**(Add the citations)**

**Analysis of social and economic indicators of Assam and Manipur**

This article aims at providing differences between the states of Assam and Manipur in the field of Economic Growth, Education & literacy rate, Employment, Health care sector, and giving an appropriate conclusion backed up by the data collected over the years.

Talking about the economic growth in Assam, it is mostly from agriculture with around 70% of people employed in it. Assam is lagging behind since India got independence with growth rate at about 3.3% with India at 6%.(ref. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Assam>). Coming to a much recent data Assam is showing improvement, between 2004-2005 and 2015-16 GSDP scaled at an annual growth rate of 9% to US$ 30.72 .One third of Assam’s income is from the tea production and has the largest economy in the North East .(ref. <https://www.ibef.org/states/assam-infographic>). Talking about Manipur , it is too based on agriculture and GDP stood at Rs 8,210 million in 1990 and in 2000 it scaled up to Rs 29,200 million. The economy grew at 10.69% per year. It mainly grows bamboo of 17 different varieties and the state is abundant in many medicinal plants.

We see a greater growth rate in Manipur than in Assam even though Assam has the largest economy and the potential to do better being close to India mainland. Government has come up with policies in Manipur that will attract private investors and apply an integrated plan to provide infrastructure for the same.(ref. [http://dcimanipur.gov.in/documents/Draft\_%20Industrial\_Policy\_of\_Manipur.pdf](http://dcimanipur.gov.in/documents/Draft_ Industrial_Policy_of_Manipur.pdf)).

Looking into Education, Assam had a literacy rate of 63.25% in 2001 which increased to 72.19% in 2011 where as Manipur was at 66.61% and 76.94% respectively showing steady growth over the years. But Manipur started with a literacy rate of 12% in 1951 and moved up to 76 but Assam had a fair start at 18% and has ended up with 73% ,telling us that growth has been more in Manipur than Assam.

//talk about primary education

//education reform

Looking into primary education that is the building block of an economy, Assam relies almost 100% on government schools and having 86.7% of schools with mid-day meals whereas Manipur having only 51.5% of schools with the same but in terms of various learning outcome such as reading, arithmetic Manipur is doing well standing at 90% at standard IV in 2012 and Assam having around 65% in the same.

Some of the educational reforms taken up in Assam deals with higher education by giving free textbooks. Manipur has put it’s focus on primary education by the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan(RMSA) for its secondary education .

//employment

//education policy

Doing health here:

//heal and health reforms

Out-of-pocket expenses are the expenditure taken up by the people when they are hospitalized and this is inversely related to budget the government spends on helathcare.Looking at the governemnt expenditure in assam we see…..leading to more out-of-pocket expenses.Government funding in health care in Assam has delined from 1.35% of GSDP in 2009-10 to 0.96% in 2013-14.Health expenditure in Manipur is at Rs.7,226 ,well below the national average ofRs. 18,268 leading to less out of pocket expenses in Manipur. (<http://www.orfonline.org/expert-speaks/health-manipur-hilly-terrain/>)

Looking at Health Indicators in Assam it can be considered one of the worse in India with infant mortality rate at 48 with national average being 40.Maternal Mortality rate in Assam is highest in the country at 300 in 2011-13 with national average being 167 out of per 1Lakh live births.Manipur has a infant mortality rate of 11 far less than that of national average and Assam. (<https://hfw.assam.gov.in/frontimpotentdata/health-indicators-of-assam>)

(<https://manipurhealthservices.wordpress.com/2013/07/23/health-indicators-of-manipur/>)