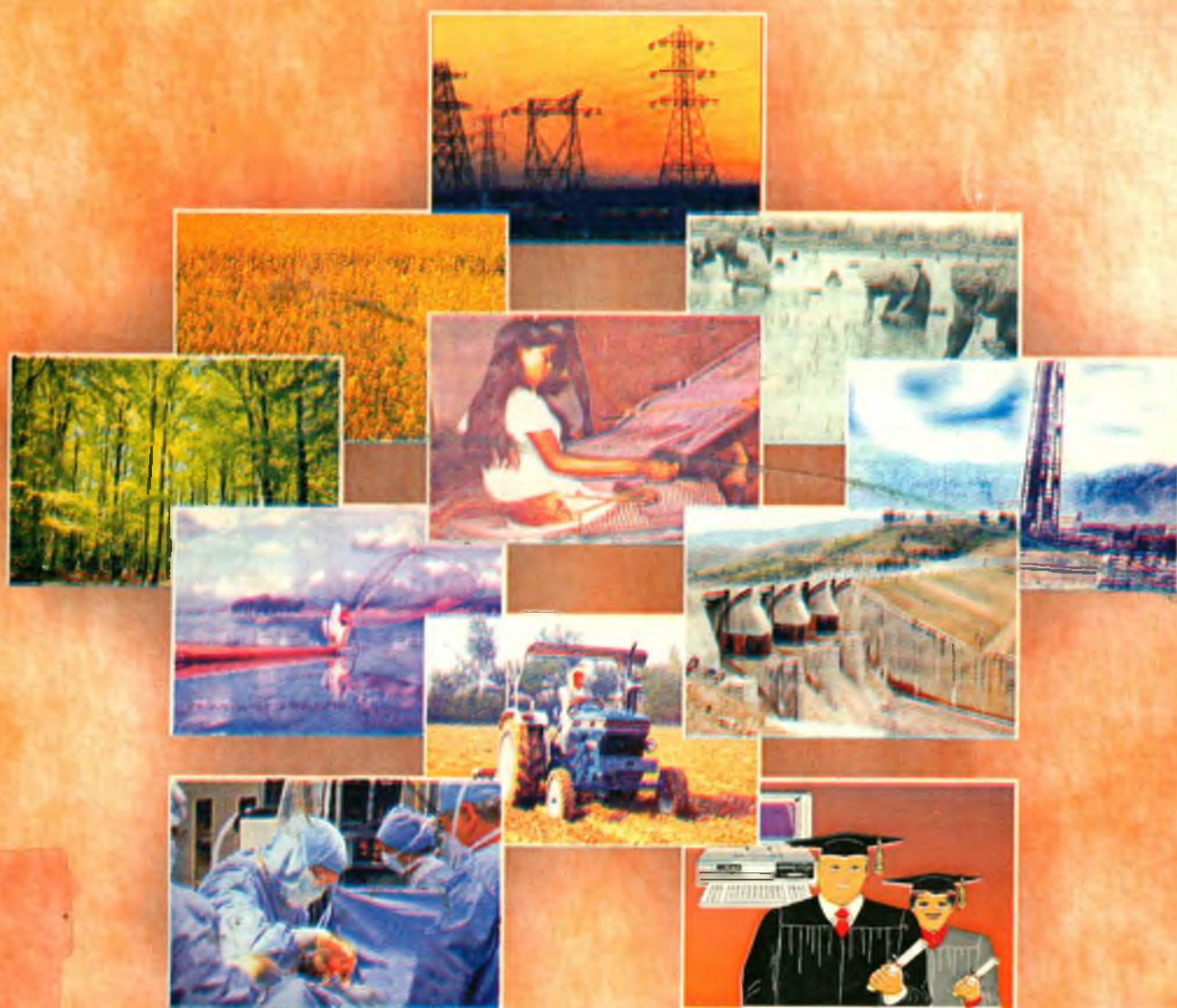




ECONOMIC SURVEY MANIPUR 2006-07




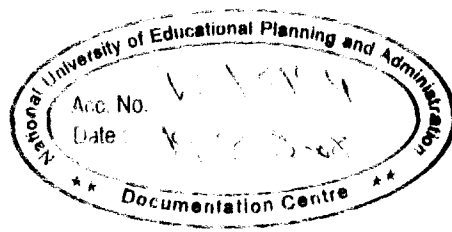
**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
IMPHAL**



ECONOMIC SURVEY MANIPUR 2006-07

**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
GOVT. OF MANIPUR
IMPHAL**

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M.A. SATTAR, IAS

Commissioner

Department of Economics & Statistics
Government of Manipur.

Manipur Secretariat

Room No. 186

South Block

Imphal - 795001

☎ : +91-385-2450350 [O]

FOREWORD

It gives me a great pleasure to release the 12th issue of the publication entitled "Economic Survey, Manipur, 2006-07". It presents the latest available information reflecting the performance and growth of the various sectors of the economy. The Directorate of Economic & Statistics made an effort to evaluate and analyse all the development and non-development activities undertaken by different government and non-government departments/organisations towards the enhancement of socio-economic life of the people of Manipur. The report consists of 2 (two) parts: part - I giving a descriptive analysis and part-II presenting the quantitative analysis.

Various Central and State organisations/departments have provided valuable co-operation and help by making available information required for publication. I would like to express my sincere thanks to all the concerned organisation/departments. Further, I hope, they will continue to extend their help and cooperation to enable to keep the general public well inform with regards to the changes taken place in the economy of the state.

It is hoped, that this publication will be of great use to the data users in general and, the Planners/Administrators/Policy makers and Research Scholars etc., in particular. I would also like to congratulate all the officers and staff of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics who have rendered their valuable services in bringing out the publication.

M.A. SATTAR

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PREFACE

The Economic Survey, Manipur, 2006-07 presents a broad analysis of the latest economic situation of the state based on performance appraisal data collected from various sources. It is the twelfth 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 under the overall guidance of Shri P. Ibomcha Singh, Additional Director. The co-operation extended by the Coordination and Publication (COP) Unit of the Directorate in not only updating the data but also in ensuring the cohesiveness across the chapters deserves special thanks. The burden of the printing work was shouldered by the officials of the C.O.P. Unit. Their sincere efforts and hard work in bringing out the publication in time are gratefully acknowledged. The contribution of 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 2nd May, 2007

OINAM BIREN SINGH
Director of Economics & Statistics,
Manipur

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CHAPTER 1

GENERAL OBSERVATION

Manipur, one of the seven sisters of the North Eastern Region of India, is an isolated hill-girt state stretching between longitudes 93.03°E and 94.78°E and latitudes 23.80°N and 25.68°N. 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 Mizoram on the south and the south-west. The altitude of the State above the mean sea level varies from 790 metres to 2020 metres. It has sub-tropical temperate climate. The annual rainfall of Manipur in 2003 was 2029 mm as against the normal rainfall of 2100 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 121 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 under influence of a political agent by vesting all executive powers in him. This British Paramountcy continued till 1947 in which India got independence.

1.1.2 According to a merger agreement signed on 21st September, 1949 between Maharaja Budhachandra, the then king of Manipur and the government of India, the state was merged into India as a part "C" State on the 15th October, 1949 and administered by the President of India through a Chief Commissioner. Manipur ceased to be a part "C" State on the 1st November, 1956 and became a Union Territory under the Union Territorial Council Act, 1956. The Territorial Council consisting of 30 elected members and 2(two) nominated members was constituted on 16-8-1957. However, the Territorial Council was replaced by a Territorial Legislative Assembly of 30 members and 2(two) nominated members from 23-7-1963. Manipur became a full-fledged state within the Indian Union with a Governor as the Head of the state on the 21st January, 1972 and the members of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 60. The first popular Ministry, after attaining statehood, was installed on March 20, 1972.

1.2 Manipur has a geographical area of 22,327 sq.kms. which constitutes 0.7 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 33 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 and 2,391 villages (including 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. The following table 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.

Administrative Divisions of Manipur

| Name of District | Name of Sub-Division | Head Quarter | Area in sq. km. | Population (in nos.) | No. of Village |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Senapati | | | 3,271 | 2,83,621 | 625 |
| | i) Mao Maram | Tadubi | | 69,131 * | 74 |
| | ii) Paomata | Paomata | | 27,065 * | 20 |
| | iii) Purul | Purul | | 30,912 * | 27 |
| | iv) Sardar Hills West | Kangpokpi | | 60,945 | 122 |
| | v) Satu Gamphazol | Gannore | | | |
| | | Sapermeina | | 44,130 | 161 |
| | vi) Sardar Hills East | Sakul | | 51,438 | 221 |
| 2. Tamenglong | | | 4,391 | 1,11,499 | 171 |
| | i) Tamenglong North | Tamnet | | 21,907 | 29 |
| | ii) Tamenglong West | Tousem | | 21,819 | 53 |
| | iii) Tamenglong | Tamenglong | | 37,036 | 33 |
| | iv) Nungba | Nungba | | 30,737 | 56 |
| 3. Churachandpur | | | 4,570 | 2,27,905 | 546 |
| | i) Tipamukh | Paibung | | 25,409 | 40 |
| | ii) Thanlon | Thanlon | | 22,057 | 47 |
| | iii) Churachandpur North | Henglep | | 28,380 | 118 |
| | iv) Churachandpur | Churachandpur | | 1,32,156 | 284 |
| | v) Singhat | Singhat | | 19,903 | 57 |
| 4. Chandel | | | 3,313 | 1,18,327 | 361 |
| | i) Machi | Machi | | 17,087 | 59 |
| | ii) Tengnoupal | Moreh | | 31,762 | 75 |
| | iii) Chandel | Chandel | | 26,276 | 87 |
| | iv) Chakpikarong | Chakpikarong | | 43,202 | 140 |
| 5. Ukhrul | | | 4,544 | 1,40,778 | 198 |
| | i) Ukhrul North | Chingai | | 25,151 | 27 |
| | ii) Ukhrul Central | Ukhrul | | 79,191 | 66 |
| | iii) Kanjong Chassad | Kanjong | | 12,937 | 41 |
| | iv) Phungyar Phaisat | Phungyar | | 13,293 | 35 |
| | v) Ukhrul South | Kasom Khullen | | 10,206 | 29 |
| 6. Imphal East | | | 709 | 3,94,876 | 204 |
| | i) Jiribam | Jiribam | | 37,828 | 51 |
| | ii) Sawombung | Sawombung | | 74,143 | 67 |
| | iii) Porompat | Porompat | | 2,12,767 | 50 |
| | iv) Keirao Bitra | Keirao Bitra | | 70,138 | 36 |

Contd:

* Estimated Population

Administrative Divisions of Manipur

| Name of District | Name of Sub-Division | Head Quarter | Area in sq.km. | Population (in nos.) | No of Village |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7. Imphal West | | | 519 | 4,44,382 | 134 |
| | i) Lamsang | Lamsang | | 57,589 | 61 |
| | ii) Patsoi | Patsoi | | 71,115 | 33 |
| | iii) Lamphelpat | Lamphelpat | | 1,95,380 | 10 |
| | iv) Wangoi | Wangoi | | 1,20,298 | 30 |
| 8. Thoubal | | | 514 | 3,64,140 | 103 |
| | i) Lilong | Lilong | | 72,651 | 17 |
| | ii) Thoubal | Thoubal | | 1,72,635 | 49 |
| | iii) Kakching | Kakching | | 1,18,854 | 37 |
| 9. Bishnupur | | | 496 | 2,08,368 | 49 |
| | i) Nambol | Nambol | | 53,571 | 14 |
| | ii) Bishnupur | Bishnupur | | 54,361 | 13 |
| | iii) Moirang | Moirang | | 1,00,436 | 22 |
| Manipur | 38 (Sub-Divisions) | | 22,327 | 22,93,896 | 2,391 |

Concl'd.

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. At present i.e. as on 1st March, 2005, the population of the state is estimated to be 24.9 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 second 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 2005-06 at current prices is estimated to be Rs.4693.19 crores as against Rs.4034.40 crores for the year 2004-05 registering an increase of 16.33 percent. At constant (1993-94) prices, GSDP in 2005-06 is estimated at Rs.2359.59 crores as against Rs.2211.86 crores in the previous year showing an increase of 6.66 percent. The average annual exponential growth rates between 1993-94 to 2005-06 are worked out to be 10.65 percent and 4.92 percent for current and constant prices respectively.

1.5.2 The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 2005-06 is estimated at Rs.4220 crores as compared to Rs.3680 crores for 2004-05 registering an increase of 16.04 percent over the previous year. Per capita income at current prices is worked out to be Rs.16950 in 2005-06 as compared to Rs.14901 in 2004-05 indicating an increase of 13.75 percent.

1.5.3 And the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant (1993-94) prices for the year 2005-06 is placed at Rs.2109.74 crores, which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 6.59 percent. The per capita income at constant (1993-94) prices for the year 2005-06 is estimated at Rs.8375 which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 4.49 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 2005 was recorded to be Rs.1187.50 as against Rs.1075.00 in 2004 showing an increase of about 10 percent over the previous year. The wholesale price of rice showed a continuous upward trend during the period from 1961 to 2003. In case of arhar dal, price per quintal in 2006 was recorded to be Rs.3200.00 which is about 44 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.11.00 per kg. during the year 2006, as against Rs.13.00 per kg. in the year 2005, thus showing a decrease of Rs.2.00 per kg. In the case of arhar dal, the price during the year 2004 and 2005, remain the same as Rs. 36.00 per kg.

1.7 Budgetary Position :

State Budget shows the complete picture of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State. Aggregate receipt is estimated to be Rs.7518.21 crores in 2006-07 including Rs.2988.69 crores of revenue receipts and Rs.4529.52 crores of capital receipts. While capital receipts is estimated to decrease by Rs.10.60 percent over the previous year 2005-2006, revenue receipt is estimated to increase by 24.07 percent. The overall increase in receipts is accounted to be 0.50 percent. The aggregate expenditure (revenue and capital disbursements) in 2006-07 is anticipated to be Rs.7583.24 crores which is about 2.77 percent more than that of 2005-2006. The overall deficit anticipated during the financial year 2006-2007 is Rs.65.03 crores. In 2007-08, the Budget Estimates envisages a total expenditure of Rs. 8087 crores as against a receipt of Rs. 8175 crores showing a surplus of Rs. 88 crores.

1.8 Plan Size :

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 7261.53 crores for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012), 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 is Rs.2804.00 crores which is about 15.55 percent more than the size of the Ninth Five Year Plan. Out of the total outlay of Rs.2804.00 crores, the actual expenditure incurred during 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-05 and 2005-06 were Rs.197.29 crores, Rs.286.62 crores, Rs. 601.05 crores and Rs. 610.90 crores respectively. The anticipated expenditure during 2006-2007 was Rs.1183.68 crores.

1.8.1 Out of the total outlay of Rs.2804.00 crores of the Tenth Plan, the amount allocated to Economic Services, Social Services and General Services were 60.35 percent, 36.21 percent and 3.44 percent respectively. Under Economic Services, the highest priority is given to Irrigation and Flood Control sector with Rs.368.54 crores which is 13.14 percent of the total outlay. The shares allocated to different sectors were as such that Industry and Minerals gets Rs.332.94 crores, General Economic Services Rs.295.22 crores, Energy Rs.236.23 crores, Transport Rs.223.49 crores, Agriculture and Allied Activities Rs.96.43 crores, Rural Development Rs.81.98 crores, Science, Technology and Environment Rs.34.65 crores and Special Area Programmes Rs.22.88 crores. The Social Services and General Services sectors accounts for Rs.1015.22 crores and Rs.96.45 crores respectively.

1.8.2 In the proposed outlay of Rs.1374.31 crores for the Annual Plan, 2007-2008, Irrigation and Flood Control has been given an outlay of Rs.243.02 crores (17.68 percent). The Energy sector received Rs.175.58 crores (12.78 percent). Industry and Minerals sector has been given an outlay of Rs.134.45 crores (9.78 percent). The transport sector is provided with an outlay of Rs.70.89 crores (5.16 percent). The proposed outlay for the other sectors were Rs.35.98 crores (2.62 percent) for General Economic Services, Rs.38.26 crores (2.78 percent) for Rural Development, Rs.44.32 crores (3.23 percent) for the Special Area Programmes, Rs.20.67 crores (1.50 percent) for Science, Technology and Environment and Rs.70.20 crores (5.11 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.446.14 crores (32.46 percent). The General Services sector is provided with an outlay of Rs.94.79 crores i.e., 6.90 percent of the total outlay.

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 97 percent of the total foodgrain production of the State in 2003-2004. The production of foodgrains during 2003-2004 is estimated to be 392.01 thousand tonnes as compared to 347.07 thousand tonnes during 2002-2003, indicating an increase of about 13 percent. Of this rice contribute 381.24 thousand tonnes, maize 7.53 thousand tonnes and pulses 3.24 thousand tonnes. The production of rice in 2005-2006 is estimated at 3.86 lakh tonnes which is less than the preceding year's rice output of 4.36 lakh tonnes. In case of maize, production in 2005-2006 is estimated to be 7.94 thousand tonnes as against 8.90 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 2003-2004 were 2.22 lakh MT and 0.57 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 2005-2006 was 76.76 thousand tonnes which was 2.66 percent more than the production of 74.77 thousand tonnes in 2004-2005. The estimated production of eggs in 2005-2006 was numbering at 834.66 lakhs showing an increase of 1.50 percent over the production of 822.32 lakhs in 2004-2005. The estimated meat production for the year 2005-2006 was 17.57 thousand tonnes.

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 2005-2006. 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 2004-2005 to 8.78 thousand cubic metres in 2005-2006.

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 2005-2006 was estimated to be 18.22 thousand tonnes as against the 17.80 thousand tonnes in 2004-2005 showing an increase of 3.52 percent over the previous year.

1.10 Rural Development :

Manipur lives in villages. The rural population contributes 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 Guarantee 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 2004, the number of registered permanent SSI stood at 9,993 with an investment of Rs.39.37 crores in plants and machineries and providing employment to at least 51,842 persons where annual production was estimated to be Rs 173.08 crores.

1.12 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 2004-2005, the total installed capacity of power in the state was 47.252 Kw. whereas the total availability of power from all sources was 6470.79 lakh kwh. The estimated per capita availability of power has been rising and stood at 262.02 Kwh. in 2004-2005.

1.12.1 Under Rural Electrification programme, 1903 villages have been electrified as on 31st March, 2005 which is about 80.09 percent of the total number of villages.

1.13 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.

1.13.1 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.

1.14 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, 2005 there were altogether 78 scheduled commercial banks in the state. The average population per bank offices of the state was 37 thousands. The per capita deposits and per capita credit were to the tune of Rs.3386 and Rs.1386 respectively.

1.15 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.

1.16 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, 2006 was 2,551.

1.17 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 910 doctors and 1,019 nurses, midwives and dias. The number of beds available was 2,405. Out of 1,234 thousands patients treated in 2004-2005, 61 thousands were indoor patients while 1,173 thousands were outdoor patients.

1.18 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. By the end of 31st December, 2006, 2873 habitations were provided with drinking water facilities under centrally sponsored scheme of Minimum Need Programme (MNP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). 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.

1.19 Tourism :

The state has immense scope for promotion of tourism. It has a salubrious climate, exotic greenery and rich flora besides the rich culture. Keibul Lamjao National Park, the only habitat of Brow Antlered Deer, on the bank of Loktak lake, INA (Indian National Army) Memorial at Moirang, Siroi National Park at Ukhrul, Loktak lake, the biggest fresh water lake in the North East of India, Khongjom War Memorial at Khongjom are the major tourist spots of the state. During the year 2005-2006, 348 foreign tourists and 93,331 domestic tourists came to the state.

1.20 Empowerment of women :

To empower women and bring them into the main stream, 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.

1.21 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 the state during the year 2004-2005 was 43,857 (including 11,853 females) persons against the 32,466 persons registered during the year 2003-2004 showing an increase of 35.09 percent. The number of persons on live register of all employment exchanges stood at 5,80,683 (including 1,60,531 females) persons as on 31st January, 2007.

1.21.1 As on 31st March, 2002 the total number of persons employed in the organized sector in the state was 82.8 thousands of which 76.2 thousands were employed in public and remaining 6.6 thousands in the private sector

1.21.2 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 provisional results of the Fifth Economic Census 2005, there are 1,04,237 enterprises in the State engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation. Out of which, 56.0% are in the rural areas and 44.0% in the urban areas. Total number of persons working in all the enterprises is found to be 2,46,128 of which 1,21,078 and 1,25,050 workers are respectively engaged in economic activities operated in rural and urban areas of the state.

1.22 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.

1.22.1 According to the 61st Round of NSS (July, 2004 to June, 2005), the MPCE (Monthly Per Capita Expenditure) 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.

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 – 2001 census

| State | Area (sq. km.) | Population (person) | Density (per sq. km.) | Sex Ratio (Female per '000 male) |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 83,743 | 10,97,968 | 13 | 893 |
| Assam | 78,438 | 2,66,55,528 | 340 | 935 |
| Meghalaya | 22,429 | 23,18,822 | 103 | 972 |
| Manipur | 22,327 | 22,93,896 | 103 | 974 |
| Mizoram | 21,081 | 8,88,573 | 42 | 935 |
| Nagaland | 16,579 | 19,90,036 | 120 | 900 |
| Sikkim | 7,096 | 5,40,851 | 76 | 875 |
| Tripura | 10,486 | 31,99,203 | 305 | 948 |
| North Eastern States | 2,62,179 | 3,89,84,857 | 149 | 936 |
| All India | 32,87,263 | 1,02,87,37,436 | 313 | 933 |

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 |
| A. Hill | 20,089 | 90.0 | 883 | 38.5 | 44 |
| 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. Valley | 2,238 | 10.0 | 1,411 | 61.5 | 630 |
| 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 |
| Manipur | 22,327 | 100.0 | 2,294 | 100.0 | 103 |

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 20th 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 | (+) 24.60 |
| 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.

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. 2.5.

Table No. 2.5 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 |
| 1991-2001 | 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 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. 2.6 indicates the district-wise decennial growth rates of population since 1971

Table No. 2.6 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 |
| A. Hill | 20,089 | 3,482 | 4,919 | 6,512 | 8,821 | 41.27 | 32.38 | 35.46 |
| 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. Valley | 2,238 | 7,246 | 9,291 | 11,860 | 14,118 | 28.22 | 27.65 | 19.04 |
| 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 |
| Manipur | 22,327 | 10,728 | 14,210 | 18,372 | 22,939 | 32.46 | 29.29 | 24.86 |

* 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 1st March, 2011 while the mid-year population is estimated at 28.23 lakhs as on 1st October, 2011. Table No. 2.7 presents the estimated population of Manipur for the years from 2002 to 2011.

Table No. 2.7 Estimated population of Manipur as on 1st March and 1st October.

| Year | Population | |
|------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | as on 1 st March | as on 1 st October |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2001 | 22,93,896 ^A | 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. km. which rose to 64 in 1981. The following Table No. 2.8 presents the census wise population density of Manipur.

Table No. 2.8 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. 2.9 provides the district wise break up of area, population and density of population of Manipur as per 2001 census.

Table No. 2.9 Distribution of area, population, sex ratio and density of population by districts 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 |
| Manipur | 22,327 | 2,294 | 974 | 103 |
| All India | 32,87,263 | 10,28,737 | 933 | 313 |

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. 2.10 present the rural-urban sex ratio of Manipur.

Table No. 2.10 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 Manipuri lives in rural areas. The district wise rural and urban population of Manipur in 2001 is shown in Table No.2.11.

Table No. 2.11 Rural-Urban Population of Manipur by districts according to 2001 census

| District | Rural | Urban | Total |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| A. HILL | 8,67,168 | 14,962 | 8,82,130 |
| Senapati | 2,83,621 | | 2,83,621 |
| Tamenglong | 1,11,499 | | 1,11,499 |
| Churachandpur | 2,27,905 | | 2,27,905 |
| Chandel | 1,03,365 | 14,962 | 1,18,327 |
| Ukhul | 1,40,778 | | 1,40,778 |
| B. VALLEY | 8,50,760 | 5,61,006 | 14,11,766 |
| Imphal East | 2,86,566 | 1,08,310 | 3,94,876 |
| Imphal West | 1,97,699 | 2,46,683 | 4,44,382 |
| Bishnupur | 1,33,627 | 74,741 | 2,08,368 |
| Thoubal | 2,32,868 | 1,31,272 | 3,64,140 |
| Manipur | 17,17,928 | 5,75,968 | 22,93,896 |

According to 2001 census about 74.89 percent of total population live in rural areas where only 25.11 percent of the total population live in urban areas. However, the percentage of urban population has been increasing right from the beginning of the century. The following Table No. 2.12 shows the Rural-Urban population of Manipur.

Table No. 2.12 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. 2.13 presents the rural-urban growth of population.

Table No. 2.13 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 | 2.70 | 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, there were only 33 towns (28 statutory and 5 census towns) in the state with a total of 5,75,968 urban population. 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 57,597 thousands over the said period. Table No. 2.14 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.2.14 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. Table No. 2.15 presents the urban population of North Eastern States of India.

Table No. 2.15 Urbanisation in North Eastern States according to 2001 Census

| State | Urban Population | Percentage of urban population to total population |
|----------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Arunachal Pradesh | 2,27,881 | 20.75 |
| 2. Assam | 34,39,240 | 12.90 |
| 3. Manipur | 5,75,968 | 25.11 |
| 4. Meghalaya | 4,54,111 | 19.58 |
| 5. Mizoram | 4,41,006 | 49.63 |
| 6. Nagaland (p) | 3,52,821 | 17.74 |
| 7. Sikkim | 59,870 | 11.07 |
| 8. Tripura | 5,45,750 | 17.06 |
| Total (1-8): | 60,96,647 | 15.64 |
| All-India | 28,61,24,165 | 27.82 |

P. Provisional

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. 2.16 presents the male female break-up of literacy percentage.

Table No. 2.16 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. 2.17 provides the male-female and rural-urban break-up of literacy rates of Manipur and All-India as per 2001 census.

Table No. 2.17 Literacy percentage of Manipur and All-India according to 2001 census by sector and sex

| Region | Sector | Literacy Percentage | | |
|---------------|----------|---------------------|------|--------|
| | | Person | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| All-India (P) | Rural | 59.4 | 71.4 | 46.7 |
| | Urban | 80.3 | 86.7 | 73.2 |
| | Combined | 65.4 | 75.9 | 54.2 |
| Manipur (F) | Rural | 67.3 | 77.3 | 57.0 |
| | Urban | 79.3 | 88.7 | 70.0 |
| | Combined | 70.5 | 80.3 | 60.5 |

P : Provisional

F : Final

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

It would be seen that the literacy rate of Manipur in the urban sector is lower than the all India picture in case of females though the position of rural areas 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. 2.18 presents the district-wise literacy rate of Manipur.

Table No. 2.18 District-wise Literacy rates as per 2001 census in respect of Manipur State.

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

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, Senia, 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, Yarithi, 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 per cent during the decade 1991-2001. The following Table No. 2.19 presents the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of Manipur.

Table No. 2.19 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

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. 2.20 below.

Table No. 2.20 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 |
| Total | 5,77,635 | 7,80,037 | 10,72,753 | 14,20,953 | 18,37,149 | 21,66,788 * | 17.94 |

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

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

2.11 Age Composition:

The population stabilization requires the stabilization of the age-composition of the population. The changes in the level of fertility and mortality affects the age distribution of the population in the subsequent years. The age sex distribution of the population has also been changing. 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. 2.21 below:

Table No. 2.21 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 14.5 in 2005 where the rural death rate is declining from 6.8 to 4.0 in the same period. The urban birth rate registered a falls from 24.4 in 1981 to 15.5 in 2005 where the urban death rate falls from 4.5 to 4.4 in the same period. The rural-urban birth, death and infant mortality rates are presented in Table No. 2.22.

Table No. 2.22 Estimated Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates in Manipur (1981 to 2005)

| Item | Year | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1981 | 1991 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. Birth rate: | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 26.8 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 17.4 | 16.1 | 13.3 | 14.5 |
| Urban | 24.4 | 18.0 | 18.4 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 15.3 | 14.1 | 15.8 | 15.5 |
| Combined | 26.6 | 20.1 | 20.6 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 16.8 | 15.5 | 13.9 | 14.7 |
| 2. Death rate: | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 6.8 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| Urban | 4.5 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Combined | 6.6 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| 3. Natural Growth rate: | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 20.0 | 15.3 | 14.4 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 11.1 | 9.0 | 10.5 |
| Urban | 19.9 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 11.5 | 11.1 |
| Combined | 20.0 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 12.2 | 10.7 | 9.6 | 10.7 |
| 4. Infant mortality rate: | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | - | 29 | - | 23 | 19 | 12 | 15 | 13 | 12 |
| Urban | - | 27 | - | 25 | 23 | 21 | 19 | 19 | 14 |
| Combined | 29 | 29 | - | 23 | 20 | 14 | 16 | 14 | 13 |

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. 2.23 presents the workers and non-workers of Manipur.

Table No. 2.23 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 |
| Main Workers: | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Marginal Workers: | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Total Workers: | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Non-Workers: | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Total Population: | | | | | | |
| 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 Marani, 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. 2.24 and Table No. 2.25.

Table No. 2.24 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 |
| Manipur | 9,45,213 | 3,79,705 | 1,13,630 | 96,920 | 3,54,958 |

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

Table No. 2.25 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 |
| Manipur | 21,66,788 | 6,59,364 | 2,85,849 | 9,45,213 | 12,21,575 | 43.62 |

* 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. 2.26. 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. 2.26 Distribution of Workers and NonWorkers of North-Eastern States of India, 2001 Census.

| State | Main Workers | | | | Total |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Cultivator | Agricultural Labourer | Household Industry | Other Workers | |
| 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 State | 45,96,164 | 9,84,256 | 2,81,348 | 52,75,334 | 1,11,37,102 |
| All India | 10,36,26,068 | 6,34,97,114 | 1,22,06,084 | 13,36,75,717 | 31,30,04,983 |

| State | Marginal Workers | | | | Total |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Cultivator | Agricultural Labourer | Household Industry | Other Workers | |
| 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 State | 15,10,359 | 9,34,262 | 2,56,236 | 8,36,452 | 35,37,309 |
| All India | 2,36,86,783 | 4,32,78,216 | 47,50,858 | 1,75,13,884 | 8,92,29,741 |

Contd.

Table No. 2.26 Distribution of Workers and NonWorkers of North-Eastern States of India, 2001 Census.

| State | Total Workers (Main+Marginal) | Non-Workers | Total Population | % of workers to total population |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| I | 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 |
| All India | 40,22,34,724 | 62,63,75,604 | 1,02,86,10,328 | 39.10 |

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 were 49 percent and 41 percent respectively as compared with All-India rates of 52 percent of males and 26 percent of females. Table No. 2.27 shows the work participation rate of Manipur and All-India as per 2001 census.

Table No. 2.27 Work Participation Rate of Manipur and All-India as per 2001 census

| Sl. No. | Category | Manipur | | | All-India | | |
|---------|------------------------------------|---------|-------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | | Person | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Population (in '000) | 2,294 | 1,162 | 1,132 | 10,28,737 | 5,32,223 | 4,96,514 |
| 2. | Percentage work participation rate | 44.79 | 48.91 | 40.51 | 39.25 | 51.93 | 25.68 |
| 2.1 | Rural | 46.72 | 50.07 | 43.20 | 41.97 | 52.36 | 30.98 |
| 2.2 | Urban | 38.71 | 45.17 | 32.28 | 32.23 | 50.85 | 11.55 |

Note:- Figures are provisional

Source: Selected Socio-Economic Statistics, India, 2001, 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 1993-94 onwards at current and constant prices are presented in Table No. 3.1

**Table No. 3.1 Revised Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur,
1993-94 to 2005-06**

| Year | At current prices | | At constant (1993-94) prices | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| | GSDP | Growth Percentage | GSDP | Growth Percentage |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1993-94 | 1,30,809 | - | 1,30,809 | - |
| 1994-95 | 1,40,498 | 7.41 | 1,27,715 | (-) 2.37 |
| 1995-96 | 1,62,706 | 15.81 | 1,32,850 | 4.02 |
| 1996-97 | 1,89,843 | 16.68 | 1,44,759 | 8.96 |
| 1997-98 | 2,15,788 | 13.67 | 1,57,537 | 8.83 |
| 1998-99 | 2,43,019 | 12.62 | 1,60,867 | 2.11 |
| 1999-2000 | 2,79,607 | 15.06 | 1,80,176 | 12.00 |
| 2000-2001 | 2,92,010 | 4.44 | 1,79,230 | (-) 0.53 |
| 2001-2002 | 3,34,423 | 14.52 | 1,96,147 | 9.44 |
| 2002-2003 | 3,48,171 | 4.11 | 1,99,533 | 1.73 |
| 2003-2004 | 3,66,295 | 5.21 | 2,04,993 | 2.74 |
| 2004-2005 (P) | 4,03,440 | 10.14 | 2,21,186 | 7.90 |
| 2005-2006 (Q) | 4,69,319 | 16.33 | 2,35,959 | 6.66 |

P:- Provisional

Q - Quick Estimate

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 1993-94 to 2005-06 are worked out to be 4.92 percent and 10.65 percent for constant and current prices respectively. The sector wise allocation of the revised estimates of GSDP at current and constant (1993-94) prices for the years 2001-02 to 2005-06 are given below in Table No.3.2.

Table No. 3.2 Revised Estimates of Gross State Domestic Product for the Years 2001-02 to 2005-06

| Industry of Origin | (Rs. In lakhs) | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | At Current Prices | | | | |
| | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 (P) | 2005-06 (Q) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Agriculture including livestock | 82895 | 86917 | 91134 | 93739 | 111584 |
| 2. Forestry and logging | 6191 | 6358 | 6530 | 6707 | 8595 |
| 3. Fishing | 9544 | 9933 | 10338 | 10760 | 12939 |
| 4. Mining and Quarrying | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-Total : PRIMARY (1-4) | 98630 | 103208 | 108002 | 111206 | 133118 |
| 5. Manufacturing | 23071 | 25097 | 27143 | 30099 | 33364 |
| 5.1 Registered | 338 | 500 | 529 | 560 | 574 |
| 5.2 Un-Registered | 22733 | 24597 | 26614 | 29539 | 32790 |
| 6. Construction | 32404 | 39660 | 42489 | 50022 | 61662 |
| 7. Electricity, gas & water supply | 11784 | 5740 | 2796 | 2932 | 5464 |
| Sub-Total : SECONDARY (5-7) | 67259 | 70497 | 72428 | 83053 | 100490 |
| 8. Transport, Storage & Communication | 16042 | 17591 | 19557 | 21743 | 26108 |
| 8.1 Railways | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 8.2 Transport by other means | 11797 | 12024 | 12255 | 13625 | 16149 |
| 8.3 Storage | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 16 |
| 8.4 Communication | 4231 | 5553 | 7288 | 8103 | 9941 |
| 9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants | 38940 | 41308 | 43820 | 48610 | 54787 |
| 10. Banking and Insurance | 5642 | 6832 | 7422 | 9194 | 9694 |
| 11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services | 11339 | 12261 | 13321 | 14483 | 16125 |
| 12. Public Administration | 54333 | 51920 | 54748 | 61471 | 63212 |
| 13. Other Services | 42238 | 44554 | 46997 | 53680 | 65785 |
| Sub-Total : TERTIARY (8-13) | 168534 | 174466 | 185865 | 209181 | 235711 |
| Total (1-13): | 334423 | 348171 | 366295 | 403440 | 469319 |

Contd.

P - Provisional

Q - Quick Estimates

Source - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

**Table No. 3.2 Revised Estimates of Gross State Domestic Product for the
Years 2001-02 to 2005-06**

(Rs. In lakhs)

| Industry of Origin | At Constant (1993-94) Prices | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 (P) | 2005-06 (Q) |
| 1 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Agriculture including livestock | 46777 | 45253 | 46636 | 48062 | 49531 |
| 2. Forestry and logging | 3559 | 3553 | 3547 | 3966 | 4434 |
| 3. Fishing | 6275 | 6310 | 6345 | 6380 | 6416 |
| 4. Mining and Quarrying | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-Total : PRIMARY (1-4) | 56611 | 55116 | 56528 | 58408 | 60381 |
| 5. Manufacturing | 15984 | 17139 | 18398 | 19959 | 21013 |
| 5.1 Registered | 238 | 325 | 444 | 527 | 540 |
| 5.2 Un-Registered | 15746 | 16814 | 17954 | 19432 | 20473 |
| 6. Construction | 20688 | 27192 | 28691 | 33663 | 39492 |
| 7. Electricity, gas & water supply | 5552 | 2828 | 1440 | 1510 | 1583 |
| Sub-Total : SECONDARY (5-7) | 42224 | 47159 | 48529 | 55132 | 62088 |
| 8. Transport, Storage & Communication | 11185 | 12400 | 13796 | 15118 | 16749 |
| 8.1 Railways | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 8.2 Transport by other means | 8347 | 8936 | 9567 | 10243 | 10964 |
| 8.3 Storage | 2 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8.4 Communication | 2830 | 3457 | 4223 | 4868 | 5777 |
| 9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants | 18901 | 18940 | 18979 | 19119 | 19261 |
| 10. Banking and Insurance | 3461 | 4278 | 4597 | 5326 | 5958 |
| 11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services | 7746 | 8154 | 8583 | 9677 | 9510 |
| 12. Public Administration | 31673 | 28679 | 29022 | 31454 | 32934 |
| 13. Other Services | 24346 | 24807 | 24959 | 27552 | 29078 |
| Sub-Total : TERTIARY (8-13) | 97312 | 97258 | 99936 | 107646 | 113490 |
| Total (1-13): | 196147 | 199533 | 204993 | 221186 | 235959 |

Concl'd.

P Provisional Q Quick Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

3.1.2 Net State Domestic Product:

Net State Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services product 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 2005-2006 is estimated at Rs.4270 crores as compared to Rs.1,141 crores in 1993-94 registering an annual increase of 16.04 percent. Estimates for the year 2004-05 is Rs.3,679 crores registering an annual growth rate of 10.73 percent over the previous year. The revised Net SDP at current and constant (1993-94) prices are given in the following Table No.3.3

Table No. 3.3 Revised Net State Domestic Product of Manipur, 1993-94 to 2005-06
(Rs. in lakhs)

| Year | At current prices | | At constant (1993-94) prices | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Net SDP | Annual growth rate | Net SDP | Annual growth rate |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1993-94 | 1,14,144 | - | 1,14,144 | - |
| 1994-95 | 1,22,074 | 6.95 | 1,11,030 | (-) 2.73 |
| 1995-96 | 1,40,992 | 15.50 | 1,14,737 | 3.34 |
| 1996-97 | 1,65,434 | 17.34 | 1,25,788 | 9.63 |
| 1997-98 | 1,88,151 | 13.73 | 1,37,364 | 9.20 |
| 1998-99 | 2,12,521 | 12.95 | 1,39,636 | 1.65 |
| 1999-2000 | 2,46,627 | 16.05 | 1,58,117 | 13.24 |
| 2000-2001 | 2,51,713 | 2.06 | 1,55,850 | (-) 1.43 |
| 2001-2002 | 2,94,733 | 17.09 | 1,73,015 | 11.01 |
| 2002-2003 | 3,05,366 | 3.61 | 1,76,555 | 2.05 |
| 2003-2004 | 3,32,338 | 8.83 | 1,82,284 | 3.24 |
| 2004-2005 (P) | 3,67,985 | 10.73 | 1,97,936 | 8.59 |
| 2005-2006 (Q) | 4,27,012 | 16.04 | 2,10,974 | 6.59 |

P - Provisional Q - Quick Estimate

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

As shown in the above table the NSDP of Manipur at constant prices rose from Rs.1,14,144 lakhs in 1993-94 to Rs.2,10,974 lakhs in 2005-2006 registering an annual exponential growth rate of 5.12 percent. It is also evident that the growth in the production shows irregular fluctuation. This is due to the fact that the major share of NSDP of Manipur is derived from the production of field crops where the production of field crops are subject to vagaries of rainfalls. The sector-wise estimates of Net State Domestic Product at current and constant prices are shown in Table No. 3.4.

Table No. 3.4 Revised Estimates of Net State Domestic Product for the Years 2001-2002 to 2005-06

(Rs In lakhs)

| Industry of Origin | At Current Prices | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 (P) | 2005-06 (Q) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Agriculture including livestock | 79343 | 83056 | 87086 | 89523 | 106565 |
| 2. Forestry and logging | 5830 | 5991 | 6153 | 6320 | 8099 |
| 3. Fishing | 8378 | 8951 | 9316 | 9696 | 11660 |
| 4. Mining and Quarrying | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-Total : PRIMARY (1-4) | 93551 | 97998 | 102555 | 105539 | 126324 |
| 5. Manufacturing | 19753 | 20552 | 23201 | 25839 | 28642 |
| 5.1 Registered | 274 | 431 | 456 | 483 | 495 |
| 5.2 Un-Registered | 19479 | 20121 | 22745 | 25356 | 28147 |
| 6. Construction | 30265 | 37397 | 40065 | 48635 | 59952 |
| 7. Electricity, gas & water supply | 268 | 6545 | 493 | 518 | 965 |
| Sub-Total : SECONDARY (5-7) | 50286 | 51404 | 63759 | 74992 | 89559 |
| 8. Transport, Storage & Communication | 11063 | 12970 | 14474 | 16092 | 19333 |
| 8.1 Railways | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 8.2 Transport by other means | 8492 | 8680 | 8847 | 9836 | 11658 |
| 8.3 Storage | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 15 |
| 8.4 Communication | 2559 | 4278 | 5615 | 6243 | 7659 |
| 9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants | 37837 | 40158 | 42600 | 47320 | 53333 |
| 10. Banking and Insurance | 5473 | 6581 | 7145 | 8828 | 9308 |
| 11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services | 8440 | 9133 | 9923 | 10722 | 11938 |
| 12. Public Administration | 48821 | 46009 | 48515 | 54967 | 56524 |
| 13. Other Services | 39262 | 41113 | 43367 | 49525 | 60693 |
| Sub-Total : TERTIARY (8-13) | 150896 | 155964 | 166024 | 187454 | 211129 |
| Total (1-13): | 294733 | 305366 | 332338 | 367985 | 427012 |

Contd

P Provisional Q Quick Estimate

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

Table No. 3.4 Revised Estimates of Net State Domestic Product for the Years 2001-2002 to 2005-06

(Rs. In lakhs)

| Industry of Origin | At Constant (1993-94) Prices | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 (P) | 2005-06 (Q) |
| 1 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Agriculture including livestock | 44553 | 43101 | 44427 | 45795 | 47195 |
| 2. Forestry and logging | 3318 | 3312 | 3307 | 3697 | 4133 |
| 3. Fishing | 5756 | 5788 | 5820 | 5822 | 5855 |
| 4. Mining and Quarrying | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-Total : PRIMARY (1-4) | 53627 | 52201 | 53554 | 55314 | 57183 |
| 5. Manufacturing | 14030 | 14979 | 16093 | 17571 | 18500 |
| 5.1 Registered | 193 | 276 | 393 | 416 | 426 |
| 5.2 Un-Registered | 13837 | 14703 | 15700 | 17155 | 18074 |
| 6. Construction | 19384 | 25117 | 26501 | 31096 | 36481 |
| 7. Electricity, gas & water supply | 354 | 180 | 92 | 96 | 101 |
| Sub-Total : SECONDARY (5-7) | 33768 | 40276 | 42686 | 48763 | 55082 |
| 8. Transport, Storage & Communication | 7327 | 8103 | 8992 | 9839 | 10877 |
| 8.1 Railways | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8.2 Transport by other means | 5597 | 5992 | 6415 | 6868 | 7351 |
| 8.3 Storage | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 8.4 Communication | 1724 | 2106 | 2573 | 2966 | 3520 |
| 9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants | 18173 | 18125 | 18162 | 18265 | 18401 |
| 10. Banking and Insurance | 3304 | 4104 | 4410 | 5104 | 5710 |
| 11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services | 6066 | 6386 | 6728 | 7106 | 7445 |
| 12. Public Administration | 28010 | 25775 | 26083 | 28126 | 29449 |
| 13. Other Services | 22740 | 21585 | 21669 | 25419 | 26827 |
| Sub-Total : TERTIARY (8-13) | 85620 | 84078 | 86044 | 93859 | 98709 |
| Total (1-13): | 173015 | 176555 | 182284 | 197936 | 210974 |

Concl'd.

P – Provisional

Q – Quick Estimate

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

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. 3.5 and 3.6.

Table No. 3.5 Percentage Contribution of Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur By Sectors at Current and Constant (1993-94) Prices

| Year | At current prices | | | | At constant (1993-94) prices | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | Primary Sector | Secondary Sector | Tertiary Sector | Total | Primary Sector | Secondary Sector | Tertiary Sector | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1993-94 | 35.49 | 18.61 | 45.90 | 100.00 | 35.49 | 18.61 | 45.90 | 100.00 |
| 1994-95 | 33.67 | 18.94 | 47.39 | 100.00 | 33.97 | 18.83 | 47.20 | 100.00 |
| 1995-96 | 33.62 | 19.62 | 46.76 | 100.00 | 32.68 | 20.05 | 47.27 | 100.00 |
| 1996-97 | 33.83 | 19.85 | 46.32 | 100.00 | 31.78 | 20.76 | 47.46 | 100.00 |
| 1997-98 | 35.08 | 19.26 | 45.66 | 100.00 | 32.53 | 19.83 | 47.64 | 100.00 |
| 1998-99 | 33.86 | 19.97 | 46.17 | 100.00 | 32.62 | 21.16 | 46.22 | 100.00 |
| 1999-2000 | 30.09 | 21.86 | 48.05 | 100.00 | 28.84 | 22.97 | 48.19 | 100.00 |
| 2000-2001 | 31.94 | 19.29 | 48.77 | 100.00 | 30.63 | 20.19 | 49.18 | 100.00 |
| 2001-2002 | 29.49 | 20.11 | 50.40 | 100.00 | 28.86 | 21.53 | 49.61 | 100.00 |
| 2002-2003 | 29.64 | 20.25 | 50.11 | 100.00 | 27.62 | 23.64 | 48.74 | 100.00 |
| 2003-2004 | 29.49 | 19.77 | 50.74 | 100.00 | 27.58 | 23.67 | 48.75 | 100.00 |
| 2004-2005 (P) | 27.56 | 20.59 | 51.85 | 100.00 | 26.40 | 24.93 | 48.67 | 100.00 |
| 2005-2006(Q) | 28.37 | 21.41 | 50.22 | 100.00 | 25.59 | 26.31 | 48.10 | 100.00 |

P - Provisional Estimates

Q Quick Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Table No. 3.6 Percentage Contribution of Net State Domestic Product of Manipur By Sectors at Current and Constant (1993-94) Prices

| Year | At current prices | | | | At constant (1993-94) prices | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | Primary Sector | Secondary Sector | Tertiary Sector | Total | Primary Sector | Secondary Sector | Tertiary Sector | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1993-94 | 37.87 | 15.73 | 46.40 | 100.00 | 37.87 | 15.73 | 46.40 | 100.00 |
| 1994-95 | 36.75 | 15.53 | 47.72 | 100.00 | 37.08 | 15.50 | 47.42 | 100.00 |
| 1995-96 | 36.79 | 16.23 | 46.98 | 100.00 | 35.80 | 16.62 | 47.58 | 100.00 |
| 1996-97 | 36.85 | 16.60 | 46.55 | 100.00 | 34.61 | 17.53 | 47.86 | 100.00 |
| 1997-98 | 38.28 | 15.80 | 45.92 | 100.00 | 35.42 | 16.38 | 48.20 | 100.00 |
| 1998-99 | 36.75 | 16.75 | 46.50 | 100.00 | 35.61 | 17.81 | 46.58 | 100.00 |
| 1999-2000 | 32.35 | 19.10 | 48.55 | 100.00 | 31.13 | 20.12 | 48.75 | 100.00 |
| 2000-2001 | 35.06 | 14.65 | 50.29 | 100.00 | 33.38 | 16.83 | 49.79 | 100.00 |
| 2001-2002 | 31.74 | 17.06 | 51.20 | 100.00 | 31.00 | 19.51 | 49.49 | 100.00 |
| 2002-2003 | 32.09 | 16.84 | 51.07 | 100.00 | 29.57 | 22.81 | 47.62 | 100.00 |
| 2003-2004 | 30.85 | 19.19 | 49.96 | 100.00 | 29.38 | 23.42 | 47.20 | 100.00 |
| 2004-2005(P) | 28.68 | 20.38 | 50.94 | 100.00 | 27.94 | 24.64 | 47.42 | 100.00 |
| 2005-2006(Q) | 29.58 | 20.28 | 49.44 | 100.00 | 27.10 | 26.11 | 46.79 | 100.00 |

P - Provisional Estimates

Q - Quick 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. The contribution of secondary sector varies from 15.73 percent to 20.98 percent at current prices.

(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 at current prices is worked out to be Rs.13,732 in 2003-04 as against Rs.12,878 in 2002-2003 showing an increase of 6.63 percent where the per capita income for the year 2004-05 and 2005-06 at current prices is estimated to be Rs.14,901 and Rs.16,950 respectively.

The net per capita income at constant (1993-94) prices has increased from Rs. 7,532 in 2003-04 to Rs. 8,015 in 2004-05. The per-capita income for the year 2005-06 stood at Rs.8,375 showing an increase of 6.41 percent over the previous year. The rising trend of the per capita net state domestic product at current and constant (1993-94) prices are presented in Table No. 3.7 below and a comparative picture of the per capita net state domestic product at current prices for North Eastern Region are given in Table No.3.8

**Table No. 3.7 Per Capita Income at Current and Constant (1993-94) Prices
(Manipur vis-à-vis India)**

| Year | At Current Prices | | | | At Constant (1993-94) 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 |
| 1993-94 | 5846 | - | 7690 | - | 5846 | - | 7690 | - |
| 1994-95 | 6111 | 4.53 | 8857 | 15.18 | 5558 | (-) 4.93 | 8070 | 4.94 |
| 1995-96 | 6901 | 12.93 | 10147 | 14.56 | 5616 | 1.04 | 8489 | 5.19 |
| 1996-97 | 7920 | 14.77 | 11564 | 13.96 | 6022 | 7.23 | 9007 | 6.10 |
| 1997-98 | 8813 | 12.28 | 12707 | 9.88 | 6434 | 6.84 | 9244 | 2.63 |
| 1998-99 | 9742 | 10.54 | 14396 | 13.29 | 6401 | (-) 0.51 | 9650 | 4.39 |
| 1999-2000 | 11070 | 13.63 | 15625 | 8.54 | 7097 | 10.87 | 10071 | 4.36 |
| 2000-2001 | 11066 | (-) 0.04 | 16555 | 5.95 | 6851 | (-) 3.47 | 10308 | 2.35 |
| 2001-2002 | 12683 | 14.61 | 17823 | 7.66 | 7445 | 8.67 | 10754 | 4.33 |
| 2002-2003 | 12878 | 1.54 | 19040 (Q) | 6.83 | 7446 | 0.01 | 11013 (Q) | 2.41 |
| 2003-2004 | 13732 | 6.63 | 20989 (Q) | 10.24 | 7532 | 1.15 | 11799 (A) | 7.14 |
| 2004-2005 | 14901 (P) | 8.51 | NA | - | 8015 (P) | 6.41 | NA | - |
| 2005-2006 | 16950 (Q) | 13.75 | NA | - | 8375 (Q) | 4.49 | NA | NA |

Q - Quick Estimates

P Provisional

Source: National Accounts Statistics, 2004

**Table No. 3.8 Per Capita Income of North Eastern State of India
and All-India at Current Prices**

| Years | Aruna- chal Pradesh | Assam | Manipur | Megha- laya | Mizoram | Naga- land | Sikkim | Tripura |
|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1993-94 | 9,593 | 5,715 | 5,846 | 7,757 | 9,576 | 10,033 | 6,074 | 7,690 |
| 1994-95 | 10,164 | 6,493 | 6,111 | 7,757 | 9,670 | 10,033 | 6,074 | 8,857 |
| 1995-96 | 12,110 | 7,001 | 6,901 | 8,251 | 11,946 | 11,142 | 6,303 | 10,149 |
| 1996-97 | 12,111 | 7,394 | 7,920 | 9,554 | 13,321 | 12,111 | 7,561 | 11,564 |
| 1997-98 | 13,052 | 7,966 | 8,813 | 10,169 | 13,614 | 12,926 | 8,942 | 12,707 |
| 1988-99 | 14,499 | 8,826 | 9,742 | 11,138 | 14,744 | 14,196 | 10,565 | 14,396 |
| 1999-2000 | 15,289 | 10,080 | 11,070 | 12,633 | 16,312 | 13,552 | 12,093 | 15,625 |
| 2000-2001 | 16,437 | 10,718 | 11,066 | 13,702 | 20,001 | 13,770 | 14,297 | 16,555 |
| 2001-2002 | 17,483 | 11,132 | 12,683 | 14,726(Q) | 21,332 | 18,926 | 16,510 | 17,823 |
| 2002-2003 | 18,928 (R) | 12,074 | 12,878 | 16,204(A) | 23,358(A) | 20,246 | 18,776 | 19,040 |
| 2003-2004 | 21,357 (P) | 13,139(Q) | 13,732 | - | 25,328(A) | - | 20,261(P) | 20,989(Q) |
| 2004-2005 | 22,249 (Q) | - | 14,901(P) | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2005-2006 | - | - | 16,950(Q) | - | - | - | - | - |

- 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 (1993-94) prices is found to be irregular in all the three sectors. Though the income from the primary sector increased Rs 432 crores in 1993-94 to Rs.572 crores in 2005-2006 (Q), it showed fluctuations in the intervening periods. The year 1994-95, 1995-96, 1999-2000 and 2002-03 in fact, recorded negative growth rates. The secondary sector showed respectively high growth rates except for the year 1994-95 and 2000-2001. In the tertiary sector, there has been a steady growth during the period from 1993-94 to 2005-2006 (Q) except for the negative growth during the year 1994-1995, 1998-99 and 2002-03.

The Gross State Domestic Product at current prices of Manipur in 1993-94 was estimated to be Rs.1,308 crores. It rose to Rs.4,034 crores in 2004-2005 (P) registering an annual exponential growth rate of 10.24 percent and further it rose to Rs.4,693 crores in 2005-2006 (Q). The annual exponential growth rate during the period from 1993-94 to 2005-2006 (Q) is worked out to be 10.65 percent.

The Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur at constant prices went up from Rs.1,308 crores in 1993-94 to Rs.2,219 crores in 2004-2005 (P) and then to Rs.2,360 crores 2005-2006 (Q). The annual exponential growth rate of GSDP at constant (1993-94) prices during the period of 12 years span is worked out to be only 4.92 percent. The estimates of SDP at current and constant prices for the year 1993-94 to 2005-2006 is given in Table No.3.9.

Table No. 3.9 Gross State Domestic Product and Net State Domestic Product of Manipur

(New series : Base : 1993-94)

| Year | Gross State Domestic Product at factor cost (Rs.lakhs) | | Net State Domestic Product at factor cost (Rs.lakhs) | |
|--------------|--|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| | At current prices | At 1993-94 prices | At current prices | At 1993-94 prices |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1993-94 | 1,30,809 | 1,30,809 | 1,14,144 | 1,14,144 |
| 1994-95 | 1,40,498 | 1,27,715 | 1,22,074 | 1,11,030 |
| 1995-96 | 1,62,706 | 1,32,850 | 1,40,992 | 1,14,737 |
| 1996-97 | 1,89,843 | 1,44,759 | 1,65,434 | 1,25,788 |
| 1997-98 | 2,15,788 | 1,57,537 | 1,88,151 | 1,37,364 |
| 1998-99 | 2,43,019 | 1,60,867 | 2,12,521 | 1,39,636 |
| 1999-2000 | 2,79,607 | 1,80,176 | 2,46,627 | 1,58,117 |
| 2000-2001 | 2,92,010 | 1,79,230 | 2,51,713 | 1,55,850 |
| 2001-2002 | 3,34,423 | 1,96,147 | 2,94,733 | 1,73,015 |
| 2002-2003 | 3,48,171 | 1,99,533 | 3,05,366 | 1,76,555 |
| 2003-2004 | 3,66,295 | 2,04,993 | 3,32,338 | 1,82,284 |
| 2004-2005(P) | 4,03,440 | 2,21,186 | 3,67,985 | 1,97,936 |
| 2005-2006(Q) | 4,69,319 | 2,35,959 | 4,27,012 | 2,10,974 |

| Year | Per capita Net SDP (Rs.) | | Index Numbers (Base : 1993-94) | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | At current prices | At 1993-94 prices | Net SDP | | Per capita Net SDP | |
| | | | At current prices | At 1993-94 prices | At current prices | At 1993-94 prices |
| 1 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1993-94 | 5,846 | 5,846 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1994-95 | 6,111 | 5,558 | 107 | 97 | 105 | 95 |
| 1995-96 | 6,901 | 5,616 | 124 | 101 | 118 | 96 |
| 1996-97 | 7,920 | 6,022 | 145 | 110 | 135 | 103 |
| 1997-98 | 8,813 | 6,434 | 165 | 120 | 151 | 110 |
| 1998-99 | 9,742 | 6,401 | 186 | 122 | 167 | 109 |
| 1999-2000 | 11,070 | 7,097 | 216 | 139 | 189 | 121 |
| 2000-2001 | 11,066 | 6,851 | 220 | 137 | 189 | 117 |
| 2001-2002 | 12,683 | 7,445 | 258 | 152 | 217 | 127 |
| 2002-2003 | 12,878 | 7,446 | 268 | 155 | 220 | 127 |
| 2003-2004 | 13,732 | 7,532 | 291 | 160 | 235 | 129 |
| 2004-2005 (P) | 14,901 | 8,015 | 322 | 173 | 255 | 137 |
| 2005-2006(Q) | 16,950 | 8,375 | 374 | 185 | 290 | 143 |

P - Provisional Q - Quick Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

3.2 Prices:

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

In an open economy, the price situation in the State is bound to be influenced by the price behaviour in the country. Price stability is essential for sustaining the momentum of growth and ensuring equitable distribution of benefits. For assessing the price situation of the state, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur collects on a regular basis, the 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:

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

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

3.2.2 Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers:

The Consumer Price Index 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. 3.10 presents All India Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers.

Table No. 3.10 All India Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers

| (Base : 1982 = 100) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Month | 1990 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| January | 174 | 315 | 350 | 384 | 420 | 431 | 445 | 467 | 483 | 504 | 526 |
| February | 175 | 316 | 350 | 382 | 415 | 430 | 443 | 466 | 484 | 504 | 525 |
| March | 177 | 319 | 351 | 380 | 414 | 434 | 445 | 468 | 487 | 504 | 525 |
| April | 180 | 324 | 354 | 383 | 415 | 438 | 448 | 469 | 493 | 504 | 529 |
| May | 182 | 328 | 352 | 389 | 419 | 440 | 451 | 472 | 494 | 508 | 527 |
| June | 185 | 333 | 355 | 399 | 420 | 442 | 457 | 476 | 497 | 512 | 529 |
| July | 189 | 334 | 358 | 411 | 424 | 445 | 463 | 481 | 501 | 517 | 538 |
| August | 190 | 343 | 359 | 413 | 426 | 443 | 466 | 484 | 499 | 522 | 540 |
| September | 191 | 344 | 361 | 420 | 429 | 444 | 465 | 485 | 499 | 523 | 542 |
| October | 195 | 346 | 365 | 433 | 437 | 449 | 468 | 487 | 503 | 526 | 548 |
| November | 198 | 349 | 366 | 438 | 438 | 450 | 472 | 489 | 504 | 525 | 553 |
| December | 199 | 350 | 372 | 429 | 431 | 446 | 469 | 484 | 502 | 521 | 550 |
| Annual | 186 | 333 | 351 | 405 | 424 | 441 | 458 | 477 | 496 | 514 | 536 |

Source: Ministry of Labour Bureau, Simla.

The All-India annual average general index number stood at 536 in 2005 which is about 4.28 percent higher as compared to 2004 level of 514. All-India annual average of Food Group index for 2005 has increased to 518 showing a rise of 4.65 percent over 2004 level of 495. All-India consumer price index number for the years 1990 to 2005 are presented in the following Table No. 3.11.

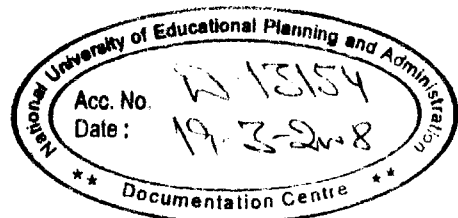


Table No. 3.11 All India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers

(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 | 495 | 3.63 | 1.02 |
| 2005 | 536 | 518 | 4.28 | 4.65 |

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. 3.12 for Agricultural as well as Rural Labourers.

Table No. 3.12 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers (CPIIN – 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 | 368 | 361 |
| Percentage Increase during | 1999-2000 | 4.97 | 4.49 | 0.99 | (-) 0.97 |
| | 2000-2001 | (-) 1.89 | (-) 4.60 | 0.00 | (-) 2.28 |
| | 2001-2002 | (-) 3.86 | (-) 8.04 | 2.61 | 2.67 |
| | 2002-2003 | 2.01 | 0.70 | 4.13 | 4.55 |
| | 2003-2004 | 1.97 | 1.04 | 2.74 | 2.79 |
| | 2004-2005 | 1.29 | 0.34 | 2.97 | 2.42 |
| | 2005-2006 | 4.74 | 6.14 | 5.74 | 5.86 |
| 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 | 370 | 362 |
| Percentage Increase during | 1999-2000 | 7.26 | 4.49 | 0.98 | (-) 0.97 |
| | 2000-2001 | (-) 4.31 | (-) 4.60 | 0.32 | (-) 1.63 |
| | 2001-2002 | (-) 3.86 | (-) 8.04 | 2.91 | 2.32 |
| | 2002-2003 | 12.01 | 35.66 | 4.09 | 4.53 |
| | 2003-2004 | 1.97 | (-) 25.00 | 2.11 | 1.86 |
| | 2004-2005 | 1.93 | 0.69 | 3.85 | 3.65 |
| | 2005-2006 | 4.73 | 6.14 | 5.41 | 6.16 |

* - 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 2006 over the previous year 2005 is 4.74 percent in Manipur while the change in the annual average General Index in respect of the rural labourer in 2006 over 2005 is 6.41 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. 3.13

Table No. 3.13 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 | 377 |
| 2003 | 369 | 384 | 553 | 309 | 393 | 393 |
| 2004 | 370 | 394 | 618 | 313 | 410 | 405 |
| 2005 | 385 | 437 | 658 | 327 | 423 | 425 |
| 2006* | - | - | - | - | - | 447 |

* January to April

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. 5 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 2005-2006 stood at 3,823 as against 2,951 in 2004-2005 showing an increase of 29.55 percent over the previous year. The following Table No. 3.14 shows the indices since 1987-88.

Table No. 3.14 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 |
| 1987-88 | 1,227 | 1,230 | 1,230 | 1,168 | 1,137 | 1,332 | 1,102 |
| 1988-89 | 1,387 | 1,372 | 1,370 | 1,900 | 1,941 | 1,581 | 1,976 |
| 1989-90 | 1,620 | 1,660 | 1,660 | 1,642 | 1,677 | 1,592 | 1,693 |
| 1990-91 | 1,551 | 1,550 | 1,548 | 2,114 | 1,585 | 1,991 | 1,510 |
| 1991-92 | 1,818 | 1,804 | 1,803 | 2,124 | 2,306 | 2,210 | 2,324 |
| 1992-93 | 1,961 | 1,965 | 1,964 | 2,231 | 1,820 | 1,936 | 1,799 |
| 1993-94 | 2,015 | 2,023 | 2,022 | 2,438 | 1,719 | 1,951 | 1,676 |
| 1994-95 | 2,483 | 2,501 | 2,501 | 2,557 | 1,829 | 2,060 | 1,786 |
| 1995-96 | 2,475 | 2,484 | 2,484 | 2,749 | 2,145 | 2,013 | 2,169 |
| 1996-97 | 2,788 | 2,786 | 2,785 | 2,985 | 2,849 | 1,441 | 3,017 |
| 1997-98 | 2,796 | 2,807 | 2,805 | 3,358 | 2,396 | 2,274 | 2,418 |
| 1998-99 | 3,090 | 3,073 | 3,073 | 3,129 | 3,684 | 3,197 | 3,774 |
| 1999-2000 | 3,726 | 3,821 | 3,822 | 3,460 | 3,737 | 2,098 | 4,040 |
| 2000-2001 | 3,151 | 3,137 | 3,135 | 3,856 | 3,627 | 2,175 | 3,895 |
| 2001-2002 | 3,059 | 3,057 | 3,053 | 4,445 | 3,102 | 2,115 | 3,285 |
| 2002-2003 | 3,325 | 3,311 | 3,305 | 5,002 | 3,847 | 3,274 | 3,953 |
| 2003-2004 | 3,419 | 3,411 | 3,405 | 5,365 | 3,688 | 3,474 | 3,728 |
| 2004-2005 | 2,951 | 2,925 | 2,915 | 5,833 | 3,889 | 3,359 | 3,986 |
| 2005-2006 | 3,823 | 3,818 | 3,810 | 6,413 | 3,979 | 3,421 | 4,082 |

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

3.2.6 Wholesale Price Index Numbers :

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. 3.15 represents price behaviours of Manipur during the period 1961 to 2006. The monthly average wholesale prices of some selected commodities for 2005 and 2006 are shown in Table No.6 and 7 of Part II.

Table No. 3.15 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(P) | 2006 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1. | Rice (Medium) | Qtl. | 1175.00 | 1300.00 | 1075.00 | 1187.50 | NA |
| 2. | Sugar (Open market) | Qtl. | 1700.00 | 1650.00 | 1837.50 | 2100.00 | 2300.00 |
| 3. | Salt (Bag) | 70 kg. | 162.00 | 186.67 | 180.00 | 205.00 | 420.00 |
| 4. | Mustard Oil (imported) | 15 kg. | 692.50 | 910.00 | 882.50 | 800.00 | 787.50 |
| 5. | Milk | 100 lit. | NT | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Potato (imported) | Qtl. | 707.50 | 600.00 | 800.00 | 775.00 | 1550.00 |
| 7. | Onion | Qtl. | 787.50 | 900.00 | 1200.00 | 1025.00 | 1000.00 |
| 8. | Chillies | Qtl. | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT |
| 9. | Arhar Dal | Qtl. | 2875.00 | 2900.00 | 2875.00 | 2925.00 | 3200.00 |
| 10. | Firewood (splitted) | Qtl. | 180.00 | NT | NT | NT | NT |

* relates to 1980

NT – No Transaction

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

It will be seen from the above table that the price per quintal in 2005 was recorded to be Rs.2925.00 which is about 40 times in 1961. The annual exponential increase in price of Arhar dal during the period under consideration is found to be 8.41 percent. A high growth rate is found in rice (medium). The price of Rice (Medium) in 2005 is recorded at Rs.1187.00 per quintal which is 32 times higher than the price prevalent in 1961 registering annual exponential growth rate of 7.85 percent. The price of Onion per quintal in 2005 is reported to be Rs.1025.00 which is about 17 times the price paid in 1961. The annual exponential growth rate is worked out to be 6.43 percent.

All India wholesale Price Index Number of all commodities in the year 2005-2006 stood at 195.6 as against 187.3 in 2004-2005 depicting an increase of 4.43 percent over the previous year. In 2005-06 the wholesale price index of fuel, power, light and lubricants group is found to be 306.8 followed by food group by 193.6 and then by manufacturing by 171.4. The broad commodity group-wise, All India Wholesale Price Index Numbers along with annual inflation rates are shown in the following Table No. 3.16.

Table No. 3.16 All India Wholesale Price Index Numbers

(1993-94=100)

| Year | Index of Wholesale Prices | | | | Annual Inflation rate |
|-----------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | All Commodities | Primary Articles | Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricant | Manufactured products | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1991-92 | 83.7 | 87.0 | 75.8 | 83.5 | - |
| 1992-93 | 92.3 | 93.5 | 86.6 | 92.9 | 10.27 |
| 1993-94 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 8.34 |
| 1994-95 | 110.0 | 111.5 | 106.8 | 110.5 | 10.09 |
| 1995-96 | 119.4 | 121.2 | 108.8 | 120.5 | 7.66 |
| 1996-97 | 126.9 | 130.9 | 123.5 | 125.4 | 6.28 |
| 1997-98 | 133.1 | 135.3 | 139.4 | 130.6 | 4.88 |
| 1998-99 | 142.2 | 151.1 | 145.3 | 136.5 | 6.83 |
| 1999-2000 | 146.5 | 156.1 | 160.6 | 138.5 | 3.02 |
| 2000-2001 | 155.7 | 162.5 | 208.1 | 141.7 | 6.27 |
| 2001-2002 | 161.3 | 168.4 | 226.7 | 144.3 | 3.59 |
| 2002-2003 | 166.8 | 174.0 | 239.2 | 148.1 | 3.40 |
| 2003-2004 | 175.9 | 181.5 | 254.5 | 156.5 | 5.45 |
| 2004-2005 | 187.3 | 188.1 | 280.2 | 166.3 | 6.48 |
| 2005-2006 | 195.6 | 193.6 | 306.8 | 171.4 | 4.43 |

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. 3.17 presents retail prices of some selected items for the period 1961 to 2006 and the monthly average retail prices of some selected commodities for 2005 and 2006 are shown in Table No. 8 and 9 of part-II.

Table No. 3.17 Average Retail Prices of some selected commodities

| (Price in Rs.) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|---------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| SL. No. | Item | Unit | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1. | Rice (fine) | Kg. | 0.37 | 1.37 | 3.14 | 6.72 | 12.54 | 13.00 | 13.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 11.00 |
| 2. | Sugar | Kg. | 1.27 | 2.34 | 7.42 | 10.39 | 19.50 | 20.00 | 17.00 | 19.50 | 22.50 | 24.00 |
| 3. | Salt | Kg. | 0.25 | 0.49 | 1.02 | 2.00 | 7.04 | 7.00 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| 4. | Mustard Oil (Local) | Kg. | 2.81 | 5.93 | 15.60 | 41.83 | 48.42 | 49.00 | 63.00 | 65.00 | 60.00 | 60.50 |
| 5. | Milk | Lit. | 0.58 | 1.20 | 3.34 | 8.00 | 15.83 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| 6. | Potato | Kg. | 0.50 | 1.19 | 2.40 | 4.33 | 9.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 |
| 7. | Onion | Kg. | 0.62 | 0.97 | 2.79 | 5.97 | 15.17 | 9.50 | 10.50 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 11.00 |
| 8. | Chillies (dry) | Kg. | 2.75 | 4.50 | 17.35 | 60.80 | 94.17 | 60.00 | 50.00 | 52.50 | 40.00 | 120.00 |
| 9. | Arhar Dal | Kg. | 0.75 | 2.10 | 5.60 | 15.58 | 29.33 | 30.00 | 29.00 | 32.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 |
| 10. | Fire Wood (Splitted) | 40 kgs. | 5.99 | 9.56 | 15.42 | 31.00 | 71.89 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 75.00 |

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

It is evident that the retail price of Arhar dal is found to have increased by 48 times in 2006 as compared to 1961 position. In the case of rice (fine), the increase during the period of 1961-2006 is worked out to be about 30 times. The lowest increase is found in the retail price of firewood (splitted). It is worked out to be about 12 times in 2006 as compared to 1961 price.

CHAPTER IV

STATE BUDGET AND PLANNING

A budget is the statement of the financial plan of a Government. It indicates the 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 has become an important instrument of economic and monetary policy.

4.1.1 State Budget :

The budget for every financial year (1st April to 31st March) is prepared by the State Government. State Budget gives complete picture of the estimated receipts and expenditure of 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 budget has two parts viz. revenue account and capital accounts. 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. Table No. 4.1 shows the overall budgetary position of the State Government for the last few years.

Table No. 4.1 Overall Budgetary Position of Manipur

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No | Receipt/ Disbursement | 1995-96 (Accounts) | 2000-01 (Accounts) | 2002-03 (Accounts) | 2003-04 (Accounts) | 2004-05 (Accounts) |
|------------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| I RECEIPT | | | | | | |
| 1. | Revenue Receipt | 69168.42 (38.88) | 104461.87 (28.93) | 132798.61 (29.67) | 141971.41 (36.55) | 174275.85 (24.67) |
| 2. | Capital Receipt | 108752.16 (61.12) | 256661.82 (71.07) | 314835.82 (70.33) | 246486.35 (63.45) | 532044.68 (75.33) |
| | Total | 177920.58 | 361123.69 | 447634.43 | 388457.76 | 706320.53 |
| II DISBURSEMENT | | | | | | |
| 1. | Revenue Expenditure | 61877.16 (34.49) | 112343.73 (34.45) | 141510.56 (30.49) | 146347.05 (35.95) | 165118.82 (24.35) |
| 2. | Capital Expenditure | 117519.45 (65.51) | 213777.53 (65.55) | 322541.36 (69.51) | 260790.90 (64.05) | 513070.78 (75.65) |
| | Total | 179396.61 | 326121.26 | 464051.92 | 407137.95 | 678189.60 |
| | Overall Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-) | (-) 1476.03 | (+) 35002.43 | (-)16417.49 | (-)18680.19 | (-)28130.93 |

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Receipt/ Disbursement | 2005-06 (Accounts) | 2006-07 (RE) | 2007-08 (BE) | Percentage variation 2006-07 to 2007-08 |
|------------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| I RECEIPT | | | | | |
| 1. | Revenue Receipt | 240894.90 (32.20) | 298868.87 (39.75) | 27621.49 (33.79) | (-) 7.58 |
| 2. | Capital Receipt | 507170.47 (67.80) | 452952.51 (60.25) | 541319.51 (66.21) | (+) 19.51 |
| | Total | 748065.37 | 751821.38 | 817536.00 | (+) 8.74 |
| II DISBURSEMENT | | | | | |
| 1. | Revenue Expenditure | 200450.70 (27.17) | 221219.05 (29.17) | 235814.97 (29.16) | (+) 6.60 |
| 2. | Capital Expenditure | 537441.68 (72.83) | 537105.22 (70.83) | 572875.50 (70.84) | (+) 6.66 |
| | Total | 737892.38 | 758324.27 | 808690.47 | (+) 6.64 |
| | Overall Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-) | (+)10172.99 | (-)6502.89 | (+)8845.53 | |

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, 2007-2008

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.2988.69 crores in 2006-2007 (R.E.). The total capital receipts which stood at Rs.563.79 crores in 1980-81 was expected to increase to Rs.4529.53 crores in 2006-2007 (R.E.). The Revenue expenditure increased from Rs.69.70 crores in 1980-81 to Rs.618.77 crores in 1995-96 and then to Rs.2212.19 crores in 2006-2007 (R.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.5371.05 crores in 2006-2007. 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 29.17 percent in 2006-2007.

However, the overall budget for the year 2006-2007 envisages total receipts of Rs.7518.21 crores from both revenue and capital accounts. The total expenditure is estimated at Rs.7583.24 crores in 2006-2007 showing overall deficit of Rs.65.03 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 and fiscal 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. The same period also witnessed fiscal deficit which is the result of excess of total government expenditure over the current revenue, where the excess is covered by borrowing. This amounts to an equivalent addition to public debt. Thus, fiscal deficit also indicate the dependence of State Government on other outside sources for funding its expenditure. In 2001-02, the fiscal deficit was Rs. 340 crores which decreases to Rs. 249 crores in 2002-03. However, it went up to Rs. 286 crores in 2003-04

While the state had persistent revenue as well as fiscal deficit, the ratio of revenue deficit to fiscal deficit had decreased from 47.35% in 2001-02 to 15.38% in 2003-04, which implies comparatively lesser application of borrowed funds to meet current consumption.

4.1.2 Revenue of State Government:

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

4.1.2.1 Revenue from taxes:

The tax revenue includes taxes on property and capital transactions, commodities and services. Sales tax comprising about 77 percent of states' own tax revenue is expected to go up by 19.44 percent (Rs.8500 lakhs) in 2006-2007. The revenue from state excise tax is also expected to go up by 11.34 percent. Taxes on property and capital transaction which is expected to be Rs.1711 lakhs in 2006-2007 will be 6 percent more than the previous year and taxes on commodities and services are expected to increase by 18.99 percent in the same period. The total tax revenue is anticipated to increase by 19.47 percent in 2006-2007. The Table No. 4.2 provides the tax and non-tax revenue of the State Government.

Table No. 4.2 Revenue Receipts from tax and non-tax revenue of Manipur

| (Rs. in lakhs) | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Sl. No. | Category of Receipts | Year | | | | | |
| | | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-2000 | 2000-2001 | 2001-2002 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| I TAX REVENUE | | | | | | | |
| A. Taxes on property and capital transaction of which | | | | | | | |
| (i) | Land Revenue | 75.99 | 29.99 | 33.95 | 52.10 | 36.47 | 39.57 |
| (ii) | Stamps & Registration fee | 140.07 | 144.02 | 123.20 | 146.39 | 179.73 | 148.46 |
| (iii) | Other taxes | 513.60 | 515.76 | 560.16 | 957.93 | 961.08 | 1,287.02 |
| | Sub-Total (A) | 729.66 | 689.77 | 717.31 | 1,156.42 | 1,177.28 | 1,475.05 |
| B. Taxes on commodities and services, of which | | | | | | | |
| (i) | Sales tax | 1,929.53 | 2,398.03 | 1,942.21 | 2,287.47 | 3,129.79 | 2,951.64 |
| (ii) | Taxes on Vehicles | 134.33 | 137.74 | 110.88 | 233.30 | 280.06 | 277.42 |
| (iii) | State Excise | 179.54 | 185.37 | 182.51 | 139.01 | 124.20 | 146.48 |
| (iv) | Taxes on goods & passengers | 37.76 | 38.05 | 32.29 | 48.74 | 48.85 | 43.71 |
| (v) | Taxes & duties on Electricity | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 54.62 | 97.23 | 217.17 |
| (vi) | Other taxes and duties | 107.36 | 123.40 | 89.31 | 75.48 | 50.28 | 85.51 |
| | Sub-Total (B): | 2,388.63 | 2,882.68 | 2,357.24 | 2,838.62 | 3,730.41 | 3,721.93 |
| | C. States' own tax revenue (A+B) | 3,118.29 | 3,572.45 | 3,074.55 | 3,995.04 | 4,907.29 | 5,196.98 |
| | D. Share in Central taxes | 23,185.00 | 31,082.00 | 33,168.00 | 31,787.00 | 16,352.00 | 14,118.00 |
| | Total (I) | 26,303.29 | 34,654.45 | 36,242.55 | 35,782.04 | 21,259.29 | 19,314.98 |
| II NON-TAX REVENUE | | | | | | | |
| of which | | | | | | | |
| (i) | Grants from the centre | 50,657.01 | 47,589.22 | 50,283.13 | 66,937.97 | 79,036.92 | 95,490.12 |
| (ii) | Other non-tax revenue | 5,330.12 | 4,057.34 | 3,152.27 | 4,264.79 | 4,165.66 | 2,872.78 |
| | Total (II): | 55,987.13 | 51,646.56 | 53,435.40 | 71,202.76 | 83,202.58 | 98,362.90 |
| | Grand total of Revenue Receipts (I+II) | 82,290.42 | 86,301.01 | 1,89,677.95 | 1,06,984.80 | 1,04,461.87 | 1,17,677.88 |

Contd

Table No. 4.2 Revenue Receipts from tax and non-tax revenue of Manipur

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Category of Receipts | Year | | | | | | Percentage Variation 2006-2007 to 2007-2008 |
|--|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|
| | | 2002-2003 | 2003-2004 | 2004-2005 | 2005-2006 | 2006-2007 (RE) | 2007-2008 (BE) | |
| 1 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| I TAX REVENUE | | | | | | | | |
| A. Taxes on property and capital transaction of which | | | | | | | | |
| (i) | Land Revenue | 82.76 | 56.84 | 67.47 | 131.51 | 80.00 | 88.00 | (+)10.00 |
| (ii) | Stamps & Registration fee | 189.76 | 232.52 | 220.22 | 280.56 | 261.00 | 287.00 | (+)9.96 |
| (iii) | Other taxes | 1,267.78 | 1,166.17 | 1,150.13 | 1,107.37 | 1,370.00 | 1400.00 | (+)2.19 |
| | Sub-Total (A) | 1,540.30 | 1,455.53 | 1,437.82 | 1,609.44 | 1,711.00 | 1775.00 | (+)3.74 |
| B. Taxes on commodities and services, of which | | | | | | | | |
| (i) | Sales tax | 4,318.12 | 4,611.59 | 5,473.13 | 7,116.79 | 8,500.00 | 10000.00 | (+)17.65 |
| (ii) | Taxes on Vehicles | 343.60 | 337.83 | 334.59 | 334.08 | 398.00 | 438.00 | (+)10.05 |
| (iii) | State Excise | 229.03 | 296.08 | 305.07 | 326.03 | 363.00 | 399.00 | (+)9.92 |
| (iv) | Taxes on goods & passengers | 67.24 | 61.90 | 70.60 | 67.82 | 85.00 | 94.00 | (+)10.59 |
| (v) | Taxes & duties on Electricity | 0.37 | 49.03 | 495.47 | 27.22 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 0.00 |
| (vi) | Other taxes and duties | 17.42 | 11.70 | 22.72 | 13.70 | 7.00 | 8.00 | (+)14.29 |
| | Sub-Total (B): | 4,975.78 | 5,368.13 | 6,701.58 | 7,885.64 | 9,383.00 | 10969.00 | (+)16.90 |
| | C. States' own tax revenue (A+B) | 6,516.08 | 6,823.66 | 8,139.40 | 9,495.08 | 11,094.00 | 12744.00 | (+)14.87 |
| | D. Share in Central taxes | 18,812.00 | 24,089.00 | 28,702.04 | 34,214.00 | 41,125.00 | 51651.20 | (+)25.60 |
| | Total (I) | 25,328.08 | 30,912.66 | 36,841.44 | 43,709.08 | 52,219.00 | 64395.20 | (+)23.32 |
| II NON-TAX REVENUE of which | | | | | | | | |
| (i) | Grants from the centre | 1,01,821.92 | 1,06,125.85 | 1,30,459.30 | 1,89,539.80 | 2,30,151.63 | 197193.82 | (-)14.32 |
| (ii) | Other non-tax revenue | 5,648.61 | 4,933.10 | 6,975.11 | 7,646.02 | 16,498.24 | 14627.47 | (-)11.34 |
| | Total (II) : | 1,07,470.53 | 1,11,058.75 | 1,37,434.41 | 1,97,185.82 | 2,46,649.87 | 211821.29 | (-)14.12 |
| | Grand total of Revenue Receipts (I+II) : | 1,32,798.61 | 1,41,971.41 | 1,74,275.85 | 2,40,894.90 | 2,98,868.87 | 276216.49 | (-)7.58 |

Concl'd

RE : Revised Estimates

BE : Budget Estimates

Source: (i) Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur.
(ii) Annual Financial Statement, 2007-2008

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 2006-2007(RE) gives details of revenue from the three services as Rs.164.98 crores as against Rs.76.46 crores in 2005-2006 showing an increase of 115.78 percent over the previous year. Grants from Central Government will increase from Rs.1895.40 crores in 2005-2006 to Rs.2301.52 in 2006-2007(RE). The trends in revenue and capital receipts are presented in Table No.10 of Part II.

The total revenue receipt of the State has been estimated at Rs. 2988.69 crores in the Revised Estimates of 2006-2007 as against Rs 2408.95 crores in 2005-2006 showing an increase of 24.07 percent over the actual estimates of 2005-2006. The per capita revenue receipts which was Rs. 2146.00 in 1990-91 has increased to Rs. 5866.06 in 2003-2004 and Rs.11632.87 in 2006-2007. The following Table No.4.3 shows the revenue receipts from 1990-91 to 2007-2008.

Table No.4.3 Revenue Receipts from 1990-91 to 2007-2008

| Year | Tax Revenue | | | Non-Tax Revenue |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Share in Central Taxes | State's Own Tax Revenue | Total | Own Non-Tax |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1990-91 | 11,324.08 | 1,246.30 | 12,570.38 | 1,966.77 |
| 1991-92 | 13,264.11 | 1,434.49 | 14,698.60 | 2,174.30 |
| 1992-93 | 15,831.86 | 1,532.04 | 17,363.90 | 2,207.86 |
| 1993-94 | 16,150.26 | 1,852.66 | 18,002.92 | 2,768.99 |
| 1994-95 | 18,143.62 | 2,379.99 | 20,523.61 | 5,002.36 |
| 1995-96 | 16,580.53 | 2,790.10 | 19,370.63 | 4,549.84 |
| 1996-97 | 23,185.00 | 3,118.29 | 26,303.29 | 5,330.12 |
| 1997-98 | 31,082.00 | 3,572.45 | 34,654.45 | 4,057.34 |
| 1998-99 | 33,168.00 | 3,074.55 | 36,242.55 | 3,152.27 |
| 1999-2000 | 31,787.00 | 3,995.04 | 35,782.04 | 4,264.79 |
| 2000-2001 | 16,352.00 | 4,907.28 | 21,259.28 | 4,165.66 |
| 2001-2002 | 14,214.00 | 5,100.98 | 19,314.98 | 2,872.78 |
| 2002-2003 | 18,812.00 | 6,516.08 | 25,328.08 | 5,648.61 |
| 2003-2004 | 23,997.00 | 6,915.66 | 30,912.66 | 4,933.10 |
| 2004-2005 | 28,702.04 | 8,139.40 | 36,841.44 | 6,975.11 |
| 2005-2006 | 34,214.00 | 9,495.08 | 43,709.08 | 7,646.02 |
| 2006-2007(RE) | 41,125.00 | 11,094.00 | 52,219.00 | 16,498.24 |
| 2007-2008(BE) | 51,651.20 | 12,744.00 | 64,395.20 | 14,627.47 |

Contd.

Table No. 4.3 Revenue Receipts from 1990-91 to 2007-2008

| 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 |
| 1990-91 | 24,481.76 | 26,448.53 | 39,018.91 | 100 | 2,146.00 |
| 1991-92 | 28,205.67 | 30,379.97 | 45,078.57 | 116 | 2,420.98 |
| 1992-93 | 28,449.84 | 30,657.70 | 48,021.60 | 123 | 2,513.44 |
| 1993-94 | 36,020.56 | 38,789.55 | 56,792.47 | 146 | 2,902.18 |
| 1994-95 | 33,682.10 | 38,684.46 | 59,208.07 | 152 | 2,954.83 |
| 1995-96 - | 45,247.95 | 49,797.79 | 69,168.42 | 177 | 3,372.05 |
| 1996-97 | 50,657.01 | 55,987.13 | 82,290.42 | 211 | 3,920.00 |
| 1997-98 | 47,589.21 | 51,646.55 | 86,301.00 | 221 | 4,018.10 |
| 1998-99 | 50,283.13 | 53,435.40 | 89,677.95 | 230 | 4,082.02 |
| 1999-2000 | 66,937.97 | 71,202.76 | 1,06,984.80 | 274 | 4,762.25 |
| 2000-2001 | 79,036.92 | 83,202.58 | 1,04,461.86 | 268 | 4,548.47 |
| 2001-2002 | 95,490.12 | 98,362.90 | 1,17,677.88 | 301 | 4,851.71 |
| 2002-2003 | 1,01,821.92 | 1,07,470.53 | 1,32,798.61 | 340 | 5,600.52 |
| 2003-2004 | 1,06,125.65 | 1,11,058.75 | 1,41,971.41 | 364 | 5,866.06 |
| 2004-2005 | 1,30,459.30 | 1,37,434.41 | 1,74,275.85 | 447 | 7,056.93 |
| 2005-2006 | 1,89,539.80 | 1,97,185.82 | 2,40,894.90 | 617 | 9,562.28 |
| 2006-2007(RE) | 2,30,151.63 | 2,46,649.87 | 2,98,868.87 | 766 | 11,632.87 |
| 2007-2008(BE) | 1,97,193.82 | 2,11,821.29 | 2,76,216.49 | 708 | 10,544.91 |

Concl'd.

RE : Revised Estimates

BE : Budget Estimates

Source: 1. Finance Account, Govt. of Manipur, 2004-2005
2. Annual Financial Statement 2007-2008

According to the Budget Estimates of 2001-2002, among the North Eastern States of India including Sikkim, Assam had the highest revenue receipt of Rs.6648.75 crores which was followed by Tripura with Rs.1950.15 crores, Nagaland with Rs.1506.85 crores, Meghalaya with Rs.992.22 crores, Arunachal Pradesh with Rs.1143.06 crores, Manipur with Rs.1220.17 crores and Mizoram with Rs.930.36 crores respectively. The revenue receipt of Sikkim was the least with Rs.767.95 crores. A comparative picture of the revenue receipts of the Budget Estimates of 2001-2002 is presented in Table No.4.4.

Table No. 4.4 Revenue Receipts of North Eastern States of India, 2001-2002 (BE)
(Rs. in crores)

| State | Tax Revenue | | | Non-Tax Revenue | | | Total revenue receipts |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| | State's own tax revenue | Share in central taxes | Total | State's own non-tax revenue | Grants from the centre | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 27.29 | 130.67 | 157.96 | 128.52 | 856.58 | 985.10 | 1143.06 |
| Assam | 1535.91 | 1829.76 | 3365.67 | 523.14 | 2759.94 | 3283.08 | 6648.75 |
| Manipur | 50.52 | 231.00 | 281.52 | 52.74 | 885.91 | 938.65 | 1220.17 |
| Meghalaya | 140.45 | 183.16 | 323.61 | 100.05 * | 892.17 | 992.22 | 1315.83 |
| Mizoram | 14.65 | 125.00 | 139.65 | 31.53 | 759.18 | 790.71 | 930.36 |
| Nagaland | 64.88 | 131.03 | 195.91 | 46.65 | 1264.29 | 1310.94 | 1506.85 |
| Tripura | 118.54 | 303.13 | 421.67 | 95.01 | 1433.47 | 1528.48 | 1950.15 |
| Sikkim | 38.94 | 128.58 | 167.52 | 41.08 * | 559.35 | 600.43 | 767.95 |

* - Excludes the receipts from State Lotteries BE : Budget Estimates

Source: State finances, A Study of Budgets of 2000-2001, RBI, Dec.,2000.

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 decrease by 1.28 percent from Rs.684.57 crores in 2005-2006 to Rs.675.84 crores in 2006-2007 while expenditure on economic services is expected to increase by 18.37 percent from Rs.600.65 crores in 2005-2006 to Rs. 711.01 crores in 2006-2007(R.E.). Developmental expenditure is Rs.1285.22 crores in 2005-2006 as against Rs.946.92 crores in 2004-2005 thereby showing an increase of 35.73 percent. The developmental expenditure in 2006-2007 is expected to be Rs.1386.84 crores as against Rs.1285.22 crores in 2005-2006 showing an increase of 7.91 percent. Details of the developmental and non-developmental expenditure of accounts are presented in Table No.4.5.

Table No. 4.5 Revenue Expenditure under Developmental and Non-Developmental expenditure of State Government

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Category of Expenditure | Year | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-2000 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| I | DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE | | | | |
| A | Economic Services of which | | | | |
| (i) | Agriculture & allied activities | 7435.84 | 6949.76 | 6735.14 | 11667.83 |
| (ii) | Rural Development & Special Area Programme | 1799.06 | 1757.17 | 1964.53 | 2571.08 |
| (iii) | Irrigation & flood control | 1612.17 | 1797.01 | 2134.34 | 3322.44 |
| (iv) | Energy | 5035.74 | 6953.22 | 4238.24 | 3147.88 |
| (v) | Industry & Minerals | 1690.61 | 1910.85 | 1584.62 | 3276.10 |
| (vi) | Transport | 861.19 | 664.53 | 1163.70 | 2649.02 |
| (vii) | Science, Technology & Environment | 105.62 | 67.06 | 117.29 | 164.73 |
| (viii) | General Economic Services | 783.01 | 1133.59 | 1163.40 | 1603.68 |
| | Sub-Total (A): | 19323.24 | 21233.19 | 19101.26 | 28402.76 |
| B | Social Services of which | | | | |
| (i) | Education including Arts & Culture | 17395.83 | 20095.95 | 18744.20 | 33515.90 |
| (ii) | Health & Family welfare | 4059.42 | 4584.88 | 4805.01 | 7534.46 |
| (iii) | Housing & Urban Development including water supply & sanitation | 2052.19 | 937.91 | 1494.90 | 2034.23 |
| (iv) | Information & Broadcasting | 128.75 | 162.11 | 275.36 | 235.11 |
| (v) | Social security & welfare including Nutrition, STs, SCs & OBCs | 3337.03 | 4064.61 | 4669.75 | 5843.25 |
| (vi) | Labour & Employment | 289.09 | 273.19 | 251.92 | 422.64 |
| (vii) | Natural calamities & others | 231.83 | 394.96 | 489.79 | 1000.40 |
| | Sub-Total (B): | 27494.14 | 30513.61 | 30730.93 | 50585.99 |
| | Total (I) : | 46817.38 | 51746.80 | 49832.19 | 78988.75 |
| II | NON-DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE | | | | |
| | Revenue Expenditure under General Services | | | | |
| (i) | Organs of State | 1553.62 | 1415.74 | 1162.07 | 2637.00 |
| (ii) | Fiscal Services | 876.04 | 1081.82 | 948.88 | 1875.21 |
| (iii) | Interest Payment & Servicing of debt | 6559.51 | 7889.93 | 9128.11 | 13196.46 |
| (iv) | Administrative Services | 10535.73 | 11698.24 | 12612.43 | 23527.56 |
| (v) | Pension & Miscellaneous General Services | 4688.41 | 5411.74 | 5392.85 | 14573.65 |
| | Total (II) : | 24213.31 | 27497.47 | 29244.34 | 55809.88 |
| | Grand Total (I + II) | 71030.69 | 79244.27 | 79076.53 | 134798.63 |

Contd.

Table No. 4.5 Revenue Expenditure under Developmental and Non-Developmental expenditure of State Government

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Category of Expenditure | Year | | | |
|-----------|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | 2000-2001 | 2001-2002 | 2002-2003 | 2003-2004 |
| 1 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| I | DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE | | | | |
| A | Economic Services of which | | | | |
| (i) | Agriculture & allied activities | 7581.49 | 9118.25 | 8191.66 | 9677.67 |
| (ii) | Rural Development & Special Area Programme | 1198.57 | 2824.48 | 2187.90 | 3973.18 |
| (iii) | Irrigation & flood control | 2051.36 | 2182.16 | 3026.09 | 3541.26 |
| (iv) | Energy | 4712.13 | 9939.34 | 8656.29 | 10139.89 |
| (v) | Industry & Minerals | 2516.70 | 2868.92 | 2436.11 | 3768.84 |
| (vi) | Transport | 1809.06 | 2964.41 | 4171.86 | 4198.68 |
| (vii) | Science, Technology & Environment | 108.71 | 141.05 | 271.43 | 303.92 |
| (viii) | General Economic Services | 1071.70 | 2505.91 | 1367.06 | 1536.56 |
| | Sub-Total (A): | 21049.72 | 32544.52 | 30308.40 | 37140.00 |
| B | Social Services of which | | | | |
| (i) | Education including Arts & Culture | 26791.35 | 28905.59 | 28421.89 | 29074.73 |
| (ii) | Health & Family welfare | 6636.82 | 6919.49 | 5969.07 | 6661.99 |
| (iii) | Housing & Urban Development including water supply & sanitation | 1099.36 | 2364.55 | 4835.54 | 2006.39 |
| (iv) | Information & Broadcasting | 172.73 | 187.06 | 175.47 | 178.33 |
| (v) | Social security & welfare including Nutrition, STs, SCs & OBC's | 4374.38 | 5883.31 | 5946.15 | 7381.07 |
| (vi) | Labour & Employment | 318.55 | 356.70 | 350.96 | 446.11 |
| (vii) | Natural calamities & others | 419.04 | 399.86 | 444.20 | 842.56 |
| | Sub-Total (B): | 39812.23 | 45016.56 | 46143.28 | 46591.18 |
| | Total (I) : | 60861.95 | 77561.08 | 76451.68 | 83731.18 |
| II | NON-DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE | | | | |
| | Revenue Expenditure under General Services | | | | |
| (i) | Organs of State | 1979.59 | 1846.76 | 1611.16 | 2313.48 |
| (ii) | Fiscal services | 1358.86 | 1529.70 | 1478.12 | 1518.64 |
| (iii) | Interest Payment & Servicing of debt | 17715.66 | 19140.74 | 25467.89 | 21533.49 |
| (iv) | Administrative Services | 17676.47 | 19662.34 | 19723.24 | 20606.33 |
| (v) | Pension & Miscellaneous General Services | 12751.20 | 14055.01 | 16778.47 | 16643.93 |
| | Total (II) : | 51481.78 | 56234.55 | 65058.88 | 62615.87 |
| | Grand Total (I + II) | 112343.73 | 133795.63 | 141510.56 | 146347.05 |

Contd.

Table No. 4.5 Revenue Expenditure under Developmental and Non-Developmental expenditure of State Government

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Category of Expenditure | Year | | | |
|--|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | 2004-2005 | 2005-2006 | 2006-2007 (RE) | 2007-2008 (BE) |
| 1 | 2 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| I DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| A Economic Services of which | | | | | |
| (i) | Agriculture & allied activities | 10706.84 | 14433.46 | 15586.00 | 14096.25 |
| (ii) | Rural Development & Special Area Programme | 5811.82 | 7586.43 | 9450.17 | 10526.33 |
| (iii) | Irrigation & flood control | 3437.01 | 4375.26 | 5094.88 | 5065.96 |
| (iv) | Energy | 12645.53 | 19432.23 | 24104.75 | 20285.16 |
| (v) | Industry & Minerals | 4134.02 | 4749.72 | 3909.52 | 3907.34 |
| (vi) | Transport | 3057.48 | 4744.35 | 8291.86 | 8493.58 |
| (vii) | Science, Technology & Environment | 654.45 | 912.99 | 1032.65 | 1103.76 |
| (viii) | General Economic Services | 1921.99 | 3830.42 | 3630.78 | 21151.92 |
| | Sub-Total (A): | 42369.14 | 60064.86 | 71100.61 | 84630.30 |
| B Social Services of which | | | | | |
| (i) | Education including Arts & Culture | 32478.65 | 41188.73 | 37438.51 | 37272.31 |
| (ii) | Health & Family welfare | 6060.59 | 7841.31 | 7791.62 | 8365.27 |
| (iii) | Housing & Urban Development including water supply & sanitation | 3344.57 | 7269.21 | 5609.90 | 6778.21 |
| (iv) | Information & Broadcasting | 210.27 | 340.74 | 263.50 | 242.17 |
| (v) | Social security & welfare including Nutrition, STs, SCs & OBCs | 8639.53 | 10809.13 | 14911.70 | 12602.28 |
| (vi) | Labour & Employment | 550.93 | 629.44 | 650.27 | 557.60 |
| (vii) | Natural calamities & others | 1038.59 | 378.89 | 918.12 | 1018.64 |
| | Sub-Total (B): | 52323.13 | 68457.45 | 67583.62 | 66836.48 |
| | Total (I) : | 94692.27 | 128522.31 | 138684.23 | 151466.78 |
| II NON DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Revenue Expenditure under General Services | | | | | |
| (i) | Organs of State | 1922.34 | 2234.16 | 2921.86 | 2909.86 |
| (ii) | Fiscal Services | 1614.56 | 2055.66 | 1928.30 | 1717.23 |
| (iii) | Interest Payment & Servicing of debt | 26643.36 | 23753.41 | 27463.66 | 29449.05 |
| (iv) | Administrative Services | 21959.89 | 26958.49 | 29058.39 | 30027.58 |
| (v) | Pension & Miscellaneous General Services | 18286.40 | 16926.67 | 21162.61 | 20244.47 |
| | Total (II) : | 70426.55 | 71928.39 | 82534.82 | 84348.19 |
| | Grand Total (I + II) | 165118.82 | 200450.70 | 221219.05 | 235814.97 |

Concltd.

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.719.28 crores in 2005-2006 as against Rs.704.27 crores in 2004-2005 showing an increase of 2.13 percent.

The Non-developmental expenditure is estimated to be Rs.825.35 crores in 2006-2007 showing an increase of 12.85 percent over the previous year. Under Non-developmental expenditure, the expenditure on interest payments and servicing of debt in the current year have been increased from Rs.237.53 crores in 2005-2006 to Rs 274.64 crores in 2006-2007. Expenditure on administrative services is anticipated to increase by 7.79 percent and pension and miscellaneous general services to increase by 25.03 percent in 2006-2007 over the previous year 2005-2006. Expenditure on the organs of the State has however, shown an increase of 30.78 percent in 2006-2007 over the previous year 2005-2006. The trends in developmental and Non-developmental expenditure for both revenue and capital accounts are shown in the Table No. 11 of part II of this publication.

4.1.4 Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure :

The total expenditure amounts to Rs.2172.37 crores, Rs. 2620.33 crores and Rs. 3153.20 crores in 2004-2005, 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 respectively. The percentage increase in the total expenditure over 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 are 20.62 p.c. and 20.34 p.c. respectively. Details of the plan and non-plan expenditure are presented in table No.4.6.

Table No. 4.6 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 |
| 1985-86 | 12924.60 | 6959.12 | 1725.11 | 21608.83 |
| 1990-91 | 26697.61 | 16496.99 | 3151.41 | 46346.01 |
| 1991-92 | 29719.53 | 19351.21 | 2614.11 | 51684.85 |
| 1992-93 | 28056.89 | 16328.78 | 3471.40 | 47857.07 |
| 1993-94 | 33944.42 | 17715.57 | 4035.39 | 55695.38 |
| 1994-95 | 39123.72 | 21803.75 | 4397.68 | 65325.15 |
| 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 |
| 1999-2000 | 109199.47 | 55540.63 | 6435.03 | 171175.14 |
| 2000-2001 | 93739.61 | 28831.68 | 4521.97 | 127093.26 |
| 2001-2002 | 113819.11 | 28723.07 | 8799.92 | 151342.10 |
| 2002-2003 | 127638.30 | 19728.85 | 10213.93 | 157581.08 |
| 2003-2004 | 12755.06 | 28832.04 | 14002.55 | 170386.65 |
| 2004-2005 | 139697.30 | 63478.71 | 14061.02 | 217237.03 |
| 2005-2006 | - | - | - | 262032.74 |
| 2006-2007 (RE) | 173930.96 | 112482.50 | 28906.61 | 315320.07 |
| 2007-2008(BE) | 177485.64 | 89115.00 | 18977.82 | 285578.46 |

| 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 |
| 1985-86 | 59.81 | 32.21 | 7.98 | 100.00 |
| 1990-91 | 57.61 | 35.59 | 6.80 | 100.00 |
| 1991-92 | 57.50 | 37.44 | 5.06 | 100.00 |
| 1992-93 | 58.63 | 34.12 | 7.25 | 100.00 |
| 1993-94 | 60.95 | 31.81 | 7.24 | 100.00 |
| 1994-95 | 59.89 | 33.38 | 6.73 | 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 |
| 1999-2000 | 63.79 | 32.45 | 3.76 | 100.00 |
| 2000-2001 | 73.76 | 22.68 | 3.56 | 100.00 |
| 2001-2002 | 75.21 | 18.98 | 5.81 | 100.00 |
| 2002-2003 | 81.00 | 12.52 | 6.48 | 100.00 |
| 2003-2004 | 74.86 | 16.92 | 8.22 | 100.00 |
| 2004-2005 | 64.31 | 29.22 | 6.47 | 100.00 |
| 2005-2006 | - | - | - | - |
| 2006-2007(RE) | 55.16 | 35.67 | 9.17 | 100.00 |
| 2007-2008(BE) | 62.15 | 31.20 | 6.65 | 100.00 |

RE : Revised Estimates BE : Budget Estimates - Not Available

Source:- (i) Finance Accounts, Govt. of Manipur

(ii) Annual Financial Statement, 2007-2008, Govt. of Manipur.

The total revenue expenditure of the State has been estimated at Rs.2212.19 crores in the Revised Estimates of 2006-2007 (RE) as against Rs.2004.51 crores in 2005-2006 (A.C.) showing an increase of 10.36 percent over the Actual Estimates of 2005-2006. The per capita revenue expenditure which was Rs.1847.01 in 1990-91 has increased to Rs.8610.51 in 2006-2007. The total plan and non-plan expenditure under revenue expenditure are shown in Table No. 4.7.

Table No. 4.7 Revenue Expenditure from 1990-91 to 2005-2006

Rs in lakhs

| Year | Total Revenue Expenditure | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | Plan | | 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 |
| 1999-2000 | 20058.29 | 14.88 | 108958.62 | 80.83 |
| 2000-2001 | 14590.11 | 12.99 | 93514.12 | 83.24 |
| 2001-2002 | 12543.89 | 9.38 | 113920.53 | 85.14 |
| 2002-2003 | 7719.42 | 5.45 | 127641.92 | 90.20 |
| 2003-2004 | 13636.71 | 9.32 | 125909.49 | 86.03 |
| 2004-2005 | 20452.10 | 12.39 | 139631.55 | 84.56 |
| 2005-2006 * | - | - | - | - |
| 2006-2007(RE) | 30710.13 | 13.88 | 173926.96 | 78.62 |
| 2007-2008(BE) | 45450.23 | 19.28 | 177481.63 | 75.26 |

| 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 |
| 1999-2000 | 5781.71 | 4.29 | 134798.62 | 401 | 6000.34 |
| 2000-2001 | 4239.50 | 3.77 | 112343.73 | 334 | 4891.66 |
| 2001-2002 | 7331.21 | 5.48 | 133795.63 | 398 | 5757.62 |
| 2002-2003 | 6149.22 | 4.35 | 141510.56 | 421 | 5967.93 |
| 2003-2004 | 6800.68 | 4.65 | 146346.88 | 436 | 6046.84 |
| 2004-2005 | 5035.17 | 3.05 | 165118.82 | 492 | 6686.14 |
| 2005-2006 * | - | - | 200450.70 | 597 | 7956.86 |
| 2006-2007(RE) | 16581.96 | 7.50 | 221219.05 | 659 | 8610.51 |
| 2007-2008(BE) | 12883.11 | 5.46 | 235814.97 | 702 | 9002.53 |

* Expenditure for plan and non-plan is not available separately.

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 1st April, 1951. The 1st plan was relatively small in size. The 2nd Five Year Plan lasted till 31st March, 1961. The 3rd Five Year Plan completed on 31st 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 1st April, 1966 and ending on 31st March, 1969 are known as the period of plan holiday or Annual plan. During this period, three annual plans were prepared with an investment of Rs.10.14 crores. Fourth Five Year Plan began on 1st April, 1969 and lasted till 31st March, 1974 with an investment of Rs.30.25 crores. During the 4th 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 1st April, 1974. This plan was to continue till 31st March, 1979 but was terminated a year in advance by March, 1978. The Sixth Five Year Plan beginning on the 1st 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 7th and the 8th plans. The 8th 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(P). The Eleventh Five Year Plan is being implemented now. Table No. 4.8 shows the growth of plan outlay and expenditure of Manipur since 1st Five Year Plan.

Table No. 4.8 Growth of Plan Outlay and Expenditure in respect of Manipur State

(Rs. In lakhs)

| 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 | 154.89 | - | 102.56 | - |
| Second Plan | 1956-61 | 625.11 | 303.58 | 596.93 | 482.03 |
| Third Plan | 1961-66 | 1287.56 | 105.97 | 1281.30 | 114.65 |
| Three Annual Plans | 1966-69 | 1012.82 | - | 719.89 | - |
| Fourth Plan | 1969-74 | 3025.00 | 134.94 | 3100.00 | 141.94 |
| Fifth Plan | 1974-78 | 9286.00 | 206.98 | 6661.91 | 114.90 |
| Annual Plan | 1978-80 | 5926.30 | - | 6113.39 | - |
| Sixth Plan | 1980-85 | 24000.00 | 158.45 | 26293.05 | 294.68 |
| Seventh Plan | 1985-90 | 43000.00 | 79.17 | 52327.31 | 99.02 |
| Annual Plan | 1990-92 | 36500.00 | - | 35848.19 | - |
| Eighth Plan | 1992-97 | 97900.00 | 127.67 | 120968.57 | 131.18 |
| Ninth Plan | 1997-2002 | 242669.00 | 147.87 | 184865.10 | 52.82 |
| Tenth Plan | 2002-2007 | 280400.00 | 15.55 | 304603.06* | - |
| Eleventh Plan | 2007-2012 | 726152.94@ | 158.97 | - | - |

@ Proposed Outlay

* Anticipated expenditure

4.2.2 Plan Size :

The size of the State's Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) 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.1692.33 crores, Rs.1015.22 crores and Rs.96.45 crores respectively. The proposed outlay for the Eleventh Five year Plan (2007-2012) is Rs. 7261.52 crores. The approved outlay by major sectors of the Eleventh plan in comparison with those of the Tenth Plan are presented in Table No.4.9.

Table No. 4.9 Growth of plan outlay over the five year plan periods by major sectors at current prices

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sectors | Eighth plan (1992-97) | Agreed outlays Ninth plan (1997-2002) | Projected outlay Tenth plan (2002-2007) | Proposed outlay Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) | Percentage variation (Tenth to Eleventh Plan) |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| I Agriculture & Allied Activities | 9149.00 | 18317.00 | 9642.50 | 39115.43 | (+)305.66 |
| II Rural Development | 1450.00 | 6120.00 | 8197.50 | 24146.70 | (+)194.56 |
| III Special Area programmes | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2288.00 | 20610.00 | (+)800.79 |
| IV Irrigation & Flood Control | 17700.00 | 32060.00 | 36853.50 | 68783.98 | (+)86.64 |
| V Energy | 18745.00 | 33534.00 | 23622.50 | 133467.60 | (+)465.00 |
| VI Industry & Minerals | 3980.00 | 12651.00 | 33294.00 | 58432.86 | (+)75.51 |
| VII Transport | 16060.00 | 39968.00 | 22348.50 | 35903.62 | (+)60.65 |
| VIII Communication | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| IX Science , Technology & Environment | 500.00 | 900.00 | 3465.00 | 11366.40 | (+)228.03 |
| X General Economic Services | 1694.00 | 13367.00 | 29521.50 | 14069.11 | (+)52.34 |
| XI Social Services | 26040.00 | 56964.00 | 101522.00 | 291494.49 | (+)187.12 |
| XII General Services | 2582.00 | 28788.00 | 9645.00 | 28762.75 | (+)198.21 |
| Grand Total | 97900.00 | 242669.00 | 280400.00 | 726152.94 | (+)158.97 |

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 (1999-2000), Rs.288.32 crores (2000-2001), Rs. 287.23 crores (2001-2002).

Out of the total outlay of Rs.2804.00 crores for the Tenth Five Year Plan, the actual expenditure for the years 2002-2003 to 2005-2006 were Rs.197.29 crores, Rs.286.62 crores Rs. 601.05 crores, Rs. 610.90 crores respectively. The anticipated expenditure for the year 2006-2007 was Rs.990.48 crores and Rs.1183.68 crores. For the annual plan 2007-2008, a sum of Rs.1374.31 crores is proposed. The sector wise outlays and expenditures during 2002-2003 to 2007-2008 are indicated in Table No. 4.10. The State plan outlay and expenditure are shown in Table No. 12 of Part-II of this publication.

**Table No. 4.10 Plan outlay and Expenditure by major sector during
1997-98 to 2007-2008**

(Rs.in lakhs)

| Sectors | Ninth Plan (1997-2002) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Outlay | Percentage to total outlay | Expenditure | Percentage to total expenditure |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| I Agriculture & Allied Activities | 18317.00 | 7.55 | 9497.50 | 5.14 |
| II Rural Development | 6120.00 | 2.52 | 8146.78 | 4.41 |
| III Special Area programmes | 0.00 | 0.00 | 675.78 | 0.36 |
| IV Irrigation & Flood Control | 32060.00 | 13.21 | 24153.96 | 13.07 |
| V Energy | 33534.00 | 13.82 | 35893.96 | 19.42 |
| VI Industry & Minerals | 12651.00 | 5.21 | 9406.86 | 5.09 |
| VII Transport | 39968.00 | 16.47 | 25638.15 | 13.87 |
| VIII Communication | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| IX Science, Technology & Environment | 900.00 | 0.37 | 616.63 | 0.33 |
| X General Economic Services | 13367.00 | 5.51 | 4575.68 | 2.47 |
| XI Social Services | 56964.00 | 23.48 | 62278.33 | 33.69 |
| XII General Services | 28788.00 | 11.86 | 3981.47 | 2.15 |
| Grand Total | 242669.00 | 100.00 | 184865.10 | 100.00 |

(Rs. m lakhs)

| Sectors | Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Projected Outlay | Percentage to total | Annual Plan 2002-2003 Actual Expdr. | Annual Plan 2003-2004 Actual Expdr. |
| 1 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| I Agriculture & Allied Activities | 9642.50 | 3.44 | 859.92 | 934.21 |
| II Rural Development | 8197.50 | 2.92 | 1159.07 | 1600.48 |
| III Special Area programmes | 2288.00 | 0.82 | 0.00 | 1257.00 |
| IV Irrigation & Flood Control | 36853.50 | 13.14 | 2997.23 | 4330.63 |
| V Energy | 23622.50 | 8.42 | 1139.33 | 1096.25 |
| VI Industry & Minerals | 33294.00 | 11.87 | 1150.38 | 4696.53 |
| VII Transport | 22348.50 | 7.97 | 2712.94 | 2192.65 |
| VIII Communication | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| IX Science, Technology & Environment | 3465.00 | 1.24 | 221.22 | 538.17 |
| X General Economic Services | 29521.50 | 10.53 | 583.89 | 823.83 |
| XI Social Services | 101522.00 | 36.21 | 8249.46 | 10494.72 |
| XII General Services | 9645.00 | 3.44 | 655.41 | 697.92 |
| Grand Total | 280400.00 | 100.00 | 19728.85 | 28662.39 |

Contd.

Table No. 4.10 Plan outlay and Expenditure by major sector during 1997-98 to 2007-2008

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sectors | Annual Plan 2004-2005 | Annual Plan 2005-2006 | Annual Plan 2006-2007 | | Annual Plan 2007-2008 |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | Actual Expdr. | Actual Expdr. | Approved Outlay | Anticipated Expdr. | Proposed Outlay |
| 1 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| I Agriculture & Allied Activities | 2562.97 | 3322.88 | 2169.70 | 2343.70 | 7019.95 |
| II Rural Development | 4942.03 | 3481.76 | 3261.00 | 3151.00 | 3826.33 |
| III Special Area programmes | 785.00 | 3083.22 | 2609.00 | 3591.00 | 4432.00 |
| IV Irrigation & Flood Control | 5162.85 | 9932.30 | 20560.56 | 23943.16 | 24302.00 |
| V Energy | 2518.15 | 2042.03 | 7679.00 | 10103.49 | 17558.00 |
| VI Industry & Minerals | 945.61 | 2024.00 | 8275.43 | 8160.43 | 13444.95 |
| VII Transport | 7934.19 | 6561.00 | 6863.00 | 10227.00 | 7089.00 |
| VIII Communication | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| IX Science, Technology & Environment | 595.04 | 1889.79 | 2350.00 | 2270.00 | 2067.00 |
| X General Economic Services | 3129.62 | 1100.34 | 7630.96 | 6338.65 | 3598.35 |
| XI Social Services | 29332.34 | 22547.52 | 43265.85 | 36199.83 | 44613.81 |
| XII General Services | 2196.84 | 5104.97 | 11335.50 | 12039.24 | 9479.13 |
| Grand Total | 60104.64 | 61089.81 | 116000.00 | 118367.50 | 137430.52 |

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 our 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 2000-2005. 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 31st 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 2000-2001 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. 4.11.

Table No. 4.11 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 11th 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. 4.12.

Table No. 4.12 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. 4.13. Tables relating to Twelfth Finance Commission Report are shown in Table No. 13 to 15 of Part II.

Table No. 4.13 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 |
| Aggregate Deficit | | (+) 10,15,376 | (-) 7,20,289 | (-) 6,63,091 |
| Aggregate Surplus | | 19,35,536 | 31,91,288 | 40,50,179 |

Contd.

Table No. 4.13 Post tax Devolution Non-Plan Revenue Surplus/Deficit of the States
(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | State | Year | | Total 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 |
| Aggregate Deficit | | (-) 5,74,494 | (-) 5,74,491 | (-) 35,35,907 |
| Aggregate Surplus | | 63,21,500 | 63,21,500 | 2,46,82,649 |

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 our recommendations is given in Table No. 4.14.

Table No. 4.14 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 |
| | All States | 37631801 | 3535907 | 497263 |

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. 1st 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. 4.15.

Table No. 4.15 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. 4.16.

Table No. 4.16 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 |
| | All States | 100.00 | 100.00 |

* Service tax is not leviable in Jammu & Kashmir

Source: Twelfth Finance Commission Report.

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 |
| Total State (Deficit) | | (-) 15091.86 | (-) 11315.21 | (-) 10922.15 | (-) 9998.51 | (-) 9528.14 | (-) 56855.87 |
| Total State (Surplus) | | 42584.21 | 63796.71 | 74982.18 | 110170.74 | 152796.40 | 444330.24 |

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 |
| Grants-in-aid for | | | | | | |
| 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 pest 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 the 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.

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 2002 and 2003 in absolute terms for some selected centres are shown in Table No. 5.1 and also Table No. 16 of part II of this publication presents the annual rainfall recorded during the years from 1991 to 2004.

Table No. 5.1 Monthly Rainfalls at important centres of Manipur in 2002 and 2003.

(in mm.)

| Months | 2002 | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| | Raj Bhavan Imphal | Progeny Orchard Thanlon | Progeny Orchard Tinsong | Soil Conser-vator Research station Geljang | Kang-pokpi | Saikul | Litan | Rice Research station Wangbal |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| January | 24.00 | 17.0 | 12.0 | 115.0 | 30.00 | Nil | 24.50 | 14.8 |
| February | 2.00 | 5.4 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 1.4 |
| March | 9.00 | 46.4 | 37.0 | 84.0 | 38.00 | 46.00 | 14.25 | 16.0 |
| April | 60.50 | 206.6 | 68.0 | 294.0 | 93.00 | 46.00 | 48.0 | 51.4 |
| May | 122.25 | 366.0 | 34.0 | 432.0 | 184.00 | 192.00 | 115.0 | 160.5 |
| June | 77.00 | 326.8 | 654.0 | 557.0 | 157.00 | 232.00 | 173.50 | 63.0 |
| July | 204.00 | 392.2 | 498.0 | 440.0 | 364.65 | 424.50 | 239.50 | 146.4 |
| August | 153.95 | 430.5 | 570.0 | 338.0 | 394.00 | 413.00 | 279.75 | 232.2 |
| September | 100.00 | 192.6 | 446.0 | 259.0 | 47.00 | 84.00 | 101.75 | 66.8 |
| October | 109.10 | 222.6 | 598.0 | 193.0 | 151.10 | 193.60 | 100.25 | 81.6 |
| November | 45.25 | 56.6 | 58.0 | 88.0 | 53.00 | 64.00 | 44.0 | 32.0 |
| December | 7.00 | 26.4 | 93.0 | 93.0 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 5.0 | 9.0 |
| Annual | 914.05 | 2289.10 | 3068.0 | 2893.0 | 1524.00 | 1708.10 | 1145.50 | 875.10 |

(in mm.)

| Months | 2003 | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| | Raj Bhavan Imphal | Progeny Orchard Thanlon | Progeny Orchard Tinsong | Soil Conser-vator Research station Geljang | Kang-pokpi | Saikul | Litan | Rice Research station Wangbal |
| 1 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| January | 1.00 | - | Nil | 93.0 | Nil | Nil | 5.00 | Nil |
| February | 4.75 | - | 16.0 | 188.0 | Nil | 5.00 | 3.00 | 5.4 |
| March | 14.75 | - | 50.0 | 195.0 | 49.0 | 26.00 | 28.75 | Nil |
| April | 76.75 | - | 246.0 | 205.0 | 129.0 | 50.00 | 70.25 | 30.0 |
| May | 78.50 | - | 171.5 | 213.0 | 134.0 | 99.50 | 29.25 | 103.2 |
| June | 213.55 | - | 517.2 | 376.0 | 595.0 | 425.00 | 255.00 | 269.8 |
| July | 202.75 | - | 675.4 | 338.0 | 286.7 | 185.25 | 193.25 | 245.0 |
| August | 96.25 | - | 620.7 | 313.0 | 105.3 | 65.00 | 153.50 | 166.4 |
| September | 115.25 | - | 667.0 | 172.0 | 120.0 | 106.00 | 139.50 | 77.2 |
| October | 73.50 | - | 249.0 | 128.0 | 181.0 | 90.00 | 148.50 | 59.7 |
| November | 0.50 | - | Nil | 30.0 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 0.4 |
| December | 24.25 | - | Nil | 37.0 | 57.0 | 27.00 | 60.00 | 24.8 |
| Annual | 901.8 | - | 3212.8 | 2288.0 | 1657.0 | 1078.75 | 1086.0 | 981.9 |

Source : Rain Guage Stations of 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 174 thousand hectares operated by 142 thousand farmers as per the agricultural census 1995-96. It can be seen from the Table No. 5.2 that the average size of operational holdings for Manipur has slightly decreased from 1.23 hectares in 1990-91 to 1.22 hectares in 1995-96. The share of small and marginal holdings with average size is same as in the above period. The area operated in small and marginal holdings accounted for 60.92 percent in 1995-96.

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.) | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| | | 1985-86 | 1990-91 | 1995-96 | 1985-86 | 1990-91 | 1995-96 | 1985-86 | 1990-91 | 1995-96 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Below 1.0 | Marginal | 67.31 | 69.00 | 69.00 | 36.55 | 38.00 | 39.00 | 0.54 | 0.55 | 0.57 |
| 1.0-2.0 | Small | 48.23 | 49.00 | 49.00 | 66.21 | 67.00 | 67.00 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.37 |
| 2.0-4.0 | Semi-medium | 21.09 | 21.00 | 21.00 | 54.48 | 54.00 | 54.00 | 2.58 | 2.57 | 2.57 |
| 4.0-10.0 | Medium | 3.04 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 15.52 | 15.00 | 14.00 | 5.11 | 5.00 | 4.67 |
| 10.0 & above | Large | 0.06 | Neg. | Neg. | 0.87 | 1.00 | Neg. | 14.50 | 12.16 | - |
| All holdings | | 139.73 | 142.00 | 142.00 | 173.63 | 175.00 | 174.00 | 1.24 | 1.23 | 1.22 |

Neg. : Negligible

Source : Agricultural Statistics At-A-Glance, 2003. Agricultural Census Divn., Ministry of Agri. Government of India.

5.1.4 Pattern of Land Utilisation :

Land Utilisation statistics for the entire State of Manipur are not available because hill areas are not cadastrally surveyed. The plains of Manipur 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. 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 years 1999-2000 & 2000-2001 is presented in Table No. 5.3 and Table no. 17 of Part II shows a comparative picture of land utilization pattern of Manipur with those of all India level for 1998-99.

Table No. 5.3 Land use Classification of Valley areas of Manipur, 1999-2000 & 2000-2001

| Classification of land | (area in hectares) | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | District | | | |
| | Imphal | | Bishnupur | |
| | 1999-2000 | 2000-2001 | 1999-2000 | 2000-2001 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Geographical Area | 1,22,000 | 1,22,000 | 49,600 | 49,600 |
| 2. Reporting area for land utilization Statistics | 1,05,426 | 1,05,416 | 46,091 | 46,080 |
| 3. Classification of reporting area : | | | | |
| (a) Forest | - | - | - | - |
| (b) Not available for cultivation | | | | |
| (i) Area under non-agricultural uses | 19,320 | 19,315 | 4,540 | 4,535 |
| (ii) Barren unculturable land | 220 | 220 | 225 | 225 |
| Total : | 19,540 | 19,535 | 4,765 | 4,760 |
| (c) Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands: | | | | |
| (i) Permanent pastures & other grazing | 305 | 300 | 780 | 760 |
| (ii) Land under misc. uses crops & groves (not included in net area sown) | 1,945 | 1,945 | 1,360 | 1,360 |
| (iii) Culturable waste land | 240 | 235 | 330 | 325 |
| Total : | 2,490 | 2,480 | 2,470 | 2,445 |
| (d) Fallow land : | | | | |
| (i) Fallow lands other than current fallows | - | - | 70 | 60 |
| (ii) Current Fallows | - | - | 150 | 140 |
| Total : | - | - | 220 | 200 |
| 4. Net Area sown | 83,396 | 83,401 | 38,636 | 38,671 |
| 5. Total Cropped area | 86,176 | 86,191 | 42,326 | 42,366 |
| 6. Area sown more than once | 2,780 | 2,790 | 3,690 | 3,695 |
| 7. Cropping Intensity | 103.33 | 103.35 | 109.56 | 109.55 |

(Contd.)

**Table No. 5.3 Land use Classification of Valley areas of Manipur,
1999-2000 & 2000-2001**

(area in hectares)

| Classification of land | District | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Thoubal | | Total | |
| | 1999-2000 | 2000-2001 | 1999-2000 | 2000-2001 |
| 1 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. Geographical Area | 51,400 | 51,400 | 2,23,000 | 2,23,000 |
| 2. Reporting area for land utilization Statistics | 38,950 | 38,950 | 1,90,467 | 1,90,446 |
| 3. Classification of reporting area : | | | | |
| (a) Forest | - | - | - | - |
| (b) Not available for cultivation | | | | |
| (i) Area under non-agricultural uses | 2,110 | 2,110 | 25,970 | 25,960 |
| (ii) Barren unculturable land | 495 | 495 | 940 | 940 |
| Total : | 2,605 | 2,605 | 26,910 | 26,900 |
| (c) Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands: | | | | |
| (i) Permanent pastures & other grazing | 320 | 310 | 1,405 | 1,370 |
| (ii) Land under misc. uses crops & graves (not included in net area sown) | 2,640 | 2,640 | 5,945 | 5,945 |
| (iii) Culturable waste land | 185 | 180 | 755 | 740 |
| Total : | 3,145 | 3,130 | 8,105 | 8,055 |
| (d) Fallow land : | | | | |
| (i) Fallow lands other than current fallows | - | - | 70 | 60 |
| (ii) Current Fallows | - | - | 150 | 140 |
| Total : | - | - | 220 | 200 |
| 4. Net Area sown | 33,200 | 33,215 | 1,55,232 | 1,55,287 |
| 5. Total Cropped area | 37,285 | 37,305 | 1,65,787 | 1,65,862 |
| 6. Area sown more than once | 4,085 | 4,090 | 10,555 | 10,575 |
| 7. Cropping Intensity | 112.30 | 112.31 | 106.80 | 106.81 |

(Concl'd.)

Source : Agricultural Officer (M.I.)
Deptt. of Agriculture, Manipur

5.1.5 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 |
| 1995-96 | 345.10 | 2.48 | 347.58 | 391.83 | 12.47 | 404.30 |
| 1996-97 | 390.69 | 2.62 | 393.31 | 401.00 | 12.76 | 413.76 |
| 1997-98 | 364.76 | 3.26 | 368.02 | 410.27 | 13.06 | 423.33 |
| 1998-99 | 392.28 | 2.78 | 395.06 | 419.65 | 13.36 | 433.01 |
| 1999-2000 | 375.69 | 3.23 | 378.92 | 429.13 | 13.67 | 442.80 |
| 2000-2001 | 392.59 | 3.16 | 395.75 | 434.51 | 13.83 | 448.34 |
| 2001-2002 | 397.35 | 3.04 | 400.39 | 443.89 | 14.12 | 458.01 |
| 2002-2003 | 343.94 | 3.13 | 347.07 | 452.94 | 14.41 | 467.35 |
| 2003-2004 | 388.77 | 3.24 | 392.01 | 462.31 | 14.71 | 477.02 |
| 2004-2005 | 444.83 | - | - | 471.73 | 15.01 | 486.74 |
| 2005-2006 (P) | 394.01 | - | - | 481.22 | 15.32 | 496.54 |

| Year | Short-fall | | |
|---------------|------------|--------|-------------|
| | Cereals | Pulses | Food grains |
| 1 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1995-96 | 46.73 | 9.99 | 56.72 |
| 1996-97 | 10.31 | 10.14 | 20.45 |
| 1997-98 | 45.51 | 9.80 | 55.31 |
| 1998-99 | 27.37 | 10.58 | 37.95 |
| 1999-2000 | 53.44 | 10.44 | 63.88 |
| 2000-2001 | 41.92 | 10.67 | 52.59 |
| 2001-2002 | 46.54 | 11.08 | 57.62 |
| 2002-2003 | 109.00 | 11.28 | 120.28 |
| 2003-2004 | 73.54 | 11.47 | 85.01 |
| 2004-2005 | 26.90 | - | - |
| 2005-2006 (P) | 87.21 | - | - |

Note : Per-capita consumption rate of food-grains per annum

Cereals - 191.02 kgs., Pulses - 6.08 kgs.

-- Not Available

P - Provisional

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

During 2002-2003, the food-grain production was 347.07 thousand tonnes thereby showing a decrease of 13.32 percent from the previous year of 400.39 thousand tonnes in 2001-2002. The production in 2003-2004 is estimated to be 392.01 thousand tonnes. And the requirement of food grains for human consumption excluding livestock/poultry/seed/wastage etc. in the state would be of the order of 467.35 thousand tonnes in 2002-2003 and 477.02 thousand tonnes in 2003-2004. The shortfall of foodgrains in the year 2002-2003 was about 120.28 thousand tonnes and 85.01 thousand tonnes in 2003-2004.

The agricultural production in 2005-2006 is lower than the previous year's record output especially of cereal crops. The production of paddy for Manipur for the year 2005-2006 was estimated at 3.86 lakh tonnes as against 4.36 lakh tonnes in 2004-2005. In case of maize, the estimated area, the average yield and production for the agricultural year 2004-2005 was recorded as 3.22 thousand hectares, 2763.98 kgs. Per hectare and 8.90 thousand tonnes respectively. The area and production under cereal crops for the last fifteen years 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 | Paddy | | | Maize | | |
|-----------|--------|----------|------------|-------|----------|------------|
| | Area | Yield | Production | Area | Yield | Production |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1990-91 | 157.41 | 1,741.76 | 274.17 | 4.61 | 2,472.89 | 11.40 |
| 1991-92 | 160.30 | 2,123.83 | 340.45 | 3.99 | 2,416.04 | 9.64 |
| 1992-93 | 151.19 | 1,806.47 | 273.12 | 2.80 | 2,788.93 | 8.06 |
| 1993-94 | 161.87 | 2,154.94 | 348.82 | 2.72 | 2,867.65 | 7.80 |
| 1994-95 | 163.93 | 2,186.97 | 358.51 | 4.47 | 2,331.10 | 10.42 |
| 1995-96 | 134.93 | 2,505.37 | 338.05 | 2.55 | 2,764.71 | 7.05 |
| 1996-97 | 166.10 | 2,211.20 | 367.28 | 6.38 | 3,669.28 | 23.41 |
| 1997-98 | 157.90 | 2,227.17 | 351.67 | 3.57 | 3,666.67 | 13.09 |
| 1998-99 | 166.89 | 2,290.07 | 382.19 | 2.96 | 3,408.78 | 10.09 |
| 1999-2000 | 157.05 | 2,323.97 | 364.98 | 4.34 | 2,467.74 | 10.71 |
| 2000-2001 | 156.99 | 2,431.56 | 381.73 | 4.67 | 2,325.48 | 10.86 |
| 2001-2002 | 162.57 | 2,382.11 | 387.26 | 5.06 | 1,994.07 | 10.09 |
| 2002-2003 | 153.11 | 2,192.35 | 335.67 | 3.54 | 2,336.16 | 8.27 |
| 2003-2004 | 157.83 | 2,415.51 | 381.24 | 2.34 | 3,217.95 | 7.53 |
| 2004-2005 | 176.31 | 2,472.52 | 435.93 | 3.22 | 2,763.98 | 8.90 |
| 2005-2006 | 166.26 | 2322.09 | 386.07 | 2.85 | 2785.96 | 7.94 |

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

Among the districts, Imphal East District had the highest production of rice with 67.78 thousand tonnes (17.55 percent) which was followed by Imphal West District with 62.61 thousand tonnes (16.22 percent). The lowest was recorded in Tamenglong District having only 10.55 thousand tonnes (2.73 percent) during the year 2005-2006.

The following Table No. 5.6 presents the district-wise area, production and average yield of cereal crops in Manipur during 2005-2006.

Table No. 5.6 Districtwise Area, Production and Average Yield of Cereal Crops in Manipur, 2005-2006

Area : '000 hectares
Yield rate : kg./hectare
Production : '000 tonnes

| District | Paddy | | | Maize | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Area | Yield rate | Production | Area | Yield rate | Production |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Senapati | 29.81 | 2017.44 | 60.14 | 1.58 | 2917.72 | 4.61 |
| 2. Tamenglong | 9.58 | 1101.25 | 10.55 | - | - | - |
| 3. Churachandpur | 20.37 | 1840.94 | 37.50 | 0.26 | 1423.08 | 0.37 |
| 4. Chandel | 7.54 | 1734.75 | 13.08 | 0.40 | 3025.00 | 1.21 |
| 5. Ukhrul | 15.37 | 2299.93 | 35.35 | 0.61 | 2868.85 | 1.75 |
| 6. Imphal East | 25.75 | 2632.23 | 67.78 | - | - | - |
| 7. Imphal West | 19.17 | 3266.04 | 62.61 | - | - | - |
| 8. Bishnupur | 16.03 | 3005.61 | 48.18 | - | - | - |
| 9. Thoubal | 22.64 | 2247.35 | 50.88 | - | - | - |
| Manipur | 166.26 | 2322.09 | 386.07 | 2.85 | 2785.96 | 7.94 |

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

5.1.6 Index Number of Agricultural production :

The index number of agricultural production (Base : Triennium ending 1999-2000=100) was 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. 19 of Part II.

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

(Triennium ending 1999-2000=100)

| Sub-group of crops | Weight | Year | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 1999-2000 | 2000-2001 | 2001-2002 | 2002-2003 | 2003-2004(P) | 2004-2005 | 2005-2006 |
| 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 |
| Foodgrains | 81.24 | 99.64 | 104.21 | 105.71 | 91.63 | 104.05 | 118.98 | 105.37 |
| 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 |
| Non-foodgrains | 18.76 | 98.47 | 99.01 | 119.80 | 103.66 | 111.87 | 100.48 | 110.95 |
| All crops | 100.00 | 99.61 | 104.10 | 106.00 | 91.87 | 105.52 | 118.61 | 105.48 |

Note : The figures are provisional.

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 of paddy in 2005-2006 is less than the previous year. The total area under HYVs and IVs (Improved Varieties) of paddy constitutes about 43.37 percent of the total area under paddy in 2005-2006 as against 57.47 percent in 2004-2005.

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 11.75 percent in 2005-2006 as against 16.82 percent in 2004-2005. The percentage of areas under local varieties, HYVs and IVs of paddy to total area under paddy for the last 11 (eleven) years 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, 1995-96 to 2005-2006

| Region | Varieties of Seed | Years | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 1995-1996 | 1996-1997 | 1997-1998 | 1998-1999 | 1999-2000 | 2000-2001 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. Hill | HYV+IV | 12.07 | 18.65 | 21.66 | 17.26 | 11.50 | 9.37 |
| | Others | 87.93 | 81.35 | 78.34 | 82.74 | 88.50 | 90.63 |
| | Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 2. Valley | HYV+IV | 59.02 | 84.86 | 64.22 | 80.72 | 71.96 | 79.66 |
| | Others | 40.98 | 15.14 | 35.78 | 19.28 | 28.04 | 20.34 |
| | Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 3. State | HYV+IV | 39.04 | 54.11 | 45.49 | 54.50 | 45.86 | 49.24 |
| | Others | 60.96 | 45.89 | 54.61 | 45.50 | 54.14 | 50.76 |
| | Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

| Region | Varieties of Seed | Years | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 2001-2002 | 2002-2003 | 2003-2004 | 2004-2005 | 2005-2006 |
| 1 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1. Hill | HYV+IV | 16.92 | 11.98 | 17.99 | 16.82 | 11.75 |
| | Others | 83.08 | 88.02 | 82.01 | 83.18 | 88.25 |
| | Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 2. Valley | HYV+IV | 81.41 | 48.08 | 57.46 | 87.89 | 74.64 |
| | Others | 18.59 | 51.92 | 42.54 | 12.11 | 25.36 |
| | Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 3. State | HYV+IV | 53.00 | 30.93 | 38.19 | 57.47 | 43.37 |
| | Others | 47.00 | 69.07 | 61.81 | 42.53 | 56.63 |
| | Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

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

During 2006-2007, it was found that HYVs of paddy were mainly used in the valley areas of the state. Of these total area under paddy, the area under HYVs paddy was found to be 12.58 thousand hectares which was 88.10 percent of the total area under HYVs paddy in the valley and the remaining 11.90 percent 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 :

The 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 has increased to 59.06 thousand tonnes in 2003-2004 from 56.70 thousand tonnes in 2002-2003 and it is again decreased to 44.14 thousand tonnes in 2004-05 and 30.59 thousand tonnes in 2005-06. There has been significant trend in the consumption of fertilizers as can be seen in Table No. 5.9. Districtwise distribution of fertilizers during 2004-05 and 2005-2006 is shown in Table No. 20 and 21 of part II of this publication.

Table No. 5.9 Consumption of fertilizers in Manipur during 1987-1988 to 2005-2006

| Year | Fertilizers | | | | | Total |
|-----------|-------------|------|------|---------|--------|-------|
| | Urea | DAP | MOP | M. Phos | S.S.P. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1987-88 | 8.06 | 2.58 | 0.18 | 0.39 | 0.19 | 11.40 |
| 1988-89 | 8.98 | 3.54 | 0.27 | 0.05 | 0.35 | 13.19 |
| 1989-90 | 10.97 | 1.44 | 0.20 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 12.80 |
| 1990-91 | 9.64 | 4.06 | 0.31 | - | 0.62 | 14.63 |
| 1991-92 | 11.11 | 4.18 | 0.31 | 1.82 | 0.02 | 17.44 |
| 1992-93 | 12.27 | 3.58 | 0.50 | 0.16 | 0.73 | 17.24 |
| 1993-94 | 15.72 | 1.15 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 1.07 | 18.07 |
| 1994-95 | 15.75 | 1.50 | 0.23 | - | 1.30 | 18.78 |
| 1995-96 | 22.28 | 1.58 | 0.39 | - | 2.04 | 26.29 |
| 1996-97 | 24.04 | 1.88 | 0.89 | 0.12 | 2.23 | 29.16 |
| 1997-98 | 23.79 | 2.30 | 0.86 | 0.03 | 1.55 | 28.53 |
| 1998-99 | 32.30 | 2.90 | 0.52 | 0.50 | 1.80 | 38.02 |
| 1999-2000 | 30.68 | 4.66 | 2.06 | 0.15 | 2.07 | 39.62 |
| 2000-2001 | 38.32 | 4.35 | 2.22 | - | 1.86 | 46.75 |
| 2001-2002 | 38.71 | 4.55 | 1.88 | - | 1.34 | 46.48 |
| 2002-2003 | 45.68 | 5.00 | 2.86 | - | 3.16 | 56.70 |
| 2003-2004 | 47.25 | 5.37 | 2.32 | 3.42 | 0.69 | 59.05 |
| 2004-2005 | 34.53 | 4.19 | 1.59 | - | 2.93 | 44.14 |
| 2005-2006 | 25.35 | 2.43 | 1.21 | - | 1.60 | 30.59 |

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 |
| 1990-91 | 0.14 | 0.04 | 2.68 | 1.86 |
| 1991-92 | 0.16 | 0.04 | 2.67 | 1.51 |
| 1992-93 | 0.14 | 0.23 | 2.93 | 1.46 |
| 1993-94 | 0.16 | 0.22 | 3.22 | 1.14 |
| 1994-95 | 0.19 | 0.21 | 3.72 | 1.26 |
| 1995-96 | 0.11 | 0.21 | 3.08 | 1.18 |
| 1996-97 | 0.06 | 0.23 | 3.12 | 1.34 |
| 1997-98 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 2.01 | 0.47 |
| 1998-99 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 2.21 | 0.70 |
| 1999-2000 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 2.62 | 0.65 |
| 2000-2001 | 0.06 | - | 3.24 | 0.74 |
| 2001-2002 | 0.09 | - | 1.66 | 0.65 |
| 2002-2003 | - | - | 2.62 | 0.32 |
| 2003-2004 | - | - | 1.15 | 0.33 |
| 2004-2005 | - | - | 2.13 | 0.30 |
| 2005-2006 | - | - | 1.57 | 0.07 |

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

5.1.10 Irrigation Facilities :

An important negative aspect of the current strategy for raising agricultural production is increasing reliance on non-perennial irrigation due to the absence of timely and adequate rainfall. Therefore, the various programmes undertaken for providing irrigation facilities produce salutary effects. Out of the estimated area of 166.26 thousand hectares, 43.67 thousand hectares were found to be irrigated which accounted for 26.27 percent to the total area under paddy during 2005-2006. The District-wise irrigated and un-irrigated area under cereal crops in 2005-2006 is given in Table No. 5.11.

Table No. 5.11 District-wise estimates of irrigated area under cereal crops during the agricultural year 2005-2006 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 | 26.78 | 1.58 | 3.03 | - | 29.81 | 1.58 | 31.39 |
| Tamenglong | 8.72 | - | 0.86 | - | 9.58 | - | 9.58 |
| Chandel | 7.54 | 0.40 | - | - | 7.54 | 0.40 | 7.94 |
| Churachandpur | 19.79 | 0.26 | 0.58 | - | 20.37 | 0.26 | 20.63 |
| Ukhrul | 15.37 | 0.61 | - | - | 15.37 | 0.61 | 15.98 |
| Hill-Total | 78.20 | 2.85 | 4.47 | - | 82.67 | 2.85 | 85.52 |
| Imphal East | 23.09 | - | 2.66 | - | 25.75 | - | 25.75 |
| Imphal West | 4.78 | - | 14.39 | - | 19.17 | - | 19.17 |
| Bishnupur | 2.62 | - | 13.41 | - | 16.03 | - | 16.03 |
| Thoubal | 13.90 | - | 8.74 | - | 22.64 | - | 22.64 |
| Valley-Total | 44.39 | - | 39.20 | - | 83.59 | - | 83.59 |
| Manipur | 122.59 | 2.85 | 43.67 | - | 166.26 | 2.85 | 169.11 |

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

5.2 Horticulture :

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

5.2.1 Area under Fruits & Vegetables:

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

At present, the reliable estimates of the total acreage of the various fruits and vegetables are not available for the state. The following Table No. 5.12 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 1990-91 to 2004-2005.

(Area in '000 hectares)

| Name of the crop | Year | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Pineapple | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.55 | 1.58 | 1.01 | 0.57 | 0.63 |
| Orange | 0.54 | 0.48 | 0.67 | 1.06 | 1.13 | 1.06 | 1.07 |
| Lemon | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.40 | 0.90 | 0.88 | 0.90 | 0.84 |
| Papaya | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.04 |
| Arum | 3.29 | 3.37 | 4.08 | 4.48 | 4.92 | 5.07 | 5.39 |
| Banana | 3.11 | 3.10 | 3.58 | 3.52 | 3.15 | 3.07 | 3.30 |
| Passion fruit | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bean | 0.50 | 0.72 | 0.91 | 0.03 | 1.49 | 1.40 | 1.32 |
| Cabbage | 3.05 | 3.13 | 3.29 | 3.04 | 2.87 | 3.03 | 3.03 |
| Cauliflower | 0.68 | 0.73 | 0.87 | 0.61 | 0.58 | 0.88 | 0.78 |
| Pea | 3.28 | 2.87 | 2.52 | 2.00 | 2.24 | 1.82 | 1.91 |
| Potato | 3.59 | 3.79 | 3.92 | 3.64 | 3.31 | 3.41 | 3.23 |

| Name of the crop | Year | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1997-1998 | 1998-1999 | 1999-2000 | 2000-2001 | 2001-2002 | 2002-2003 | 2003-2004 | 2004-2005 |
| 1 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Pineapple | 0.46 | 0.24 | 0.30 | 0.55 | 0.45 | 1.03 | 0.73 | 1.45 |
| Orange | 0.99 | 1.65 | 1.66 | 1.67 | 2.11 | 1.13 | 1.71 | 1.74 |
| Lemon | 0.67 | 0.93 | 0.82 | 0.86 | 0.92 | 0.07 | 0.36 | 0.31 |
| Papaya | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.02 | 0.15 | 0.07 | 0.17 |
| Arum | 4.99 | 5.39 | 6.22 | 6.23 | 6.28 | 7.22 | 9.18 | 9.33 |
| Banana | 4.41 | 2.90 | 3.51 | 3.53 | 4.42 | 3.88 | 4.14 | 3.87 |
| Passion fruit | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.37 | 0.39 |
| Bean | 0.60 | 1.25 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.66 | 2.29 | 2.75 | 3.29 |
| Cabbage | 3.87 | 2.23 | 2.28 | 2.39 | 2.71 | 3.22 | 6.63 | 2.42 |
| Cauliflower | 0.76 | 0.43 | 0.44 | 0.38 | 0.40 | 0.59 | 0.76 | 0.60 |
| Pea | 4.45 | 1.79 | 2.28 | 2.34 | 2.44 | 1.82 | 1.23 | 2.14 |
| Potato | 3.23 | 2.17 | 2.47 | 2.59 | 3.04 | 4.22 | 4.98 | 2.96 |

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 2003-2004 were 2,21,756 MT, 57,018 MT and 52,790 MT respectively as against 1,34,362 MT, 47,207 MT and 47,836 MT in 2002-2003. The horticultural production of Manipur for the period from 1992-93 to 2003-2004 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 |
| 1992-93 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.01 |
| 1993-94 | 1.10 | 0.33 | 0.01 |
| 1994-95 | 1.10 | 0.35 | 0.01 |
| 1995-96 | 1.12 | 0.36 | 0.01 |
| 1996-97 | 1.17 | 0.45 | 0.01 |
| 1997-98 | 1.17 | 0.46 | 0.01 |
| 1998-99 | 1.17 | 0.34 | 0.43 |
| 1999-2000 | 1.18 | 0.48 | 0.43 |
| 2000-2001 | 1.18 | 0.48 | - |
| 2001-2002 | 1.03 | 0.45 | 0.43 |
| 2002-2003 | 1.34 | 0.47 | 0.48 |
| 2003-2004 | 2.22 | 0.57 | 0.53 |

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 157.83 thousand hectares or 68.66 percent of cropped area in the State in 2003-2004 as against 153.11 thousand hectares or 70.15 percent in 2002-2003. Area under cereals was 160.17 thousand hectares or 69.68 percent in 2003-2004 as against 156.65 or 72.79 percent in 2002-2003. The area under pulses was 5.06 thousand hectares or 2.20 percent of the cropped area of the State in 2003-2004 as against 7.80 thousand hectares or 3.62 percent in 2002-2003. The foodgrains alone accounted for 71.88 percent of the sown area during the year 2003-2004. 8.15 percent area was occupied by oilseeds which include 0.27 percent under rape and mustard oil only. 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 |
| 1990-91 | 162.02 (80.08) | 9.26 (4.58) | 2.68 (1.32) | 0.14 (0.07) | 1.86 (0.92) | 26.37 (13.03) | 202.33 (100.00) |
| 1991-92 | 164.29 (82.02) | 5.29 (2.64) | 2.67 (1.33) | 0.16 (0.08) | 1.51 (0.76) | 26.38 (13.17) | 200.31 (100.00) |
| 1992-93 | 153.99 (79.10) | 5.37 (2.76) | 2.93 (1.50) | 0.14 (0.07) | 1.46 (0.75) | 30.80 (15.82) | 194.69 (100.00) |
| 1993-94 | 164.59 (79.77) | 4.96 (2.40) | 3.22 (1.56) | 0.16 (0.08) | 1.14 (0.55) | 32.26 (15.64) | 206.33 (100.00) |
| 1994-95 | 168.40 (79.58) | 5.77 (2.73) | 3.72 (1.76) | 0.19 (0.09) | 1.26 (0.59) | 32.28 (15.25) | 211.62 (100.00) |
| 1995-96 | 137.48 (76.10) | 5.26 (2.91) | 3.08 (1.71) | 0.11 (0.06) | 1.18 (0.65) | 33.54 (18.57) | 180.65 (100.00) |
| 1996-97 | 172.48 (79.14) | 5.12 (2.35) | 3.12 (1.43) | 0.06 (0.03) | 1.31 (0.60) | 35.84 (16.45) | 217.93 (100.00) |
| 1997-98 | 161.47 (77.85) | 6.88 (3.32) | 2.01 (0.97) | 0.06 (0.03) | 0.47 (0.23) | 36.50 (17.60) | 207.39 (100.00) |
| 1998-99 | 169.85 (78.58) | 5.81 (2.69) | 2.21 (1.02) | 0.07 (0.03) | 0.70 (0.33) | 37.50 (17.35) | 216.14 (100.00) |
| 1999-2000 | 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) |
| 2000-2001 | 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) |
| 2001-2002 | 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) |
| 2002-2003 | 156.65 (72.79) | 7.80 (3.62) | 2.62 (1.22) | * (0.15) | 0.32 (0.15) | 47.81 (22.22) | 215.20 (100.00) |
| 2003-2004 | 160.17 (69.68) | 5.06 (2.20) | 1.15 (0.50) | * (0.14) | 0.33 (0.14) | 63.16 (27.48) | 229.87 (100.00) |
| 2004-2005 | 179.53 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Nil

- Not Available

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.

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. 22 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 |
| Total Livestock | 1,423 | 100.00 | 1,199 | 100.00 | 1,103 | 100.00 | (-)15.74 | (-)8.01 |
| Total Poultry | 3,259 | - | 3,057 | - | 2,941 | - | (-)6.20 | (-)3.75 |

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. 23 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 2005-2006 was 76.76 thousand tonnes which was 2.66 percent more than the production of 74.77 thousand tonnes in 2004-2005. The estimated production of milk and the number of milk chilling centres and their capacities were shown in Table No. 25 of part II. The production of egg (in number) in 2005-2006 was estimated at 834.66 lakhs showing an increase of 1.50 percent over the production of 822.32 lakhs in 2004-2005. The estimated meat production in 2005-2006 was 17.57 thousand tonnes. This was about 7.53 percent more than the estimated production of 16.34 thousand tonnes in 2004-2005. The estimated livestock products of Manipur during the period from 1994-95 to 2005-2006 are given in Table No. 5.16.

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

| Item | Unit | Year | | | | | |
|------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-2000 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Milk | '000 tonnes | 63.70 | 60.01 | 61.24 | 62.00 | 64.74 | 66.71 |
| Egg | Lakh Nos. | 605.32 | 594.12 | 607.73 | 616.22 | 644.86 | 710.09 |
| Meat | '000 tonnes | 15.77 | 15.94 | 16.00 | 18.05 | 14.59 | 15.85 |

| Item | Unit | Year | | | | | |
|------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 |
| 1 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Milk | '000 tonnes | 68.13 | 70.82 | 71.61 | 72.92 | 74.77 | 76.76 |
| Egg | Lakh Nos. | 723.29 | 743.29 | 762.34 | 792.75 | 822.32 | 834.66 |
| Meat | '000 tonnes | 16.24 | 16.36 | 16.82 | 17.30 | 16.34 | 17.57 |

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

5.4 Forestry :

For a hilly State like Manipur, forest products are the most important natural resources for environmental protection and maintaining ecological balance. According to FSI-1997, forest covers an area of 17,418 sq. kms, which is about 78 percent of total geographical area of the State. Forest plays threefold roles i.e., protective, productive and aesthetic, each being equally important. Based on the legal status, the forest can be categorised as reserved, protected and unclassified forests. Reserved Forest is one which is permanently dedicated either to the production of timber or to other forest produces and in which right of grazing and cultivation is seldom allowed. In protected forests, these rights are allowed subject to a few mild restrictions. Unclassed Forest consists largely of inaccessible forest or unoccupied waste. The area of Reserved Forest and Protected Forests stood at 1,467 sq. kms. and 4,171 sq. kms. respectively at the end of March, 2001. The remaining 11,780 sq.kms.is treated as "Unclassed Forest". During 2005-2006 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 during the period from 1990-91 to 2005-2006 is presented in Table No. 5.17.

Table No. 5.17 Area under Forests by legal status since 1990-91 to 2005-2006

(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 |
| 1991-92 | 1,647 | 4,171 | 11,983 | - | - | 17,621 |
| 1992-93 | 1,467 | 4,171 | 11,983 | - | - | 17,621 |
| 1993-94 | 1,467 | 4,171 | 11,983 | - | - | 17,621 |
| 1994-95 | 1,467 | 4,171 | 11,983 | - | - | 17,621 |
| 1995-96 | 1,467 | 4,171 | 11,983 | - | - | 17,621 |
| 1996-97 | 1,467 | 4,171 | 11,983 | - | - | 17,621 |
| 1997-98 | 1,467 | 4,171 | 11,780 | - | - | 17,418 |
| 1998-99 | 1,467 | 4,171 | 11,780 | - | - | 17,418 |
| 1999-2000 | 1,467 | 4,171 | 11,780 | - | - | 17,418 |
| 2000-2001 | 1,467 | 4,171 | 11,780 | - | - | 17,418 |
| 2001-2002 | 1,467 | 4,171 | 11,780 | - | - | 17,418 |
| 2002-2003 | 1,467 | 4,171 | 11,780 | - | - | 17,418 |
| 2003-2004 | 1,467 | 4,171 | 11,780 | - | - | 17,418 |
| 2004-2005 | 1,467 | 4,171 | 11,780 | - | - | 17,418 |
| 2005-2006 | 1,467 | 4,171 | 11,780 | - | - | 17,418 |

Source : Forest Department, Govt. of Manipur.

5.4.1 Classification of Forests :

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

5.4.2 Division of Forests :

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

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

5.4.3 Forest Products :

With a view to maintaining ecological balance, the Government has restricted the felling of trees in the forest areas. As a result, the felling of trees is done on limited scale. The 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. 25 of part II of this publication.

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. 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 forest for the last few years are given in Table No. 5.18.

Table No. 5.18 Revenue Receipts and Expenditure on Forests

| (Rs. In lakhs) | | | |
|----------------|----------|-------------|---------------------|
| Year | Receipts | Expenditure | Net Revenue/Deficit |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1990-91 | 101.00 | 1,005.63 | (-)904.63 |
| 1991-92 | 235.44 | 1,063.22 | (-)827.78 |
| 1992-93 | 334.40 | 761.32 | (-)426.92 |
| 1993-94 | 299.98 | 901.57 | (-)601.59 |
| 1994-95 | 192.34 | 978.48 | (-)786.14 |
| 1995-96 | 230.04 | 1,562.26 | (-)1,332.22 |
| 1996-97 | 281.56 | 1,458.80 | (-)1,177.24 |
| 1997-98 | 297.97 | 1,069.42 | (-)771.45 |
| 1998-99 | 70.46 | 1,567.70 | (-)1,497.24 |
| 1999-2000 | 79.42 | 2,046.09 | (-)1,966.67 |
| 2000-2001 | 97.22 | 1,443.03 | (-)1,345.81 |
| 2001-2002 | 75.28 | 1,506.56 | (-)1,431.28 |
| 2002-2003 | 81.16 | 1,279.63 | (-)1,198.47 |
| 2003-2004 | 100.92 | 1,516.44 | (-)1,415.52 |
| 2004-2005 | 74.32 | 1,814.72 | (-)1,740.40 |
| 2005-2006 | 149.37 | 2,617.15 | (-)2,467.78 |
| 2006-2007 (RE) | 210.00 | 3,555.65 | (-)3,345.65 |
| 2007-2008 (BE) | 220.00 | 2,614.63 | (-)2,394.63 |

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 constructed 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 2006-07, 6.03 lakh seedlings were distributed as against 5.49 lakh in 1999-2000

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 205 ha. were carried out.

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

5.4.5 Soil and Water Conservation :

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

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

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. 5.19 presents the areas and location of the Sanctuaries and National Parks in Manipur.

Table No. 5.19 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) | Keilam 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

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 56,461.05 ha. in 1993. The details fishery resources in the State are given in Table No. 5.20.

Table No. 5.20 Fishery Resources in Manipur

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

Source : Fisheries Department.

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

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

5.5.2 Fish Products :

The production of fish in Manipur for the year 2005-2006 was estimated to be 18.22 thousand tonnes as against 17.80 thousand tonnes in 2004-2005. 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. The growth of fish production is shown in the Table No. 5.21 below and Table No. 26 of Part II presents the revenue and expenditure under fisheries.

Table No. 5.21 Production of fish in respect of Manipur

| Year | Production of fish (in '000 tonnes) | Fingerlings distributed (in million) | No. of fish seed Farm | No. of Experimental fish farm | Estimated requirement of fish (in '000 tonnes) |
|-----------|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1990-91 | 8.50 | NA | 14 | NA | 18.00 |
| 1991-92 | 9.95 | 63 | 14 | 2 | 18.30 |
| 1992-93 | 11.20 | 66 | 14 | 2 | 18.61 |
| 1993-94 | 11.51 | 71. | 14 | 2 | 18.94 |
| 1994-95 | 12.01 | NA | 14 | NA | 19.30 |
| 1995-96 | 12.50 | NA | 14 | NA | 20.51 |
| 1996-97 | 12.71 | NA | 14 | NA | 20.99 |
| 1997-98 | 13.70 | NA | 14 | NA | 21.47 |
| 1998-99 | 15.31 | NA | 19 | NA | 21.86 |
| 1999-2000 | 15.51 | NA | 19 | NA | 22.24 |
| 2000-2001 | 16.05 | NA | 19 | NA | 26.27 |
| 2001-2002 | 16.45 | NA | 19 | NA | 25.67 |
| 2002-2003 | 16.60 | NA | 19 | NA | 27.36 |
| 2003-2004 | 17.60 | NA | 19 | NA | 23.83 |
| 2004-2005 | 17.80 | NA | 18 | NA | 23.00 |
| 2005-2006 | 18.22 | NA | 18 | NA | NA |

NA- Not available

Source : Fisheries Department , Government of Manipur

It will be seen from the above table that the total requirement of fish far exceeds its indigenous production. Large quantities of fishes are being imported from outside the State every year to fill this gap. The estimated requirement of fish for the year 2004-2005 was 23.00 thousand tonnes whereas the actual fish production was 17.80 thousand tonnes. This huge gap is to be met by harnessing the vast fishery resources of State by adopting advanced scientific techniques of fish culture and consolidating the available infrastructures already laid and by introducing new schemes and projects. This 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 Panchyati 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 Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)

The NREGS is a unique job scheme for the rural sector introduced by the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) Government. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on cost sharing basis in the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and State. It was formally launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Manipur on 13th April, 2006 at Tamenglong District by distributing job cards to registered applicants. Under this scheme, the total allocation during the year 2006-07 is Rs. 1252.89 lakhs, out of this the total expenditure is Rs. 950.00 lakhs. During the year, 17880 households have been provided employment and altogether 45,175 persons have been given wage employment. The daily wage rate is fixed at Rs. 74.49.

6.1.2 Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):

The scheme was launched on 1st April, 1999 with which erstwhile schemes viz. IRDP, DWCR, 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 clusters 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 1st 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. Under Special Project of SGSY, the Govt. of India aims to bring the BPL families above the poverty line through self employment programmes as a time bound programme. During 2003-04, a sum of Rs.218.72 lakhs was released by the Central Govt. and Rs.18.60 lakhs by the State for the Special Projects. The details of the on-going projects are shown in Table No.6.1.

Table No. 6.1 Special Projects under SGSY

(Rs. In lakhs)

| Sl. No. | District | Name of Projects | Project Cost | Fund released during 2003-04 | | |
|---------|-------------|---|--------------|------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | | | Central | State | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Tamenglong | Increasing livelihood opportunity and Socio-Economic Development (Bamboo and Cane) | 500 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 2. | Thoubal | Self Employment of Rural people through Mushroom cultivation. | 235 | 60.00 | 10.69 | 70.69 |
| 3. | Imphal West | Diversified Handloom Products for Economic Empowerment of women. | 600 | 135.00 | Nil | 135.00 |
| 4. | Imphal East | Generation of Massive Employment opportunities through fish farming for BPL families. | 117.09 | 23.72 | 7.91 | 31.63 |

Under the SGSY, 259 SHG were formed in 2004-05, 408 in 2005-06 and 336 in 2006-07. Table No. 6.2 shows the fund released under the scheme.

Table No. 6.2 Financial Performance under the SGSY

(Rs. In lakhs)

| Sl. No. | District | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Senapati | 39.96 | 49.95 | 40.75 |
| 2. | Tamenglong | 107.57 | 4.94 | - |
| 3. | Churachandpur | 0.00 | 32.88 | 27.20 |
| 4. | Chandel | 69.27 | 45.12 | - |
| 5. | Ukhrul | 0.00 | 10.79 | - |
| 6. | Imphal East | 59.27 | 21.14 | - |
| 7. | Imphal West | 184.40 | 15.89 | - |
| 8. | Bishnupur | 13.70 | 30.46 | 25.16 |
| 9. | Thoubal | 142.82 | 17.26 | - |
| Total | | 616.99 | 228.43 | 93.11 |

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 2006-07 is shown in Table No. 6.3.

Table No. 6.3 Performance Under Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) during 2002-03 to 2006-07.

| Sl. No. | Year | Fund Released (Rs. in lakhs) | Foodgrain Released (MT) |
|---------|---------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | 2002-03 | 1443.87 | 7409 |
| 2. | 2003-04 | 1662.95 | 16670 |
| 3. | 2004-05 | 2588.60 | 19545 |
| 4. | 2005-06 | 2750.45 | 18620 |
| 5. | 2006-07 | 1922.53 | 11211 |

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 was released by the Central Government and the State Government respectively. The districtwise fund released under IAY scheme during 2004-05 to 2006-07 is given below :

Table No. 6.4 Districtwise release of fund under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during 2004-05 to 2006-07.

| Sl. No. | District/State | (Rs. in lakhs) | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| | | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 (upto Feb. 2007) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Senapati | 245.89 | 80.69 | 78.45 |
| 2. | Tamenglong | 221.10 | 88.82 | 81.07 |
| 3. | Churachandpur | 283.47 | 82.98 | 126.64 |
| 4. | Chandel | 118.82 | 32.43 | 55.33 |
| 5. | Ukhrul | 85.81 | 38.20 | 40.87 |
| 6. | Imphal East | 58.55 | 54.81 | 85.37 |
| 7. | Imphal West | 20.05 | 14.43 | 33.60 |
| 8. | Bishnupur | 0.00 | 67.91 | 20.77 |
| 9. | Thoubal | 64.81 | 47.12 | 70.03 |
| Total | | 1098.00 | 507.39 | 592.13 |

6.1.4 Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY):

The scheme was introduced in 2000-2001 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 2000-2001 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.

For Phase I of the scheme, an amount of Rs.40.00 crores was released by the Centre in 2000-2001. And for Phase II, out of the allotted amount of Rs.80.71 crores, Rs.40.00 crores has been released. A sum of Rs.31.62 crores has been spent upto the end of March, 2004 and a total of 33 packages of works covering 130 roads with total length of 715.20 kms. During 2003-2004, Rs.20.00 crores is allotted for Manipur.

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.

Under the Manipur Societies Registration Act,1989, the Manipur State Rural Road Development Agency (MSRRDA) was constituted and registered during 2004-05 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 different 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 .

6.1.6 Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)

IWDP was launched w.e.f. 1989 and brought into effect from 1st 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 and 63,500 hectares during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively. The districtwise central and state shares released under the scheme during the period are given below :

Table No. 6.5 Districtwise Fund released under IWDP

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | District | 2004-05 | | | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | Central | State | Total | Central | State | Total | Central | State | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | Senapati | 49.50 | 0.00 | 49.50 | 66.00 | 6.00 | 72.00 | 115.50 | 10.50 | 126.00 |
| 2. | Tamenglong | 49.50 | 0.00 | 49.50 | 49.50 | 4.50 | 54.00 | 247.37 | 13.50 | 260.87 |
| 3. | Churachandpur | 49.50 | 0.00 | 49.50 | 49.50 | 10.50 | 60.00 | 148.50 | 13.50 | 162.00 |
| 4. | Chandel | 49.50 | 0.00 | 49.50 | 49.50 | 15.00 | 64.50 | 156.75 | 14.25 | 171.00 |
| 5. | Ukhrul | 49.50 | 0.00 | 49.50 | 49.50 | 6.00 | 55.50 | 99.00 | 9.00 | 108.00 |
| 6. | Imphal East | 89.63 | 4.50 | 94.13 | 140.25 | 8.90 | 149.15 | 408.45 | 20.85 | 429.30 |
| 7. | Imphal West | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | - | 49.50 | 1.81 | 51.31 |
| 8. | Bishnupur | 41.25 | 0.50 | 41.75 | - | 4.50 | 4.50 | 105.50 | 9.59 | 115.09 |
| 9. | Thoubal | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 4.87 | 4.87 | - | - | - |
| Total | | 378.38 | 5.00 | 383.38 | 404.25 | 60.27 | 464.52 | 1330.57 | 93.00 | 1423.57 |

6.2 Panchayat:

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

The Panchayati Raj Institutions were first set-up in Manipur in 1960, by adopting the U.P. Panchayat Act, 1947. The first General Election to Panchayat was held in the year 1964. The Manipur Legislative Assembly passed the Manipur Panchayat Act 1975 and this Act came into force on 10th Jan., 1978. Under the Manipur Panchayati Raj Act 1975, the first election to Panchayats was held in May, 1978. The 73rd constitution Amendment Act 1992 on Panchayati Raj was passed by the Parliament and received the assent of the President of India and enforced in all the states w.e.f. 24.4.94. The first General Election to Panchayat under this new Act 1994 was held on 31.1.97 and the second General Election was held on 30.8.02. There are 2 (two) tier system of Panchayati Raj such as Gram Panchayat at village level and Zilla Parishad at district level. Though, the population of Manipur has by now crossed the 20 lakhs limit, the formation of the Panchayat Samiti is yet to be done. There are at present, 165 Gram Panchayats and 4 Zilla Parishads. The total number of elected representatives of Gram Panchayats and Zilla Parishads are 1707 (including 165 Pradhans) and 61 (including 4 Adhyakshas and 4 Up-Adhyakshas). The number of seats reserved for and held by women are 622 at the Gram Panchayat level and 22 at the Zilla Parishad level. Again out of the 4 Zilla Parishad Adhyakshas, 2 are reserved for women. At the Gram Panchayat level, the number of SC/ST male is 53 whereas SC/ST women are 27.22 seats for women and 4 seats for SC/ST are reserved at the Zilla Parishad level. Out of the 165 seats of Pradhans, 54 are reserved for women. Table No. 6.6 shows the number of Panchayats and the elected members in Manipur.

Table No. 6.6 Number of Panchayats/Elected members in respect of Manipur State, 2004-2005.

| Level | No. of Panchayat | No. of elected representatives | | | No. of Reserved seats for | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | Total | SC/ST | Women | | |
| | | | | | | SC/ST | Others | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Gram Panchayat | 165 | 1084 | 623 | 1707 | 80 | 27 | 595 | 622 |
| Zilla Parishad | 4 | 39 | 22 | 61 | 4 | - | 22 | 22 |

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. 6.7.

Table No. 6.7 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 Panchayati Raj & Rural Development (SIPARD)

SIPARD, Manipur is an apex Training Institute of RD funded by the Ministry of RD as well as the State Govt. 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.

The Institute conducts various training programmes both in-campus and off-campus. Training is imparted by faculty members of the Institute and other resource persons through lectures, discussion with audio-visual aids and field visits. The objectives of such training course are to acquaint the officials as well as non-officials with the Central Sponsored Schemes and to ensure that the poverty alleviation and rural development programmes are effectively implemented. During 2003-2004, 35 training programmes was conducted where 1,942 participants attended the training courses. In 2004-05, the institute conducted 96 training programmes and the number of participants was 3685 while in the following year, 90 courses were organised where 3285 persons were imparted training.

In order to make the PRIs representative and rural people more acquainted with the ongoing poverty alleviation and rural development programmes, the Institute also organized workshop/seminar and brings out publications. Besides, two research projects taken up by the Institute during 2002-2003 on “Problems & Constraints in the transfer of agricultural technology to farmers of Manipur” and another on “Biogas Technology for sustainable supply of energy for rural households in plain districts of Manipur” have been completed. During 2003-2004, another two research projects were completed viz. “Management of Integrated wasteland Development Programmes in Manipur” and “ Effective Planning and Implementation of SGSY for reducing the intensity of poverty in Manipur”. The number of workshops organized in 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 were 2 (two), 4(four) and 7(seven) respectively.

6.3 Co-operation:

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

The growth of co-operative movement is regarded as one of the important instruments of economic, social and cultural development as well as human advancement in the State. Today, co-operative movement experienced a phenomenon change in its dimensions where it touched every corner of human life and where we can find food co-operatives, production co-operatives, farm and rural co-operatives, handloom co-operatives, marketing co-operatives etc. The district-wise number of industrial and non-industrial co-operative societies as on 31st March are given in the following Table No. 6.8.

Table No. 6.8 Number of Industrial and Non-Industrial Co-operative Societies in Manipur by districts (as on 31st March)

| District | Industrial | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Senapati | 115 | 123 | 123 | 126 | 42 | 119 | 117 | 143 |
| Tamenglong | 55 | 63 | 60 | 64 | 16 | 74 | 77 | 99 |
| Churachandpur | 146 | 200 | 142 | 145 | 63 | 139 | 141 | 95 |
| Chandel | 53 | 67 | 57 | 53 | 36 | 67 | 51 | 45 |
| Ukhrul | 93 | 130 | 154 | 112 | 50 | 122 | 134 | 103 |
| Imphal East | 362 | 467 | 453 | 454 | 126 | 465 | 459 | 249 |
| Imphal West | 503 | 536 | 552 | 545 | 178 | 540 | 540 | 606 |
| Bishnupur | 231 | 293 | 342 | 314 | 84 | 304 | 286 | 281 |
| Thoubal | 228 | 253 | 272 | 246 | 95 | 227 | 226 | 245 |
| Manipur | 1,789 | 2,132 | 2,155 | 2,059 | 690 | 2,057 | 2,031 | 1866 |
| Index of Growth | 100 | 119 | 120 | 115 | 39 | 115 | 114 | 104 |

| District | Non-Industrial | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| 1 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Senapati | 332 | 325 | 310 | 308 | 387 | 302 | 295 | 329 |
| Tamenglong | 162 | 171 | 150 | 144 | 196 | 147 | 144 | 146 |
| Churachandpur | 430 | 378 | 421 | 412 | 474 | 389 | 388 | 457 |
| Chandel | 132 | 114 | 121 | 94 | 125 | 93 | 109 | 118 |
| Ukhrul | 389 | 371 | 325 | 347 | 387 | 330 | 312 | 523 |
| Imphal East | 356 | 324 | 275 | 253 | 604 | 271 | 272 | 491 |
| Imphal West | 464 | 460 | 405 | 367 | 734 | 368 | 372 | 401 |
| Bishnupur | 506 | 428 | 401 | 403 | 613 | 353 | 400 | 487 |
| Thoubal | 568 | 500 | 446 | 448 | 594 | 407 | 345 | 83 |
| Manipur | 3,339 | 3,071 | 2,854 | 2,776 | 4,114 | 2,660 | 2,637 | 3035 |
| Index of Growth | 100 | 92 | 85 | 83 | 123 | 79 | 86 | 91 |

Contd.

Table No. 6.8 Number of Industrial and Non-Industrial Co-operative Societies in Manipur by districts (as on 31st March)

| District | Total | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| 1 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Senapati | 447 | 448 | 433 | 434 | 429 | 421 | 412 | 472 |
| Tamenglong | 217 | 234 | 210 | 208 | 212 | 221 | 221 | 245 |
| Churachandpur | 576 | 578 | 563 | 557 | 537 | 528 | 529 | 552 |
| Chandel | 185 | 181 | 178 | 147 | 161 | 160 | 160 | 163 |
| Ukhrul | 485 | 501 | 479 | 459 | 437 | 452 | 446 | 626 |
| Imphal East | 718 | 791 | 728 | 707 | 730 | 736 | 731 | 740 |
| Imphal West | 967 | 996 | 957 | 912 | 912 | 908 | 912 | 1007 |
| Bishnupur | 737 | 721 | 743 | 717 | 697 | 657 | 626 | 768 |
| Thoubal | 796 | 753 | 718 | 694 | 689 | 634 | 631 | 328 |
| Manipur | 5,128 | 5,203 | 5,009 * | 4,835 * | 4,804 * | 4,717 * | 4,668 * | 4901 |
| Index of Growth | 100 | 101 | 98 | 94 | 94 | 90 | 91 | 96 |

Concl'd.

* Excludes State level societies and Primary Banks under the direct control of the RCS

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

As on 31st March 2006 there were 4901 co-operative societies. Of which 1866 were industrial Co-operative Societies and remaining 3035 were non-industrial Co-operative Societies. Industrial Co-operative societies constitute 38.07 percent and non-industrial Co-operative societies constitute 61.93 percent. It is evident from Table No.6.4 that industrial Co-operative societies show a growing trend during 1999-2001 but contrary to the general belief, there was a decreasing trend in the non-industrial Co-operative societies in Manipur during the period. Some important characteristics of the Co-operative movement in the state since 1990-91 to 2005-06 are presented in Table No. 6.9 below:

Table No. 6.9 Important characteristics of Co-operative movements in the State

| Year | Number of Societies * | No. of Member (in lakhs) | Paid-up Share Capital (Rs.in lakhs) | Working Capital (Rs. in crores) |
|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1990-1991 | 3,858 | 3.78 | 865.96 | 59.92 |
| 1991-1992 | 4,275 | 4.15 | 1,057.19 | 68.56 |
| 1992-1993 | 4,679 | 4.39 | 1,179.76 | 79.43 |
| 1993-1994 | 4,679 | 4.33 | 1,181.71 | 76.52 |
| 1994-1995 | 4,674 | 4.36 | 1,160.40 | 76.30 |
| 1995-1996 | 4,674 | 4.68 | 1,130.05 | 147.90 |
| 1996-1997 | 4,677 | 4.68 | 1,391.19 | 148.11 |
| 1997-1998 | 4,677 | 4.67 | 1,492.20 | 159.92 |
| 1998-1999 | 5,128 | 4.60 | 1,319.19 | 148.11 |
| 1999-2000 | 5,203 | 4.70 | 2,381.02 | 165.55 |
| 2000-2001 | 5,029 | 4.87 | 2,103.44 | 160.50 |
| 2001-2002 | 4,863 | 4.67 | 3,226.84 | 181.95 |
| 2002-2003 | 4,832 | 4.19 | 3,446.64 | 131.35 |
| 2003-2004 | 4,746 | 4.94 | 3,448.08 | 219.46 |
| 2004-2005 | 4,697 | 4.94 | 4,387.00 | 257.95 |
| 2005-2006 | 4,901 | 4.96 | 336.12 | 3.50 |

* Includes State level societies and Primary Banks under the direct control of the RCS

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. There are now 19 primary Marketing Co-operative Societies and one Apex Level Marketing Co-operative Societies in the state. Besides, there are 9 district level supply and marketing Co-operative societies. Industrial Co-operative societies are coming up recently. They are engaged in the development of medium small scale industrial units to enhance socio-economic standards of the people of the state. At present, there are 2 state level industrial societies in the State viz. Manipur State Sericultural Co-operative Federation and Manipur State Electronic Co-operative Society Ltd.

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 Co-operative Societies (LAMPS). As on 31st March, 2004, there are 135 GPLMPCS and 69 LAMPS.

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 State Domestic Product is found to be 8.9 percent and 9.2 percent of the total working population were found engaged in this sector.

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. Apart from providing a package of incentives and concessions as laid out in its industrial policies and programmes in consonance with those of the public sector undertakings like (1) Manipur Cycles Corporation Ltd. (MCCCL), (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 State Drugs And Pharmaceutical Ltd.(MSDPL), (7) Manipur Vanaspati & Allied Industries Ltd.(MVAIL), (8) Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.(MHHDCL), (9) Manipur Electronic Development Corporation Ltd. (MANFTRON) & (10) Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (MANIDCO), almost all of which were facing financial problems and there was paucity of fund for maintenance.

As a result the Govt. 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 was also failed as there were no buyer of the units. Regarding MSDPL, the Govt. has been consulting the central Govt. 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. 8 to 10 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 some 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.

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, 2004 the number of registered permanent Small Scale Industries both SIDO (Small Industries Development Organisation) and NON SIDO stood at 9993 with an investment of Rs.39.37 crores in plants and machineries and providing employment to 51,842 persons where annual production was estimated to be Rs.173.08 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 31st 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 |
| 1987-88 | 3996 | 19900 | 5.0 | 12.30 | 30.78 | 67.26 | 1.68 |
| 1988-89 | 5417 | 27000 | 5.0 | 16.31 | 30.11 | 80.26 | 1.48 |
| 1989-90 | 6319 | 31500 | 5.0 | 19.20 | 30.38 | 89.11 | 1.41 |
| 1990-91 | 6788 | 33390 | 5.0 | 20.70 | 30.49 | 94.81 | 1.40 |
| 1991-92 | 7392 | 36910 | 4.9 | 22.63 | 30.61 | 101.45 | 1.37 |
| 1992-93 | 7696 | 38400 | 5.0 | 23.61 | 30.68 | 106.90 | 1.39 |
| 1993-94 | 8096 | 39680 | 4.9 | 24.74 | 30.56 | 116.70 | 1.44 |
| 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 |

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 1987-88 to 2003-04. There is positive correlations between the average per unit employment and investment in plants and machineries with $r = 0.89$. The average employment per unit is worked out to be 5.08 persons where average investment in plants and machineries is worked out to be Rs.27.49 crores. The average production per unit is found to be decreasing from Rs.1.68 lakhs in 1987-88 to Rs.1.37 lakhs in 1991-92 and slowly increased from year to year. It stood at Rs.1.73 lakhs in 2003-2004. Average return for every 1 (one) rupee is worked out to be only Rs.4.39 during the period from 1987-88 to 2003-2004.

A total of 126 manufacturing units are found registered in Manipur during 2003-2004. Among the districts, Imphal West district and Imphal East district has the highest number of registered industrial (SIDO & NON-SIDO) units with 37 (29.37 percent) each followed by Thoubal with 26 (20.63 percent) units. The lowest was recorded in Senapati district having only 1 (0.79 percent). The district-wise SIDO & NON-SIDO break-up of industrial units, employment and production during 2003-2004 are presented in Table No.7.2.

Table No.7.2 Growth of Registered Industrial Units, employment, investment and production in Manipur during 2003-2004

| District | No. of Units | | | No. of Employment | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| | SIDO | NON-SIDO | TOTAL | SIDO | NON-SIDO | TOTAL |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Senapati | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Tamenglong | 2 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Churachandpur | 5 | 1 | 6 | 49 | 5 | 54 |
| Chandel | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Ukhrul | 3 | 1 | 4 | 23 | 3 | 26 |
| Imphal East | 36 | 1 | 37 | 203 | 2 | 205 |
| Imphal West | 30 | 7 | 37 | 145 | 48 | 193 |
| Bishnupur | 9 | 4 | 13 | 52 | 27 | 79 |
| Thoubal | 19 | 7 | 26 | 101 | 52 | 153 |
| Manipur | 105 | 21 | 126 | 582 | 137 | 719 |

Contd.

NA : Not Available

Table No.7.2 Growth of Registered Industrial Units, employment, investment and production in Manipur during 2003-2004

| District | Investment (Rs.in crores) | | | Value of Production (Rs. in crores) | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | SIDO | NON-SIDO | TOTAL | SIDO | NON-SIDO | TOTAL |
| 1 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Senapati | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Tamenglong | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.03 |
| Churachandpur | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.04 |
| Chandel | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Ukhrul | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.06 |
| Imphal East | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.81 | 1.86 | 0.00 | 1.86 |
| Imphal West | 0.33 | 0.01 | 0.34 | 0.30 | 0.09 | 0.39 |
| Bishnupur | 0.14 | 0.01 | 0.15 | 0.66 | 0.06 | 0.72 |
| Thoubal | 0.28 | 0.01 | 0.29 | 0.91 | 0.26 | 1.17 |
| Manipur | 1.63 | 0.04 | 1.67 | 3.84 | 0.44 | 4.28 |

Concltd.

NA : Not Available

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 2nd 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 Protsahan Hathkargha Yojana :

Deen Dayal Protsahan Hathkargha (DDPH) 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. Under this scheme, a central share of Rs.120.28 lakhs was sanctioned for the assistance of 2647 weavers during the year 2001-2002. The central Govt. sanctioned 174 Projects out of the proposed 212 Projects for 2002-2003. The amount sanctioned by the central and state Government for the assistance of Cooperative Societies during 2003-04 to 2005-06 is shown at Table No. 7.3

Table No. 7.3 Physical and Financial Performance under DDPH Yojana

| Year | Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs) | | | No. of Beneficiaries | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|--------|----------------------|---------------------|-------|
| | State | Central | Total | Weavers | Co-op. Societies | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 2003-04 | 463.52 | 176.74 | 640.26 | 4588 | 174 | 4762 |
| 2004-05 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2005-06 | 207.0 | - | 270.50 | 1590 | 495 | 2085 |

- Not available

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. During 2006-07, the schemes viz., (a) State Award to Master Craftsman, (b) Modernisation of handicrafts and (c) Development of Kouna product, have been implemented.

7.1.4 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 was providing loans, financial assistance to educated unemployed persons who are willing to employ in any one of the trades viz., industry, service and business. The scheme was launched on 2nd Oct., 1993. The performance under the scheme during the period from 1999-2000 to 2006-2007 is presented in Table No.7.4

Table No. 7.4 Performance under PMRY scheme

| Year | Target | Sanctioned | | Disbursed | |
|-----------|--------|------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| | | No. | Amount (Rs. in lakhs) | No. | Amount (Rs. in lakhs) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1999-2000 | 1350 | 1035 | 891.60 | 281 | 197.35 |
| 2000-2001 | 1000 | 113 | 70.60 | 100 | 58.36 |
| 2001-2002 | 1100 | 642 | 485.77 | 642 | 400.18 |
| 2002-2003 | 1300 | 717 | 539.73 | 33 | 21.57 |
| 2003-2004 | 1200 | 606 | - | - | - |
| 2004-2005 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2005-2006 | 1500 | 99 | 84.05 | 6.33 | - |
| 2006-2007 | 1500 | 31 | - | - | - |

The above table shows the overall performance of the scheme during the year from 1999-2000 to 2006-07. The performance from 2000-01 onwards not much satisfactory when compared with the performance of 1999-2000.

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.

The production of KVI sector was to the tune of Rs.44.57 crores in the year 1998-1999 as against Rs.29.79 crores in 1997-1998 showing an increase of 49.64 percent over the previous year. The total amount earned in the year 1997-1998 was Rs.9.62 crores whereas the earning was Rs.13.85 crores in the year 1998-1999. And the total number of employees in KVI sectors was 42 thousands in 1998-1999. The following Table No. 7.5 shows the performance of KVI sector of Manipur during 1997-1998 and 1998-1999 and a comparative picture of North Eastern Region during 1998-99 is also given in Table No. 27 of Part II.

Table No. 7.5 Performance of KVI of Manipur

| Item | Unit | Year | | Percentage Variation 1997-98 to 1998-99 |
|------------|--------------|---------|---------|--|
| | | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Production | Rs. in lakhs | 2978.57 | 4457.27 | 49.64 |
| Sales | Rs. in lakhs | 3151.84 | 4602.41 | 46.02 |
| Earning | Rs. in lakhs | 962.13 | 1385.01 | 43.95 |
| Employment | No. in lakhs | 0.42 | 0.42 | - |

Source: Basic Statistics of North Eastern Region, 2002 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 12th April 1995 by the then Union Minister of State for Commerce as a follow-up measure of the Trade Agreement signed between India and Myanmar on the 21ST Jan., 1994 at New Delhi. Subsequently exchange of 22 items have been allowed by the residents across the border. The development has to boost up the export potential of India/Manipur by creating adequate infrastructure for promotion of export oriented industrial units. To facilitate the trade, trade centers are being constructed at Moreh and another at Imphal. The importance of setting up of trade centers for providing facilities to the trades and entrepreneurs of Manipur with the new avenue of opening up of regulated border trade between Myanmar and India was considered by Planning Commission, Government of India.

Accordingly, the Centre is to provide infrastructural facilities such as telecommunication, export-import information cell, show room-cum-sales counters, conference hall, boarding and lodging facilities, guest-room and restaurants, bank and other relevant Govt. extension counters to facilitate the trades/businessmen/ entrepreneurs in creating a business like congenial atmosphere. However, the Director General of Foreign Trade has permitted the bilateral/border trade along the Indo-Myanmar border as per the prevailing customary practices for the commodities namely, mustard/rape seed, pulses and beans, fresh vegetables, fruits, garlies, onion, chillies, spices (excluding nutmeg, mace, cloves, cassia & cinnamon), bamboo, minor forest products (excluding teak), betel nuts and leaves, food items for local consumption, tobacco, tomato, reed broom, sesame, resin, 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, Aní seeds, Cumin seeds, Soyabari, dry chillies, agarbati, suman rose powder, Pea, Garlic, Dry Buffallo 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. 7.6 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.7.6 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 |
| EXPORT | | | | |
| 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 |
| Total Export: | | | | |
| | | | | |
| IMPORT | | | | |
| 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 |
| Total Import | | | | 526.68 |

Source: Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Manipur

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 Lamilai-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 day 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 objective of the park is to set up entrepreneurial cluster based bamboo processing unit on Public Private Partnership under Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) model in association with the National Mission on Bamboo Application (NMBA), Government of India.

7.1.8.3 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 lakh respectively. NABARD has also 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. 7.7 presents the industrial disputes of Manipur during 1980-81 to 2003-2004.

Table No. 28 of Part II shows the industrywise number of strikes and Lockouts in Manipur during 2000-01 to 2003-04.

Table no. 7.7 Industrial disputes in Manipur during 1980-81 to 2003-2004

| 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 (6) were recorded in Manipur which was followed by Assam (5) in 2001. The number of mandays lost due to strikes in Manipur was 79.53 thousands and followed by Assam with 12.91 thousands. But in case of the states of Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Sikkim no strikes was recorded during 2001. Table No. 7.8 shows the number of disputes by strikes and lockouts during 2001 (P).

Table No. 7.8 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 |
| Total | 12 | 7,809 | 95,100 | 2 | 1,362 | 9,960 | 14 | 9,171 | 1,05,060 |

P - Provisional

Source: Indian Labour Year Book, 2002-2003 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 2001-2002. 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 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 are presented in Table No.7.8 and the salient features of ASI during the year 1999-2000 to 2002-2003 are shown in Table No. 30 of Part II.

Table No. 7.9 Important Characteristics of Annual Survey of Industries of Manipur for the year 2001-02 and 2002-03

| Characteristics | Unit | 2001-2002 | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| | | 151 | 153 | 201 | 269 | ≥40 | All |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Factories | No. | 6 | 4 | 29 | 19 | 3 | 61 |
| Fixed Capital | Rs.in lakhs | 128 | 55 | 78 | 332 | 10 | 603 |
| Working Capital | " | 15 | 116 | 95 | 87 | 13 | 326 |
| Invested Capital | " | 145 | 133 | 161 | 424 | 27 | 890 |
| Gross value of Plant & Machineries | " | 0 | 105 | 43 | 107 | 0 | 255 |
| Total Employees | No. | 31 | 23 | 124 | 938 | 11 | 1,127 |
| Total Workers | No. | 17 | 17 | 104 | 847 | 7 | 992 |
| Total Output | Rs.in lakhs | 20 | 1,165 | 145 | 557 | 10 | 1,897 |
| Total Input | " | 15 | 1,126 | 92 | 318 | 6 | 1,557 |
| Gross Value Added | " | 6 | 39 | 53 | 239 | 3 | 340 |
| Depreciation | " | 3 | 8 | 5 | 66 | 1 | 83 |
| Net-Value Added | " | 3 | 31 | 48 | 173 | 2 | 257 |

| Characteristics | Unit | 2002-2003 | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| | | 151 | 153 | 201 | 269 | ≥40 | All |
| 1 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Factories | No. | 4 | 6 | 15 | 16 | 3 | 44 |
| Fixed Capital | Rs.in lakhs | 110 | 67 | 56 | 263 | 24 | 520 |
| Working Capital | " | 4 | 117 | 67 | 94 | 27 | 255 |
| Invested Capital | " | 115 | 148 | 111 | 360 | 50 | 784 |
| Gross value of Plant & Machineries | " | 0 | 107 | 43 | 118 | 0 | 267 |
| Total Employees | No. | 23 | 45 | 126 | 931 | 100 | 1,225 |
| Total Workers | No. | 11 | 37 | 106 | 839 | 55 | 1,048 |
| Total Output | Rs.in lakhs | 9 | 1,234 | 75 | 630 | 86 | 2,042 |
| Total Input | " | 5 | 1,044 | 56 | 358 | 76 | 1,539 |
| Gross Value Added | " | 3 | 198 | 20 | 272 | 11 | 504 |
| Depreciation | " | 2 | 12 | 4 | 56 | 3 | 77 |
| Net-Value Added | " | 1 | 186 | 16 | 216 | 8 | 427 |

Note:-

- 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.
- 201 - Saw milling and planning of wood
- 269 - Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products (n.e.c.).
- ≥40 - Other Industry.

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, Volume I, CSO, 2001-2002,

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 Shiror 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 Hunie 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. Further, there is no production of minerals in respect of Ukhrul and Chandel districts of Manipur during the year 1998-99 and 1999-2000. The performance of minerals production is shown in the following Table No. 7.10.

Table No. 7.10 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 |
| 1998-99 | Chandel | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Ukhrul | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1999-2000 | Chandel | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Ukhrul | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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. 7.11.

**Table No. 7.11 Mineral Production of North Eastern States
during the year 1995-96 to 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. 7.11 Mineral Production of North Eastern States during the year 1995-96 to 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 |
| | Minor minerals | | 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

7.3 Sericulture:

Sericulture plays a vital role in the improvement of economic conditions of the artisans of the Manipur state. It is an important labour-intensive and agro-based industry generating employment opportunities for the rural people with lowest investment cost. Sericulture has a long tradition and has been 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.7.12 and district-wise sericultural production during the years 2002-2003, 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 are presented in Table No. 30 of Part II.

Table No. 7.12 Sericultural production and value in respect of Manipur State

| Sl. No. | Item | Unit | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Cocoon Production | | | | | | |
| | (i) Tasar | Lakh Nos. | 2.52 | 20.11 | 8.40 | 8.10 | 12.70 |
| | (ii) Eri | Lakh Kg. | 4.83 | 4.87 | 2.56 | 2.12 | 2.84 |
| | (iii) Mulberry | - do - | 5.65 | 5.26 | 2.21 | 2.15 | 4.46 |
| | (iv) Muga | Lakh Nos. | - | - | 1.20 | 1.55 | 2.18 |
| 2. | Value of Cocoon produced | | | | | | |
| | (i) Tasar | Rs. in lakhs | 1.76 | 14.08 | 4.20 | 4.05 | 6.35 |
| | (ii) Eri | „ | 386.40 | 390.34 | 204.80 | 169.60 | 227.20 |
| | (iii) Mulberry | „ | 565.00 | 526.47 | 191.54 | 186.34 | 386.55 |
| | (iv) Muga | „ | - | - | 1.20 | 1.55 | 2.18 |

Source: Department of Sericulture, Govt. of Manipur

During the year 2000-2001 among the North Eastern States, Manipur has the highest area covered under mulberry cultivation with an area of 6186 hectares (44.13 percent) followed by Assam with an area of 3442 hectares (24.55 percent), Meghalaya has the lowest area of 270 hectares (1.92 percent) under mulberry cultivation. The production of mulberry reeling cocoons, oak tasar reeling cocoons, eri cocoons and Muga in respect of Manipur, during the same period, were 320.00 MT, 2.52 lakh nos. 419.00 MT and 4.45 lakh nos. respectively. The sericultural activities in North Eastern States during 2000-2001 are presented in Table No. 7.13.

Table No. 7.13 Sericultural activities in North Eastern States during 2000-2001

| State | Area covered under Mulberry cultivation (hectares) | Cocoon Production | | | |
|-------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|
| | | Mulberry (MT) | Oak tasar (Lakh Nos.) | Eri (MT) | Muga (Lakh Nos.) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 526 | 8.10 | 0.50 | 13.40 | 6.37 |
| Assam | 3442 | 219.89 | - | 595.84 | 5106.00 |
| Manipur | 6186 | 320.00 | 2.52 | 419.00 | 4.45 |
| Meghalaya | 270 | 22.56 | - | 315.65 | 127.70 |
| Mizoram | 2000 | 399.00 | 2.66 | 14.00 | 2.75 |
| Nagaland | 688 | 4.10 | - | 40.00 | 3.25 |
| Tripura | 906 | 38.00 | NIL | NIL | NIL |

Source: Basic Statistics of North East Region – 2002

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 20th July, 1998, in two phases.

The Phase – I, Manipur Sericulture Project was started with the employment of Project Consultant since June, 1998. The total outlay of this phase is Rs.134.52 crores, of which, OECF project loan fund covers Rs.116.19 crores (86.37 percent) and the remaining Rs.18.33 crores (13.63 percent) is the state share. In this phase – I 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. 7.14

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

| Year | No. of Beneficiaries | | | | | Amount released (Rs. in lakhs) | | |
|---------|----------------------|-----|------|----------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | Mulberry | Eri | Muga | Ok 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 |

During 2006-07, 619 beneficiaries will be benefitted while a sum of Rs. 66.38 lakhs is expected for utilisation.

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 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 31st December, 2002 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. 12. 2002)**

| State | (MW) | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Hydro | Thermal | G.T. | Diesel | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Arunachal Pradesh | 23.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 15.80 | 39.40 |
| 2. Assam | 2.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 | 20.70 | 622.70 |
| 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 |
| Central Sector | | | | | |
| 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 | 50.00 | 0.00 | - | - | 50.00 |
| 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 |
| Total | 1089.30 | 300.00 | 785.16 | 74.26 | 2248.72 |

Sources: Basic Statistics of NER, 2002

8.1.1 Power Generation:

The installed capacity of power in the state has remained the same as 12,371 KW during 1995-96 and 1996-97. However, during 1997-98 the installed capacity marginally increased to 12,622 KW from the previous year, registering a positive growth rate of 2.03 percent over 1996-97. During the year 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02 the installed capacity remained the same as 11,845 KW. Then it significantly increased during the years 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05 as shown in Table No. 8.2

Hydro Power generation depends on supply of water. The total quantity generated in 1991-92 was 28.30 lakh kwh. which increased to 38.38 lakh kwh during 1992-93. The generation came down from 32.68 lakh kwh in 1993-94 to 29.67 lakh kwh in 1994-95. The total power generated during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 were 35.77 lakh kwh, 42.80 lakh kwh and 14.33 lakh kwh respectively. The per capita consumption of electricity in the state during 2003-04 has decreased to 68.34 kwh from 69.86 kwh during 2002-03 registering a decrease of 2.18 percent. The installed capacity and generation of power in the state over the period from 1991-92 to 2004-05 are presented in Table No. 8.2. District-wise installed capacity and generation of Power during the year 2004-05 is also given in Table No. 31 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 |
| 1991-1992 | 12,023 | 28.30 |
| 1992-1993 | 12,222 | 38.38 |
| 1993-1994 | 12,422 | 32.68 |
| 1994-1995 | 12,622 | 29.67 |
| 1995-1996 | 12,371 | 21.66 |
| 1996-1997 | 12,371 | 10.71 |
| 1997-1998 | 12,622 | 6.80 |
| 1998-1999 | 11,845 | 7.57 |
| 1999-2000 | 11,845 | 8.29 |
| 2000-2001 | 11,845 | 4.29 |
| 2001-2002 | 11,845 | 6.67 |
| 2002-2003 | 47,252 | 35.77 |
| 2003-2004 | 47,052 | 42.80 |
| 2004-2005 | 47,252 | 14.325 |

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 requirement of power for the State.

Table No. 8.3 Demand and supply of power of Manipur

| Year | Power (MW) | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | Demand | Demand Met | Shortfall |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1997-1998 | 126 | 86 | 40 |
| 1998-1999 | 117 | 94 | 23 |
| 1999-2000 | 129 | 97 | 32 |
| 2000-2001 | 142 | 87 | 55 |
| 2001-2002 | 156 | 93 | 63 |
| 2002-2003 | 172 | 109 | 64 |
| 2003-2004 | 189 | 106 | 83 |

Source: Annual administrative Report, Power Department.

It can be seen from the table that the demand of power has always surpassed the supply. As per the 16th 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. 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 2002-2003 and 83 MW (44 percent) in 2003-04.

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 Ranchandranagar, 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 stop 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 4310.74 lakh kwh i.e. 87 percent of the availability during 2003-2004. As per 16th EPS of Central Electricity Authority, the estimated requirement of power has increased from 324.1 MU (Million Units) during 1994-95 to 780 MU during 2003-2004 showing an increase of 140.67 percent over the period. The per capita availability of power has been rising and stood at 262.02 units in 2004-2005. Table No. 8.4 provides the power availability in the state since 1994-95 to 2004-2005.

Table No. 8.4 Power availability in respect of Manipur State

| Year | Power (Lakh KWH) | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|-----------|-----------|--|---|------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Require- ment | Generated | Purchased | Free Energy from Loktak Hydro Electric Project | Total Available (Col. 3 to Col. 5) | Short-fall | Per Capita availability (KWH) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1994-1995 | 3,241 | 29.67 | 2,383.21 | 329.55 | 2,742.43 | 498.57 | 136.86 |
| 1995-1996 | 3,620 | 21.66 | 2,550.26 | 579.20 | 3,151.12 | 468.88 | 153.62 |
| 1996-1997 | 4,044 | 10.71 | 3,037.99 | 590.76 | 3,639.46 | 404.54 | 173.37 |
| 1997-1998 | 4,516 | 6.80 | 3,463.14 | 635.15 | 4,105.09 | 410.91 | 191.13 |
| 1998-1999 | 4,810 | 7.57 | 3,756.68 | 632.41 | 4,396.66 | 413.34 | 200.13 |
| 1999-2000 | 5,290 | 8.29 | 3,926.73 | 602.94 | 4,337.56 | 752.04 | 202.00 |
| 2000-2001 | 5,840 | 4.29 | 3,556.24 | 655.38 | 4,215.91 | 1,624.09 | 183.57 |
| 2001-2002 | 6,430 | 6.67 | 3,798.26 | 677.55 | 4,482.48 | 1,947.52 | 184.81 |
| 2002-2003 | 7,080 | 35.77 | 4,271.84 | 656.47 | 4,964.08 | 2,115.92 | 209.38 |
| 2003-2004 | 7,800 | 42.80 | 4,310.74 | 594.35 | 4,947.89 | 2,852.11 | 117.85 |
| 2004-2005 | 8,570 | 14.33 | 5,715.36 | 741.10 | 6,470.79 | 2,099.21 | 262.02 |

Source: i) Electricity Department of Manipur.

ii) Annual Administrative Report, Power Department.

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 2003-04 the allocated share of power for Manipur from the Central Sector Generating Stations of the North-Eastern Region is as given in Table No. 8.5.

Table No. 8.5 Share of Power for Manipur from Central Sector, 2003-04

| | Name of the Project | Installed Capacity MW | Share of Manipur | |
|----|---|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|
| | | | Percent | MW |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Loktak Hydro Electric Project (NHPC) | 105 | 28.95 | 33.40 |
| 2. | Kopili-Khangdong Hydro Electric Project (NEEPCO) | 250 | 6.00 | 22.50 |
| 3. | Assam Gas Based Power Plant (AGBPP) kathalguri (NEEPCO) | 291 | 6.87 | 28.80 |
| 4. | Agartala Gas Turbine Power Plant Ramchandranagar (NEEPCO) | 84 | 7.00 | 8.23 |
| 5. | Ranganadi Hydro Electric Project | 405 | 7.16 | 41.00 |
| 6. | Doyang Hydro Electric Project | 75 | 6.70 | 7.22 |
| | Total | 1210 | 62.68 | 141.15 |

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2003-2004, 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 AGTIP (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. 8.6

Table No. 8.6 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 |
| Total | 81,923 | 14,95,853 | 4,46,595 | 94,586 | 1,71,078 | 1,90,455 | 1,48,428 | 26,28,918 |

Source : Basic Statistics of North Eastern Region, 2000.

8.1.4 Purchase of Power :

An expenditure of Rs. 4905.09 lakhs was incurred for the purchase of power from Central Sector Agency during the year 2003-04. Yet there is an outstanding due to the tune of Rs.88.9951 crores payable to the Central Sector Agencies as on 31st March, 2004 for the purchase of power. Out of the total due amount of Rs.88.9951 crores, Rs.12.0483 crores, Rs.16.7528 crores, Rs.57.0139 crores and Rs.3.1801 crores are payable to the power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL), National Hydro Electric Power Corporation (NHPC), North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) and Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB) respectively.

The total revenue collection during the year 2003-2004 was Rs.28.45 crores. Details of the financial allocation and expenditure incurred for purchase of power during the last seven years are as indicated in Table No. 8.7.

Table No. 8.7 Expenditure Incurred for purchase of power

| (Rs. in crores) | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|---|---------|
| Year | Budget Allocation | Amount Paid | Due Amount as on 31 st March | Revenue |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1997-1998 | 58.22 | 61.54 | - | 26.92 |
| 1998-1999 | 50.26 | 27.08 | - | 22.69 |
| 1999-2000 | 47.07 | 16.98 | - | 14.85 |
| 2000-2001 | 52.92 | 36.00 | - | 20.84 |
| 2001-2002 | 58.37 | 58.37 | 171.79 | 20.58 |
| 2002-2003 | 49.28 | 49.28 | 69.64 | 35.09 |
| 2003-2004 | 49.05 | 49.05 | 88.99 | 28.45 |

Source : Annual Administrative Report, Power Department.

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 lines were completed. 49 nos. of 33 KV electronic energy meters and 53 nos. of 11 KV electronic energy meters were installed at 33 KV and 11 KV feeders respectively. During the year 2002-2003, 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.2,554.00 lakhs is proposed for annual plan 2002-2003.

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 2,376 inhabited villages, 1903 villages were electrified ending 2004-2005 and other 473 are expected to be covered during the tenth Five Year Plan. Accordingly, the state has made a good progress in rural electrification achieving 80 percent of the total villages up to the end of 31st March 2005. The district-wise number of villages electrified in Manipur are presented in Table No. 8.8 and the number of villages electrified during the year 1995-96 to 2004-2005 are indicated in Table No. 32 of part II of this publication.

Table No. 8.8 District-wise rural electrification in Manipur as on 31st March 2005.

| District/State | Number of village | Number of villages electrified | Percentage of villages electrified | Number of Non-Electrified villages | Percentage of Non-Electrified villages |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Senapati | 642 | 469 | 73.05 | 173 | 26.95 |
| Tamenglong | 171 | 135 | 78.95 | 36 | 21.05 |
| Churachandpur | 518 | 375 | 72.39 | 143 | 27.61 |
| Chandel | 363 | 301 | 82.92 | 62 | 17.08 |
| Ukhrul | 198 | 181 | 91.41 | 17 | 8.59 |
| Imphal East | 204 | 195 | 95.59 | 9 | 4.41 |
| Imphal West | 134 | 119 | 88.81 | 15 | 11.19 |
| Bishnupur | 49 | 43 | 87.76 | 6 | 12.24 |
| Thoubal | 97 | 85 | 87.63 | 12 | 12.37 |
| Manipur | 2376 | 1903 | 80.09 | 473 | 19.91 |

Source : Electricity Department, Government of Manipur

8.1.5.3 Pattern of Power Consumption:

The overall consumption of electricity decreased from 176.94 million kwh in 2000-2001 to 165.38 million kwh in 2003-2004. The pattern of consumption of power in the state shows that the domestic consumption was higher during 2003-2004 followed by those in public water work and bulk supply work sector. In 2003-2004, domestic consumption accounted for 62.69 percent of the total followed by 23.07 percent and 7.10 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 1990-91 to 2004-2005 may be had from the Table No. 8.9 furnished below:

Table No. 8.9 Category-wise Consumption of Power in Manipur

| Year | Electricity Consumption (in lakh kwh) | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Domestic | Commercial and Small Power | Industrial | Street Lighting |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1990-1991 | 794.51 | 119.42 | 337.73 | 75.56 |
| 1991-1992 | 852.29 | 138.74 | 416.24 | 79.28 |
| 1992-1993 | 883.00 | 119.00 | 416.70 | 59.50 |
| 1993-1994 | 975.00 | 135.30 | 427.40 | 73.80 |
| 1994-1995 | 1117.85 | 140.07 | 178.40 | 47.02 |
| 1995-1996 | 1137.65 | 160.75 | 482.26 | 86.56 |
| 1996-1997 | 1317.33 | 186.15 | 558.44 | 100.23 |
| 1997-1998 | 1578.70 | 209.40 | 515.50 | 112.80 |
| 1998-1999 | 904.83 | 108.49 | 193.20 | 27.44 |
| 1999-2000 | 1016.85 | 141.33 | 109.08 | 31.24 |
| 2000-2001 | 982.22 | 123.12 | 114.83 | 47.66 |
| 2001-2002 | 882.63 | 134.02 | 114.91 | 32.71 |
| 2002-2003 | 969.33 | 113.97 | 95.39 | 70.95 |
| 2003-2004 | 1036.83 | 117.36 | 80.01 | 30.49 |
| 2004-2005 | 1134.16 | 122.98 | 80.43 | 31.72 |

| Year | Electricity Consumption (in lakh kwh) | | | | Per capita consumption of electricity (in Kwh) |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------|---------------------|--|
| | Irrigation and Agriculture | Public water work and bulk supply work | Temporary | Total (col. 2 to 8) | |
| 1 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1990-1991 | 28.03 | 403.07 | - | 1758.32 | 96.70 |
| 1991-1992 | 39.64 | 455.87 | - | 1982.06 | 106.45 |
| 1992-1993 | 39.70 | 466.30 | - | 1984.20 | 103.85 |
| 1993-1994 | 52.70 | 500.90 | - | 2165.10 | 110.64 |
| 1994-1995 | 126.11 | 527.93 | - | 2137.38 | 106.67 |
| 1995-1996 | 61.83 | 544.10 | - | 2473.15 | 120.57 |
| 1996-1997 | 71.59 | 630.03 | - | 2863.77 | 136.42 |
| 1997-1998 | 80.50 | 724.90 | - | 3221.80 | 150.00 |
| 1998-1999 | 107.23 | 457.70 | - | 1798.89 | 81.88 |
| 1999-2000 | 30.33 | 398.73 | 3.10 | 1730.66 | 77.04 |
| 2000-2001 | 3.99 | 496.87 | 0.67 | 1769.36 | 77.04 |
| 2001-2002 | 7.23 | 504.12 | - | 1675.62 | 69.08 |
| 2002-2003 | 4.48 | 401.13 | 1.20 | 1656.45 | 69.86 |
| 2003-2004 | 6.14 | 381.57 | 1.43 | 1653.83 | 68.34 |
| 2004-2005 | 2.07 | 394.71 | 1.68 | 1767.75 | 71.58 |

Source : Electricity Department, Government of 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. 8.10 below:

Table No. 8.10 Percentage of households using different fuels for cooking in Manipur and All India, 1991.

| Item | Manipur | All India |
|-------------------|---------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Cowdung | 0.28 | 15.39 |
| Electricity | 0.18 | 0.31 |
| Coal/Coke/Lignite | 0.08 | 3.47 |
| Charcoal | 0.44 | 0.77 |
| L.P.G. | 6.66 | 7.94 |
| Fuel wood | 85.50 | 61.50 |
| Bio-Gas | 0.39 | 0.49 |
| Kerosene | 3.26 | 7.16 |

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

8.1.6 Power Development :

Manipur has no 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. 33 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. 8.11 below:

Table No. 8.11 List of Installed on-going micro/mini hydel projects upto 3 MW Capacity in the North Eastern States of India

| State | 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 |
| All India | 210 | 144.28 | 214 | 241.87 |

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, Lanjaopat and Pumlepat. 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 4th plan period onwards. The state has so far taken up 8 projects under the major, medium and multipurpose irrigation projects. Of these 8 projects, 3 projects namely Thoubal Project, Singda dam Project and Khuga dam Project are multipurpose. Loktak Lift Irrigation (LLI) is the major project and the rest 4 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. 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 1.75 Mw of power. The Project works were taken up in 1982-83. Owing to rescission of the 1st contract and fixation of 2nd contract in 1986, law & order situations, financial constraints, ethnic clashes etc., completion of the Project has been delayed and rescheduled in 2005-06.

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 is targeted in 2006-07.

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 is now targeted for completion in 2006-07. 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 to the extent of 58%, 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. 8.12 shows the overall benefits to be accrued to state on completion of the said projects in the Tenth Plan.

Table No. 8.12 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 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th 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 Ikkopat, 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 Tenth Plan is completion of the ongoing flood control schemes viz. Merakhong flood control scheme, Wangjing River flood control scheme, Nambul river flood control scheme (phase I & phase II) and Waishel River scheme, Imphal river scheme, Iril river scheme, Thoubal river scheme, Sekmai river scheme. Khuga river scheme, Arong river scheme and Irang river scheme etc. In addition to this, 7 (seven) new projects viz. Nambul River (phase III & IV) flood control project, Govindasena Drainage Flood Control Scheme, Improvement and strengthening of Iril river bunds from Moirangkampu Bridge to Top Khongnangmakhong, improvement of Kongba river, Thoubal river flood control scheme from 19.6 km to 23.5 km and improvement and strengthening of Iril River from Urup to Lilong bridge (24.5 km.to 30 km.) are proposed to be taken up during the Tenth Plan. The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan is Rs. 50.00 crores of which Rs. 10.00 crores is for continuing scheme and Rs. 40.00 crores for new work and a sum of Rs.10.00 crores is proposed outlay during the annual plan 2002-2003.

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 CADDP 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.8.13.

Table No. 8.13 Command Area Development Projects

(in '000 ha.)

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

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

During the Tenth Five Year Plan, the new schemes are also being taken up in the newly created irrigation potential of Singda Dam, Khuga Dam and Minor Irrigation areas. It is targetted to conduct survey and investigation to 3.45 thousand ha., construction of lined channels of 3.20 thousand ha., unlined channels of 5.35 thousand ha., Warabandi of 9.41 thousand ha., field drain of 1.84 thousand ha. and land leveling of 1.43 thousand ha. during the Annual Plan 2002-03.

8.2.4.1 Outline of Eleventh Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan (2007-08)

Keeping in view the past experience and the development scenario under the Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CADWMP), emphasis is laid on completion of On-Farm-Development works like construction of field channels and development of field drains in the on-going project. Conducting adaptive trials of field crops with identifications, selection and introduction of suitable cropping system, development and maintenance of main and intermediate drainage systems and modernization, maintenance and effective operation of irrigation system are being continued as important activities, participatory irrigation management would be the highlight during the year.

Main objectives of Eleventh Plan will be:-

- i) Completion of OFD works in the on – going projects .
- ii) Reliability on irrigation water supply.
- iii) Scientific utilization/management of irrigation water
- iv) Encouraging farmers participation.
- v) Dissemination of technical know how among the farmers through continuous training programme.
- vi) Integrated and co-ordinated approach for optimising agricultural production from irrigated land and
- vii) Improving and stablising the environment in the command Area by preventing incidence of water logging and possible soil concentration in the soil.

Table No. 8.14 Physical achievement of Tenth Plan and proposals for Eleventh Plan

| Sl. No. | Item | Unit | Tenth plan (2002-07) | | Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) | |
|---------|--|--------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | Target | Anticipated achievement | Eleventh Plan Target | 2007-08 Target |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| A. | On going project | 000 ha | 35.690 | 27.880 | 40.400 | 7.720 |
| B. | New project | 000 ha | - | - | 41.210 | - |
| C. | Bharat Nirman | 000 ha | - | - | 31.660 | 2.500 |
| D. | Potential creation | | | | | |
| | i) Construction of pick up weir | 000 ha | - | - | 13.500 | - |
| | ii) Construction of water Harvesting Structure | 000 ha | - | - | 1.000 | - |

A Summary Statement of the proposed Outlay for the 11th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 is given below.

Table No. 8.15 Eleventh Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan (2007-08) proposed outlay
Rs. in Lakhs

| Sl. No. | Major Head/Minor Heads of Development | Tenth Plan 2002-07 projected outlay at 2001-02 prices | Tenth Plan 2002-07 anticipated Expdt. | Eleventh Plan 2007-12 proposed outlay | Annual Plan 2007-08 proposed outlay |
|---------|--|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| A. | On going project | 2189.00 | 1603.13 | 3042.00 | 582.00 |
| B. | New project | | | 2926.64 | |
| C. | Bharat Nirman | | | 316.64 | 50.00 |
| D. | Potential creation | | | | |
| | i) Construction of pick up weir | | | 337.50 | |
| | ii) Construction of water Harvesting Structure | | | 169.00 | |
| E. | Infrastructure/Capital works | | | 1257.06 | 15.00 |
| | Total:- | 2189.00 | 1603.13 | 8048.84 | 647.00 |

Source:- Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) and Annual Plan (2007-08) Proposals, Planning Department, Manipur.

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. For the present, it would be difficult to develop railways, water ways, road-ways etc. in the state. But 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 there are practically no other means of transport and communication. 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 rural economy.

8.3.1.1 National Highway:

National Highway is a highway which is declared as such under the National Highway Act, 1956. The National Highway system is the primary road grid of the state.

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

Another road of considerable economic importance is the 225 kms. long National Highway No. 53 viz. New Cachar Road, connecting Imphal with Jirighat in Manipur Assam border. It passes through dense forests and difficult terrains of Tamenglong District which remained, by far, the most inaccessible district in the state. The opening of this road brings the District closer to other parts, helps in exploring untapped resources of the district and give incentives for more production and general development besides being a second life-line for the state. For this, State of Manipur, the road needs 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 31st March, 2002. The total length of the National Highways and State High-ways as on 31st 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 31st 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 st March | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| National Highways | 434.30 | 434.00 | 434.00 | 434.00 | 434.00 |
| State Highways | 880.00 | 1,158.00 | 1,158.00 | 1,158.00 | 1,271.00 |
| Major District Roads | 1,037.10 | 1,010.00 | 1,014.00 | 1,029.00 | 713.00 |
| Other District Roads | 480.00 | 744.00 | 747.00 | 797.00 | 683.00 |
| Inter Village Roads | 2,398.00 | 2,428.00 | 2,468.00 | 2,518.00 | 2,877.00 |
| OMNP | 115.00 | 122.00 | 128.00 | 132.00 | 138.00 |
| All Roads | 5,344.40 | 5,896.00 | 5,949.00 | 6,068.00 | 6,116.00 |
| Surfaced | 3,841.20 | 4,192.00 | 4,271.00 | 4,333.00 | 4,668.00 |
| Un-surfaced | 1,503.20 | 1,704.00 | 1,678.00 | 1,735.00 | 1,448.00 |

(In kms.)

| Classification of Road | As on 31 st March | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|
| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| 1 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| National Highways | 434 | 438 | 957 | 957 | 957 | 957 | - | - | 967 |
| State Highways | 1,271 | 1,623 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | - | - | 668 |
| Major District Roads | 713 | 740 | 964 | 964 | 964 | 964 | - | - | 964 |
| Other District Roads | 767 | 882 | 1,013 | 1,013 | 1,013 | 1,013 | - | - | 1013 |
| Inter Village Roads | 3,145 | 3,348 | 3,563 | 3,563 | 3,563 | 3,563 | - | - | 5036 |
| OMNP | 142 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| All Roads | 6,472 | 7,031 | 7,172 | 7,172 | 7,172 | 7,172 | - | - | 8,648 |
| Surfaced | 4,839 | 5,657 | 4,427 | 4,427 | 4,427 | 4,427 | - | - | 4,573 |
| Un-surfaced | 1,633 | 1,374 | 2,745 | 2,745 | 2,745 | 2,745 | - | - | 4,075 |

- Not available

OMNP- Other Minimum Needs Programme

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 31st 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 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. is considered to be quite essential in the public interest. Greater mobility of people has a crucial role in the economic and social growth of the country.

The Manipur State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) played an important social role in covering areas/routes which are not considered attractive and profitable for the private sector road transport enterprises. It also played a very important role in bringing national integrity and cultural harmony by operating its services in the remote areas. The fleet position for the year 2001-2002 were 25 buses, 29 trucks, and 3 (three) light vehicles. However, due to several problems, the State Government has decided to wind up the MSRTC and accordingly retrenchment of its staff had begun.

8.3.3 Motor Vehicle:

Motor transport is primarily responsibility of the state Government. The number of motor vehicle registered in the state as on 31st March 2005 was 113.351 thousands showing an increase of 7.18 percent over that of the previous year. Of the total number of vehicles in operation as on 31st March 2004 in the state, 2.35 percent were three wheelers (Auto Rickshaw) 15.92 percent were light motor vehicles (Cars, Jeeps, Taxi) 9.05 percent were heavy motor vehicles (buses, trucks) and 1.45 percent were others. About 71.23 percent of the total registered vehicles are accounted for two wheelers. 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 st March | | | | | | | Percentage change from 2004 to 2005 |
|------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Bus | 1306 | 1461 | 1562 | 1805 | 1746 | 1766 | 1822 | (+) 3.17 |
| Truck | 5583 | 5947 | 6203 | 6258 | 6829 | 7169 | 7804 | (+) 8.86 |
| Mini Bus | 572 | 587 | 595 | 601 | 612 | 637 | 653 | (+) 2.51 |
| Auto Rickshaw | 2117 | 2226 | 2315 | 2352 | 2457 | 2484 | 2592 | (+) 4.35 |
| Trailers | 509 | - | 507 | 532 | - | - | - | - |
| Tractors | 740 | 873 | 946 | 1047 | 1142 | 1263 | 1348 | (+) 6.73 |
| Car | 4111 | 4870 | 5848 | 6574 | 6986 | 8600 | 9632 | (+) 12.00 |
| Jeep | 5410 | 6184 | 2895 | 3822 | 7305 | 7872 | 8269 | (+) 5.04 |
| Two Wheelers | 50195 | 53695 | 58328 | 63189 | 68975 | 75333 | 80557 | (+) 6.93 |
| Taxi | 303 | 316 | 323 | 328 | 357 | 363 | 369 | (+) 1.65 |
| Gypsy | - | - | 2256 | 1436 | - | - | - | - |
| Van | - | - | 1595 | 1874 | - | - | - | - |
| Others/Misc. | 204 | 216 | 227 | 245 | 217 | 274 | 305 | (+) 11.31 |
| Total | 71050 | 76375 | 83600 | 90063 | 96626 | 105761 | 113351 | (+) 7.18 |

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 694 post offices and 2 telegraph office in the state at the end of March 2003. The population served per post office was 3442 at the end of March 2003. The following Table No. 8.18 gives postal facilities in the state.

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 |
| 1992-1993 | 659 | 2925 | 2 | 36 |
| 1993-1994 | 671 | 2942 | 2 | 36 |
| 1994-1995 | 671 | 3012 | 2 | 48 |
| 1995-1996 | 598 | 3458 | 2 | 48 |
| 1996-1997 | 675 | 3135 | 2 | 48 |
| 1997-1998 | 676 | 3202 | 2 | 48 |
| 1998-1999 | 690 | 3207 | 2 | 47 |
| 1999-2000 | 693 | 3265 | 2 | 47 |
| 2000-2001 | 692 | 3342 | 2 | 47 |
| 2001-2002 | 691 | 3457 | 2 | 47 |
| 2002-2003 | 694 | 3442 | 2 | 47 |
| 2003-2004 | - | - | 3 | 47 |
| 2004-2005 | - | - | 3 | 47 |
| 2005-2006 | - | - | 3 | 47 |

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 31st March 2006 showing an increase of 3.94 percent over the previous year, 2004-2005. The growth of telecommunication facilities in the state is shown in Table No. 8.19 and Districtwise telecommunication facilities in Manipur for the year 2005-2006 is shown in Table No. 8.20.

Table No. 8.19 Telecommunication facilities in Manipur

| Sl.No. | Year | No. of public call offices * | No. of telephone connection |
|--------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | 1995-1996 | 671 | 12990 |
| 2. | 1996-1997 | 779 | 16144 |
| 3. | 1997-1998 | 1134 | 18650 |
| 4. | 1998-1999 | 1355 | 21176 |
| 5. | 1999-2000 | 1460 | 25494 |
| 6. | 2000-2001 | 1895 | 29453 |
| 7. | 2001-2002 | 1892 | 33945 |
| 8. | 2002-2003 | 2495 | 41468 |
| 9. | 2003-2004 | 1733 | 44192 |
| 10. | 2004-2005 | 1705 | 46417 |
| 11. | 2005-2006 | 1803 | 48245 |

* 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, 2005-06.

| Sl. No. | District/State | Telegraph Office | Telephone Exchange | Combined Offices | Telephone Working (DEL) | P.C.Os. (in nos.) | | |
|---------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | Local | STD | Total |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Senapati | - | 10 | 9 | 2494 | 3 | 51 | 54 |
| 2. | Tamenglong | - | 2 | 1 | 634 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| 3. | Churachandpur | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3869 | 2 | 122 | 124 |
| 4. | Chandel | - | 4 | 6 | 1386 | 3 | 35 | 38 |
| 5. | Ukhrul | - | 1 | 3 | 655 | 2 | 33 | 35 |
| 6. | Imphal East | - | 8 | 5 | 5787 | 55 | 57 | 112 |
| 7. | Imphal West | 2 | 13 | 12 | 27447 | 730 | 596 | 1326 |
| 8. | Bishnupur | - | 6 | 4 | 2590 | 7 | 27 | 34 |
| 9. | Thoubal | - | 7 | 4 | 3383 | 7 | 66 | 73 |
| 10. | Manipur | 3 | 55 | 47 | 48245 | 809 | 994 | 1803 |

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 78 as on 31st March 2005 of which State Bank of India accounted for 17 offices. Manipur Rural Banks had the highest number of offices in the state with a total of 30 offices, followed by the State Bank of India and United bank of India with 17 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. 8.2 A comparative statement showing the number of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the North Eastern States of India is presented at Table No. 34 of part II

**Table No. 8.21: Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks and their offices
in Manipur (as on 31st March)**

| Name of Banks | Year | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| A. State Bank of India and its associates | | | | | |
| State Bank Of India | 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| B. Nationalized Banks | | | | | |
| 1. Allahabad Banks | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 2. Bank of Baroda | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3. Central Bank of India | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4. Indian Overseas Bank | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5. Punjab and Sind Bank | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 6. Punjab National Bank | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 7. United Commercial Bank | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 8. United Bank Of India | 17 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 |
| 9. Vijaya Bank | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| C. Public Sector Banks (A+B) | 50 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 48 |
| D. Regional Rural Bank | | | | | |
| Manipur Rural Bank | 30 | 30 | 20 | 30 | 30 |
| E. All Scheduled Commercial Banks | 80 | 79 | 75 | 77 | 78 |

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2004 2005, 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 2005 there was only 78 scheduled commercial banking offices in the state. Out of the total number of 78 offices 51.28 percent were in the rural areas, 19.23 percent in the semi-urban areas and 29.49 percent in the urban areas. As on 31st March 2005, the average population per bank offices of the state was 36.8 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 31st March)**

| Year | Number of Offices | | | | Average population per bank office (in Thousand) |
|------|-------------------|------------|-------|-------|--|
| | Rural | Semi Urban | Urban | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1981 | - | - | - | 37 | 38.59 |
| 1991 | - | - | - | 87 | 20.76 |
| 2001 | 42 | 14 | 24 | 80 | 28.708 |
| 2002 | 41 | 14 | 24 | 79 | 30.702 |
| 2003 | 41 | 14 | 22 | 77 | 30.702 |
| 2004 | 40 | 14 | 23 | 77 | 37.286 |
| 2005 | 40 | 15 | 23 | 78 | 36.808 |

Note : Population groups of the Bank centres are based on 1991 census.

The population group are defined as given below

- i) 'Rural' group includes all centres with population of less than 10,000
- ii) 'Semi-Urban' group includes centres with population of 10,000 and above but less than 1 lakh.
- iii) 'Urban' group include centres with population of 1 lakh and above but less than 10 lakhs.

Source : Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India 2004-05, RBI.

8.4.2 Growth of Deposits and Credit:

The aggregate deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the State during the year 2004 was Rs.81900 lakhs. The volume of the deposits to these banks in the year 2005 was Rs.97200 lakhs which shows an increase of 18.68 percent with that of previous year. The volume of total credit deployed by these banks was Rs.23800 lakhs as on 31st March 2004 which increased to Rs.39800 lakhs as on 31st March 2005. Thus an increase of 67.23 percent was observed in March, 2005 over that of March, 2004. 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. 8.23 and a comparative picture of deposits and credits of North-Eastern Region are presented in Table No. 35 of part II.

**Table No. 8.23 Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks of Manipur
(as on 31st 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 |
| 1992 | 4381 | 2304 | 6264 | 5322 | 270 | 298 | 10916 | 7925 | 72.60 |
| 1993 | 4320 | 2380 | 5937 | 6155 | 253 | 329 | 10511 | 8865 | 84.34 |
| 1994 | 4938 | 2358 | 9220 | 6815 | 416 | 350 | 14576 | 9524 | 65.34 |
| 1995 | 7621 | 2471 | 9626 | 7021 | 495 | 374 | 17742 | 9865 | 55.60 |
| 1996 | 9987 | 2787 | 12390 | 9154 | 717 | 465 | 23093 | 12406 | 53.72 |
| 1997 | 11568 | 3470 | 13899 | 11216 | 955 | 509 | 26421 | 15195 | 57.51 |
| 1998 | 11575 | 4329 | 15720 | 11745 | 1048 | 584 | 28343 | 16657 | 58.77 |
| 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 |

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India 2004-2005, RBI

It will be seen from the above table that the credit deposit ratio (CDR) of scheduled commercial banks in Manipur as on 31st March 2004 has been worked out at 29.06 percent. As on 31st March 2005 the ratio was 40.95 percent showing an increase over the previous years.

The per Capita deposits of these banks in the state as on 31st March 2004 was 2856 as against Rs.3386 as on 31st March 2005. The Per Capita Credit of these banks in the state was Rs.1386 on 31st March 2005 showing increase of 67.19 percent over the previous year. The banking scenario of Manipur are shown in Table No. 8.24.

Table No. 8.24 Banking Scenario of Manipur (as on 31st 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 |
| 1992 | 84 | 10916 | 7925 | 129.95 | 94.35 | 590.69 | 428.84 |
| 1993 | 85 | 10511 | 8865 | 123.66 | 104.26 | 550.14 | 463.99 |
| 1994 | 85 | 14576 | 9524 | 171.48 | 112.05 | 744.86 | 486.69 |
| 1995 | 85 | 17742 | 9865 | 208.73 | 116.06 | 885.43 | 492.32 |
| 1996 | 85 | 23093 | 12406 | 271.68 | 145.95 | 1125.81 | 604.81 |
| 1997 | 85 | 26421 | 15195 | 310.84 | 178.76 | 1258.60 | 723.83 |
| 1998 | 85 | 28343 | 16657 | 333.45 | 195.96 | 1319.63 | 775.54 |
| 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 |

Source: Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India 2004-2005, 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 the 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. 36 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 |
| 1985-86 | 1 | 28 | 34 | 62 | 3479 | 1630 | 5109 | 5172 |
| 1990-91 | 1 | 29 | 33 | 62 | 4307 | 2492 | 6799 | 6862 |
| 1991-92 | 1 | 29 | 33 | 62 | 4214 | 2492 | 6706 | 6769 |
| 1992-93 | 1 | 29 | 33 | 62 | 4179 | 75 * | 4254 | 4317 |
| 1993-94 | 1 | 50 | 36 | 86 | 4241 | 77 * | 4318 | 4405 |
| 1994-95 | 2 | 50 | 38 | 88 | 4204 | 77 * | 4281 | 4371 |
| 1995-96 | 2 | 50 | 38 | 88 | 3622 | 77 * | 3699 | 3789 |
| 1996-97 | 2 | 50 | 37 | 87 | 3628 | 77 * | 3705 | 3794 |
| 1997-98 | 2 | 51 | 37 | 88 | 3737 | 3189 | 6926 | 7016 |
| 1998-99 | 2 | 50 | 40 | 90 | 3785 | 3188 | 6973 | 7065 |
| 1999-2000 | 2 | 58 | 12 | 70 | 3908 | 3188 | 7096 | 7168 |
| 2000-2001 | 2 | 59 | 12 | 71 | 3970 | 78 * | 4048 | 4121 |
| 2001-2002 | 2 | 62 | 12 | 74 | 4029 | 78 * | 4107 | 4183 |
| 2002-2003 | 2 | 62 | 69 | 131 | 4128 | 23 | 4151 | 4284 |
| 2003-2004 | 2 | 62 | 69 | 131 | 4089 | NA | 4089 | 4222 ** |
| 2004-2005 | 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 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 |
| | Manipur | 13,10,534 | 7,53,466 | 5,57,068 | 9,83,362 | 4,08,486 | 5,74,876 |
| 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 |

(Contd.)

Table No. 9.2 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 |
| | Manipur | 70.5 | 80.3 | 60.5 |
| 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, furnitures etc. were procured for 398 upper primary schools of the state. The total enrolment at the primary stage (Class I to V) increased by 12.46 times from 17.11 thousands in 1951-52 to about 213.19 thousands in 2001-2002. Of these, the relative share of girls' enrolment increased from 14.13 percent in 1951-52 to 48.78 percent in 2001-02. Total enrolment at the middle/upper primary stage (Class VI to VIII) increased by 30.89 times from 4.90 thousands in 1951-52 to 151.45 thousands in 2001-02.

The relative share of girls' enrolment which was only 10.20 percent in 1951-52 rose to 47 percent in 2001-02. Table No. 9.3 presents the number of students enrolled by stages since 1951-52.

Table No. 9.3 Sex-wise Students enrolment by stage/classes since 1951-52

| Year | Schools | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|----------|----------|---|--------|----------|
| | Primary (Class I to V) | | | Middle/Upper Primary (Class VI to VIII) | | |
| | Boy | Girl | Total | Boy | Girl | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1951-52 | 14,693 | 2,417 | 17,110 | 4,403 | 500 | 4,903 |
| 1955-56 | 49,126 | 17,384 | 66,510 | 7,590 | 1,579 | 9,169 |
| 1960-61 | 69,069 | 37,253 | 1,06,322 | 19,016 | 6,589 | 25,605 |
| 1965-66 | 79,142 | 53,714 | 1,32,856 | 22,954 | 10,790 | 33,744 |
| 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 |
| 1991-92 | 1,03,895 | 96,779 | 2,00,674 | 59,978 | 50,241 | 1,10,219 |
| 1992-93 | 1,04,075 | 96,663 | 2,00,738 | 60,938 | 52,186 | 1,13,124 |
| 1993-94 | 1,13,083 | 1,04,141 | 2,17,224 | 65,785 | 55,551 | 1,21,336 |
| 1994-95 | 96,577 | 87,660 | 1,84,237 | 74,246 | 60,810 | 1,35,056 |
| 1995-96 | 85,837 | 79,841 | 1,65,678 | 62,115 | 50,120 | 1,12,336 |
| 1996-97 | 84,752 | 80,587 | 1,65,339 | 62,365 | 50,886 | 1,13,251 |
| 1997-98 | 92,228 | 84,823 | 1,77,051 | 70,043 | 59,620 | 1,29,663 |
| 1998-99 | 98,466 | 93,774 | 1,92,240 | 69,555 | 60,637 | 1,30,192 |
| 1999-2000 | 1,00,771 | 1,00,499 | 2,01,270 | 75,309 | 65,721 | 1,41,030 |
| 2000-2001 | 1,05,757 | 1,01,496 | 2,07,253 | 76,614 | 68,674 | 1,45,288 |
| 2001-2002 | 1,09,206 | 1,03,986 | 2,13,192 | 80,271 | 71,181 | 1,51,452 |
| 2002-2003 | 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 since 1951-52

| Year | Schools | | |
|-----------|------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | Elementary (Class I to VIII) | | |
| | Boy | Girl | Total |
| 1 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1951-52 | 19,096 | 2,917 | 22,013 |
| 1955-56 | 56,716 | 18,963 | 75,679 |
| 1960-61 | 88,085 | 43,842 | 1,31,927 |
| 1965-66 | 1,02,096 | 64,504 | 1,66,600 |
| 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 |
| 1991-92 | 1,63,873 | 1,47,020 | 3,10,893 |
| 1992-93 | 1,65,013 | 1,48,849 | 3,13,862 |
| 1993-94 | 1,78,868 | 1,59,692 | 3,38,560 |
| 1994-95 | 1,70,823 | 1,48,470 | 3,19,293 |
| 1995-96 | 1,47,952 | 1,29,961 | 2,77,913 |
| 1996-97 | 1,47,117 | 1,31,473 | 2,78,590 |
| 1997-98 | 1,62,271 | 1,44,443 | 3,06,714 |
| 1998-99 | 1,68,021 | 1,54,411 | 3,22,432 |
| 1999-2000 | 1,76,080 | 1,66,220 | 3,42,300 |
| 2000-2001 | 1,82,371 | 1,70,170 | 3,52,541 |
| 2001-2002 | 1,89,477 | 1,75,167 | 3,64,644 |
| 2002-2003 | 2,47,809 | 2,32,130 | 4,79,939 |

Concl'd.

The school level education is primarily looked after by the State Government. The high school stage of education comprising of classes from class IX to X are under the academic control of the Board of Secondary Education, Manipur. And Higher Secondary Schools Education comprising of class XI to XII comes under the control of Council of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur. The total number of high and higher secondary schools in the state were 706 by the end of 2004-2005. 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 from 1950-51 to 2004-2005 are presented in the following Table No. 9.4.

Table No. 9.4 Number of high/higher secondary schools, students and teachers in Manipur

(in nos.)

| Year | High/Higher Secondary School | Student | | | Teacher | Students per Teacher |
|-----------|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------------------|
| | | Boy | Girl | Total | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1951-52 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1955-56 | 23 | 3,251 | 1,572 | 4,823 | 346 | 14 |
| 1960-61 | 55 | 18,084 | 2,475 | 20,559 | 806 | 26 |
| 1965-66 | 118 | 25,369 | 10,108 | 35,477 | 1,568 | 23 |
| 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 |
| 1991-92 | 484 | 94,412 | 78,139 | 1,72,551 | 9,195 | 19 |
| 1992-93 | 497 | 1,00,527 | 84,060 | 1,84,587 | 9,766 | 19 |
| 1993-94 | 507 | 98,711 | 84,212 | 1,82,923 | 9,477 | 19 |
| 1994-95 | 525 | 1,04,742 | 89,031 | 1,93,773 | 9,746 | 20 |
| 1995-96 | 539 | 1,06,830 | 90,332 | 1,97,162 | 9,690 | 20 |
| 1996-97 | 556 | 1,11,441 | 95,504 | 2,06,945 | 10,491 | 20 |
| 1997-98 | 576 | 1,19,654 | 1,01,373 | 2,21,027 | 10,153 | 22 |
| 1998-99 | 582 | 1,19,364 | 1,04,554 | 2,23,918 | 10,733 | 21 |
| 1999-2000 | 605 | 1,20,314 | 1,06,732 | 2,27,046 | 10,990 | 21 |
| 2000-2001 | 614 | 1,25,344 | 1,11,121 | 2,36,465 | 12,097 | 20 |
| 2001-2002 | 659 | 1,33,375 | 1,16,309 | 2,49,884 | 12,060 | 21 |
| 2002-2003 | 652 | 1,25,033 | 1,14,579 | 2,39,612 | 12,324 | 19 |
| 2003-2004 | 706 | NA | NA | NA | NA | - |
| 2004-2005 | 706 | NA | NA | NA | NA | - |

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./H.S.S.L.C. Examinations in the state from 1990-91 to 2004-2005.

Table No. 9.5 Results of H.S.L.C./H.S.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 |
| 1990-91 | 25527 | 10206 | 39.98 | 22225 | 7932 | 35.69 |
| 1991-92 | 18011 | 5533 | 30.72 | 9981 | 3871 | 38.78 |
| 1992-93 | 19328 | 5633 | 29.14 | 17252 | 3472 | 20.13 |
| 1993-94 | 18762 | 5298 | 28.24 | 18186 | 3662 | 20.14 |
| 1994-95 | 22036 | 7910 | 35.90 | 21550 | 6248 | 28.99 |
| 1995-96 | 20155 | 6986 | 34.66 | 19750 | 5335 | 27.01 |
| 1996-97 | 20586 | 9781 | 47.51 | 20850 | 8360 | 40.10 |
| 1997-98 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1998-99 | 19287 | 8345 | 43.27 | 18359 | 6377 | 34.74 |
| 1999-2000 | 17020 | 7205 | 42.33 | 17503 | 6251 | 35.71 |
| 2000-2001 | 17386 | 7211 | 41.48 | 16679 | 5255 | 31.51 |
| 2001-2002 | 15856 | 4412 | 27.83 | 15502 | 2798 | 18.05 |
| 2002-2003 | 18334 | 5298 | 28.90 | 18381 | 3981 | 21.66 |
| 2003-2004 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2004-2005 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Year | H.S.L.C. Examination | | | Ratio of the percentages of passed Female and Male student | H.S.L.C. Examination | | |
|-----------|----------------------|--------|----------------|--|----------------------|--------|----------------|
| | Number of Student | | | | Number of Student | | |
| | Total | | | | Male | | |
| | Appeared | Passed | P.c. of passed | | Appeared | Passed | P.c. of passed |
| 1 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1990-91 | 47752 | 18138 | 37.98 | 0.89 | - | - | - |
| 1991-92 | 27992 | 9404 | 33.60 | 1.26 | - | - | - |
| 1992-93 | 36580 | 9105 | 24.89 | 0.69 | - | - | - |
| 1993-94 | 36948 | 8960 | 24.25 | 0.71 | - | - | - |
| 1994-95 | 43586 | 14722 | 33.78 | 0.81 | - | - | - |
| 1995-96 | 39905 | 12286 | 30.79 | 0.78 | - | - | - |
| 1996-97 | 41436 | 18141 | 43.78 | 0.84 | - | - | - |
| 1997-98 | 43410 | 20998 | 48.37 | - | 9491 | 6258 | 65.94 |
| 1998-99 | 37646 | 14722 | 39.11 | 0.80 | 11826 | 8483 | 71.73 |
| 1999-2000 | 34523 | 13456 | 38.98 | 0.84 | 12210 | 8893 | 72.84 |
| 2000-2001 | 34065 | 12466 | 36.59 | 0.76 | 10887 | 7362 | 67.62 |
| 2001-2002 | 31358 | 7210 | 22.99 | 0.65 | 11801 | 7126 | 60.38 |
| 2002-2003 | 36715 | 9279 | 25.27 | 0.75 | 12481 | 3907 | 31.30 |
| 2003-2004 | 26960 | 9753 | 36.00 | NA | 8432 | 3379 | 40.07 |
| 2004-2005 | 26069 | 10159 | 39.00 | NA | 6801 | 2301 | 33.83 |

Contd.

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

| Year | H.S.S.L.C. Examination | | | | | | Ratio of the percentages of passed Female and Male student |
|-----------|------------------------|--------|----------------|----------|--------|----------------|--|
| | Number of Student | | | | | | |
| | Female | | | Total | | | |
| | Appeared | Passed | P.c. of passed | Appeared | Passed | P.c. of passed | |
| 1 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 1990-91 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1991-92 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1992-93 | - | - | - | 16942 | 6784 | 40.04 | - |
| 1993-94 | - | - | - | 20075 | 9585 | 47.75 | - |
| 1994-95 | - | - | - | 19552 | 7938 | 40.60 | - |
| 1995-96 | - | - | - | 21484 | 9628 | 44.81 | - |
| 1996-97 | - | - | - | 23519 | 16152 | 68.68 | - |
| 1997-98 | 8844 | 5790 | 65.47 | 18335 | 12048 | 65.71 | 0.99 |
| 1998-99 | 11018 | 7740 | 70.25 | 22844 | 16223 | 71.02 | 0.98 |
| 1999-2000 | 11203 | 8166 | 72.89 | 23413 | 17059 | 72.86 | 1.00 |
| 2000-2001 | 9460 | 6259 | 66.16 | 20347 | 13621 | 66.94 | 0.98 |
| 2001-2002 | 11191 | 6170 | 55.13 | 22992 | 13296 | 57.33 | 0.91 |
| 2002-2003 | 12234 | 3390 | 27.71 | 24715 | 7297 | 29.52 | 0.89 |
| 2003-2004 | 7966 | 2638 | 33.12 | 16398 | 5017 | 30.60 | 0.83 |
| 2004-2005 | 7551 | 2836 | 37.56 | 14352 | 5137 | 35.79 | 1.11 |

- Not Available

Concl'd.

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 from 1955-56 to 2004-2005.

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 |
| 1955-56 | 2 | 1,119 | 75 | 1,194 | 39 | 31 |
| 1960-61 | 2 | 1,771 | 243 | 2,014 | 71 | 28 |
| 1965-66 | 10 | 4,710 | 1,087 | 5,297 | 274 | 19 |
| 1970-71 | 12 | 7,767 | 2,385 | 10,152 | 368 | 28 |
| 1975-76 | 20 | 11,293 | 5,311 | 16,604 | 615 | 27 |
| 1980-81 | 24 | 12,847 | 7,712 | 20,559 | 1,045 | 20 |
| 1985-86 | 28 | 14,816 | 9,651 | 24,467 | 1,229 | 20 |
| 1990-91 | 29 | 22,427 | 16,597 | 39,024 | 1,025 | 38 |
| 1993-94 | 50 | 23,692 | 17,872 | 41,564 | 2,245 | 19 |
| 1994-95 | 50 | 25,020 | 19,290 | 45,310 | 2,259 | 20 |
| 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 |
| 1999-2000 | 58 | 15,489 | 16,312 | 31,801 | 2,841 | 11 |
| 2000-2001 | 25 * | 10,053 * | 8,611 * | 18,664 * | 1,267 * | 15 |
| 2002-2003 | 62 | 11,135 | 10,539 | 21,674 | NA | NA |
| 2003-2004 | 62 | 8,727 | 8,003 | 16,730 | NA | NA |
| 2004-2005 | 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 2000-2001 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 (2002-2007) 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 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.

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.

Not only being an implementing agency, the department of Science & Technology also encourages the use of non-conventional sources of energy to minimis 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.

During the year 2001-2002, the State government contributes its share for Wind Monitoring project at Chawangkaning, Kotlane, Tengnoupal, Phangrei and Leimaton under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. A sum of Rs. 24.00 lakhs was incurred for the development of the schemes during the annual Plan period 2001-2002.

9.2.3 Integrated Rural Energy Planning:

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. 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 1998-99, a total of 19 (nineteen) IREP blocks were covered under this sector. A sum of Rs.95.00 lakhs was incurred as an expenditure during the annual plan, 2005-06. The Sectoral expenditure are given in Table No. 9.7.

Table No. 9.7 Sectoral Expenditure in respect of Science & Technology

| (Rs. in lakhs) | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Sl. No. | Sectors | 10 th Plan Outlay 2002-07 | Actual Expdt. 2002-03 | Actual Expdt. 2003-04 | Actual Expdt. 2004-05 | Actual Expdt. 2005-06 | Anticipated Expdt. 2006-07 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Scientific Research | 1226.50 | 146.54 | 148.38 | 415.04 | 580.05 | 90.00 |
| 2. | Non-Conventional Source of Energy | 165.00 | 33.38 | 42.25 | 65.69 | 104.00 | 740.00 |
| 3. | Integrated Rural Energy Planning | 572.00 | 36.00 | 92.88 | 99.99 | 95.00 | 95.00 |
| | Grand Total: | 1963.50 | 217.92 | 283.51 | 570.72 | 779.05 | 1030.00 |

Source: Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan (2007-08) Proposals, Planning Department, Manipur.

9.3 Ecology and Environment :

It is now universally accepted that environmental pollution on one hand and deforestation and population explosion on the other hand are threatening the very existence of life on the earth. The situation can improve only if people from all walks of life realize the importance of environmental protection.

In view of right measures to check the environmental pollution and for maintaining and preserving ecological balance in the state by implementing various programmes, the Ecology & Environment office, under Forest and Environment Deptt., has been doing a foreman service. It launches various awareness programmes among the people.

For a meaningful enforcement of the Acts and Rules laid down by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India, the Department is implementing 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. Inphal, 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 (2002-2007), 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 2005-2006.

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 2004-05, 28.08 thousand tonnes of rice and 4.74 thousand tonnes of levy sugar and 14.67 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 |
| 1996-97 | 58666.00 | 8791.70 | 31473.80 | 1310.00 |
| 1997-98 | 41390.00 | 9299.10 | 299960.00 | 800.00 |
| 1998-99 | 42217.00 | 7340.40 | 31420.00 | 750.00 |
| 1999-2000 | 43176.00 | 7158.90 | 120.00 | - |
| 2000-2001 | 27005.47 | 7775.40 | - | - |
| 2001-2002 | 21691.01 | 9489.00 | - | - |
| 2002-2003 | 39930.35 | 5967.00 | 9250.00 | - |
| 2003-2004 | 43921.55 | 3379.85 | 21164.85 | - |
| 2004-2005 | 35781.15 | 3387.79 | 16724.61 | - |
| 2005-2006 | 28033.83 | 4737.27 | 14674.40 | - |

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 2005-2006 in the State. During the year 2005-06, 21.08 thousand tonnes of rice, 11.06 thousand tonnes of wheat and 4.30 thousand tonnes of Levy Sugar were distributed through PDS in the State as against 33.69 thousand tonnes of rice, 16.72 thousand tonnes of wheat and 3.43 thousand tonnes of Levy Sugar in 2004-2005. The distribution of essential commodities during the last ten years are given in Table No. 9.9.

Table No. 9.9 Distribution of different Commodities

(In '000 tonnes)

| Year | Distribution | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------|-------|
| | Rice | Wheat | Sugar |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1996-97 | 33.46 | 32.40 | 8.43 |
| 1997-98 | 57.07 | 31.47 | 10.33 |
| 1998-99 | 36.61 | 22.92 | 10.21 |
| 1999-2000 | 41.11 | 0.12 | 6.74 |
| 2000-2001 | 22.61 | - | 6.73 |
| 2001-2002 | 22.73 | - | 11.20 |
| 2002-2003 | 44.13 | 5.85 | 6.00 |
| 2003-2004 | 42.05 | 20.86 | 3.34 |
| 2004-2005 | 33.69 | 16.72 | 3.43 |
| 2005-2006 | 21.08 | 11.06 | 4.30 |

Source: Annual Administrative Report, F.C.S., Manipur.

9.4.2 Targetted Public Distribution System:

With a view to making PDS more responsive to the needs of the poor, the Govt. of India introduced TPDS (Targetted 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 2005-2006 are shown in Table No. 9.10.

Table No. 9.10 Families below poverty line and above poverty line of the Manipur State during 2005-2006

| District | Number of Households | | |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | Below Poverty Line | Above Poverty Line | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Senapati | 12,833 | 36,016 | 48,849 |
| 2. Tamenglong | 4,959 | 11,270 | 16,229 |
| 3. Churachandpur | 11,092 | 23,109 | 34,201 |
| 4. Chandel | 4,723 | 11,869 | 16,592 |
| 5. Ukhrul | 7,042 | 11,270 | 16,229 |
| 6. Imphal East | 20,115 | 40,318 | 60,433 |
| 7. Imphal West | 24,078 | 45,001 | 69,079 |
| 8. Bishnupur | 11,628 | 21,150 | 32,778 |
| 9. Thoubal | 19,130 | 37,596 | 56,726 |
| Total | 1,15,600 | 2,40,593 | 3,56,193 |

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2005-2006.

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 2221. 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 1992-93 and the district-wise fair price shops is shown in Table No. 38 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 |
| 1992-93 | 1,710 | 19 | 1,729 | 175 | 11 | 186 | 1,885 | 30 | 1,915 |
| 1993-94 | 1,703 | 19 | 1,722 | 175 | 11 | 186 | 1,878 | 30 | 1,908 |
| 1994-95 | 1,723 | 19 | 1,742 | 175 | 11 | 186 | 1,898 | 30 | 1,928 |
| 1995-96 | 1,723 | 11 | 1,734 | 175 | 19 | 194 | 1,898 | 30 | 1,928 |
| 1996-97 | 1,723 | 11 | 1,734 | 175 | 19 | 194 | 1,898 | 30 | 1,928 |
| 1997-98 | 1,723 | 11 | 1,734 | 175 | 19 | 194 | 1,898 | 30 | 1,928 |
| 1998-99 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,928 |
| 1999-2000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,927 |
| 2000-2001 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,551 |
| 2001-2002 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,551 |
| 2002-2003 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2003-2004 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,551 |
| 2004-2005 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,551 |
| 2005-2006 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,551 |

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 5 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 2004-05, (under AAY scheme)10,317.60 MTS of rice were distributed.

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, Ukhul, Chandel, Churachandpur, Tamenglong, Paomata, Kamjong, Parbung, Tengenoupal and New Kaiphundai.

9.4.5 Storage Facilities:

At present, there are 45 (fortyfive) numbers of food storage facilities in the state. Out of which 1 (one) each in Imphal East, Thoubal and Bishnupur districts, 11 (eleven) in Imphal West district, 6 (six) each in Senapati and Chandel districts, 5 (five) each in Ukhul and Tamenglong districts and 9(nine) in Churachandpur district. The overall storage capacity is 25,000 MT.

9.5 Health and Family Welfare Services:

Medical facilities in the state were mainly provided by the State Government. It is the basic social input for healthy and efficient human resources. The Health and Family Welfare Department is providing services such as public health, control of communicable diseases, health education, family welfare, maternal and child health care through a network of 14 Civil Hospitals, 72 Primary Health Centres, 420 Primary Health Sub-Centres, 16 Community Health Centres, 20 Dispensaries and 9 Drug-De-Addiction Centres as on 31-3-2005. 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) | Dispen- saries (including PHSC's) | Total | Population in '000 per hospital/ dispensaries | Bed | Population per bed |
|-----------|--------------------------------|--|-------|--|-------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1990-91 | 89 | 472 | 561 | 3.22 | 1,873 | 964 |
| 1991-92 | 93 | 472 | 565 | 3.27 | 1,902 | 971 |
| 1992-93 | 89 | 462 | 551 | 3.47 | 1,904 | 1,003 |
| 1993-94 | 94 | 440 | 534 | 3.66 | 1,950 | 1,004 |
| 1994-95 | 97 | 440 | 537 | 3.73 | 1,973 | 1,016 |
| 1995-96 | 100 | 440 | 540 | 3.80 | 2,058 | 997 |
| 1996-97 | 100 | 440 | 540 | 3.89 | 2,315 | 907 |
| 1997-98 | 97 | 440 | 537 | 4.00 | 2,367 | 907 |
| 1998-99 | 97 | 440 | 537 | 4.09 | 2,367 | 928 |
| 1999-2000 | 97 | 440 | 537 | 4.18 | 2,371 | 947 |
| 2000-2001 | 103 | 440 | 543 | 4.23 | 2,286 | 1,005 |
| 2001-2002 | 101 | 440 | 541 | 4.48 | 2,360 | 1,028 |
| 2002-2003 | 101 | 440 | 541 | 4.38 | 2,395 | 990 |
| 2003-2004 | 101 | 440 | 541 | 4.47 | 2,310 | 1,048 |
| 2004-2005 | 101 | 440 | 541 | 4.56 | 2,405 | 1,027 |

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 2004-2005, while the bed strength was 2405. 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 |
| 1991-92 | 688 | 594 | 2.68 | 3.11 | 49.6 | 784.6 | 834.2 |
| 1992-93 | 689 | 632 | 2.77 | 3.02 | 49.9 | 1,038.3 | 1,088.2 |
| 1993-94 | 689 | 635 | 2.84 | 3.08 | 62.1 | 1,197.6 | 1,259.7 |
| 1994-95 | 698 | 560 | 2.87 | 3.58 | 56.6 | 1,235.1 | 1,291.7 |
| 1995-96 | 839 | 1,073 | 2.44 | 1.91 | 59.6 | 1,299.1 | 1,358.7 |
| 1996-97 | 865 | 1,228 | 2.43 | 1.71 | 70.4 | 1,377.6 | 1,448.0 |
| 1997-98 | 865 | 1,234 | 2.48 | 1.74 | 77.3 | 1,526.7 | 1,604.0 |
| 1998-99 | 935 | 1,265 | 2.35 | 1.74 | 62.6 | 1,455.8 | 1,518.4 |
| 1999-2000 | 909 | 1,265 | 2.47 | 1.78 | 62.5 | 1,517.5 | 1,580.0 |
| 2000-2001 | 909 | 1,064 | 2.53 | 2.16 | 52.8 | 1,122.4 | 1,175.2 |
| 2001-2002 | 815 | 1,064 | 2.97 | 2.28 | 55.3 | 1,210.6 | 1,265.9 |
| 2002-2003 | 945 | 1,148 | 2.51 | 2.07 | 60.9 | 1,095.9 | 1,156.8 |
| 2003-2004 | 914 | 1,070 | 2.65 | 2.27 | 62.9 | 1,229.4 | 1,292.3 |
| 2004-2005 | 910 | 1,019 | 2.71 | 2.42 | 60.5 | 1,172.9 | 1,233.4 |

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:

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 Leprosy Control Programme:

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:

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:

Under Blindness Eradication Programme, 1220 ocular operations were performed during the year 1999-2000. Of these 362 are intra-ocular and 858 are in extra-ocular operations.

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 2000-2001.

9.5.1.7 National Aids Control Programme:

AIDS (Acquired Immune 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 for the period from 1986 to 2005.

Table No. 9.14 Yearly Trends of HIV/AIDS Surveillance of Manipur

(in Nos.)

| Year | Blood samples screened | HIV positive cases | AIDS cases | Deaths due to AIDS |
|------|------------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1986 | 371 | - | - | - |
| 1987 | 970 | - | - | - |
| 1988 | 528 | - | - | - |
| 1989 | 528 | - | - | - |
| 1990 | 3,147 | 961 | 4 | 4 |
| 1991 | 2,223 | 422 | - | - |
| 1992 | 3,409 | 351 | - | - |
| 1993 | 4,204 | 254 | 8 | 4 |
| 1994 | 16,958 | 1,187 | 56 | 11 |
| 1995 | 2,926 | 429 | 36 | 11 |
| 1996 | 2,021 | 557 | 114 | 35 |
| 1997 | 2,117 | 757 | 83 | 29 |
| 1998 | 2,779 | 984 | 61 | 6 |
| 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 31st 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 31st March, 2005

| (in Nos.) | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 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 |
| Total | 65,395 | 14,355 | 21.95 | 97.55 |
| Unknown | 9,927 | 360 | 3.63 | 2.45 |
| Manipur | 75,322 | 14,751 | 19.54 | 100.00 |

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.

9.6 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 31st December, 2004 was 2,873. During the Annual plan, 2004-05 rate of the target was to cover 100 habitations against which there is shortfall of 30 habitations. By the end of 31st December, 2004, 619 habitations were fully provided with drinking water facilities. The status of coverage of habitations are given in Table No. 9.17

**Table No. 9.17 Number of Habitation Covered by Rural Water Supply
as on 31st December, 2004**

| Status | Total number of habitations | Percentage of habitations covered |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| F.C. habitations | 619 | 21.55 |
| N.C. habitations | 895 | 31.15 |
| P.C. habitations | 1,359 | 47.55 |
| Total | 2,873 | 100.00 |

F.C. – Fully Covered,

N.C. – Not Covered

P.C. – Partially Covered

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2004-2005, 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 plant 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 Lalabung 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 lped (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 31st 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) basines viz. Nambul, Waishel, Kongba, Imphal and Chandranadi basins of Greater Imphal area. Construction of 66,939 km. of pucca drain and resectioning of 43,061 km. were completed by the end of March 2002. The length of the pucca drain constructed during the year 2001-2002 was 500 kms. and the length of resectioning was 500 km.

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 is to be kicked off from the month of September, 2002 and it is targeted to be completed within 4 (four) years. By the year 2011, a total of 1,73,245 heads will be benefitted 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 2.2.77 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 | Schedule Tribes | Schedule 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 |
| Total | 2,83,730 | 12,948 | 2,96,678 |

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 2005-06. The anticipated expenditure for the year is Rs.2073.22 lakhs under this sector.

9.7.1.1 Family Oriented Scheme:

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.

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:

Under this scheme, the department awarded Post Matric Scholarship to 2,300 Scheduled Caste students and 15,500 scheduled tribe students up to the end of the February, 2006.

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. 24th 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 meitei 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 descedents) | 3 | 47 |

Note. * - Who have been living in Manipur as member of the domiciled community Since the 9th July, 1947 and their descendent.

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 2005-06 25,000 post-matric students and 25,000 pre-matric students who are studying outside and inside the states are being targeted to award this scholarship.

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.

9.7.2.5 Moulana Azad Education Foundation:

The scheme is exclusively for the minority muslim community for establishment of residential schools/hostels for strengthening new trade courses in technical or professional institutions.

9.7.2.6 Wakf Board, Manipur :

During the year 2006-07, the State Govt. have been proposed a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs for a smooth functioning of 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 31st 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 31st March of the year from 1992-93 to 2003-04.

(in Nos.)

| Name of Organisations/Institutions | Unit | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 |
|------------------------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Anganwadi Centre | No. | 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.)

| Name of Organisations/Institutions | Unit | 1998-99 | 1999-2000 | 2000-2001 | 2001-2002 | 2002-2003 | 2003-2004 |
|------------------------------------|------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Anganwadi Centre | No. | 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 of this publication.

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 |
| Hill Total | 7,153 | 85,83,600 | 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 |
| Valley Total | 19,754 | 2,37,04,800 | NA | NA |
| Manipur | 26,907 | 3,22,88,400 | 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 these two schemes, 5635 families and 599 families were benefited during the year 2001-2002.

9.8.3 Welfare of the women :

The department acomodated 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.500.00 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 lauhched in 13 ICDS Projects in Manipur with an aim of laying healthy foundation of girlhood to become womenhood 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 this college during the year 2001-02 was 97. A total of 9 (nine) lecturers and 6 (six) students of thii 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 is working 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.

9.9.4 Library:

So far, there are 7 (seven) Government public libraries in Manipur This includes 1 (one) central library at Imphal, 5 (five) hill district libraries, one each in all the hill districts and one branch library of the State Central Library, Imphal at Ningthoukhong of Bisbunpur district. Moreover, there are 120 beneficiaries, clubs/voluntary organisations/libraries which are reorganised by the State Government and treated as public libraries. 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 |
| 1999-2000 | 1,61,402 | 30,780 |
| 2000-2001 | 1,62,890 | 30,933 |
| 2001-2002 | 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 Yumphani, 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.

9.9.6 Museum:

Having been established on 23rd September, 1969, Manipur State Museum has now become a full-fledge Museum. At present, it has 7 Galleries viz. (i) Ethnological Gallery (2) Archaeological Gallery (3) Natural History Gallery (4) Children's Gallery (5) Art Gallery and (6) Jallan's Gallery (7) Hiyang Hiren open Art Gallery. There is also one Museum at the INA Memorial Complex, Moirang where the museum objects of the 2nd world war particularly for the Indian National Army (INA) has been exhibiting

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, Loktal 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 by the Directorate.

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 2005-2006 was 348 and 93,331 thousands respectively. 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 2004-2005 are shown in Table No. 39 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 |
| 1999-2000 | 29 | 335 | 99,399 | 99,734 | 18.55 |
| 2000-2001 | 29 | 409 | 1,03,854 | 1,04,263 | 0.74 |
| 2001-2002 | 41 | 131 | 73,842 | 73,973 | 1.00 |
| 2002-2003 | 41 | 227 | 89,829 | 90,056 | 0.70 |
| 2003-2004 | 41 | 296 | 93,430 | 93,726 | 0.93 |
| 2004-2005 | 41 | 248 | 97,054 | 97,302 | NA |
| 2005-2006 | 41 | 348 | 93,331 | 93,679 | 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 |
| Ukhrul | 30,645 | 36,668 | 67,313 | 119.65 |
| Chandel | 25,343 | 33,243 | 58,586 | 131.17 |
| Hill Total | 1,54,037 | 2,12,303 | 3,66,340 | 137.83 |
| 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 |
| Valley Total | 2,63,960 | 4,40,854 | 7,04,814 | 167.01 |
| Manipur | 4,17,997 | 6,53,157 | 10,71,154 | 156.26 |

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 55th Round of the NSSO's Sample Survey (July 1999 to June, 2000), the poverty ratio (on a 30 day recall basis) fell to 28.54 percent in 1999-2000 from 33.78 percent in 1993-94. It declined from 45.01 percent to 40.04 percent in rural areas and from 7.73 percent to 7.47 percent 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 percent in 1973-74 to 28.54 percent in 1999-2000. Though the poverty ratio declined, the number of poor has increased from 5.86 lakhs (1973-1974) to 7.19 lakhs in 1999-2000. 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.40 of part II.

Table No. 9.26 Number of 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 |
| 1999-2000 | 6.53 | 40.04 | 0.66 | 7.47 | 7.19 | 28.54 |

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 2003-2004 are given below in Table No. 9.27.

Table No. 9.27 Average Dally 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 |
| 1999-2000 | 65.65 | 62.65 | 65.65 | 62.65 |
| 2000-2001 | 65.05 | 62.05 | 65.05 | 62.05 |
| 2001-2002 | 65.05 | 62.05 | 76.00 | 73.00 |
| 2002-2003 | 65.05 | 62.05 | 76.00 | 73.00 |
| 2003-2004 | 65.05 | 62.05 | 78.15 | 75.15 |

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 31st 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 1992-93 to 2006-2007.

Table No. 9.28 Number of Registrants and placements effected by Employment Exchanges of Manipur

| Year | Particulars | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No. of Employment Exchanges | No. of persons registered during the year | No. of registrants on the live register | No. of vacancies notified | Submi-ssion made | No. of persons placed in appointments |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1992-93 | 11 | 18,455 | 2,15,677 | 999 | 27,727 | 310 |
| 1993-94 | 11 | 29,894 | 2,41,272 | 315 | 33,024 | 1,390 |
| 1994-95 | 11 | 19,189 | 2,49,910 | 72 | 20,766 | 1,085 |
| 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 |
| 1999-2000 | 15 | 35,760 | 3,87,890 | 2,083 | 74,609 | 69 |
| 2000-2001 | 16 | 14,777 | 3,97,304 | 451 | 14,197 | 2 |
| 2001-2002 | 16 | 15,866 | 4,09,652 | 55 | 1,301 | - |
| 2002-2003 | 17 | 10,027 | 4,17,338 | 215 | 2,735 | 5 |
| 2003-2004 | 17 | 32,466 | 4,48,435 | 1,469 | 30,294 | - |
| 2004-2005 | 17 | 43,857 | 4,91,476 | 1,019 | 20,984 | - |
| 2005-2006 | - | - | 5,36,666* | - | - | - |
| 2006-2007 | - | - | 5,80,683** | - | - | - |

- Not available

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Manipur.

Due to everincreasing 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 580.68 thousands as on 31st January., 2007 as against 536.67 thousands as on 31st Dec., 2006 showing an increase of 8.20 percent over the previous year.

Of these 458.774 thousands educated job-seekers, 166.448 thousands were under matric 167.051 thousands were matriculate, 69.391 thousands were intermediate level, 44.099 thousands were graduates (including arts, science, commerce, technical and law), 6.861 thousands were post graduate (including arts, science, commerce, agriculture and law) and 4.924 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. 41 of Part II.

Table No. 9.29 Category wise number of educated job seekers in Manipur as on 31st December, 2004

| Category | No. of job-seekers | | | Percentage to total |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Under Matric | 1,48,759 | 17,689 | 1,66,448 | 36.28 |
| 2. Matriculate | 1,12,876 | 54,175 | 1,67,051 | 36.41 |
| 3. Intermediate | 45,936 | 23,455 | 69,391 | 15.13 |
| 4. Graduate | | | | |
| (a) Science | 7,177 | 3,311 | 10,488 | 2.29 |
| (b) Arts | 16,782 | 12,778 | 29,560 | 6.44 |
| (c) Commerce | 630 | 256 | 886 | 0.19 |
| (d) Engineering | 1,221 | 126 | 1,347 | 0.29 |
| (e) Medical | 161 | 302 | 463 | 0.10 |
| (f) Agriculture | 332 | 106 | 438 | 0.09 |
| (g) Law | 189 | 68 | 257 | 0.06 |
| (h) Veterinary | 169 | 27 | 196 | 0.04 |
| (i) Others | 218 | 246 | 464 | 0.01 |
| 5. Post-Graduate | | | | |
| (i) Arts | 1,982 | 1,624 | 3,606 | 0.79 |
| (ii) Science | 1,597 | 1,076 | 2,673 | 0.58 |
| (iii) Commerce | 194 | 109 | 303 | 0.07 |
| (iv) Agriculture | 22 | 11 | 33 | 0.01 |
| (v) Law | 11 | 1 | 12 | 0.00 |
| (vi) Others | 122 | 112 | 234 | 0.05 |
| 6. Diploma-Holder | | | | |
| (a) Engineering | | | | |
| Technology | 1,821 | 367 | 2,188 | 0.48 |
| (b) Others | 953 | 1,783 | 2,736 | 0.60 |
| Total: | 3,41,152 | 1,17,622 | 4,58,774 | 100.00 |

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 31st 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. 42 of Part II.

**Table No. 9.30 Employment in organised sector of Manipur
(as on 31st March)**

| 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 |

Source: Statistical Abstract of India, 2002 & 2003.

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 31st 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 is 72 and 53 respectively. Table No. 9.31 provides the district-wise number of establishments in public sector as on 31st March, 2004 and the no. of establishments in public sector from 1990-91 to 2003-2004 are shown in Table No. 43 of part II.

Table No. 9.31 District-wise number of establishment in Public Sector as on 30th June, 2004

| District/State | Number of establishments | | | | | Total |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| | Central Govt. | State Govt. | Quasi Govt. | | Local Bodies | |
| | | | Central | State | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Senapati | 4 | 54 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 66 |
| Tamenglong | 2 | 50 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 57 |
| Churachandpur | 5 | 47 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 61 |
| Bishnupur | 2 | 58 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 66 |
| Thoubal | 2 | 62 | 2 | - | 2 | 68 |
| Imphal West | 18 | 216 | 40 | 30 | 2 | 304 |
| Imphal East | 7 | 120 | 8 | 12 | 1 | 148 |
| Ukhrul | 2 | 63 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 70 |
| Chandel | 3 | 47 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 57 |
| Manipur | 45 | 717 | 72 | 53 | 12 | 899 |

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 61,863 as on 31st March, 2004. This shows a decrease of employees as compared with the previous year as on 31st March, 2003. The total number of employee working under Central Govt. establishments was 4,469 as on 31st March 2004. This shows 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.45 of part II.

Table No. 9.32 Number of employees in Public Sector in Manipur (as on 31st march)

| Branches of Public Sector | 2001-2002 | | | 2002-2003 | | | 2003-2004 | | | 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. | 3,972 | 810 | 4,782 | - | - | 4,953 | - | - | 4,469 | (-) 9.77 |
| II. State Govt. | 49,644 | 14,646 | 64,290 | - | - | 62,409 | - | - | 61,863 | (-) 0.87 |
| III. Quasi Govt. | | | | | | 3,758 | | | | |
| (Central) | 2,846 | 948 | 3,794 | - | - | | - | - | 4,244 | (+) 12.93 |
| IV. Quasi Govt. | | | | | | | | | | |
| (State) | 2,624 | 683 | 3,307 | - | - | 3,382 | - | - | 3,383 | (+) 0.03 |
| V. Local bodies | 2,775 | 1,136 | 3,911 | - | - | 3,965 | - | - | 3,952 | (-)0.33 |
| Total | 61,861 | 18,223 | 80,084 | - | - | 78,457 | - | - | 77,911 | (-) 0.71 |

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Manipur

9.13.6 Shops and Commercial Establishments:

During the year 2002-2003, 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, hotels & 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 | | Hotels & 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 |
| 1985-86 | 32 | 973 | 1,062 | 132 | 320 | 217 | 866 | 1,322 | 2,248 |
| 1990-91 | 31 | 1,143 | 1,488 | 84 | 417 | 237 | 883 | 1,464 | 2,788 |
| 1991-92 | 31 | 1,425 | 1,410 | 98 | 407 | 250 | 866 | 1,773 | 2,683 |
| 1992-93 | 31 | 1,043 | 1,411 | 53 | 286 | 189 | 666 | 1,285 | 2,363 |
| 1993-94 | 31 | 1,060 | 1,367 | 50 | 179 | 214 | 843 | 1,324 | 2,389 |
| 1994-95 | 31 | 1,117 | 1,357 | 58 | 285 | 283 | 859 | 1,458 | 2,501 |
| 1995-96 | 31 | 1,132 | 1,281 | 76 | 409 | 310 | 970 | 1,518 | 2,660 |
| 1996-97 | 31 | 1,054 | 1,288 | 85 | 445 | 277 | 525 | 1,416 | 2,258 |
| 1997-98 | 31 | 1,114 | 1,247 | 81 | 373 | 330 | 948 | 1,525 | 2,568 |
| 1998-99 | 31 | 1,266 | 1,365 | 96 | 470 | 284 | 595 | 1,646 | 2,430 |
| 1999-2000 | 31 | 1,383 | 1,307 | 97 | 464 | 288 | 562 | 1,768 | 2,333 |
| 2000-2001 | 31 | 1,339 | 1,449 | 96 | 351 | 285 | 747 | 1,720 | 2,547 |
| 2001-2002 | 33 | 1,470 | 1,475 | 97 | 358 | 315 | 665 | 1,882 | 2,498 |
| 2002-2003 | 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 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, Manipur to remove the data gaps in the unorganized sectors of non-agricultural enterprises. 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 first Economic Census under the scheme was conducted in the year 1977. 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 enterprises, description of the activity of the enterprises, 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 enterprises were collected.

As per the provisional results, there are 1,04,237 enterprises in the state engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation. Out of which, 56.0% are in rural areas and 44.0% in the urban areas. About 92.1% of the enterprises are engaged in non-agricultural activities other than Crop Production and Plantation. There are about 1181 enterprises employing 10 workers or more which accounts for 1.1% of the total enterprises.

Out of these 1181 enterprises, 557 enterprises are in the rural areas and 624 enterprises in the urban areas. It is also observed that 24,690 enterprises (23.7%) do not have any premises for carrying out economic activities. Out of the total enterprises running without premises, 14997 enterprises are in the rural areas and 9693 in the urban areas.

**Table No.10.1 SALIENT FEATURES OF THE 5th ECONOMIC CENSUS
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 Enterprises | 58406 | 45831 | 104237 |
| | b) Rural-Urban Share of Enterprises (PC) | 56.0 | 44.0 | 100.0 |
| 2. | Percentage of enterprises | | | |
| | a) Agricultural | 9.8 | 5.4 | 7.9 |
| | b) Non-Agricultural | 90.2 | 94.6 | 92.1 |
| 3. | a) Number of enterprises | | | |
| | i) with premises | 43409 | 36138 | 79547 |
| | ii) without premises | 14997 | 9693 | 24690 |
| | iii) having 10 or more workers | 557 | 624 | 1181 |
| | b) Percentage share in Total enterprises | | | |
| | i) With premises | 74.3 | 78.9 | 76.3 |
| | ii) Without premises | 25.7 | 21.1 | 23.7 |
| | iii) having 10 or more workers | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| 4. | Annual average Growth Rate(%) in enterprises over Economic Census 1998 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 4.2 |
| 5. | a) Number of persons employed | 121078 | 125050 | 246128 |
| | b) Rural-Urban Percentage share in employment | 49.2 | 50.8 | 100.0 |
| 6. | Percentage of hired workers to the total persons employed | 37.1 | 45.2 | 41.2 |
| 7. | Percentage of total adult female workers to the total persons employed. | 34.2 | 35.3 | 34.8 |
| 8. | Annual average Growth rate in the total employment over Economic Census 1998 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 2.4 |

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Manipur

10.1.2 Employment :

Total number of persons working in all the enterprises is found to be 2,46,128. Of which 1,21,078 and 1,25,050 workers are respectively engaged in the economic activities operated in rural and urban areas of the State. Out of the total workers, 41.2% are the hired workers, of which 37.1 percent are found to be working in the enterprises operating in the rural areas while 45.2 percent in the urban areas. Adult female workers account for 34.8% 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 34.2% in the rural areas as against 35.3% in the urban areas of Manipur. Table No. 10.2 provides number of enterprises and persons employed while Table No. 10.3 presents percentage of Hired workers and Adult Female workers.

Table No.10.2 : Number of Enterprises and Persons Employed according to the Economic Census
(Excluding crop production and plantation)

| Serial No. | Districts | Number of enterprises | | | Total employment | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Rural | Urban | Combined | Rural | Urban | Combined |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Senapati | 6342 | * | 6342 | 14571 | * | 14571 |
| 2. | Tamenglong | 2199 | * | 2199 | 6031 | * | 6031 |
| 3. | Churachandpur | 6005 | * | 6005 | 13616 | * | 13616 |
| 4. | Chandel | 2205 | 1536 | 3741 | 3727 | 2902 | 6629 |
| 5. | Ukhrul | 3572 | * | 3572 | 8827 | * | 8827 |
| 6. | Imphal East | 13251 | 6238 | 19489 | 24742 | 18740 | 43482 |
| 7. | Imphal West | 9034 | 21204 | 30238 | 19314 | 69725 | 89039 |
| 8. | Bishnupur | 7202 | 7884 | 15086 | 12790 | 15588 | 28378 |
| 9. | Thoubal | 8596 | 8969 | 17565 | 17460 | 18095 | 35555 |
| | Manipur | 58406 | 45831 | 104237 | 121078 | 125050 | 246128 |

* No urban area in the district

Table No. 10.3 Percentage of Hired Workers and Adult Female Workers to total Workers
(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 | 48.9 | * | 48.9 | 29.8 | * | 29.8 |
| 2. | Tamenglong | 39.4 | * | 39.4 | 26.5 | * | 26.5 |
| 3. | Churachandpur | 54.8 | * | 54.8 | 34.3 | * | 34.3 |
| 4. | Chandel | 47.7 | 32.9 | 41.3 | 34.8 | 18.2 | 27.5 |
| 5. | Ukhrul | 50.8 | * | 50.8 | 30.8 | * | 30.8 |
| 6. | Imphal East | 29.0 | 55.7 | 40.5 | 30.8 | * | 30.8 |
| 7. | Imphal West | 36.8 | 50.5 | 47.5 | 32.9 | 35.0 | 34.5 |
| 8. | Bishnupur | 24.3 | 30.1 | 27.5 | 41.2 | 38.4 | 39.7 |
| 9. | Thoubal | 24.9 | 28.6 | 26.8 | 33.6 | 38.2 | 35.9 |
| | Manipur | 37.1 | 45.2 | 41.2 | 34.2 | 35.3 | 34.8 |

* No Urban area in the district.

10.1.3 Growth in Enterprises and Employment:

The annual average growth rate of the enterprises during the period of 1998 to 2005 is 4.2%. The annual average growth rate during the period in the rural and urban areas are recorded to be 5.1% and 3.2% respectively. Among the districts, the highest growth rate is found in Churachandpur District which is accounted for 30.1% and it is followed by Imphal East district which is accounted only 9.2 % and the least growth rate is found in Imphal West district with 0.8%.

The annual average growth rate in the employment during the period 1998 to 2005 is 3.2%. The annual average growth rate in employment in the rural and urban areas are 3.6% and 2.9% respectively. Among the districts, the highest growth rate is found in Churachandpur district which accounted for 32.2% and It is followed by Imphal East District with 11.4%. The least growth rate is recorded in Chandel district with 0.5%. The following Table No. 10.4 presents growth in enterprises and employment.

**Table No. 10.4 Annual Average Growth in Enterprises and Employment
in 2005 over to 1998
(Excluding Crop Production and Plantation)**

| Sl. No. | Districts | Growth in enterprises (%) | | | Growth in employment (%) | | |
|---------|----------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| | | Rural | Urban | Combined | Rural | Urban | Combined |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Senapati | 4.6 | * | 4.6 | 6.3 | * | 6.3 |
| 2. | Tamenglong | 7.6 | * | 7.6 | 7.4 | * | 7.4 |
| 3. | Churachandpur | 30.1 | * | 30.1 | 32.2 | * | 32.2 |
| 4. | Chandel | 2.1 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 5.3 | 0.5 |
| 5. | Ukhrul | 5.5 | * | 5.5 | 2.2 | * | 2.2 |
| 6. | Imphal East | 3.3 | 65.1 | 9.2 | 1.9 | 38.9 | 11.4 |
| 7. | Imphal West | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| 8. | Bishnupur | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| 9. | Thoubal | 7.0 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 2.2 |
| | Manipur | 5.1 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.2 |

* 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. According to the 61st Round of NSS, the monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) of Manipur and All India is Rs. 614.20 and Rs. 558.78 respectively in rural sector and Rs. 726.38 and Rs. 1052.36 in urban sector. The following Table No. 10.5 presents monthly per capita expenditure of Manipur as compared to the All India picture based on the results of NSS.

Table No.10.5 Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) of Manipur vis-à-vis All India
(in Rs.)

| Item | State/Country | Rural | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | 38 th Rd. 1983 | 42 nd Rd. 1986-87 | 50 th Rd. 1993-94 | 55 th Rd. 1999-2000 | 57 th Rd. 2001-2002 | 60 th Rd. 2004 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Food | Manipur | 93.81 (71.34) | 117.49 (72.53) | 202.14 (67.48) | 339.43 (63.11) | 315.57 (52.10) | 328.82 (50.14) |
| | All India | 73.73 (65.57) | 92.55 (65.67) | 117.78 (63.17) | 288.80 (59.40) | 276.35 (55.46) | 304.60 (53.94) |
| Non-Food | Manipur | 37.69 (28.66) | 44.50 (27.47) | 97.43 (32.57) | 198.37 (36.89) | 290.10 (47.90) | 327.04 (49.86) |
| | All India | 38.71 (34.43) | 48.38 (34.33) | 103.63 (36.83) | 197.36 (40.60) | 221.92 (44.54) | 260.10 (46.06) |
| Total | Manipur | 131.50 (100.00) | 161.99 (100.00) | 299.57 (100.00) | 537.80 (100.00) | 605.67 (100.00) | 655.86 (100.00) |
| | All India | 112.44 (100.00) | 140.93 (100.00) | 281.00 (100.00) | 486.16 (100.00) | 498.27 (100.00) | 564.70 (100.00) |

Contd.

Table No.10.5 Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) of Manipur vis-à-vis All India
(in Rs.)

| Item | State/Country | Urban | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | 38 th Rd. 1983 | 42 nd Rd. 1986-87 | 50 th Rd. 1993-94 | 55 th Rd. 1999-2000 | 57 th Rd. 2001-2002 | 60 th Rd. 2004 |
| 1 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Food | Manipur | 98.80 (71.45) | 117.50 (68.42) | 203.94 (63.82) | 399.18 (56.40) | 354.94 (51.13) | 375.50 (47.13) |
| | All India | 96.97 (59.12) | 128.99 (57.07) | 250.32 (54.65) | 410.84 (48.06) | 402.31 (43.13) | 441.48 (41.64) |
| Non-Food | Manipur | 39.48 (28.55) | 54.24 (31.58) | 115.61 (36.18) | 308.59 (43.60) | 339.30 (48.87) | 421.30 (52.87) |
| | All India | 67.06 (40.88) | 97.03 (42.93) | 207.71 (45.35) | 444.08 (51.94) | 530.48 (56.87) | 618.68 (58.36) |
| Total | Manipur | 138.28 (100.00) | 171.74 (100.00) | 319.55 (100.00) | 707.77 (100.00) | 694.24 (100.00) | 796.80 (100.00) |
| | All India | 164.03 (100.00) | 226.02 (100.00) | 458.03 (100.00) | 854.92 (100.00) | 932.79 (100.00) | 1060.16 (100.00) |

Concl.

- Source:
1. Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure in India, 1999-2000, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt of India.
 2. Report No.481(57/1.0/1), NSS 57th Rd. Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment- Unemployment situation in India 2001-2002 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt of India.
 3. Household Consumer Expenditure in India, Report No.505(60/1.0/1) NSS 60th Round (January – June, 2004), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India.

It will be seen from the above table that there are wide difference in consumption expenditure between the Food and Non-food in the cases of All India level but it is not so in the case of Manipur. The bracketed figures indicate the percentage of food and non-food total expenditure. The unweighted average percentage of expenditure incurred on food items is worked out to be 62.78 in case of rural Manipur with a standard deviation of 8.80 where in the case of rural India as a whole the unweighted average percentage for the period 1983 to 2004 is found to be 60.54 with a standard deviation of 4.64. In the case of Manipur Urban, the mean percentage of expenditure incurred on food items during the period of 1983 to 2004 is estimated to be 59.73 with a standard deviation of 8.88 where the mean expenditure for urban India as a whole is worked out to be 50.61 with a standard deviation of 6.75.

According to the 60th Round of NSS (January – June, 2004), the MPCE (monthly per capita expenditure) in the rural areas of Manipur was Rs.655.86 whereas, in case of Urban areas it was Rs.796.80. This indicates that the quality of life in the Urban areas are better than those in the Rural areas.

Food items accounted for 48.48 percent of the expenditure and non-food items accounted for 51.52 percent of the total expenditure. Thus the proportion of expenditure in food items has been less than the expenditure under non-food items. The ratios of the expenditure in cereals alone under food items to the total expenditure in respect of rural and urban areas of Manipur were 26.57 percent and 22.37 percent respectively. The MPCE on food and non food items separately for rural and urban areas of Manipur are presented in Table No.10.6.

Table No.10.6 Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) by group of items of Consumption of Manipur.

(in Rs.)

| Sl. No. | Group of items of Consumption | July 1993 – June 1994 | | | | July 1999 – June 2000 | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Rural | Percentage | Urban | Percentage | Rural | Percentage | Urban | Percentage |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Cereal | 120.00 | 40.06 | 114.01 | 35.68 | 205.25 | 38.16 | 218.05 | 30.81 |
| 2. | Pulses | 6.11 | 2.04 | 7.04 | 2.20 | 10.45 | 1.94 | 12.40 | 1.75 |
| 3. | Milk & Milk Products | 2.41 | 0.80 | 5.60 | 1.75 | 5.46 | 1.02 | 13.98 | 1.98 |
| 4. | Other food items | 73.62 | 24.58 | 77.29 | 24.19 | 118.27 | 21.99 | 154.75 | 21.86 |
| | Total Food items | 202.14 | 67.48 | 203.94 | 63.82 | 339.43 | 63.11 | 399.18 | 56.40 |
| 5. | Clothing | 7.34 | 2.45 | 5.48 | 1.71 | 23.50 | 4.37 | 26.62 | 3.76 |
| 6. | Fuel and light | 24.06 | 8.03 | 27.03 | 8.46 | 51.40 | 9.56 | 52.57 | 7.43 |
| 7. | Other non-food items | 66.03 | 22.04 | 83.10 | 26.01 | 123.47 | 22.96 | 229.40 | 32.41 |
| | Total non-food items | 97.43 | 32.52 | 115.61 | 36.18 | 198.37 | 36.89 | 308.59 | 43.60 |
| 8. | Total Consumption Expenditure | 299.57 | 100.00 | 319.55 | 100.00 | 537.80 | 100.00 | 707.77 | 100.00 |

(in Rs.)

| Sl. No. | Group of items of Consumption | July 2001 – June 2002 | | | | January – June 2004 | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Rural | Percentage | Urban | Percentage | Rural | Percentage | Urban | Percentage |
| 1 | 2 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1. | Cereal | 176.38 | 29.12 | 172.75 | 24.88 | 174.28 | 26.57 | 178.24 | 22.37 |
| 2. | Pulse | 11.43 | 1.89 | 13.91 | 2.01 | 10.96 | 1.67 | 13.74 | 1.72 |
| 3. | Milk & Milk Product | 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 |
| | Total Food items | 315.57 | 52.10 | 354.94 | 51.13 | 328.82 | 50.14 | 375.50 | 47.13 |
| 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 |
| | Total non-food items | 290.10 | 47.90 | 339.30 | 48.87 | 327.04 | 49.86 | 421.30 | 52.87 |
| 8. | Total Consumption Expenditure | 605.67 | 100.00 | 694.24 | 100.00 | 655.86 | 100.00 | 796.80 | 100.00 |

Concl'd.

From the above table, it is also evident that 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 2005-2006 to 2006-2007 are as follows:

List of Publications brought out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Manipur

| Year | Sl. No. | Title of the publications |
|---------------------------|---------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| A. State Level: | | |
| 2005-2006 | 1. | Price Statistics of Manipur, 2003. |
| | 2. | Report on Crop Estimation Survey, Manipur 2003-2004. |
| | 3. | A Comparative Study of State Taxes 2001-2002. |
| | 4. | Report on Socio-Economic Survey of Meitei Pangal (Manipuri Muslim), 2004. |
| | 5. | Price Statistics of Manipur, 2004. |
| 2006-2007 | 1. | Provisional 5 th Economic Census, 2005 |
| | 2. | Analysis of State Revenue, 2006-07 |
| | 3. | Economic Survey, Manipur, 2005-06 |
| | 4. | A picture of Manipur Budget, 2005-06 |
| | 5. | Statistical Abstract of Manipur, 2005-06 |
| | 6. | Metrological Data of Manipur, 1996 to 2003 |
| | 7. | Status Report on the Accessibility of the public to the obligatory Information, under section 4(1)(b) RTI, 2005 |
| B. District Level: | | |
| 2005-2006 | 1. | District At-A-Glance. |
| | | (i) Imphal West, 2004. |
| | | (ii) Bishnupur, 2004. |
| | 2. | District Statistical Hand Book. |
| | | (i) Ukhrol District, 2004. |
| | | (ii) Senapati District, 2004. |
| 2006-07 | 1. | District At-A-Glance |
| | | (i) Imphal East, 2005 |
| | | (ii) Imphal West, 2005 |

PART – II

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table No. 1

**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 |
| STATE | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| State Total: | | 32,76,280 | - | 99.66 | 101,22,16,453 | - | 98.39 |

Contd.

Table No. 1

| Sl. No. | State/ Union Territory | Area | | | Population | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------|---------------|-----------------------|----------|---------------|
| | | Sq. km. | Rank | Percentage | Persons | Rank | Percentage |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| UNION TERRITORY | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| UNION TERRITORY | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | 10,960 | - | 0.34 | 1,65,20,983 | - | 1.61 |
| ALL INDIA | | 32,87,240 | - | 100.00 | 1,02,87,37,436 | - | 100.00 |

Concl'd.

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, New Delhi

Table No. 2**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 |

* Excluding 3(three) sub-divisions of Senapati district viz., Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul.

Table No. 3**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. 4**Selected Basic Statistics of Manipur and India According to Census 1981-2001**

| Item | Unit | 1981 | | 1991 | | 2001 | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | | Manipur | India | Manipur | India | Manipur | India |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Population | lakh | 14.21 | 6833.29 | 18.37 | 8463.03 | 22.94 | 10287.37 |
| Decadal Growth rate | Percent. | 32.46 | 24.66 | 29.29 | 23.85 | 24.86 | 21.56 |
| Annual exponential growth rate | Percent | 2.81 | 2.20 | 2.57 | 2.14 | 2.22 | 1.95 |
| Density | Per sq.km | 64 | 216 | 82 | 267 | 103 | 313 |
| Sex Ratio | Female per 1000 males | 971 | 934 | 958 | 927 | 974 | 933 |
| Literacy | Percent | 41.35 | 36.23 | 59.89 | 52.20 | 70.50 | 64.8 |
| Urban Population | Percent | 26.42 | 23.34 | 27.52 | 25.71 | 25.11 | 27.81 |
| Rural Population | Percent | 73.58 | 76.66 | 72.48 | 74.29 | 74.89 | 72.19 |
| Scheduled Castes Popn. | Percent | 1.25 | 15.75 | 2.02 | 16.70 | 2.62 | 16.20 |
| Scheduled Tribes Popn | Percent | 27.30 | 7.76 | 34.41 | 8.08 | 32.31 | 8.20 |

Source: 1. Census of India, 2001

2. Selected Socio-Economic Statistics, India 2000, CSO, New Delhi.

Table No. 5**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 | 458 | 563 | 473 | 551 | 487 | 476 |

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

Table No. 6

Wholesale price of some essential commodities prevalent at Imphal Khwai Bazar during 2005 by months

(in Rs.)

| Sl. No. | Name of commodities | Unit | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |
|---------|----------------------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Milled Rice (Fine) | Qtl. | 960.00 | 1000.00 | 1100.00 | 1150.00 | 1200.00 | 1175.00 | 1300.00 |
| 2. | Milled Rice (Medium) | Qtl. | 920.00 | 950.00 | 1050.00 | 1100.00 | 1100.00 | 1250.0 | 1250.00 |
| 3. | Milled Rice (Coarse) | Qtl. | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT |
| 4. | Sugar (Open market) | Qtl. | 2000.00 | 1950.00 | 2000.00 | 2000.00 | 2100.00 | 2100.00 | 2150.00 |
| 5. | Moida (FAQ) | 90 kg | 460.00 | 460.00 | 475.00 | 480.00 | 470.00 | 475.00 | 510.00 |
| 6. | Salt (Iodised) | 70 Kg | 200.00 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 220.00 |
| 7. | Milk | 100 Litre | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT |
| 8. | Mustard oil | 15Kg | 850.00 | 870.00 | 810.00 | 750.00 | 720.00 | 732.50 | 870.00 |
| 9. | Moong Dal | Qtl. | 2600.00 | 2600.00 | 2800.00 | 2800.00 | 2900.00 | 2900.00 | 3100.00 |
| 10. | Arhar Dal | Qtl. | 2900.00 | 2900.00 | 2700.00 | 2700.00 | 2700.00 | 2900.00 | 3050.00 |
| 11. | Gram Dal | Qtl. | 2200.00 | 2200.00 | 2200.00 | 2200.00 | 2200.00 | 2200.00 | 2300.00 |
| 12. | Potato | Qtl. | 650.00 | 560.00 | 600.00 | 660.00 | 750.00 | 750.00 | NT |
| 13. | Onion | Qtl. | 800.00 | 950.00 | 800.00 | 750.00 | 725.00 | 775.00 | 1200.00 |

| Sl. No. | Name of Commodities | Unit | August | September | October | November | December | Average |
|---------|------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1. | Milled Rice (Fine) | Qtl. | 1425.00 | 1450.00 | 1550.00 | 1500.00 | 1250.00 | 1250.00 |
| 2. | Milled Rice (Medium) | Qtl. | 1375.00 | 1400.00 | 1500.00 | 1450.00 | 1200.00 | 1187.50 |
| 3. | Milled Rice (Coarse) | Qtl. | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT |
| 4. | Sugar (Open market) | Qtl. | 2450.00 | 2200.00 | 2000.00 | 2200.00 | 2200.00 | 2100.00 |
| 5. | Moida (FAQ) | 90 kg | 530.00 | 530.00 | 530.00 | 530.00 | 530.00 | 495.00 |
| 6. | Salt (Iodised) | 70 Kg | 230.00 | 230.00 | 230.00 | 230.00 | 210.00 | 205.00 |
| 7. | Milk | 100 Litre | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT |
| 8. | Mustard oil (Imported) | 15Kg | 850.00 | 800.00 | 790.00 | 790.00 | 780.00 | 795.00 |
| 9. | Moong Dal | Qtl. | 3000.00 | 3100.00 | 300.00 | 3000.00 | 2900.00 | 2900.00 |
| 10. | Arhar Dal | Qtl. | 3100.00 | 3250.00 | 3200.00 | 3100.00 | 3000.00 | 2950.00 |
| 11. | Gram Dal | Qtl. | NT | 2600.00 | 2600.00 | 2700.00 | 2700.00 | 2200.00 |
| 12. | Potato (imported) | Qtl. | 1000.00 | 800.00 | 800.00 | 1075.00 | 1000.00 | 750.00 |
| 13. | Onion | Qtl. | 1350.00 | 1450.00 | 1100.00 | 1900.00 | 2100.00 | 1025.00 |

NT:– No Transaction

Source: Office of the Agriculture Officer (M.I.), Government of Manipur

Table No. 7

**Wholesale prices of some selected essential commodities prevalent at
Imphal khwai Bazar during 2006 by months**

(in Rs.)

| Sl. No. | Name of commodities | Unit | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |
|---------|------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|-----|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Milled Rice (Fine) | Qtl. | 1275.00 | 1300.00 | 1350.00 | 1400.00 | NT | 1500.00 | 1500.00 |
| 2. | Milled Rice (Medium) | Qtl. | 1225.00 | 1250.00 | 1300.00 | 1350.00 | NT | 1450.00 | 1450.00 |
| 3. | Milled Rice (Coarse) | Qtl. | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT |
| 4. | Sugar (Open market) | Qtl. | 2200.00 | 2200.00 | 2300.00 | 2300.00 | NT | 2200.00 | 2200.00 |
| 5. | Moida (FAQ) | 90 kg | 1190.00 | 1200.00 | 1100.00 | 1100.00 | NT | 1220.00 | 1180.00 |
| 6. | Salt (Iodised) | 70 Kg | 215.00 | 220.00 | 220.00 | 220.00 | NT | 240.00 | 240.00 |
| 7. | Milk | 100 Litre | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT |
| 8. | Mustard oil (Imported) | 15Kg | 755.00 | 760.00 | 780.00 | 780.00 | NT | 780.00 | 790.00 |
| 9. | Moong Dal | Qtl. | 2900.00 | 2900.00 | 2900.00 | 2900.00 | NT | 3400.00 | 3400.00 |
| 10. | Arhar Dal | Qtl. | 3000.00 | 3000.00 | 3000.00 | 3000.00 | NT | 3100.00 | 3000.00 |
| 11. | Gram Dal | Qtl. | 2700.00 | 2700.00 | 2700.00 | 2700.00 | NT | 2800.00 | 2800.00 |
| 12. | Potato (imported) | Qtl. | 800.00 | 750.00 | 700.00 | 1000.00 | NT | 900.00 | 900.00 |
| 13. | Onion | Qtl. | 950.00 | 800.00 | 800.00 | 800.00 | NT | 800.00 | 850.00 |

| Sl. No. | Name of Commodities | Unit | August | September | October | November | December | Average |
|---------|------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1. | Milled Rice (Fine) | Qtl. | 1500.00 | 1500.00 | 1500.00 | NT | NT | 1500.00 |
| 2. | Milled Rice (Medium) | Qtl. | 1450.00 | 1450.00 | 1450.00 | NT | NT | 1450.00 |
| 3. | Milled Rice (Coarse) | Qtl. | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT |
| 4. | Sugar (Open market) | Qtl. | 2200.00 | 2200.00 | 2200.00 | NT | NT | 2200.00 |
| 5. | Moida (FAQ) | 90 kg | 1180.00 | 1280.00 | 1330.00 | NT | NT | 1190.00 |
| 6. | Salt (Iodised) | 70 Kg | 240.00 | 240.00 | 240.00 | NT | NT | 240.00 |
| 7. | Milk | 100 Litre | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT | NT |
| 8. | Mustard oil (Imported) | 15Kg | 800.00 | 800.00 | 800.00 | NT | NT | 780.00 |
| 9. | Moong Dal | Qtl. | 4200.00 | 4300.00 | 4400.00 | NT | NT | 3400.00 |
| 10. | Arhar Dal | Qtl. | 3200.00 | 3400.00 | 3500.00 | NT | NT | 3000.00 |
| 11. | Gram Dal | Qtl. | 2800.00 | 2900.00 | 3400.00 | NT | NT | 2800.00 |
| 12. | Potato (imported) | Qtl. | 900.00 | 900.00 | 1100.00 | NT | NT | 900.00 |
| 13. | Onion | Qtl. | 850.00 | 950.00 | 1200.00 | NT | NT | 850.00 |

NT : No Transaction

Source: Office of the Agriculture Officer (M.I.), Department of Agriculture.

Table No. 8

Retail prices of some selected essential commodities prevalent at Imphal khwai Bazar during 2005 by months

(in Rs.)

| Sl. No. | Name of Commodities | Unit | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |
|---------|----------------------|--------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Milled Rice (fine) | Kg. | 10.00 | 10.00 | 11.50 | 11.50 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 14.00 |
| 2. | Arhar Dal | Kg. | 35.00 | 35.00 | 35.00 | 35.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 |
| 3. | Moong Dal | Kg. | 34.00 | 34.00 | 34.00 | 34.00 | 34.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 |
| 4. | Masur Dal | Kg. | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| 5. | Urd Dal | Kg. | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 |
| 6. | Milk (Cow) | Litre | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| 7. | Mustard Oil | Kg. | 65.00 | 65.00 | 65.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 65.00 |
| 8. | Fresh Fish | Kg. | 60.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 75.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 70.00 |
| 9. | Egg (Hen) | Dozen. | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| 10. | Potato | Kg. | 10.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| 11. | Onion | Kg. | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 |
| 12. | Brinjal | Kg. | 10.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| 13. | Cauliflower | Kg. | 13.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 30.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| 14. | Cabbage | Kg. | 7.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 15. | Pineapple | Each | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| 16. | Sugar (Open Market) | Kg. | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 22.00 | 23.00 | 23.00 | 28.00 |
| 17. | Salt (Iodised) | Kg. | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| 18. | Dry Chillies | Kg. | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 47.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| 19. | Fire Wood (splitted) | 40 kg. | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 |

(in Rs.)

| Sl. No. | Name of Commodities | Unit | August | September | October | November | December | Average |
|---------|----------------------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1. | Milled Rice (fine) | Kg. | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 |
| 2. | Arhar Dal | Kg. | 36.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 |
| 3. | Moong Dal | Kg. | 36.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 |
| 4. | Masur Dal | Kg. | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 32.00 | 30.00 |
| 5. | Urd Dal | Kg. | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 |
| 6. | Milk (Cow) | Litre | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| 7. | Mustard Oil | Kg. | 65.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| 8. | Fresh Fish | Kg. | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 |
| 9. | Egg (Hen) | Dozen. | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 30.00 |
| 10. | Potato | Kg. | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 | 11.00 |
| 11. | Onion | Kg. | 16.00 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 13.00 |
| 12. | Brinjal | Kg. | 8.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| 13. | Cauliflower | Kg. | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 17.50 |
| 14. | Cabbage | Kg. | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 5.00 |
| 15. | Pineapple | Each | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| 16. | Sugar (Open Market) | Kg. | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 22.50 |
| 17. | Salt (Iodised) | Kg. | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| 18. | Dry Chillies | Kg. | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 40.00 |
| 19. | Fire Wood (splitted) | 40 kg. | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 |

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

Table No. 9**Retail prices of some Selected Essential Commodities Prevalent at Imphal Khwai Bazar during 2006 by months**

(in Rs.)

| Sl. No. | Name of Commodities | Unit | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |
|---------|----------------------|--------|---------|----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Milled Rice (Fine) | Kg. | 14.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| 2. | Arhar Dal | Kg. | 36.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 |
| 3. | Moong Dal | Kg. | 36.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| 4. | Masur Dal | Kg. | 32.00 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 34.00 | 34.00 | 34.00 | 34.00 |
| 5. | Urd Dal | Kg. | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| 6. | Milk (Cow) | Litre | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| 7. | Mustard Oil | Kg. | 60.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 61.00 |
| 8. | Fresh Fish | Kg. | 90.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 |
| 9. | Egg (Hen) | Dozen | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 28.00 | 28.00 | 28.00 | 30.00 |
| 10. | Potato | Kg. | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| 11. | Onion | Kg. | 12.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| 12. | Brinjal | Kg. | 10.00 | 8.00 | 20.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 |
| 13. | Cauliflower | Kg. | 10.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 | 20.00 |
| 14. | Cabbage | Kg. | 8.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| 15. | Pineapple | Each | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| 16. | Sugar (Open Market) | Kg. | 24.00 | 25.00 | 26.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 24.00 |
| 17. | Salt (Iodised) | Kg. | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| 18. | Dry Chillies | Kg. | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 120.00 | 120.00 | 12.00 | 120.00 |
| 19. | Fire Wood (splitted) | 40 kg. | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 80.00 |

(in Rs.)

| Sl. No. | Name of Commodities | Unit | August | September | October | November | December | Average |
|---------|----------------------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1. | Milled Rice (Fine) | Kg. | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| 2. | Arhar Dal | Kg. | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 36.00 |
| 3. | Moong Dal | Kg. | 60.00 | 56.00 | 56.00 | 56.00 | 56.00 | 56.00 |
| 4. | Masur Dal | Kg. | 40.00 | 40.00 | 44.00 | 34.00 | 34.00 | 34.00 |
| 5. | Urd Dal | Kg. | 50.00 | 54.00 | 56.00 | 56.00 | 56.00 | 50.00 |
| 6. | Milk (Cow) | Litre | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| 7. | Mustard Oil | Kg. | 61.00 | 61.00 | 61.00 | 67.00 | 67.00 | 60.50 |
| 8. | Fresh Fish | Kg. | 85.00 | 85.00 | 85.00 | 85.00 | 85.00 | 82.50 |
| 9. | Egg (Hen) | Dozen | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| 10. | Potato | Kg. | 12.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| 11. | Onion | Kg. | 12.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 11.00 |
| 12. | Brinjal | Kg. | 8.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 20.00 | 15.00 | 9.00 |
| 13. | Cauliflower | Kg. | 25.00 | 25.00 | 20.00 | 13.00 | 8.00 | 20.00 |
| 14. | Cabbage | Kg. | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 7.50 |
| 15. | Pineapple | Each | 3.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 |
| 16. | Sugar (Open Market) | Kg. | 24.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| 17. | Salt (Iodised) | Kg. | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| 18. | Dry Chillies | Kg. | 130.00 | 130.00 | 140.00 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 120.00 |
| 19. | Fire Wood (splitted) | 40 kg. | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 75.00 |

- Not Available

Source: Directorate of Econ. & Statistics, Manipur

Table No. 10

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 (RE) | 11094.00 | 41125.00 | 52219.00 | 246649.87 |
| 2007-08 (BE) | 12744.00 | 51651.20 | 64395.20 | 211821.29 |

| (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 | 246486.35 | 388457.76 |
| 2004-05 | 174275.85 | 135232.60 | 309508.45 |
| 2005-06 | 240894.90 | 30965.44 | 271860.34 |
| 2006-07 (RE) | 298868.87 | 23883.51 | 322752.38 |
| 2007-08 (BE) | 276216.49 | 22272.51 | 298489.00 |

RE - Revised Estimates BE - Budget Estimates

Source: 1. Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur
2. Annual Financial Statement, 2007-2008

Table No. 11**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 |
| 1999-2000 | 171175.14 | 114841.50 | 56333.64 | 100.00 | 67.09 | 32.91 |
| 2000-2001 | 127093.26 | 75419.94 | 51673.32 | 100.00 | 59.34 | 40.66 |
| 2001-2002 | 151342.13 | 94678.45 | 56663.68 | 100.00 | 62.56 | 37.44 |
| 2002-2003 | 157581.08 | 92003.66 | 65577.41 | 100.00 | 58.38 | 41.62 |
| 2003-2004 | 170386.82 | 106848.49 | 63538.33 | 100.00 | 62.71 | 37.29 |
| 2004-2005 | 217237.03 | 145358.86 | 71878.17 | 100.00 | 66.91 | 33.09 |
| 2005-2006 | 262032.74 | 171330.48 | 90702.26 | 100.00 | 65.39 | 34.61 |
| 2006-2007(RE) | 315320.07 | 219984.75 | 95335.32 | 100.00 | 69.77 | 30.23 |
| 2007-2008(BE) | 285578.46 | 200111.26 | 85467.20 | 100.00 | 70.07 | 29.93 |

RE – Revised Estimates

BE – Budget Estimates

Source: 1. Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur
2. Annual Financial Statement, 2007-2008

Table No. 12**State Plan Outlay and Expenditure of Manipur 1987-88 to 2007-2008**

(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 |
| 1999-2000 | 47500.00 | 55540.64 |
| 2000-2001 | 45100.00 | 28831.68 |
| 2001-2002 | 52000.00 | 28723.07 |
| 2002-2003 | 55000.00 | 20878.24 |
| 2003-2004 | 58618.50 | 28662.39 |
| 2004-2005 | 78125.00 | 55970.00 |
| 2005-2006 | 99048.00 | 61089.81 |
| 2006-2007 | 116000.00 | 118367.50 # |
| 2007-2008 | 137430.52 @ | - |

@ Agreed Outlay

Anticipated Expenditure

Source : 1. Draft Annual Plan, (2006-2007) proposals Vol. II, Planning Department, Manipur
2. Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 13

**Shares of States in Allocation of Grants Awarded by the 12th Finance Commission
(2005-2010)**

| 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 |
| | Total | 100.00 | 20000 | 100.00 | 5000 |

Source: Report of the twelfth finance Commission (2005-2010)

Table No. 14**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 |
| | Total State (Deficit) | -68912.29 | -64381.63 | -72190.45 | -65983.77 | -58402.47 | -329870.61 |
| | Total State (Surplus) | 5028.65 | 12253.12 | 16221.48 | 28128.99 | 42600.72 | 104232.96 |

Source: Report of the twelfth finance Commission, (2005-2010)

Table No. 15

Total Finance Commission Transfers to State

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl. No. | State | Share in Central Taxes & Duties (2005-2010) | Grants-in-aid | | | |
|---------|-------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | | Non-plan Revenue Deficit (2005-2010) | Health Sector (2005-2010) | Education (2005-2010) | Maintenance of Road & Bridge (2005-2010) |
| 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 |
| | Total | 613112.02 | 56855.87 | 5887.08 | 10171.65 | 15000.00 |

Contd.

Table No. 15**Total Finance Commission Transfers to State**

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl. No. | State | Grants-in-aid | | | |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Maintenance of Building (2005-2010) | Maintenance of forest (2005-2010) | Heritage conservation (2005-2010) | State Specific Needs (2005-2010) |
| 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 |
| | Total | 5000.00 | 1000.00 | 625.00 | 7100.00 |

Contd.

Table No. 15**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 |
| | Total | 25000.00 | 16000.00 | 142639.60 | 755751.62 |

Concl'd.

Source: Report of the Twelfth Finance Commission (2005-2010)

Table No. 16**Rainfall (in mm)**

| Year | Imphal Raj Bhavan | Lamphelpat (IFCD) | Wangbal | Litan | Kangpokpi | Tamenglong | Chakpika- rong |
|------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|-----------|------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 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 | 975.45 | - | - | - | - | - |

Not Available

Source: Rainguage Station of Manipur.

Table No. 17**Pattern of Land Utilisation Statistics for the year 1999-2000 Manipur vis-à-vis India**

(Area in '000 hectares)

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Manipur | All India |
|---------|--|---------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Geographical Area | 2,233 | 3,28,726 § |
| 2. | Reporting area | 2,211 | 3,06,054 |
| 3. | Classification of Reported Area | | |
| | (i) Forests | 602 | 69,024 |
| | (ii) Not available for cultivation | 1,445 | 42,407 |
| | (iii) Permanent Pastures and other grazing land | † | 11,040 |
| | (iv) Land under misc-tree crops & groves (not included in net area sown) | 24 | 3,618 |
| | (v) Culturable waste land | † | 13,828 |
| | (vi) Fallow lands other than current fallows | - | 10,108 |
| | (vii) Current fallows | - | 14,798 |
| | (viii) Net Area sown | 140 | 1,41,231 |
| 4. | Gross Cropped Area | 199 | 1,89,740 |
| 5. | Area sown more than once | 59 | 48,510 |
| 6. | Net Irrigated Area | 65 | 57,238 |
| 7. | Gross Irrigated Area | 75 | 76,336 |
| 8. | Cropping Intensity | 142.14 | 134.35 |

§ 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.

Includes under the head "land under Misc. tree crops and groves" etc.

Source: 1. Statistical Abstract, India 2002.
2. Department of Agriculture, Manipur.

Table No. 18**Land Utilisation Statistics for the Valley area of Manipur for the year 2000-2001.**

| Land use Classification | Area in hectares | | | |
|--|------------------|-------------------------|-----------|---------|
| | Total | Imphal (East & West) | Bishnupur | Thoubal |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Total Geographical Area | | | | |
| (a) According to Surveyer | | | | |
| General of India | 2,23,000 | 1,29,500 | 53,000 | 40,500 |
| (b) According to village paper | 1,90,442 | 1,05,416 | 46,076 | 38,950 |
| 2. Forest | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Land not available for cultivation | 26,900 | 19,535 | 4,760 | 2,605 |
| 3.1 Barren and unculturable land | 940 | 220 | 225 | 495 |
| 3.2 Land put to non-Agricultural uses | 25,960 | 19,315 | 4,535 | 2,110 |
| 4. Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land | 8,055 | 2,480 | 2,445 | 3,130 |
| 4.1 Permanent pastures and other grazing land | 1,370 | 300 | 760 | 310 |
| 4.2 Land under Misc. tree crops and groves (not included in net area sown) | 5,945 | 1,945 | 1,360 | 2,640 |
| 4.3 Cultivable waste land | 740 | 235 | 325 | 180 |
| 5. Fallow land | 200 | - | 200 | - |
| 5.1 Fallow lands other than current fallows | 60 | - | 60 | - |
| 5.2 Current fallows | 140 | - | 140 | - |
| 6. Net area sown | 1,55,287 | 83,401 | 38,671 | 33,215 |
| 7. Area sown more than once | 10,575 | 2,790 | 3,695 | 4,090 |
| 8. Total Cropped Area (6+7) | 1,65,862 | 86,191 | 42,366 | 37,305 |

- Not Available

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Manipur.

Table No. 19

Index Number of agricultural production by crops

| Name of crops | Triennium ending 1981-82 = 100 | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | Weight | Year | | | | |
| | | 1960-61 | 1970-71 | 1980-81 | 1990-91 | 2000-2001 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Rice | 98.62 | 51.35 | 63.61 | 108.68 | 109.13 | 151.94 |
| Maize | 1.38 | 1.98 | 67.28 | 104.68 | 112.80 | 107.45 |
| Gram | 1.75 | - | 100.00 | 100.00 | - | - |
| Other Pulses | 98.25 | 12.60 | 77.56 | 87.01 | 87.01 | 42.91 |
| Soyabean | 11.67 | - | 42.15 | 99.17 | 111.57 | 143.80 |
| Sesamum | 29.16 | 49.56 | 50.87 | 120.00 | 61.30 | 80.87 |
| Rape & Mustard | 59.17 | 24.53 | 66.59 | 126.87 | 53.97 | 46.26 |
| Jute | 50.00 | 167.65 | 220.59 | 105.88 | 52.94 | - |
| Cotton | 50.00 | 300.00 | 180.00 | 60.00 | 30.00 | 60.01 |
| Banana | 46.49 | - | 71.42 | 93.17 | 137.08 | 157.47 |
| Tapioca | 0.18 | - | 100.00 | 100.00 | 450.00 | - |
| Potato | 53.15 | 12.21 | 76.82 | 96.70 | 180.36 | 111.80 |
| Sweet Potato | 0.18 | - | 33.96 | 113.21 | 396.22 | 101.88 |
| Sugarcane | 90.00 | - | - | 95.76 | 93.94 | 28.72 |
| Tobacco | 10.00 | 3100.00 | 3600.00 | 100.00 | - | - |
| Misc. Crops | 1.75 | 0.49 | 0.56 | 95.76 | 93.94 | 28.72 |

| Name of crops | Triennium ending 1999-2000 = 100 | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Weight | Year | | | | |
| | | 2001-2002 | 2002-2003 | 2003-2004 | 2004-2005 | 2005-2006 |
| 1 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 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

Concl'd.

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

Table No. 20**District-wise distribution of fertilizers during 2004-2005 in Manipur**

(in tonnes)

| Name of District | Name of fertilizer | | | | | Total |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------|---------------|
| | Urea | DAP | MOP | M/Phos | SSP | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Senapati | 830 | 117 | 53 | - | 45 | 1,045 |
| Tamenglong | 435 | 43 | 23 | - | 15 | 516 |
| Churachandpur | 750 | 112 | 82 | - | 65 | 1,009 |
| Chandel | 460 | 60 | 24 | - | 25 | 569 |
| Ukhrul | 367 | 43 | 23 | - | 35 | 468 |
| Imphal East | 7,270 | 755 | 240 | - | 640 | 8,905 |
| Imphal West | 8,075 | 925 | 285 | - | 615 | 9,900 |
| Bishnupur | 6,020 | 745 | 370 | - | 550 | 7,585 |
| Thoubal | 11,225 | 1,390 | 490 | - | 935 | 14,040 |
| State Manipur | 34,532 | 4,190 | 1,590 | - | 2,925 | 44,137 |

- Not available

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 21**District-wise distribution of fertilizers during 2005-2006 in Manipur**

(in tonnes)

| Name of District | Name of fertilizer | | | | | Total |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------|---------------|
| | Urea | DAP | MOP | M/Phos | SSP | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Senapati | 448 | 71 | 46 | - | 85 | 650 |
| Tamenglong | 208 | 18 | 10 | - | - | 236 |
| Churachandpur | 516 | 54 | 47 | - | 73 | 690 |
| Chandel | 183 | 26 | 10 | - | - | 219 |
| Ukhrul | 194 | 26 | 10 | - | - | 230 |
| Imphal East | 4,580 | 436 | 220 | - | 304 | 5,540 |
| Imphal West | 5,950 | 505 | 248 | - | 350 | 7,053 |
| Bishnupur | 3,620 | 335 | 241 | - | 298 | 4,494 |
| Thoubal | 9,650 | 960 | 376 | - | 494 | 11,480 |
| State Manipur | 25,349 | 2,431 | 1,208 | - | 1,604 | 30,592 |

- Not available

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 22

**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 |
| Manipur | 4,18,028 | 76,950 | 6,478 | 33,478 | 1,893 | 4,14,527 |

(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 |
| Manipur | 19,737 | 1,31,249 | - | 1,023 | 11,03,363 | 29,40,674 |

Concl'd.

- Not available

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

Table No. 23

**Achievement made under animal health and diseases Control programme
during 1999-2000 to 2005-2006**

(in number)

| Sl. No. | Item | Achievements | | |
|---------|--|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | 1999-2000 | 2000-2001 | 2001-2002 |
| 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 |
| | Total | 1,06,487 | 1,24,192 | 92,854 |
| 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 septicaemia | - | 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 |

| Sl. No. | Item | Achievements | | | |
|---------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | 2002-2003 | 2003-2004 | 2004-2005 | 2005-2006 |
| 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 |
| | Total | 1,24,155 | 1,15,121 | 1,21,597 | 1,21,718 |
| 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 septicaemia | 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

Concltd.

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

Table No. 24**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 |
| 1999-2000 | 66.71 | 1 | 1,000 | 2 | 500 |
| 2000-2001 | 68.13 | 1 | 1,000 | 2 | 500 |
| 2001-2002 | 70.82 | 1 | 1,000 | 2 | 500 |
| 2002-2003 | 71.31 | - | - | - | - |
| 2003-2004 | 72.92 | - | - | - | - |
| 2004-2005 | 74.77 | - | - | - | - |
| 2005-2006 | 76.76 | - | - | - | - |

- Not Available

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

Table No. 25

Outturn and Value of Forest Production of Manipur

(Value: Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of Product | Unit | 1995-96 | | 2000-2001 | |
|---------|---------------------------|-------|-------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| | | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| I. | Major Forest Product | | | | | |
| | 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 |
| | Sub-Total: | | - | 159.31 | - | 23.52 |
| II. | Minor Forest Product | | | | | |
| | 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. Barnboo | 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 |
| | Sub-Total | - | - | 64.23 | - | 107.41 |

Contd.

- Not Available

Table No. 25

Outturn and Value of Forest Production of Manipur

(Value: Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of Product | Unit | 2001-2002 | | 2002-2003 | | 2003-2004 | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| I. Major Forest Product | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Teak | Cum. | - | - | 114.607 | 2.39 | 648.55 | 14.73 |
| 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 | - | - | - | - |
| Sub-Total: | | | | 30.75 | | 23.52 | | 29.77 |
| II. Minor Forest Product | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Sub-Total | | | | - | 37.371 | - | 35.08 | 52.86 |

Contd.

- Not Available

Table No. 25

Outturn and Value of Forest Production of Manipur

(Value: Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of Product | Unit | 2004-2005 | | 2005-2006 | |
|---------|---------------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| I. | Major Forest Product | | | | | |
| | 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 (tonne) | 12.99 | 23,960.855 (tonne) | 13.65 |
| | 4. Charcoal | Qtl. | 1,550 | 0.61 | 777 | 0.55 |
| | 5. Post & Pole | No. | 38 | 0.05 | - | - |
| | Sub-Total: | | - | 24.70 | - | 82.36 |
| II. | Minor Forest Product | | | | | |
| | 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 |
| | Sub-Total | - | - | 37.63 | - | 41.45 |

Conclud.

- Not Available

Source: Forest Department, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 26**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 |
| 1999-2000 | 11.38 | 1,035.70 | (-) 1,024.32 |
| 2000-2001 | 6.09 | 766.27 | (-) 760.18 |
| 2001-2002 | 3.62 | 882.25 | (-) 878.63 |
| 2002-2003 | 7.90 | 838.46 | (-) 830.56 |
| 2003-2004 | 4.68 | 892.07 | (-) 887.39 |
| 2004-2005 | 6.50 | 966.11 | (-)959.61 |
| 2005-2006 | 2.27 | 1,281.43 | (-)1,279.16 |
| 2006-2007(RE) | 8.00 | 1,051.18 | (-)1,043.18 |
| 2007-2008(BE) | 10.00 | 1,022.47 | (-)1,012.47 |

RE:- Revised Estimates, BE:- Budget Estimates

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

Table No. 27

Performance Under Khadi & Village Industries in North-Eastern Region, 1998-99
(Rs. in lakhs)

| State | Production | Sales | Employment (nos. in lakhs) | Earnings |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 35.91 | 37.40 | - | 9.27 |
| Assam | 4379.30 | 3499.73 | 1.25 | 1149.97 |
| Manipur | 4457.27 | 4602.41 | 0.42 | 1385.01 |
| Meghalaya | 1202.98 | 1547.92 | 0.11 | 709.61 |
| Mizoram | 2412.76 | 2273.09 | 0.15 | 578.96 |
| Nagaland | 1816.92 | 2008.03 | 0.19 | 956.00 |
| Tripura | 1186.89 | 1282.46 | 0.23 | 381.89 |
| All India | 511237.46 | 560100.69 | 58.29 | 179754.22 |

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

Table No. 28

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 |
| 2001-2002 | (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. 28

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 |
| 2001-2002 | (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 |
| 2002-2003 | (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. 28**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 |
| 2003-2004 | (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. 29**Gross/Net Value Added from Industries in respect of Manipur during 1999-2000 to 2002-2003**

| Characteristics | Unit | Year | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1999-2000 | 2000-2001 | 2001-2002 | 2002-2003 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Factories | No. | 61 | 59 | 61 | 44 |
| Productive capital | Rs. in crores | 6.00 | 7.18 | 9.31 | 5.20 |
| Invested capital | „ | 7.00 | 7.41 | 8.90 | 7.84 |
| Persons engaged | No. | 980 | 814 | 1127 | 1225 |
| Workers | „ | 847 | 695 | 992 | 1048 |
| Value of output | Rs. in crores | 13.00 | 17.73 | 18.96 | 20.42 |
| Gross value added | „ | 1.00 | 2.39 | 3.39 | 5.04 |
| Depreciation | „ | 0.00 | 0.49 | 0.83 | 0.77 |
| Net value added | „ | 1.00 | 1.90 | 2.56 | 4.27 |

Source: Statistical Abstract of India, 2003

Table No. 30

District-wise Sericultural Statistics of Manipur 2002-2003 to 2004-2005

| District/State | 2002-2003 | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 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 | 20 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 0 | 20.00 | 0.40 | 1.20 | 0.00 |
| Tamenglong | 4 | 0.52 | 1.60 | 0 | 0 | 0.52 | 1.28 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Churachandpur | 14 | 18.50 | 2.50 | 0.25 | 0 | 18.50 | 2.00 | 0.20 | 0.00 |
| Chandel | 6 | 6.68 | 0.50 | 1 | 0 | 6.68 | 0.40 | 0.80 | 0.00 |
| Ukhrul | 7 | 16.50 | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0 | 16.50 | 0.40 | 0.39 | 0.00 |
| Imphal West | 13 | 58 | 58 | 0.80 | 0.25 | 58.00 | 46.40 | 0.64 | 0.25 |
| Imphal East | 26 | 50 | 81 | 4 | 0.95 | 50.00 | 64.80 | 3.20 | 0.95 |
| Bishnupur | 6 | 25 | 51.40 | 0.08 | 0 | 25.00 | 41.12 | 0.06 | 0.00 |
| Thoubal | 9 | 26 | 60 | 0.28 | 0 | 26.00 | 48.00 | 0.22 | 0.00 |
| Manipur | 95 | 221.20 | 256 | 8.40 | 1.20 | 221.20 | 204.80 | 6.72 | 1.20 |

| District/State | 2003-2004 | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| | No. of farms | Cocoon Production | | | | Value (Rs. in lakhs) | | | |
| | | Mulberry (MT) | Eri (MT) | Tasar (lakhs nos.) | Muga (lakhs nos.) | Mulberry | Eri | Tasar | Muga |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| 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 |
| Manipur | 95 | 215.30 | 212.43 | 8.10 | 1.55 | 215.30 | 169.94 | 6.48 | 1.55 |

| District/State | 2004-2005 | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| | No. of farms | Cocoon Production | | | | Value (Rs. in lakhs) | | | |
| | | Mulberry (MT) | Eri (MT) | Tasar (lakhs nos.) | Muga (lakhs nos.) | Mulberry | Eri | Tasar | Muga |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | |
| 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 |
| Manipur | 95 | 446.42 | 284.28 | 12.70 | 2.18 | 446.42 | 227.42 | 10.16 | 2.18 |

Concl.

Source: Department of Sericulture, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 31**District-wise Installed Capacity and electricity Generated during 2004-05**

| District / State | Installed Capacity (MW) | | | Generated (Million KWH) | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Total | Hydel | Thermal | Total | Hydel | Thermal |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Senapati | 37.300 | 1.300 | 36.000 | 1.3469 | 0.1596 | 1.1873 |
| Tamenglong | 0.744 | - | 0.744 | - | - | - |
| Churachandpur | 0.448 | - | 0.448 | - | - | - |
| Chandel | 0.400 | 0.400 | - | - | - | - |
| Ukhrul | 1.500 | 1.500 | - | - | - | - |
| Imphal West | 6.184 | - | 6.184 | 0.0594 | - | 0.0594 |
| Imphal East | 0.476 | - | 0.476 | 0.0262 | - | 0.0262 |
| Bishnupur | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thoubal | 0.200 | - | 0.200 | - | - | - |
| Manipur | 47.252 | 3.200 | 44.052 | 1.4325 | 0.1596 | 1.2729 |

Source: Electricity Department, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 32**Progress of Rural Electrification in Manipur as on 31st March 2005**

| Year | Number of Villages electrified | Percentage of Villages electrified | Number of Villages not electrified | Percentage of non-electrified Villages |
|-----------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1995-96 | 1748 | 80.11 | 434 | 19.89 |
| 1996-97 | 1888 | 86.53 | 294 | 13.47 |
| 1997-98 | 1940 | 88.91 | 242 | 11.09 |
| 1998-99 | 1990 | 91.20 | 192 | 8.80 |
| 1999-2000 | 2001 | 91.70 | 181 | 8.30 |
| 2000-2001 | 2001 | 91.70 | 181 | 8.30 |
| 2001-2002 | 2001 | 91.70 | 181 | 8.30 |
| 2002-2003 | 2007 | 76.68 | 554 | 23.32 |
| 2003-2004 | 1899 | 79.92 | 477 | 20.08 |
| 2004-2005 | 1903 | 79.59 | 488 | 20.41 |

Source: Electricity Department, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 33**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 | 2,391 | 2,001 | 83.69 |
| 2002-03 | 47,252 | 35.77 | 4,271.84 | 165.645 | 2,391 | 2,007 | 83.94 |
| 2003-04 | 47,052 | 42.80 | 4,313.49 | 165.383 | 2,391 | 1,899 | 79.42 |
| 2004-05 | 47,252 | 14.325 | 5,712.60 | 141.254 | 2,391 | 1,903 | 79.59 |

Source: Chief Engineer, Electricity Department, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 34

**Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks and their Offices in
North Eastern States of India as on 31st March**

| Sl. No | Name of Banks | Arunachal Pradesh | | Assam | | Manipur | | Meghalaya | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 |
| 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. | Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank | 18 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Bank of Baroda | - | - | 14 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 5. | Bank of India | - | - | 8 | 8 | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| 6. | Bank of Maharashtra | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Cachar Gramin Bank | - | - | 45 | 45 | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | Canara Bank | - | - | 17 | 17 | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| 9. | Central Bank of India | 1 | 1 | 104 | 104 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 10. | Corporation bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11. | Dena Bank | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| 12. | Federal Bank | - | - | 5 | 5 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 13. | Global Trust Bank | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14. | IIDFC Bank | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| 15. | ICICI Bank | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| 16. | IDBI Ltd. | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 |
| 17. | Indian Bank | - | - | 20 | 19 | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| 18. | Indian Overseas Bank | - | - | 16 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 19. | Indusind Bank | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 20. | Ka Bank Nongkyndong Ri Khasi Jaintia | - | - | - | - | - | - | 51 | 51 |
| 21. | Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank | - | - | 43 | 43 | - | - | - | - |
| 22. | Lakhimi Gaonua bank | - | - | 107 | 107 | - | - | - | - |
| 23. | Manipur Rural Bank | - | - | - | - | 30 | 30 | - | - |
| 24. | Mizoram Rural Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 25. | Nagaland Rural Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 26. | Oriental Bank of Commerce | - | - | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| 27. | Pragyotish Gaonua Bank | - | - | 166 | 167 | - | - | - | - |
| 28. | Punjab and Sind bank | - | - | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| 29. | Panjab National Bank | - | - | 45 | 45 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 |
| 30. | Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 31. | State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 32. | State Bank of India | 42 | 42 | 210 | 214 | 16 | 17 | 88 | 88 |
| 33. | Subansiri Gaonua Bank | - | - | 47 | 47 | - | - | - | - |
| 34. | Syndicate Bank | - | - | 6 | 6 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 35. | Tripura Gramin Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 36. | United Commercial Bank | 2 | 2 | 98 | 98 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| 37. | Union Bank of India | - | - | 41 | 41 | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| 38. | United Bank of India | 2 | 2 | 178 | 178 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 12 |
| 39. | UTI Bank | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 40. | Vijaya Bank | 2 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | Total: | 67 | 68 | 1263 | 1272 | 77 | 78 | 184 | 185 |

Contd.

Table No. 34

**Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks and their Offices in
North Eastern States of India as on 31st March**

| Sl. No | Name of Banks | Mizoram | | Nagaland | | Sikkim | | Tripura | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 |
| 1 | 2 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1. | Allahabad Bank | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2. | Andhra Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Bank of Baroda | - | - | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 5. | Bank of India | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 6. | Bank of Maharashtra | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Cachar Gramin Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | Canara Bank | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 9. | Central Bank of India | - | - | 2 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 3 |
| 10. | Corporation bank | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| 11. | Dena Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12. | Federal Bank | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 13. | Global Trust Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14. | HDFC Bank | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| 15. | ICICI Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16. | IDBI Ltd. | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 17. | Indian Bank | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 18. | Indian Overseas Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 19. | Indusind Bank | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| 20. | Ka Bank Nongkyndong Ri Khasi Jaintia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 21. | Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 22. | Lakhimi Gaonua bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 23. | Manipur Rural Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 24. | Mizoram Rural Bank | 53 | 53 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 25. | Nagaland Rural Bank | - | - | 9 | 9 | - | - | - | - |
| 26. | Oriental Bank of Commerce | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 27. | Pragyotish Gaonua Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 28. | Punjab and Sind bank | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 29. | Panjab National Bank | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 30. | Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 31. | State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 32. | State Bank of India | 25 | 25 | 44 | 44 | 26 | 26 | 34 | 34 |
| 33. | Subansiri Gaonua Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 34. | Syndicate Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 35. | Tripura Gramin Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | 90 | 90 |
| 36. | United Commercial Bank | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| 37. | Union Bank of India | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 38. | United Bank of India | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 42 | 42 |
| 39. | UTI Bank | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 40. | Vijaya Bank | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Total: | 80 | 81 | 72 | 73 | 49 | 55 | 185 | 186 |

Conclud.

Source: Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2004-2005, RBI.

Table No. 35**Deposits & Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks of North Eastern Region of India
(as on 31st March)**

(Rs. in crores)

| State | 2004 | | 2005 | | Credit-Deposit Ratio (%) | |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | Deposit | Credit | Deposit | Credit | 2004 | 2005 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 980 | 169 | 1082 | 264 | 17.24 | 24.40 |
| Assam | 14971 | 4607 | 18080 | 6219 | 30.77 | 34.40 |
| Manipur | 819 | 238 | 972 | 398 | 29.06 | 40.95 |
| Meghalaya | 2676 | 988 | 2906 | 1317 | 36.92 | 45.32 |
| Mizoram | 674 | 258 | 722 | 368 | 38.28 | 50.97 |
| Nagaland | 1223 | 207 | 1283 | 294 | 16.93 | 22.92 |
| Tripura | 2323 | 589 | 2651 | 787 | 25.36 | 29.69 |
| Sikkim | 1105 | 257 | 1262 | 365 | 23.26 | 28.92 |
| North Eastern Region | 23666 | 7056 | 27696 | 9647 | 29.82 | 34.83 |
| All India | 1517207 | 890864 | 1753172 | 1157809 | 58.72 | 66.04 |

Source: Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2004-2005, RBI.

Table No. 36**Number of Educational Institutions (2000) in the North-Eastern States of India**

| Sl. No. | Institutions | (Number) | | | | | | |
|---------|---|-------------------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|
| | | 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. 37**District-wise number of fair price shops during the year**

| District/State | 2000-2001 | 2005-2006 |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Senapati | 168 | 128 |
| Tamenglong | 112 | 119 |
| Churachandpur | 123 | 168 |
| Chandel | 128 | 123 |
| Ukhrul | 129 | 129 |
| Imphal West | 621 | 621 |
| Imphal East | 474 | 474 |
| Bishnupur | 299 | 292 |
| Thoubal | 497 | 497 |
| Manipur | 2,551 | 2,551 |

Source: Food & Civil Supplies Department, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 38**Loans and Grants Distributed by the State Govt. to economically weaker sections in Manipur during 1995-96 to 2003-2004**

| 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 |
| 1999-2000 | 3,974 | 47,64,800 | 283 | 2,03,760 |
| 2000-2001 | 3,982 | 47,84,400 | 257 | 90,974 |
| 2001-2002 | 4,172 | 62,58,500 | 288 | 1,82,336 |
| 2002-2003 | 4,242 | 49,98,000 | 384 | 2,40,360 |
| 2003-2004 | 10,254 | 1,22,90,700 | 554 | 3,98,880 |

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Manipur.

Table No. 39

District-wise number of tourist spots and tourist during 2003-2004 to 2004-2005

| Sl. No. | District/State | 2003-2004 | | | |
|---------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | No. of tourist spot | Number of tourist | | |
| | | | Foreign | Domestic | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Senapati | 3 | - | - | - |
| 2. | Tamenglong | 3 | - | - | - |
| 3. | Churachandpur | 6 | - | - | - |
| 4. | Chandel | 3 | - | 15,210 | 15,210 |
| 5. | Ukhrul | 3 | - | 364 | 364 |
| 6. | Imphal West | 8 | 190 | 73,545 | 73,735 |
| 7. | Imphal East | 4 | 106 | 4,311 | 4,417 |
| 8. | Bishnupur | 9 | - | - | - |
| 9. | Thoubal | 2 | - | - | - |
| | Manipur | 41 | 296 | 93,430 | 93,726 |

| Sl. No. | District/State | 2004 2005 | | | |
|---------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | No. of tourist spot | Number of tourist | | |
| | | | Foreign | Domestic | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Senapati | 3 | - | - | - |
| 2. | Tamenglong | 3 | - | - | - |
| 3. | Churachandpur | 6 | - | - | - |
| 4. | Chandel | 3 | - | 15,013 | 15,013 |
| 5. | Ukhrul | 3 | - | 359 | 359 |
| 6. | Imphal West | 8 | 214 | 77,774 | 77,988 |
| 7. | Imphal East | 4 | 34 | 3,908 | 3,942 |
| 8. | Bishnupur | 9 | - | - | - |
| 9. | Thoubal | 2 | - | - | - |
| | Manipur | 41 | 248 | 97,054 | 97,302 |

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Manipur.

Table No. 40**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 | 52.67 | 56.44 | 37.16 | 49.23 | 50.01 | 54.93 |
| 1977-78 | 59.82 | 53.07 | 37.58 | 47.40 | 54.83 | 51.81 |
| 1983-84 | 42.60 | 45.61 | 26.38 | 42.15 | 38.08 | 44.76 |
| 1987-88 | 39.35 | 39.06 | 17.34 | 40.12 | 32.93 | 39.34 |
| 1993-94 | 45.01 | 37.27 | 7.73 | 32.36 | 33.78 | 35.97 |
| 1999-00 | 40.04 | 27.09 | 7.47 | 23.62 | 28.54 | 26.10 |

Table No. 41**Distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe educated job-seekers in Manipur as on 30th June, 2005**

| Category | No. of job-seekers | | | Percentage to total |
|---|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| | Scheduled Castes | Scheduled Tribes | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 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 |
| Total | 4,222 | 1,31,690 | 1,35,912 | 100.00 |

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 42**Distribution of Employment in Public and Private Sectors of Manipur as on 31st 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 |
| 1999-2000 | 4.7 | 64.0 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 75.8 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 82.0 |
| 2000-2001 | 4.8 | 64.6 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 76.5 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 6.6 | 83.1 |
| 2001-2002 | 4.8 | 64.3 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 76.2 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 6.6 | 82.8 |

Source: Statistical Abstract of India, 2003.

Table No. 43**Number of Establishment in Public Sector in Manipur from 1990-91 to 2003-2004**

| Sl.No. | Year | Establishment | | |
|--------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | State Govt. | State Quasi Govt. | Local Bodies |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | 1990-91 | 515 | 10 | 12 |
| 2. | 1991-92 | 537 | 11 | 12 |
| 3. | 1992-93 | 569 | 25 | 10 |
| 4. | 1993-94 | 622 | 40 | 10 |
| 5. | 1994-95 | 655 | 43 | 10 |
| 6. | 1995-96 | 672 | 48 | 10 |
| 7. | 1996-97 | 689 | 50 | 10 |
| 8. | 1997-98 | 692 | 51 | 10 |
| 9. | 1998-99 | 700 | 51 | 11 |
| 10. | 1999-2000 | 700 | 51 | 11 |
| 11. | 2000-2001 | 705 | 51 | 11 |
| 12. | 2001-2002 | 708 | 51 | 11 |
| 13. | 2002-2003 | 716 | 124 | 12 |
| 14. | 2003-2004 | 717 | 124 | 12 |

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 44

**Number of employees in public sector by districts and sex in Manipur
(as on 30th June,2004)**

| District/State | State Govt. | | | Quasi Govt. (State) | | | Local Bodies | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Senapati | 3,029 | 2,491 | 538 | 29 | 28 | 1 | 1,081 | 714 | 367 |
| Tamenglong | 2,495 | 2,261 | 234 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 689 | 469 | 220 |
| Churachandpur | 2,710 | 2,402 | 308 | 31 | 23 | 8 | 558 | 386 | 172 |
| Chandel | 3,446 | 2,842 | 604 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 473 | 260 | 213 |
| Ukhrul | 4,046 | 3,083 | 963 | 20 | 14 | 6 | 628 | 457 | 171 |
| Imphal West | 24,797 | 18,162 | 6,635 | 2,207 | 1,584 | 623 | 415 | 354 | 61 |
| Imphal East | 11,940 | 8,656 | 3,284 | 1,058 | 933 | 125 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| Bishnupur | 2,891 | 2,283 | 608 | 17 | 13 | 4 | 16 | 15 | 1 |
| Thoubal | 6,002 | 5,088 | 914 | - | - | - | 56 | 44 | 12 |
| Manipur | 61,356 | 47,268 | 14,088 | 3,382 | 2,612 | 770 | 3,926 | 2,707 | 1,219 |

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 45**Number of Enterprises by districts in Manipur according to
the 5th Economic Census, 2005**

| District/State | Rural | Urban | Total |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Senapati | 6,342 | - | 6,342 |
| Tamenglong | 2,199 | - | 2,199 |
| Churachandpur | 6,005 | - | 6,005 |
| Chandel | 2,205 | 1,536 | 3,741 |
| Ukhrul | 3,572 | - | 3,572 |
| Imphal East | 13,251 | 6,238 | 19,489 |
| Imphal West | 9,034 | 21,204 | 30,238 |
| Bishnupur | 7,202 | 7,884 | 15,086 |
| Thoubal | 8,596 | 8,969 | 17,565 |
| Manipur | 58,406 | 45,831 | 1,04,237 |

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

Table No. 46

Economic Census 1977, 1980, 1990, 1998 and 2005 At-A-Glance

| Sl. No. | Item | Economic Census | | | | |
|---------|--|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | 1997 | 1980 | 1990 | 1998 | 2005 (P) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Number of Enterprises | 10,858 | 34,745 | 61,264 | 80,489 | 1,04,237 |
| 1.1 | Own Account Enterprises | NC | 25,527 | 46,571 | 59,998 | - |
| 1.2 | Establishments | 10,858 | 9,218 | 14,693 | 20,491 | - |
| 2. | Persons usually working in | 60,604 | 1,04,959 | 1,57,368 | 2,00,726 | 2,46,128 |
| 2.1 | Own Account Enterprises | NC | - | 70,955 | 83,542 | - |
| 2.2 | Establishments | 60,604 | - | 86,413 | 1,17,184 | - |
| 3. | Average number of workers per enterprises | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 4. | Average number of workers per establishment | - | - | 6 | 6 | - |
| 5. | Hired workers in all establishments | 55,817 | 55,715 | 76,520 | 1,03,921 | - |
| 6. | Number of enterprises according to principal characteristics | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6.1 | Seasonal | - | 2,911 | 3,765 | 140 | - |
| 6.2 | Without premises | - | 6,800 | 12,223 | 12,506 | 24,690 |
| 6.3 | With power/fuel | - | 4,605 | 9,045 | 12,387 | - |
| 6.4 | Social group of owner | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6.4.1 | Scheduled castes | - | 870 | 2,138 | 1,841 | - |
| 6.4.2 | Scheduled tribes | - | 5,544 | 9,756 | 9,311 | - |
| 6.5 | Type of ownership | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6.5.1 | Private | - | - | 10,666 | 15,787 | - |
| 6.5.2 | Co-operative | - | - | 180 | 159 | - |
| 6.5.3 | Public | - | - | - | 4,545 | - |

NC:- Not Covered

P:- Provisional

- Not Available

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

