrul	270	72	18	8	-	368
Imphal East	5,000	1,055	320	766	-	7,141
Imphal West	6,600	1,310	435	820	-	9,165
Bishnupur	3,840	930	391	650	-	5,811
Thoubal	9,930	2,404	825	1,063	-	14,222
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>28,270</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>2,175</b>	<b>3,747</b>	-	<b>40,692</b>

- Not available

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur.

**Table No. 5(e)****District-wise distribution of fertilizers during 2007-08 in Manipur**

(in tonnes)

Name of District	Name of fertilizer					Total
	Urea	DAP	MOP	SSP	M/Phos	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	874	144	128	72	-	1,218
Tamenglong	159	18	-	-	-	177
Churachandpur	504	61	18	54	-	637
Chandel	138	18	-	-	-	156
Ukhrul	334	36	-	36	-	406
Imphal East	4,553	1,050	250	510	6	6,369
Imphal West	6,000	1,278	570	650	6	8,504
Bishnupur	5,220	1,347	400	592	6	7,565
Thoubal	10,980	2,292	804	1,093	10	15,179
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>28,762</b>	<b>6,244</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>3,007</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>40,211</b>

- Not available

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur.

**Table No. 5(f)****District-wise Livestock and Poultry Population of Manipur  
according to 2003 Livestock Census**

(in nos.)

District/State	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Horse & Ponies	Pig
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	73,159	25,922	3,717	12,882	433	1,37,775
Tamenglong	22,694	8,092	-	7,350	49	53,582
Churachandpur	22,570	5,413	739	4,007	310	31,039
Chandel	23,044	6,154	22	802	153	70,753
Ukhrul	28,953	18,090	15	841	55	43,809
Imphal East	58,795	2,648	553	1,951	294	16,462
Imphal West	54,139	1,943	1,114	2,578	322	13,352
Bishnupur	50,724	2,609	-	527	80	8,811
Thoubal	83,950	6,079	318	2,540	197	38,944
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>4,18,028</b>	<b>76,950</b>	<b>6,478</b>	<b>33,478</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>4,14,527</b>

(in nos.)

District/State	Mithun	Dog	Camel	Other Livestock	Total Livestock	Poultry
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Senapati	873	20,797	-	12	2,75,570	4,23,716
Tamenglong	763	13,685	-	18	1,06,233	3,38,767
Churachandpur	1,305	12,110	-	166	77,659	1,82,404
Chandel	7,530	16,179	-	-	1,24,637	2,80,800
Ukhrul	9,266	12,534	-	32	1,13,595	2,89,467
Imphal East	-	11,952	-	7	92,662	3,14,799
Imphal West	-	19,251	-	773	93,472	4,57,983
Bishnupur	-	8,844	-	-	71,595	3,40,391
Thoubal	-	15,987	-	15	1,47,940	3,12,347
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>19,737</b>	<b>1,31,249</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>11,03,363</b>	<b>29,40,674</b>

- Not available

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

**Table No. 5(g)****Achievement made under animal health and diseases Control programme during 1999-00 to 2005-06**

(in number)

Sl. No.	Item	Achievements		
		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cases treated:			
	(i) In-patient	5	-	15
	(ii) Out-patient	1,06,209	1,23,964	92,781
	(iii) Old-patient	273	228	58
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,06,487</b>	<b>1,24,192</b>	<b>92,854</b>
2.	Castration performed	528	734	394
3.	Diagnostic cases performed in the laboratory	2,163	1,945	2,163
4.	Vaccination performed			
	(i) Rinderpest	-	-	-
	(ii) Haemorrhagic septicamia	-	6,968	5,006
	(iii) Ranikhet	65,000	550	1,270
	(iv) Foot and mouth disease	22,160	3,046	4,161
	(v) Black Quarter (BQ+HS)	60,725	-	-
5.	A.I. calves	5,008	4,349	3,595
6.	A.I. done	19,223	7,752	8,731
7.	Operation performed	157	291	416
	7.1 Major	79	63	22
	7.2 Minor	78	228	394

(in number)

Sl. No.	Item	Achievements			
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	6	7	8	9
1.	Cases treated:				
	(i) In-patient	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Out-patient	1,24,096	1,15,053	1,21,529	1,21,606
	(iii) Old-patient	59	68	68	112
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,24,155</b>	<b>1,15,121</b>	<b>1,21,597</b>	<b>1,21,718</b>
2.	Castration performed	445	663	505	731
3.	Diagnostic cases performed in the laboratory	4,685	1,232	1,221	2,442
4.	Vaccination performed				
	(i) Rinderpest	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Haemorrhagic septicamia	2,125	6,500	26,030	42,143
	(iii) Ranikhet	4,500	-	-	-
	(iv) Foot and mouth disease	21,175	11,450	-	23,258
	(v) Black Quarter (BQ+HS)	16,777	-	1,950	-
	(vi) Others	-	1,360	2,954	45,580
5.	No. of A.I. calves	4,582	4,795	4,882	5,345
6.	No. of A.I. done	10,915	12,045	11,925	12,882
7.	Operation performed	538	209	546	611
	7.1 Major	24	34	14	13
	7.2 Minor	514	175	532	598

- Not Available

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

**Table No. 5(h)****Number of Milk Plants and Milk Chilling Centres and their capacity**

Year	Estimated Production of milk (‘000 tonnes)	Milk Plants		Milk Chilling Centres	
		Number	Capacity (in litres)	Number	Capacity (in litres)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1990-91	82.16	1	1,000	2	500
1991-92	82.78	1	1,000	2	500
1992-93	83.86	1	1,000	2	500
1993-94	84.29	1	1,000	2	500
1994-95	63.70	1	1,000	2	500
1995-96	60.01	1	1,000	2	500
1996-97	61.24	1	1,000	2	500
1997-98	62.00	1	1,000	2	500
1998-99	64.74	1	1,000	2	500
1999-00	66.71	1	1,000	2	500
2000-01	68.13	1	1,000	2	500
2001-02	70.82	1	1,000	2	500
2002-03	71.31	-	-	-	-
2003-04	72.92	-	-	-	-
2004-05	74.77	-	-	-	-
2005-06	76.76	-	-	-	-
2006-07	80.00	-	-	-	-
2007-08	78.21	-	-	-	-

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- Not Available

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

**Table No. 5(i)****Outturn and Value of Forest Production of Manipur**

(Value: Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Product	Unit	1995-96		2000-01	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I. Major Forest Product</b>						
	1. Teak	Cum.	1,18,904.11	102.97	63.95	1.81
	2. Timber other than teak	Cum.	12,731.34	46.87	1,292.11	8.19
	3. Fire wood	Cum.	53,803.95	9.47	36,613.44	12.68
	4. Charcoal	Qtl.	-	-	1,865.00	0.84
	<b>Sub-Total:</b>		-	<b>159.31</b>	-	<b>23.52</b>
<b>II. Minor Forest Product</b>						
	1. Cane	Rm.	4,23,850	0.87	1,51,600	0.31
	2. Stone	Cum.	68,522.50	10.72	43,735.00	6.61
	3. Sand	Cum.	66,866.60	2.98	49,288.00	5.01
	4. Earth	Cum.	11,612.00	1.19	663.00	0.08
	5. Thatching Grass	Bdls.	27,900	0.08	3,33,050	0.44
	6. Bamboo	No.	9,00,866	4.67	12,25,658	7.16
	7. Wild Cardamon	Qtl.	-	-	-	-
	8. Broom	Kg.				
	9. Agar	Qtl.	-	-	-	-
	10. Dalchini	Qtl.	450.00	1.64	-	2.97
	11. Others	-	-	42.11	-	84.83
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	-	-	<b>64.23</b>	-	<b>107.41</b>

Contd.

- Not Available

**Table No. 5(i)****Outturn and Value of Forest Production of Manipur**

(Value: Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Product	Unit	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>I. Major Forest Product</b>								
1.	Teak	Cum.	-	-	114.607	2.39	648.55	14.78
2.	Timber other than teak	Cum.	3,983.478	20.01	228.976	4.83	860.54	3.27
3.	Fire wood	Cum.	32,309.768	10.09	50,071.568	15.91	36,601.363	11.23
4.	Charcoal	Qtl.	239.793	0.59	96.748	0.39	1,036	0.49
5.	Post & Pole	No.	101	0.06	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-Total:</b>				<b>30.75</b>	<b>23.52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29.77</b>	
<b>II. Minor Forest Product</b>								
1.	Cane	Rm.	95,500	0.27	118.000	0.22	108,000	0.30
2.	Stone	Cum.	62.099	11.71	68,541.618	10.38	1,21,269.52	21.24
3.	Sand	Cum.	49.038	5.58	59,568.31	6.06	52,680.07	6.24
4.	Earth	Cum.	2,609.500	0.35	2.119	0.33	10,475	1.18
5.	Thatching Grass	Bdls.	21,700	0.04	22,120	0.05	6,173	0.02
6.	Bamboo	No.	27,21,873	12.21	14,24,125	10.85	14,20,958	4.98
7.	Wild Cardamon	Qtl.	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Broom	Kg.	4,03,467	4.13	5,705.865	0.90	4,67,446	0.98
9.	Agar	Qtl.	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Dalchini	Qtl.	90	0.37	835.98	3.15	635.88	3.18
11.	Others	-	-	2.71	-	3.14	-	14.74
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>-</b>	<b>37.371</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35.08</b>	<b>52.86</b>

Contd.

- Not Available

**Table No. 5(i)****Outturn and Value of Forest Production of Manipur**

(Value: Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Product	Unit	2004-05		2005-06	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	14	15	16	17
<b>I. Major Forest Product</b>						
	1. Teak	Cum.	149.161	2.62	286.651	7.40
	2. Timber other than teak	Cum.	3,174.22	8.43	8,784.8464	60.76
	3. Fire wood	Cum.	16,624.515	12.99	23,960.855	13.65
			(tonne)		(tonne)	
	4. Charcoal	Qtl.	1,550	0.61	777	0.55
	5. Post & Pole	No.	38	0.05	-	-
	<b>Sub-Total:</b>		-	<b>24.70</b>	-	<b>82.36</b>
<b>II. Minor Forest Product</b>						
	1. Cane	Rm.	6,29,000	1.39	1,57,000	0.47
	2. Stone	Cum.	81,835.42	16.09	1,22,586.29	20.92
	3. Sand	Cum.	52,228.69	5.60	53,972	6.69
	4. Earth	Cum.	8,350	1.17	19,736	2.46
	5. Thatching Grass	Bdls.	5,356	0.02	5,625	0.02
	6. Bamboo	No.	7,16,320	3.43	8,87,470	4.31
	7. Wild Cardamon	Qtl.	-	-	-	-
	8. Broom	Kg.	3,86,600	0.64	3,83,800	0.67
	9. Agar	Qtl.	-	-	-	-
	10. Dalchini	Qtl.	17,600	0.68	-	-
	11. Others	-	-	8.61	-	5.90
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	-	-	<b>37.63</b>	-	<b>41.45</b>

Concl'd.

- Not Available

Source: Forest Department, Government of Manipur.



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

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Revenue surplus (+)/deficit (-)
1	2	3	4
1990-91	5.20	297.38	(-) 292.18
1991-92	5.11	326.70	(-) 321.59
1992-93	4.73	331.63	(-) 326.90
1993-94	4.92	388.00	(-) 383.08
1994-95	5.63	395.06	(-) 389.43
1995-96	6.75	512.54	(-) 505.79
1996-97	4.36	561.99	(-) 557.63
1997-98	5.99	619.54	(-) 613.55
1998-99	5.69	590.21	(-) 585.52
1999-00	11.38	1,035.70	(-) 1,024.32
2000-01	6.09	766.27	(-) 760.18
2001-02	3.62	882.25	(-) 878.63
2002-03	7.90	838.46	(-) 830.56
2003-04	4.68	892.07	(-) 887.39
2004-05	6.50	966.11	(-)959.61
2005-06	2.27	1,281.43	(-)1,279.16
2006-07	5.57	1,040.84	(-)1,035.27
2007-08 (RE)	10.00	1,222.94	(-)1,212.94
2008-09 (BE)	10.00	1,318.09	(-) 1,1308.09

RE:- Revised Estimates, BE:- Budget Estimates

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

**Table No. 7(a)****Performance Under Khadi & Village Industries in North-Eastern Region, 2003-04**

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Production	Sales	Employment (nos. in lakhs)	Earnings
1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	468.54	583.21	0.01	185.42
Assam	8017.93	9981.51	1.21	3446.50
Manipur	6029.24	6069.88	0.62	2690.18
Meghalaya	3202.03	3297.21	0.26	1998.65
Mizoram	4057.80	4218.02	0.25	1661.08
Nagaland	4773.70	5200.28	0.30	3155.35
Sikkim	441.18	532.45	0.07	134.85
Tripura	3603.89	4255.19	0.30	1252.43

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

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

Year	Name of Industry	No. of work stoppages		No. of workers	No. of Mandays lost
		Strikes	Lock-outs		
1	2	3	4	5	6
2001-02	(i) Public services in local bodies, department & offices engaged in administration	1	-	314	5338
	(ii) do	1	-	314	3140
	(iii) Weaving & Finishing of cotton textiles on Handlooms	1	-	120	1440
	(iv) do	1	-	120	2640
	(v) do	1	-	120	2880
	(vi) Manufacture of television receiver, reception operators radio broad-casting, radio telephony/telegraphy video recording on reproduction operation, turn-tables record players, cassette-players, loud speakers amplifiers and sound amplifiers & prerecorded audio/video records/tapes	1	-	85	1275

Contd.

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

Year	Name of Industry	No. of work stoppages		No. of workers	No. of Mandays lost
		Strikes	Lock-outs		
1	2	3	4	5	6
2001-02	(i) Weaving & Finishing of cotton textiles on Handlooms	1	-	120	360
	(ii) Manufacture of Television receivers, reception operators radio broad-casting, radio telephony/telegraphy video recording on reproduction operation, turn-tables record players, cassette-players, and other sound reproducing operators, loud speakers amplifiers and sound amplifiers & pre recorded audio/ video records/ tapes	1	-	85	1275
	(iii) General Public Service activities of the local Government bodies.	1	-	250	2750
	(iv) - do -	1	-	250	5750
	(v) - do -	1	-	250	6000
	(vi) - do -	1	-	250	4500
	(vii) Rearing of silk worms production of silkworm cocoons	1	-	307	3091
	(viii) - do -	1	-	307	7675
	(ix) General Public Service activities of the local Government bodies.	1	-	250	4000
	(x) - do -	1	-	250	5500
	(xi) - do -	1	-	250	5750
	(xii) - do -	1	-	250	3750
2002-03	(i) General Public Service activities of the local Government bodies.	1	-	250	2000
	(ii) - do -	1	-	250	500
	(iii) - do -	1	-	250	5250
	(iv) Activities of Trade Union	1	-	16	96

Contd.

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

Year	Name of Industry	No. of work stoppages		No. of workers	No. of Mandays lost
		Strikes	Lock-outs		
1	2	3	4	5	6
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

Concl'd.

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Manipur

**Table No. 7(c)****Gross/Net Value Added from Industries (Factories Sector) in respect of Manipur during 1999-00 to 2004-05**

Characteristics	Unit	Year					
		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Factories	No.	61	59	61	44	45	55
Productive capital	Rs. in crores	6.00	7.18	9.31	5.20	4.40	14.00
Invested capital	„	7.00	7.41	8.90	7.84	8.00	13.00
Persons engaged	No.	980	814	1127	1225	1231	1835
Workers	„	847	695	992	1048	1090	1607
Value of output	Rs. in crores	13.00	17.73	18.96	20.42	18.00	35.00
Gross value added	„	1.00	2.39	3.39	5.04	4.00	7.00
Depreciation	„	0.00	0.49	0.83	0.77	1.00	1.00
Net value added	„	1.00	1.90	2.56	4.27	3.00	6.00

Source: Statistical Abstract of India, 2003, 2005 &amp; 06.

**Table No. 7(d)****District-wise Sericultural Statistics of Manipur 2003-04 to 2005-06**

District/State	2003-04								
	No. of farms	Cocoon Production				Value (Rs. in lakhs)			
		Mulberry (MT)	Eri (MT)	Tasar (lakhs nos.)	Muga (lakhs nos.)	Mulberry	Eri	Tasar	Muga
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Senapati	10	2.9	3.0	2	0	2.9	2.40	1.60	0.00
Tamenglong	4	4.40	2.02	0	0	4.40	1.61	0.00	0.00
Churachandpur	14	4	8.41	1	0	4.00	6.72	0.80	0.00
Chandel	6	5	3.0	1.10	0	5.00	2.40	0.88	0.00
Ukhrul	7	7	3.0	0.50	0	7.00	2.40	0.40	0.00
Imphal West	13	55	35	0.25	0.30	55.00	28.00	0.20	0.30
Imphal East	26	80	60	3	1.25	80.00	48.00	2.40	1.25
Bishnupur	6	27	38	0.10	0	27.00	30.40	0.08	0.00
Thoubal	9	30	60	0.15	0	30.00	48.00	0.12	0.00
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>215.30</b>	<b>212.43</b>	<b>8.10</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>215.30</b>	<b>169.94</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>1.55</b>

District/State	2004-05								
	No. of farms	Cocoon Production				Value (Rs. in lakhs)			
		Mulberry (MT)	Eri (MT)	Tasar (lakhs nos.)	Muga (lakhs nos.)	Mulberry	Eri	Tasar	Muga
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Senapati	10	55	0.30	3.50	0	55.00	0.24	2.80	0.00
Tamenglong	4	5	1.00	0.30	0	5.00	0.80	0.24	0.00
Churachandpur	14	20	10	0.60	0	20.00	8.00	0.48	0.00
Chandel	6	6	0.50	0.45	0	6.00	0.40	0.36	0.00
Ukhrul	7	75.42	0.28	0.50	0	75.42	0.22	0.40	0.00
Imphal West	13	85	53	0.75	0.23	85.00	42.40	0.60	0.23
Imphal East	26	145	101	5.35	1.95	145.00	80.80	4.28	1.95
Bishnupur	6	20	40	0.50	0	20.00	32.00	0.40	0.00
Thoubal	9	35	18.20	0.75	0	35.00	14.56	0.60	0.00
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>446.42</b>	<b>284.28</b>	<b>12.70</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>446.42</b>	<b>227.42</b>	<b>10.16</b>	<b>2.18</b>

District/State	2005-06								
	No. of farms	Cocoon Production				Value (Rs. in lakhs)			
		Mulberry (MT)	Eri (MT)	Tasar (lakhs nos.)	Muga (lakhs nos.)	Mulberry	Eri	Tasar	Muga
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Senapati	10	52.79	0.29	5.05	0.00	63.35	0.23	3.54	0.00
Tamenglong	4	6.72	0.99	0.50	0.10	8.06	0.79	0.35	0.10
Churachandpur	14	18.17	10.01	0.87	0.10	21.80	8.01	0.61	0.10
Chandel	6	9.28	0.52	0.47	0.00	11.14	0.42	0.33	0.00
Ukhrul	7	41.74	0.29	0.50	0.00	50.09	0.23	0.35	0.00
Imphal West	13	113.20	103.80	19.00	2.20	135.84	83.04	13.30	2.20
Imphal East	26	52.68	54.06	3.56	0.50	63.22	43.25	2.49	0.50
Bishnupur	6	38.65	41.00	0.90	0.00	46.38	32.85	0.63	0.00
Thoubal	9	47.77	79.01	0.90	0.00	57.32	63.21	0.63	0.00
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>381.00</b>	<b>289.97</b>	<b>31.75</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>457.20</b>	<b>232.03</b>	<b>22.23</b>	<b>2.90</b>

Source: Department of Sericulture, Government of Manipur.

**Table No. 7(e)**

**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 during 2005-06 to 2007-08.**

Name of Industries	Amount Distributed					
	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Grants (M.M.)	Loans	Grants (M.M.)	Loans	Grants (M.M.)	Loans
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. P.C.P.I.	18.44	-	4.60	-	7.50	-
2. Gur & Khansari	2.21	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gobar Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. N.E.O. & Soap	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Leather Works	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Medicinal Forest Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Lime	.22.88	-	22.70	-	19.20	-
8. Bee-Keeping	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. V.O.I.	-	-	2.30	-	4.50	-
10. Pottery	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Cane & Bamboo	0.90	-	1.65	-	2.70	-
12. Carp. & Black	33.79	-	15.36	-	31.40	-
13. Fruit Preservation	3.00	-	3.65	-	-	-
14. Fibre	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Hand Made Paper	3.57	-	9.91	-	4.929	-
16. Textile	6.24	-	1.28	-	10.20	-
17. Service	11.81	-	2.40	-	1.20	-
18. Electronics	-	-	0.20	-	2.80	-
19. Candles	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Polyester	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Milk Base Products	8.40	-	1.80	-	0.90	-
22. Poultry Feeds	2.55	-	-	-	-	-
23. Alluminium	-	-	10.90	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>113.79</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66.75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>85.329</b>	<b>-</b>

Source : Khadi and Village Industries Board, Manipur

**Table No. 7(f)****Districtwise Number of Bee-Keepers, Outturn Price and value of Honey  
in Manipur for the year 2006-07.**

Name of 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	764	9,150	90/-	8.23
2. Tamenglong	258	7,600	90/-	6.84
3. Churachandpur	938	9,587	90/-	8.62
4. Chandel	499	9,673	90/-	7.72
5. Ukhrul	1,090	18,050	90/-	16.24
6. Imphal East	1,771	24,790	90/-	22.31
7. Imphal West	1,591	18,137	90/-	16.32
8. Bishnupur	744	13,625	90/-	12.26
9. Thoubal	1,483	17,790	90/-	16.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,138</b>	<b>1,28,402</b>	<b>90/-</b>	<b>114.55</b>

**Districtwise Number of Bee-Keepers, Outturn Price and value of Honey  
in Manipur for the year 2007-08.**

Name of 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	9,160	90/-	8.24
2. Tamenglong	278	7,825	90/-	7.04
3. Churachandpur	938	9,580	90/-	8.62
4. Chandel	519	9,873	90/-	8.88
5. Ukhrul	1,090	18,050	90/-	16.24
6. Imphal East	1,771	24,794	90/-	22.31
7. Imphal West	1,591	18,140	90/-	16.32
8. Bishnupur	744	13,625	90/-	12.26
9. Thoubal	1,483	17,796	90/-	16.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,138</b>	<b>1,28,843</b>	<b>90/-</b>	<b>115.92</b>

Source : Khadi and Village Industries Board, Manipur

**Table No. 8(a)****District-wise Installed Capacity and electricity Generated during 2007-08**

District / State	Installed Capacity (MW)			Generated (Million KWH)		
	Total	Hydro	Diesel	Total	Hydro	Diesel
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	37.300	1.300	36.000	1.3422	0.2742	1.068
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
Ukhrol	1.500	1.500	0	0	0	0
Imphal East	0.476	0	0.476	0	0	0
Imphal West	6.516	0	6.516	0.3882	0	0.3882
Bishnupur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thoubal	0	0	0.200	0	0	0
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>46.212</b>	<b>3.200</b>	<b>43.012</b>	<b>1.7304</b>	<b>0.2742</b>	<b>1.4562</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
1995-96	1748	434	80.11	19.89
1996-97	1888	294	86.53	13.47
1997-98	1940	242	88.91	11.09
1998-99	1990	192	91.20	8.80
1999-00	2001	181	91.70	8.30
2000-01	2001	181	91.70	8.30
2001-02	2001	319	86.25	13.75
2002-03	2007	313	86.51	13.49
2003-04	1899	421	81.85	18.15
2004-05	1903	417	82.03	17.97
2005-06	1930	390	83.19	16.81
2006-07	1942	379	83.71	16.29
2007-08	1966	354	84.74	15.26

Source: 1. Department of Electricity, Government of Manipur.  
2. Annual Administrative Report, Department of Power, Manipur, 2006-07, 2007-08



**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
1990-91	12,070	15.30	2,193.90	175.832	2,182	1,487	68.15
1991-92	12,023	28.30	2,515.00	198.206	2,182	1,637	75.02
1992-93	12,222	38.38	2,525.20	198.420	2,182	1,697	77.77
1993-94	12,422	32.68	2,763.51	216.510	2,182	1,525	69.89
1994-95	12,622	29.67	2,712.76	213.738	2,182	1,590	72.87
1995-96	12,371	21.66	2,550.26	247.315	2,182	1,748	80.11
1996-97	12,371	10.71	3,037.99	286.377	2,182	1,888	86.56
1997-98	12,622	6.80	3,463.14	322.180	2,182	1,940	88.91
1998-99	11,845	7.57	3,756.68	179.889	2,182	1,990	91.20
1999-00	11,845	8.29	3,926.73	173.066	2,182	2,001	91.70
2000-01	11,845	4.29	3,556.24	176.936	2,182	2,001	91.70
2001-02	11,845	6.67	3,798.26	167.562	2,320	2,001	86.25
2002-03	47,252	35.77	4,271.84	165.645	2,320	2,007	86.51
2003-04	47,052	42.80	4,313.49	165.383	2,320	1,899	81.85
2004-05	47,252	14.325	5,712.60	141.254	2,320	1,903	82.03
2005-06	47,252	3.140	5,209.86	299.815	2,320	1,930	83.19
2006-07	47,252	31.053	4,412.16	221.882	2,320	1,942	83.71
2007-08	46,212	6.02	4,252.31	-	2,320	1,966	84.74

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- Not available

Source: Department of Electricity, Government of Manipur.

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

Sl. No	Name of Banks	Arunachal Pradesh		Assam		Manipur		Meghalaya	
		2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Allahabad Bank	-	-	64	64	1	1	1	1
2.	Andhra Bank	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam Gramin Vikas Bank	-	-	364	364	-	-	-	-
4.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Axix Bank	-	1	2	5	-	-	1	1
6.	Bank of Baroda	1	1	15	15	3	3	2	3
7.	Bank of India	-	-	8	8	-	-	2	2
8.	Bank of Maharashtra	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
9.	Bank of Rajasthan	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
10.	Cachar Gramin Bank	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	-
11.	Canara Bank	-	-	17	17	-	-	2	2
12.	Central Bank of India	1	1	104	104	3	3	4	4
13.	Centurion Bank of Punjab	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
14.	Corporation Bank	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15.	Dena Bank	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
16.	Federal Bank	-	-	5	5	-	-	1	1
17.	Global Trust Bank	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
18.	HDFC Bank	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-
19.	ICICI Bank	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
20.	IDBI Ltd.	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	1
21.	Indian Bank	-	-	19	20	-	-	2	2
22.	Indian Overseas Bank	-	-	17	17	1	1	1	1
23.	Indusind Bank	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
24.	Ka Bank Nongkyndong Ri Khasi Jaintia	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	51
25.	Karnataka Bank	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
26.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
27.	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank	-	-	43	43	-	-	-	-
28.	Lakhimi Gaonua bank	-	-	107	107	-	-	-	-
29.	Manipur Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-
30.	Mizoram Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Nagaland Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
33.	Pragyotish Gaonua Bank	-	-	166	167	-	-	-	-
34.	Punjab and Sind bank	-	-	6	7	2	2	-	-
35.	Punjab National Bank	-	-	45	45	2	2	8	8
36.	South Indian Bank	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
37.	Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
38.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
39.	State Bank of India	42	42	222	224	17	18	90	90
40.	Subansiri Gaonua Bank	-	-	47	47	-	-	-	-
41.	Syndicate Bank	-	-	7	8	-	-	2	2
42.	Tripura Gramin Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43.	United Commercial Bank	2	2	98	101	2	2	4	4
44.	Union Bank of India	-	-	41	46	-	-	3	3
45.	United Bank of India	2	2	179	179	15	15	12	12
46.	UTI Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47.	Vijaya Bank	2	2	11	12	2	2	2	2
<b>Total:</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1285</b>	<b>1314</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>192</b>

Contd.

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

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Mizoram		Nagaland		Sikkim		Tripura	
		2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Allahabad Bank	-	-	4	4	1	1	1	1
2.	Andhra Bank	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3.	Assam Gramin Vikas Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Axix Bank	-	1	-	2	1	2	1	1
6.	Bank of Baroda	-	-	4	4	1	1	2	2
7.	Bank of India	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
8.	Bank of Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Bank of Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Cachar Gramin Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Canara Bank	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
12.	Central Bank of India	-	-	2	2	10	10	3	3
13.	Centurion Bank of Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
14.	Corporation Bank	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
15.	Dena Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Federal Bank	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
17.	Global Trust Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	HDFC Bank	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
19.	ICICI Bank	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
20.	IDBI Ltd.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21.	Indian Bank	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
22.	Indian Overseas Bank	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
23.	Indusind Bank	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
24.	Ka Bank Nongkyndong Ri Khasi Jaintia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Karnataka Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Lakhimi Gaonua bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Manipur Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Mizoram Rural Bank	53	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Nagaland Rural Bank	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-
32.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
33.	Pragyotish Gaonua Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Punjab and Sind bank	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
35.	Punjab National Bank	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
36.	South Indian Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39.	State Bank of India	25	27	45	45	26	26	35	35
40.	Subansiri Gaonua Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41.	Syndicate Bank	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
42.	Tripura Gramin Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	91
43.	United Commercial Bank	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	6
44.	Union Bank of India	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	2
45.	United Bank of India	-	1	2	2	2	2	42	42
46.	UTI Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47.	Vijaya Bank	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
<b>Total:</b>		<b>81</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>194</b>

Concl.

Source: Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2006-2007, RBI.

**Table No. 8(e)****Deposits & Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks of North Eastern Region of India  
(as on 31st March)**

(Rs. in crores)

State	2006			2007		
	Deposit	Credit	Credit-Deposit Ratio (%)	Deposit	Credit	Credit-Deposit Ratio (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	1472	369	25.07	1813	486	26.81
Assam	20871	8763	41.97	25757	11153	43.30
Manipur	1214	615	50.66	1440	769	53.40
Meghalaya	3148	1239	39.36	3876	1389	35.84
Mizoram	957	493	51.52	1208	651	53.89
Nagaland	1967	439	22.32	2249	650	28.90
Tripura	3408	1078	31.63	3994	1357	33.98
Sikkim	1297	589	45.41	1543	807	52.30
North Eastern Region	34334	13585	39.57	41880	17162	40.98
<b>All India</b>	<b>2093040</b>	<b>1517501</b>	<b>72.50</b>	<b>2598821</b>	<b>1949565</b>	<b>75.02</b>

Source: Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2006-2007, RBI.

**Table No. 9(a)****Number of Educational Institutions in the North-Eastern States of India, 2000**

(Number)								
Sl. No.	Institutions	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Tripura
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	University	1	5	2	1	*	1	1
2.	Board of Secondary Education	-	2	2	1	1	1	1
3.	Arts/Science & Commerce Colleges	7	280	50	33	27	32	14
4.	Engineering Colleges	1	3	-	-	-	-	1
5.	Medical Colleges	-	7 @	1	-	-	-	-
6.	Agricultural Colleges	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
7.	Veterinary Colleges	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Teacher Training Colleges	-	24	3	1	2	1	1
9.	Junior Colleges (+2 Stage)	-	80	-	-	-	3	-
10.	Higher Secondary Schools (12 + pattern)	68	604	77	40	20	16	215
11.	High School	108	3,967	528	532	352	309	392
12.	Middle School	328	8,017	639	1,041	748	473	421
13.	Primary School	1,289	33,236	2,572	4,685	1,226	1,469	2,968
14.	Pre-primary School	46	199	1	-	-	-	3,406
15.	Teachers Training School	-	1	1	10	2	2	2
16.	Polytechnics	1	8	1	1	2	2	1
17.	Technical and Industrial School	2	32	6	3	1	3	4

\* - Campus of NEHU Mizoram

@ - Includes Ayurvedic Colleges.

Source: Selected Education Statistics, 1999-2000 resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi.

**Table No. 9(b)****District-wise number of fair price shops and S.K.Oil Sub-Dealers  
in Manipur under PDS**

District/State	Fair Price Shop Agents	S.K. Oil Sub-Dealers
1	2	3
Senapati	128	128
Tamenglong	119	37
Churachandpur	168	137
Chandel	123	135
Ukhul	129	144
Imphal East	474	478
Imphal West	621	610
Bishnupur	292	735
Thoubal	497	344
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>2551</b>	<b>2747</b>

Source : 1. Annual Administrative Report 2006-07,  
Food & Civil Supplies Department, Government of Manipur.

**Table No. 9(c)****Loans and Grants Distributed by the State Govt. to economically weaker sections  
in Manipur during 1995-96 to 2003-04**

Year	Old Age Pension		Assistance to Dependent Children	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs.)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1995-96	3,333	39,99,600	272	1,79,897
1996-97	3,333	39,99,600	240	85,006
1997-98	3,541	42,49,200	232	98,360
1998-99	3,452	41,38,000	219	1,49,575
1999-00	3,974	47,64,800	283	2,03,760
2000-01	3,982	47,84,400	257	90,974
2001-02	4,172	62,58,500	288	1,82,336
2002-03	4,242	49,98,000	384	2,40,360
2003-04	10,254	1,22,90,700	554	3,98,880

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Manipur.

**Table No. 9(d)****District-wise number of tourist spots and tourist during to 2007-08**

Sl. No.	District/State	2007-08			
		No. of tourist spot	Number of tourist		
			Foreign	Domestic	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Senapati	5	-	5,037	5,034
2.	Tamenglong	3	-	1,860	1,860
3.	Churachandpur	6	-	2,305	2,305
4.	Chandel	3	-	9,585	9,585
5.	Ukhrul	4	-	284	284
6.	Imphal East	12	225	9,067	9,292
7.	Imphal West	8	235	72,862	73,097
8.	Bishnupur	9	-	-	-
9.	Thoubal	4	-	-	-
	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>1,01,000</b>	<b>1,01,460</b>

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Manipur.

Note : As per guideline issued by the Ministry of Tourism, visitors who visits only during daytime and does not stay over-night are not considered as tourist. The number of visitors both domestic and foreign visiting Khongjom/Moirang/Phubala/Churachandpur/Moreh Toueist Home are recorded as nil as the same are presently occupied by security personnels.

**Table No. 9(e)****Percentage of population below poverty line, India vis-à-vis Manipur**

Year	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	Manipur	India	Manipur	India	Manipur	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973-74	52.7	56.4	37.1	49.2	50.0	54.9
1977-78	59.8	53.1	37.6	47.4	54.8	51.8
1983-84	42.6	45.6	26.4	42.2	38.1	44.8
1987-88	39.4	39.1	17.3	40.1	32.9	39.3
1993-94	45.0	37.3	7.7	32.4	33.8	36.0
1999-00	40.0	27.1	7.5	23.6	28.5	26.1
2004-05	22.3	28.3	3.3	25.7	17.3	27.5

**Table No. 9(f)****Distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe educated job-seekers in Manipur as on 30<sup>th</sup> June.**

Sl. No.	Category	Job-seekers			
		2005			
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Under Matric	1,625	60,294	61,919	45.56
2.	Matriculate	1,455	48,579	50,034	36.81
3.	Intermediate	583	14,099	14,682	10.80
4.	Graduates	472	7,616	8,088	5.95
5.	Medicine/Technology	4	179	183	0.13
6.	Engineering/ graduate	-	1	1	0.00
7.	Agriculture /graduate	1	6	7	0.01
8.	Agri-Engineering/Technology	1	5	6	0.01
9.	Post-Graduates	38	641	679	0.50
10.	Diploma Holder in Engineering Tech.	39	262	301	0.22
11.	Others	4	8	12	0.01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,222</b>	<b>1,31,690</b>	<b>1,35,912</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Sl. No.	Category	Job-seekers			
		2006			
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total	Percentage to total
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	Under Matric	1,423	70,553	71,976	45.01
2.	Matriculate	1,935	52,891	54,826	34.29
3.	Intermediate	755	17,912	18,667	11.67
4.	Graduates	612	11,138	11,750	7.35
5.	Medicine/Technology	8	262	270	0.17
6.	Engineering/ graduate	-	1	1	0.00
7.	Agriculture /graduate	1	6	7	0.005
8.	Agri-Engineering/Technology	2	5	7	0.005
9.	Post-Graduates	109	1,097	1,206	0.75
10.	Diploma Holder in Engineering Tech.	95	1,093	1,188	0.74
11.	Others	5	9	14	0.01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,945</b>	<b>1,54,967</b>	<b>1,59,912</b>	<b>100.00</b>



**Table No. 9(g)**  
**Employment in Public and Private Sectors of Manipur as on 31<sup>st</sup> March**

(' 000 Nos.)

Year	Public Sector					Private Sector				
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi-Govt.		Total	Local Bodies	Large	Small	Total	Grand Total
			Central	State						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	10	11
1995-96	4.6	61.4	3.8	3.6	73.4	3.4	1.3	0.5	5.2	78.6
1996-97	4.6	62.2	3.9	3.5	74.2	3.5	1.3	0.5	5.3	79.5
1997-98	4.7	62.7	3.9	3.4	74.7	3.5	1.8	0.5	5.8	80.5
1998-99	4.6	63.8	3.9	3.8	76.1	3.6	1.9	0.5	6.0	82.1
1999-00	4.7	64.0	3.8	3.3	75.8	3.6	2.0	0.6	6.2	82.0
2000-01	4.8	64.6	3.8	3.3	76.5	3.9	2.1	0.6	6.6	83.1
2001-02	4.8	64.3	3.8	3.3	76.2	3.9	2.1	0.6	6.6	82.8
2002-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2003-04	4.5	61.9	4.2	3.4	74.0	4.0	2.0	0.6	6.6	80.6

NA – Not available

Source: Statistical Abstract of India

**Table No. 9(h)**  
**Number of Establishment in Public Sector in Manipur from 1990-91 to 2005-06**

Year	Establishment				
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Central Quasi Govt.	State Quasi Govt.	Local Bodies
1	2	3	4	5	6
1991-92	-	515	-	10	12
1992-93	-	537	-	11	12
1993-94	-	569	-	25	10
1994-95	-	622	-	40	10
1995-96	-	655	-	43	10
1996-97	-	672	-	48	10
1997-98	-	689	-	50	10
1998-99	-	692	-	51	10
1999-00	-	700	-	51	11
2000-01	-	700	-	51	11
2001-02	-	705	-	51	11
2002-03	-	708	-	51	11
2003-04	-	716	-	124	12
2004-05	-	717	-	124	12
2005-06	42	466	-	94	6
		735	74	122	12

- Not available

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Manipur.

**Table No. 9(i)****Number of Employees in Public Sector in Manipur as on June 2006.**

District	Employees								
	Central Govt.			State Govt.			Quasi Govt. Central		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Senapati	19	1	20	2,318	536	2,854	13	2	15
Tamenglong	80	4	84	2,184	205	2,389	15	3	18
Churachandpur	46	6	52	3,010	976	3,986	976	70	1,046
Ukhrul	115	6	121	3,202	360	3,562	14	2	16
Chandel	39	21	60	2,338	310	2,648	26	1	27
Imphal East	159	41	200	18,223	6,436	24,659	483	58	541
Imphal West	2,374	660	3,034	7,984	3,716	11,700	1,938	905	2,834
Bishnupur	6	Nil	6	2,386	1,360	3,746	42	4	46
Thoubal	13	1	14	4,593	845	5,438	14	2	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,851</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>3,591</b>	<b>46,238</b>	<b>14,744</b>	<b>60,982</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>4,568</b>

District	Employees								
	Quasi Govt. State			Local Bodies			Grand Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Senapati	67	6	73	762	319	1,081	3,179	864	4,043
Tamenglong	54	7	61	462	225	687	2,795	444	3,239
Churachandpur	996	76	1,072	386	172	558	5,414	1,300	6,714
Ukhrul	27	9	36	457	171	628	3,815	548	4,363
Chandel	32	2	34	240	190	430	2,675	524	3,199
Imphal East	1,276	166	1,442	8	2	10	20,149	6,703	26,852
Imphal West	3,554	1,532	5,086	354	49	403	16,204	6,862	23,066
Bishnupur	23	1	24	9	1	10	2,466	1,366	3,832
Thoubal	14	2	16	43	18	61	4,677	868	5,545
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,043</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>7,844</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>3,868</b>	<b>61,374</b>	<b>19,479</b>	<b>80,853</b>

Source : Directorate of Employment, Manipur

**Table No. 10(a)**

**SALIENT FEATURES OF THE 5th ECONOMIC CENSUS (2005)  
IN RESPECT OF MANIPUR  
(Excluding Crop Production and Plantation)**

Sl. No.	Item	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5
1.	a) Total Number of establishments	57581	47151	104732
	b) Rural-Urban Share of establishments (%)	54.98	45.02	100.00
2.	Percentage of establishments			
	a) Agricultural	9.99	5.39	7.92
	b) Non-Agricultural	90.01	94.61	92.08
3.	a) Number of establishments			
	i) with premises	42646	37458	80104
	ii) without premises	14935	9693	24628
	iii) having 10 or more workers	557	624	1181
	b) Rural-Urban share of establishments			
	i) With premises	74.06	79.44	76.48
	ii) Without premises	25.94	20.56	23.52
	iii) having 10 or more workers	1.0	1.4	1.1
4.	Annual average Growth Rate(%) in establishments over Economic Census 1998	4.84	3.69	4.30
5.	a) Number of persons employed	120355	115721	236076
	b) Rural-Urban Percentage share in employment	50.98	49.02	100.00
6.	Percentage of hired workers to the total persons employed	32.33	45.75	38.91
7.	Percentage of total adult female workers to the total persons employed.	34.34	32.30	33.34
8.	Annual average Growth rate (%) in the total Employment over Economic Census 1998	3.46	1.63	2.52

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Manipur

**Table No. 10(b)****Economic Census 1977, 1980, 1990, 1998 and 2005 At-A-Glance**

Sl. No.	Item	Economic Census				
		1977	1980	1990	1998	2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Number of Enterprises	10,858	34,745	61,264	80,489	1,04,732
1.1	Own Account Enterprises	NC	25,527	46,571	59,998	83,649
1.2	Establishments	10,858	9,218	14,693	20,491	21,083
2.	Persons usually working in	60,604	1,04,959	1,57,368	2,00,726	2,36,076
2.1	Own Account Enterprises	NC	-	70,955	83,542	1,24,489
2.2	Establishments	60,604		86,413	1,17,184	1,11,587
3.	Average number of workers per enterprises	-	-	2	2	2
4.	Average number of workers per establishment	-	-	6	6	5
5.	Hired workers in all establishments	55,817	55,715	76,520	1,03,921	91,853
6.	Number of enterprises according to principal characteristics	-	-	-	-	-
6.1	Seasonal	-	2,911	3,765	140	3,515
6.2	Without premises	-	6,800	12,223	12,506	24,628
6.3	With power/fuel	-	4,605	9,045	12,387	24,571
6.4	Social group of owner	-	-	-	-	-
6.4.1	Scheduled castes	-	870	2,138	1,841	3,881
6.4.2	Scheduled tribes	-	5,544	9,756	9,311	14,697
6.5	Type of ownership	-	-	-	-	-
6.5.1	Private	-	-	10,666	15,787	16,941
6.5.2	Co-operative	-	-	180	159	-
6.5.3	Public	-	-	-	4,545	4,142

NC:- Not Covered

- Not Available

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

**Table No. 11****Number of Crimes (IPC Cases) in Manipur during 2006 and 2007**

Sl. No.	Heads of Crime	2006	2007
1	2	3	4
1.	Murder	205	240
2.	Attempt to Murder	265	377
3.	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	4	2
4.	Rape	40	20
5.	Kidnapping & Abduction	129	150
5.1	Female	49	83
5.2	Male	80	67
6.	Dacoity	2	3
7.	Robbery	8	12
8.	Burglary	55	69
9.	Theft	292	454
9.1.	Auto thefts	105	152
9.2	Other thefts	187	302
10.	Rioting	60	73
11.	Cheating	82	93
12.	Counterfeiting	9	4
13.	Arson	117	64
14.	Molestation	33	70
15.	Motor Accident	521	536
16.	Extortion	204	245
17.	Other IPC cases	860	847
<b>Total</b>		<b>2886</b>	<b>3259</b>

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Source : Police Department, Manipur

**Table No.12**  
**Production of Fish and Fish seed in Manipur**

Year	Fish Production (in tonnes)		Fish seed Production (No.in millions)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
2002-03	17,000	16,600	117.00	117.00
2003-04	17.500	17,600	117.50	117.00
2004-05	18,000	17,800	118.00	118.00
2005-06	21,500	18,220	119.00	123.00
2006-07	22,000	18,500	120.00	120.00
2007-08	22,000	15,450*	125.00	115.00*

\* As on Dec. 2007

Source : Department of Fisheries, Manipur

**Table No. 13**  
**District-wise Fish farm, Fish Production and Fishery Revenue for Manipur 2006-2007**

District/State	Fisheries Division (Nos.)	Fish farm (Nos.)	Fish Production ('00 Tonnes)	Fishery Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Senapati	2	1	-	-
2. Tamenglong	2	2	-	-
3. Churachandpur	2	2	-	-
4. Chandel	2	2	-	-
5. Ukhul	2	1	-	-
6. Imphal East	2	3	-	-
7. Imphal West	2	2	-	-
8. Bishnupur	2	3	-	-
9. Thoubal	2	2	-	-
<b>10.Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>5.20</b>

- Not available

Source : Department of Fisheries, Manipur

**Table No.14**  
**Performance of Excise Department, Manipur**

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Revenue collected*	Prohibition	
		Cases detected (nos.)	Compound fees/fines collected
1	2	3	4
2003-04	294.55	1476	11.88
2004-05	305.45	1294	10.69
2005-06	319.16	1332	12.09
2006-07	362.60	945	6.64
2007-08 (Dec.2007)	276.99	799	5.42

\*Relates to revenue collected by the Excise Department, Manipur in the form of excise duty levied from liquor procured by the Military and Para-Military forces deployed in Manipur.

Source : Department of Excise, Manipur

**Table No. 15**

**National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in North Eastern States of India**  
(As on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2004)

(Area in sq. kms.)

State/All India	National Park		Wildlife sanctuaries		Total	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2468	11	7606	13	10075
Assam	5	1978	16	888	21	2866
Manipur	1	40	5	707	6	747
Meghalaya	2	267	3	34	5	302
Mizoram	2	200	5	775	7	975
Nagaland	1	202	3	20	4	222
Sikkim	1	1784	6	265	7	2049
Tripura	-	-	4	603	4	603
<b>All-India</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>36882</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>120051</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>156934</b>

Source : Statistical Abstract of India, 2005 and 2006

**Table No. 16**

**Employment in the Public and Private Sectors in North Eastern States of India, 2003-04**  
(As on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

('000 number)

State/All India	Public sector					Private Sector		Grand total (Col. 2 to Col. 8)
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi Govt.		Local Bodies	Larger Estts.	Smaller Estts.	
			Central	State				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	76.0	313.5	69.5	53.1	13.0	563.6	8.4	1097.2
Manipur	4.5	61.9	4.2	3.4	4.0	2.0	0.6	80.6
Meghalaya	16.6	37.7	7.8	7.7	2.8	7.2	2.1	81.9
Mizoram	0.8	33.5	1.3	1.5	3.0	1.4	-	41.5
Nagaland	4.4	59.0	2.4	1.9	0.3	2.0	1.5	71.5
Tripura	2.0	92.6	4.2	2.8	8.9	12.5	0.4	123.3
<b>All India</b>	<b>3027.4</b>	<b>7221.9</b>	<b>3302.8</b>	<b>2519.1</b>	<b>2125.6</b>	<b>7233.9</b>	<b>1012.0</b>	<b>26442.7</b>

Larger Estts.-Establishments employing 25 or more workers.

Smaller Estts.- Establishments employing 10 to 24 workers.

Source : Statistical Abstract of India, 2005 and 2006

**Table No. 17**  
**Districtwise release of fund under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)**  
**Normal 2007-08**

Sl. No.	District	Fund released (Rs. in lakhs)		
		Central share	State share	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Senapati	-	-	-
2.	Tamenglong	-	4.83	4.83
3.	Churachandpur	35.99	12.00	47.99
4.	Chandel	-	-	-
5.	Ukhrul	-	-	-
6.	Imphal East	-	-	-
7.	Imphal West	-	-	-
8.	Bishnupur	33.30	11.10	44.40
9.	Thoubal	-	-	-
<b>Total :</b>		<b>69.29</b>	<b>27.93*</b>	<b>97.22*</b>

\* Excluding Rs. 4.89 lakhs for participation of 20 SHGs in the SARAS  
Fair at Kolkata & Delhi

Source : Department of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Manipur

**Table No. 18**  
**Financial and Physical Achievement under the National Rural Employment Guarantee**  
**Scheme (NREGS), 2007-08**

Sl. No.	District	Fund Released (Rs. in Lakhs)			No. of households issued Job Cards
		Centre	State	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Tamenglong	1500.00	118.00	1618.00	21550
2	Churachandpur	1710.92	48.64	1759.56	44434
3	Chandel	364.83	14.17	379.00	24344
<b>Total</b>		<b>3575.75</b>	<b>180.81</b>	<b>3756.56</b>	<b>90329</b>

Source : Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Manipur