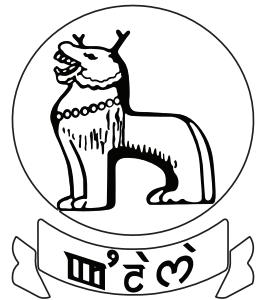




ECONOMIC SURVEY MANIPUR 2022-23



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



GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR

ECONOMIC SURVEY MANIPUR 2022-23

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

*Website : desmanipur.gov.in
Email : des-manipur@nic.in*



**CHIEF MINISTER
MANIPUR**

MESSAGE

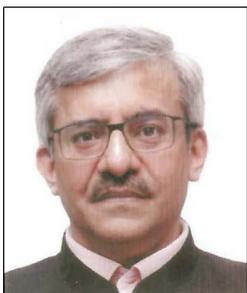
I am delighted to learn that the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur, is bringing out its latest publication of “**Economic Survey Manipur, 2022-23**” that paints a comprehensive picture of the State’s growth trends and achievements across various economic sectors, supported by numerous statistical insights.

The Economic Survey of Manipur for the fiscal year 2022-23 provides valuable insights into the State’s economic performance, challenges, and opportunities. By focusing on sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, industry, tourism and human development, Manipur can unlock its full potential and chart a path towards inclusive and sustainable growth. Through strategic interventions, policy reforms and collaborative efforts, Manipur can overcome its challenges and emerge as a vibrant hub of economic activity and cultural heritage in the Northeastern Region of India. I hope that this valuable publication will be a vital resource for policymakers, administrators, economists, business leaders and data users interested in the socio-economic development of Manipur.

I extend my gratitude to the dedicated team of officers and officials of the Directorate whose committed and sincere efforts have made this publication possible.

Imphal, the 9th February, 2024

(N. Biren Singh)



Dr. Vineet Joshi, IAS

CHIEF SECRETARY
Government of Manipur



Manipur Secretariat
South Block,
Imphal-795001, Manipur
Tele: 0385-2451144/2450064 (O)
2451155 (R)
Fax: 0385-2452629
email: cs-manipur@nic.in

Imphal the 7th February, 2024

MESSAGE

I am glad that the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Manipur is coming up with its 27th issue of Economic Survey, Manipur. The '**Economic Survey Manipur, 2022-23**' highlights a comprehensive picture of the growth trends supported by statistical facts and figures, including performances of various sectors of the economy. The numerous schemes and programmes being implemented by concerned departments and agencies for the welfare of the people of the State are also mentioned in detail in this edition.

On behalf of the State Government, I congratulate the team of officers and officials of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Manipur for their sincere and valuable efforts in bringing out the **Economic Survey, Manipur 2022-23**.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Vineet Joshi".

(Dr. Vineet Joshi)

Chief Secretary,
Government of Manipur



**Devesh Deval, IAS
Commissioner**



**Room No. 233-F
Old Secretariat, South Block
Imphal-795001**

**Phone: 0385-2452519
Mobile: +91 9910926978
E-mail: secy-tci@manipur.gov.in**

Imphal, the 8th February, 2024

FOREWORD

*I am delighted to learn that the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur, is publishing the "**Economic Survey, Manipur, 2022-23.**" This is the 27th edition of a much awaited publication, which provides a comprehensive overview of the state's economy, highlighting the activities and achievements of various sectors of the economy and analyzing the socio-economic development status of the state.*

I would like to appreciate the co-operation extended by various departments, offices, and agencies in providing the information necessary for this publication. Their pivotal role as source agencies is acknowledged, and we sincerely hope for their continued collaboration in the years ahead.

Further, I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the team of officers and staffs of the Directorate for their endeavour and commendable role in bringing out the publication.

(Devesh Deval)

*Commissioner, Economics & Statistics
Government of Manipur*

PREFACE

The ‘Economic Survey Manipur, 2022-23’, the 27th issue of the Series, presents a comprehensive overview of the latest economic performance of the State. It highlights the key achievements of the State Government in promoting economic growth and empowering the overall well-being of its citizens.

The year 2022-23 was a period of significant recovery of the State economy, following the disruptions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. The State witnessed a strong rebound in the economy with the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) estimated to grow at 11.1 percent in 2022-23. Despite the positive outlook, the State economy faces a number of challenges. These include infrastructure bottlenecks and lack of access to finance. The Government is committed to address these challenges and promote sustainable economic growth in the State.

As per convention, the first Chapter of Part-I presents the summary picture of the achievements based on the information contained in the following 11 Chapters. Supporting Statistical Tables are presented in Part-II. Significant changes have been made in this issue by adding new sections on relevant Chapters and also by increasing the number of Chapters. Graphs and pictures of important achievements have been introduced in many Sections for better presentation of data.

The enormous support and commendable guidance extended by the Commissioner, Economics & Statistics, Government of Manipur in all stages, for bringing out the Economic Survey, Manipur 2022-23, are extremely valued. The co-operation and assistance extended immensely by the various Departments and Agencies are highly appreciated. I would also like to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Elangbam Bijoykumar Singh (Retd.) Head of Department of Economics, Manipur University, who provided valuable suggestions to ameliorate the publication. The present publication is the outcome of dedicated efforts of the Economic Survey Team of the Department. Without their sacrifices, the publication of the issue in such a short period of time would not have been possible at all.

The publication provides valuable insights into the State economy and will be useful for policy makers, planners, business persons and investors as they work to develop strategies to promote rapid economic growth in Manipur.

Suggestions for improvements in its future issues are most welcome.



Tanushree Naorem
Director of Economics & Statistics,
Manipur

Imphal, the 12th February, 2024

*Officers/Officials associated in the preparation of the publication,
'Economic Survey, Manipur, 2022-23'*

1. Khuraijam Shitlekumar, Deputy Director, (Admn.)
2. Ahongshangbam Bisorjit Singh, Deputy Director
3. Joy Keishing, Inspector
4. Ningthoujam Bimola Devi, Inspector
5. Chandam Ingocha Singh, Sub-Inspector
6. Urikhinbam Nandita Devi, Sub-Inspector
7. Maibam Ronen Singh, Sub-Inspector
8. Kamei Nongallei Rongmei, Sub-Inspector
9. Lanchunglu Kamei, Sub-Inspector
10. Khagokpam Suraj Singh, Sub-Inspector
11. Phuritshabam Mira Devi, Primary Investigator
12. Moirangthem Prakash Singh, Primary Investigator
13. Nongmaithem Sanajaoba Meitei, Data Entry Operator
14. Gaithaolung Meiringmei, Data Entry Operator
15. Takhellambam Ibomcha Meitei, Labour/Tech.
16. LK. Kapazii, Distributor
17. Laishram Deva Singh, Peon
18. Yengkhom Ashalata Devi, Peon

MANIPUR AT-A-GLANCE

Manipur's State Insignia	
State Emblem	Kangla Shaa
State Animal	Sangai (<i>Cervus eldi eldi</i>)
State Bird	Nongin (<i>Syrmaticus huminae huminae</i>)
State Flower	Siroj Lily (<i>Lilium mackliniae sealy</i>)
State Tree	Uningthou (<i>Phoebe hainesiana</i>)
State Fish	Pengba (<i>Osteobrama belangeri val.</i>)
❖ Area and Population (2011 Census)	
a) Geographical Area (Sq. Kms.)	22,327
b) Population (in nos.)	
i. Person	28,55,794
ii. Male	14,38,586
iii. Female	14,17,208
iv. Sex Ratio	985
v. Literacy Rate (%)	76.94
vi. Male Literacy Rate (%)	83.58
vii. Female Literacy Rate (%)	70.26
viii. Scheduled Castes (in nos.)	97,328
ix. Scheduled Tribes (in nos.)	11,67,422
x. Households (in nos.)	5,57,859
xi. Inhabited Village (in nos.)	2,515
xii. Uninhabited Village (in nos.)	67
xiii. Town (in nos.)	51
❖ Administrative Set-up	
(a) Districts	16
(b) Sub-Divisions	68
(c) Blocks	70
(d) Gram Panchayats (as on December, 2020)	161
(e) Member of Legislative Assembly	60
(f) Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)	2
(g) Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha)	1
❖ Net Per Capita Income 2022-23 (Advance Estimates):	
(a) At Current Prices (in Rs.)	99,453
(b) At Constant (2011-12=100) Prices (in Rs.)	50,467
❖ Agriculture, 2021-22 (P)	
(a) Area under Rice ('000 Ha.)	178.83
(b) Production of Rice ('000 tonnes)	463.46
❖ Total Forest Area, 2020-21 (in Sq. Kms.)	
(a) Reserved Forests	1467
(b) Protected Forests	4171
(c) Unclassed Forests	11,780

CONTENTS

Para No.	CHAPTER	PAGE
	PART I	
	1. OVERVIEW OF THE STATE ECONOMY	
1.1.	Area and Population	1
1.2	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Current Prices	2
1.3	Sectoral Contribution to Gross State Value Added (GSVA)	3
1.4	Per Capita Income	3
1.5	Revenue of State Government	4
1.6	Expenditure of State Government	5
1.7	Agriculture & Allied Sectors	5
1.7.1	Agricultural Production	6
1.8	Horticulture	7
1.8.1	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	8
1.8.2	Manipur Organic Mission Agency (MOMA)	8
1.9	Fisheries	9
1.10	Forestry	9
1.11	Livestock	10
1.12	Rural Development	11
1.13	Industrialization	12
1.14	Power	13
1.14.1	Availability of Power	14
1.15	Roads	14
1.15.1	National Highways	14
1.15.2	State Highways and Major District Roads	15
1.16	Regional Connectivity through Heli Service	15
1.17	Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	16
1.18	Banking	17
1.19	Health	17
1.19.1	Chief Minister's Health for all (CMHA)	17
1.20	Education	18
1.20.1	School Fagathansi Mission (SFM)	18
1.20.2	National Education Policy 2020	18
1.21	Social Welfare	19
1.21.1	Manipur Old Age Pension (MOAP) Scheme	19
1.21.2	Chief Minister Widow Pension Scheme (CMWPS)	20

CONTENTS

Para No.	CHAPTER	PAGE
1.21.3	Prohibition of drugs	21
1.21.3.1	Framing of state specific guidelines	21
1.21.3.2	Government Anouba Mangal Treatment and Rehabilitation for users of social transformation (TRUST) Centre	21
1.21.4	State Share Contribution under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disabilities Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) as top-up	21
1.22	Tourism in Manipur	21
1.22.1	Tourism Festivals in Manipur	22
1.23	Achievements in Sports	23
1.24	Manipur Towards Sustainable Development	23
2. DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES		
2.1	Area and Population	25
2.2	Population Growth	27
2.3	Projected Population	30
2.4	Density of Population	30
2.5	Sex Ratio	31
2.6	Rural and Urban Population	32
2.7	Urbanisation	34
2.8	Literacy Rate	35
2.9	Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) Population	37
2.10	Population by Religion	39
2.11	Age Composition	39
2.12	Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates	40
2.13	Distribution of workers in the state	41
2.14	Composition of Population by Disability	42
2.15	Electoral Profile	43
3. STATE INCOME AND PRICES		
3.1	Gross State Domestic Product	45
3.1.1	Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices	45
3.1.2	Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Current Prices	46
3.1.3	Sectoral Composition of GSVA	46
3.1.4	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Constant Prices	47
3.2	Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)	48
3.2.1	Per Capita Income	48
3.3	Prices	49

CONTENTS

Para No.	CHAPTER	PAGE
3.3.1	Consumer Price Index Number (CPIN)	49
3.3.2	Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers	50
3.3.3	Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers	51
3.3.4	Consumer Price Index	52
4. STATE BUDGET		
4.1	Revenue of State Government	54
4.2	Expenditure of State Government	57
4.3	Finance Commission	58
4.3.1	Fifteenth Finance Commission	59
4.3.1.1	Key recommendations in the first report (2021-22)	59
5. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS		
5.1	Agriculture	63
5.1.1	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)	64
5.1.2	Agricultural Mechanization	65
5.1.2.1	Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)	65
5.1.3	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	66
5.1.4	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	66
5.1.5	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi	67
5.1.6	Plant Protection	67
5.1.7	Seed Certification Cell	67
5.1.8	Distribution of Soil Health Card	68
5.1.9	Establishment of Information Network	68
5.1.10	Promotion of Organic Farming and Chak-hao/ Black Rice	68
5.2	Rainfall	69
5.3	Size of Holdings	69
5.4	Pattern of Land Utilization	70
5.5	Agricultural Production	71
5.6	High Yielding Varieties (HYV) Programme	72
5.7	Seeds	73
5.8	Application of Fertilizers	73
5.9	Commercial Crops	74
5.10	Irrigation Facilities	75
5.11	Horticulture	75
5.11.1	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	76

CONTENTS

Para No.	CHAPTER	PAGE
5.11.2	Manipur Organic Mission Agency (MOMA)	76
5.11.3	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana Per Drop More Crop~ Micro Irrigation and Other Intervention	78
5.11.4	Cultivation of Horticulture crops as an Alternative for poppy cultivation in Hill areas	80
5.11.5	Value chain Marketing of Quality Local Horticultural Crops and Brand Building Initiatives	80
5.11.6	Establishment of Orchards in Hill Areas	81
5.11.7	Construction of Rural Market Shed	82
5.11.8	Alternative Seed Distribution, 2022-23	82
5.11.9	Re-Establishment of MAGFRUIT Factory	82
5.11.10	Coconut Development Board (CDB)	83
5.11.11	Development of Floriculture	83
5.11.12	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana A Security to The Farmers	83
5.11.13	Eastern Border Areas Development Authority (EBADA)	84
5.11.14	Area under Fruits & Vegetables	85
5.12	Cropping Pattern	86
5.13	Veterinary and Animal Husbandry	87
5.13.1	Cattle and Buffalo Development	87
5.13.2	Piggery Development	87
5.13.3	Poultry Development	87
5.13.4	Animal Health Coverage	88
5.13.5	Pony Development	88
5.13.6	Dairy Development	89
5.13.7	Livestock Wealth	89
5.13.8	Animal Health and Disease Control	90
5.13.8.1	National Animal Disease Control Programme	90
5.13.9	Livestock Products	91
5.14	Forestry	92
5.14.1	Forest Products	94
5.14.2	Economic and Commercial Plantation	95
5.14.3	Soil and Water Conservation	95
5.14.4	Wild Life Management	95
5.14.5	Land Diversion for Developmental Activities	97
5.14.6	Manipur State Action Plan on Climate Change (MSPACC)	97
5.15	Fisheries	97

CONTENTS

Para No.	CHAPTER	PAGE
5.15.1	Fishery Resources	98
5.15.2	Fish Seed Production	98
5.15.3	Production of Table Fish	99
5.15.4	Schemes for Development of Fisheries	100
6. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION		
6.1	Rural Development	103
6.1.1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	103
6.1.2	Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM)	105
6.1.3	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM)/National Rurban Mission (NRM)	106
6.1.4	Pradhan Mantri Awass Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G)	109
6.1.5	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	111
6.1.6	MLA Local Area Development Programme (MLALADP)	111
6.2	Panchayat	112
6.2.1	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	113
6.2.2	Activities/Works taken up by Panchayat	114
6.3	Co-operation	114
6.3.1	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)	115
6.3.2	Cooperative Farmer's Training Centre under RKVY Scheme, 2021-22	116
6.3.3	Best practices	116
7. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS		
7.1	Rapid Industrialization	117
7.1.1	Existing Synergetic Policies	120
7.1.2	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	120
7.1.3	Factories Registered	124
7.1.4	SC/ST Hub Scheme	125
7.1.5	Industries other than Village and Small Enterprise	125
7.1.6	District Industries Centre	125
7.1.7	Khadi and Village Industries	125
7.1.8	Indo-Myanmar Border Trade Promotion	126
7.1.9	Industrial Growth Centres	127
7.1.9.1	Food Processing Industries (FPI)	127
7.1.9.2	Bamboo Processing Industries	127

CONTENTS

Para No.	CHAPTER	PAGE
7.1.9.3	Results of the Annual Survey of Industries	128
7.1.9.4	Industrial Disputes	129
7.1.10	Handloom	129
7.1.10.1	Achievements during the year 2022-23	130
7.1.10.2	Cluster Development Programme	130
7.1.11	Handicrafts	131
7.2	Minerals	132
7.2.1	Mineral Exploration	132
7.3	Sericulture	133
7.3.1	Manipur Sericulture Project (MSP)	133
7.3.1.1	Eri Spun Mill Project	136
7.3.1.2	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	136
8. ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE		
8.1	Power	137
8.1.1	Power Generation	137
8.1.2	Hydro Generation	138
8.1.3	Transmission & Distribution	138
8.1.3.1	Inter-State transmission infrastructure	138
8.1.4	Requirement of Power	139
8.1.5	Availability of Power	140
8.1.6	Power Consumption	141
8.1.7.	Rural Electrification	142
8.1.8.	Renewable Energy	142
8.1.9.	Steps for Enhancing Power Supply Position in the State	143
8.1.9.1	Works Completed during the last 2 years	143
8.1.9.2	Ongoing Works	144
8.2	Transport and Communication	144
8.2.1	Roads	144
8.2.1.1	National Highways	145
8.2.1.2	State Highways and Major District Roads	146
8.2.1.3	Externally Aided Projects	147
8.2.2	Development of Transport in the State	147
8.3	Information & Communication Technology (ICT)	152
8.3.1	e-Office	152
8.3.2	Information Technology Special Economic Zone (IT SEZ)	152

CONTENTS

Para No.	CHAPTER	PAGE
8.3.2.1	World Bank Funding for Manipur Infotech eNabled Development (MIND) Project	153
8.3.2.2	Hotel and Hospital in the Non-Processing Zone	153
8.3.2.3	Residential Apartments	153
8.3.2.4	Centre for Invention, Innovation, Incubation and Training (CIIT)	153
8.3.2.5	Manipur Technology Innovation HUB (MTI-HUB)	153
8.3.2.6	Industry Linked Training for 2000 trainees in IT/ITES	153
8.3.2.7	HCL TechBee	153
8.3.3	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT)	154
8.3.4	MYGOV Manipur	154
8.3.5	Wireless Connectivity/SWAN	154
8.3.6	e-District Project	155
8.3.7	4G Saturation Project	155
8.3.8	5G Roll-out	155
8.3.9	Establishment of Drone Pilot Training School	155
8.3.10	Revival of State Data Center Manipur	155
8.4	Irrigation	156
8.4.1.	Major and Medium Irrigation Projects	156
8.4.2	Minor Irrigation Schemes	156
8.4.3.	Steps for Improving Irrigation Facilities	158
8.5	Banking and Institutional Finance	159
8.5.1	Scheduled Commercial Banks	160
8.5.1.1	Growth of Deposit and Credit	160
8.5.2	Institutional Finance	161
8.5.2.1	Opening of Bank Branches in Unbanked Blocks	161
8.5.2.2	Opening of Bank Branches at Unbanked Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)	161
8.5.2.3	Number of Bank Branches and ATM Booths in the State	162
8.5.3	Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	162
9. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE		
9.1	Education	163
9.1.1	Progress of Education	163
9.1.2	School Education	164
9.1.2.1	Key Programmes for the year 2022-23	165
9.1.2.2	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	165

CONTENTS

Para No.	CHAPTER	PAGE
9.1.2.3	School Fagathansi Mission	168
9.1.2.3.1	Basic facts of the Mission so far	169
9.1.2.3.2	Pass percentage	169
9.1.2.3.3	Incentives to Government School Students who excel in High School Leaving Certificate Examination/ Higher Secondary Examination	171
9.1.2.3.4	e-Content/e-Learning	172
9.1.2.3.5	Radio Class	173
9.1.2.3.6	Comic Text book	173
9.1.2.3.7	Lairik App/ Lairik website	173
9.1.2.3.8	Jio TV Channel	174
9.1.2.3.9	YouTube Channel	174
9.1.2.3.10	No School Bag Day on every working Saturday—Joyful Day	174
9.1.2.3.11	Best practice in the State	175
9.1.2.3.12	Notes and solutions	175
9.1.2.4	National Achievement Survey (NAS)	175
9.1.2.5	Samagra Shiksha, Elementary	176
9.1.2.6	National Education Policy 2020	177
9.1.2.6.1	Transforming Curricular & Pedagogical Structure	177
9.1.2.6.2	Curtailing dropouts and ensuring universal access to education at all levels	178
9.1.2.6.3	Equity and inclusion (SEDG and processes)	178
9.1.2.6.4	Early Childhood Care And Education	178
9.1.2.6.5	Foundational Literacy and Numeracy-Progress so far	179
9.1.2.6.6	Gifted Children	179
9.1.2.6.7	Vocational Education	180
9.1.2.7	Swachh Bharat Summer Internship Programme	180
9.1.2.8	Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat	180
9.1.2.9	Technical Education	181
9.1.2.10	Non-Formal Education	181
9.1.2.10.1	Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA)	181
9.1.2.10.2	Tele-Education Network (EDUSAT)	182
9.1.2.10.3	National Population Education Project (NPEP)	182
9.1.2.11	Adult Education	182
9.1.2.11.1	Implementation of Pradhna Likhana Abhiyan in Manipur 2020-2021 & 2021-2022	183
9.2	Science and Technology	183

CONTENTS

Para No.	CHAPTER	PAGE
9.3	Ecology and Environment	184
9.3.1	Prevention and Control of Pollution	184
9.3.2.	Environment Protection Programmes Projects taken up during 2022~23	185
9.4	Food and Civil Supplies	185
9.4.1	National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013	186
9.4.1.1	Coverage of Household/ Population under NFSA	186
9.4.2	Fair Price Shop Automation through ePOS	186
9.4.3	Distribution of Superior Kerosene Oil	187
9.4.4	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)	188
9.4.5	One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)	188
9.4.6	Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY)	189
9.4.7	Atma Nirbhar Bharat (ANB)	189
9.4.8	Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic) during Covid-19 pandemic	190
9.5	Weights & Measures (Legal Metrology)	190
9.5.1	Functions and responsibilities	191
9.5.2	Verification and Stamping of Items	191
9.6	Health and Family Welfare Services	191
9.6.1	State Health and Family Welfare Programme	194
9.6.1.1	National Centre for Vector Borne Disease Control (NCVBDC)	194
9.6.1.2	National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)	195
9.6.1.3	National TB Elimination Program (NTEP)	196
9.6.1.4	National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)	197
9.6.1.5	National Mental Health Program	198
9.6.1.6	Chief Minister Health for all (CMHA) scheme	198
9.6.1.7	National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)	199
9.6.1.8	Mission Indradhanush Programme (MIP)	200
9.6.1.9	Measles Rubella Vaccination Campaign	200
9.6.1.10	National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)	201
9.6.1.11	Covid-19 Vaccination in Manipur	204
9.6.1.12	Family Planning Programme	205
9.6.1.13	Child Health Programme	206
9.6.1.14	Anaemia Mukt Bharat (AMB) and Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS)	206
9.6.1.15	Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) Manipur	207
9.6.2	Maternal Health	208

CONTENTS

Para No.	CHAPTER	PAGE
9.6.2.1	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	208
9.6.2.2	Janani Shishu Shuraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)	208
9.6.2.3	Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)	208
9.6.2.4	Special initiative PMSMA programme (Mirolbising gi Khudol)	209
9.6.2.5	Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (SUMAN)	209
9.6.2.6	Establishment of Birth Waiting Homes (BWHs)	210
9.6.2.7	Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Day (VHSND)	210
9.7	Water Supply and Sanitation	210
9.7.1	Water Supply	210
9.7.1.1	Rural Water Supply	211
9.7.1.2	Urban Water Supply	211
9.7.2	Sanitation	213
9.7.2.1	Rural Sanitation	214
9.7.2.2	Urban Sanitation	216
9.8	Development of Scheduled Tribes, Minorities, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes	216
9.8.1	Schedule Tribes	216
9.8.1.1	Rural Sector Schemes	217
9.8.1.2	Financial Assistance for Medical Treatment	217
9.8.2	Minorities	217
9.8.2.1	Schemes under Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India	218
9.8.2.2	State Plan Schemes	219
9.8.3	Other Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes	220
9.8.3.1	Scholarship Schemes under Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India	220
9.8.3.2	Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India	222
9.8.3.3	State Plan Schemes	223
9.8.3.4	Grant-in-Aid Bodies	224
9.9	Social Welfare	224
9.9.1	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	224
9.9.1.1	Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)	225
9.9.1.2	Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP)	225
9.9.2	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	225
9.9.3	Manipur Old Age Pension (MOAP) Scheme	227
9.9.3.1	Old Age Homes	227

CONTENTS

Para No.	CHAPTER	PAGE
9.9.4	Women Welfare Programmes/Initiatives	227
9.9.4.1	'Financial Assistance & Support Services to the Victims of Rape', a Scheme for Restorative Justice	227
9.9.4.2	Financial Assistance to Poor and Needy Widow Women Scheme	228
9.9.4.3	Chief Minister Widow Pension Scheme (CMWPS)	229
9.9.4.4	Central Government Scheme for Welfare and Empowerment of Women	229
9.9.4.5	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	231
9.9.5	Welfare for Disables	231
9.9.5.1	Chief Ministergi Sotharabasinggi Tengbang (CMST) Scheme	231
9.9.5.2	Marriage Incentive Scheme	232
9.9.5.3	Unemployment Allowance	232
9.9.5.4	B.B. Paul Mental Development Home, Mongshangei and Mission Blind School, Heikakpokpi	233
9.9.6	Prohibition of Drugs	233
9.9.6.1	The Manipur State Policy on Psychoactive Substances, 2019	233
9.9.6.2	Nisha Leitaba Manipur Semlasi	233
9.9.6.3	Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyan	233
9.9.6.4	Framimg of State Specific Guidelines	233
9.9.6.5	Government TRUST Centre (Anouba Mangal)	234
9.10	Art and Culture	234
9.10.1	Measures Taken up for Promotion and Preservation of Art and Culture	235
9.10.1.1	Art Education and Training Centres	235
9.10.1.2	Preservation of Rich Cultural Heritage and Historical Records	235
9.10.1.3	Events & Art Competitions	236
9.10.1.4	Welfare Scheme for the Artistes	236
9.11	Tourism in Manipur	237
9.11.1	Tourist Destinations	238
9.11.2	Manipur Sangai Festival-Festival of Oneness	240
9.11.3	Shirui Lily Festival	241
9.12	Empowerment of Women	241
9.12.1	Female Literacy Rate	242
9.12.2	Women in the Workforce	242
9.13	Multidimensional Poverty	243
9.14	Labour, Employment and Craftsmen Training	245
9.14.1	Labour	245

CONTENTS

Para No.	CHAPTER	PAGE
9.14.1.1	Implementation of Labour Laws	245
9.14.1.2	Social Security Welfare Schemes for Unorganised Workers	248
9.14.1.3	Wages and Bonus	249
9.14.1.4	Women Labour, Bonded Labour and Child Labour	250
9.14.1.5	Social Security for Workers	250
9.14.1.6	Labour Welfare	250
9.14.2	Employment	250
9.14.2.1	State Employment Service	250
9.14.2.2	Employment Situation	251
9.14.2.3	Shops and Commercial Establishments	252
9.14.3	Industrial Training Institute (ITI)	252
9.14.3.1	Craftsmen Training Scheme	253
9.14.3.2	Apprenticeship Training Scheme	253
9.14.3.3	Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS)	254
9.14.4	Manipur Society for Skill Development	254
9.14.4.1	Schemes under Manipur Society for Skill Development	255
9.14.4.2	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)	255
9.14.4.3	PMKVY 1.0	255
9.14.4.4	PMKVY 2.0	255
9.14.4.5	PMKVY 3.0	256
9.14.5	Implementation of Chief Ministeri Shotharabasingi Tengbang (CMST) for Persons with Disabilities (PwD)	258
9.14.5.1	Skill Development Training Programme for State Returnees due to COVID	259
9.15	Youth Affairs & Sports	260
9.15.1	Regular Coaching Centre (R.C.C.)	260
9.15.2	Performance of our sportspersons in the recent years	261
9.15.3	Infrastructure	261
9.15.4	Ongoing Projects	262
9.15.4.1	Ongoing projects under Khelo India	262
9.15.4.2	Special creation of Post for Olympians	262
9.15.4.3	Youth welfare	263
9.15.4.4	National Sports Academy	263
9.15.4.5	Grant-in-Aid for Promotion of Indigenous Martial Arts	263
9.15.4.6	Promotion of I-league qualified local Football Clubs	263
9.15.4.7	Sports incentives	263

CONTENTS

Para No.	CHAPTER	PAGE
10. MANIPUR TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT		
10.1	Monitoring of SDGs at Sub-National Level	265
10.1.1	North Eastern States	265
10.1.2	Aspirational Districts Programme	268
10.1.3	Initiatives for Monitoring SDGs for the State	268
10.1.4	Indicators not covered in the SIF of Manipur	270
11. URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND TOWN PLANNING		
11.1	Urban Development	271
11.1.1	Smart City Mission	271
11.1.2	Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)	272
11.1.3	Project under 10% Lump Sum Scheme	272
11.1.4	Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)	272
11.1.5	Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) (Cluster – B, Solid Waste Management Project)	273
11.1.6	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)	273
11.1.7	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Scheme (PMAY)	273
11.1.8	PM-SVANidhi and MUDRA	273
11.1.9	15 th Finance Commission	273
11.2	Town Planning	274
11.2.1	Achievement	274
11.2.1.1	AMRUT	274
11.2.1.2	AMRUT 2.0	274
11.2.1.3	Local Area Plan (LAP) & Town Planning Scheme (TPS)	274
11.2.1.4	GIS Based Master Plan	275
11.2.2	e-Municipality As A Service (e-MAAS)	275
11.2.2.1	Online Building Permission System (OBPS)	275
11.2.2.2	Online Municipal Services	275
11.2.2.3	GIS Based Master Plan for 14 District Headquarters & Moreh Town	276
12. MISCELLANEOUS		
12.1	Information and Public Relations	277
12.2	Loktak Development Authority (LDA)	278
12.3	Settlement and Land Records Manipur	278

CONTENTS

Para No.	CHAPTER	PAGE
12.3.1	Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)	278
12.4	Relief & Disaster Management	279
12.4.1	Mock Exercise	279
12.4.2	Awareness/ Training Programme	280
12.4.3	Schemes/ Project	280
12.4.4	Implementation of Sendai Framework	280
12.4.5	National Disaster Management Information System	280
12.4.6	Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) based integrated Alert System (SACHET)	280
12.4.7	Extension of Emergency Response Support System (Dial 112)	281
12.4.8	Floods during the month of monsoon 2018	281
12.4.9	Drought 2019	282
12.4.10	COVID-19	282
12.4.11	Catastrophic Landslide at Marangching, Noney District, Manipur, 2022	282
PART~ II		
STATISTICAL TABLES		287
ACRONYMS		

1

OVERVIEW OF THE STATE ECONOMY

The State of Manipur has come a long way in its march towards sustainable development. Its achievements, like other states, tell a story of challenges and the manner in which India has transcended them. Indeed there are dimensions of development where Manipur lags and there are also dimensions in which the rest of the country can learn from it.

Like the other northeastern states it took time to adjust itself to the destabilising effects of partition in post independent India. The factors responsible for making the State economy not as vibrant as it used to be seven decades back are many. Poor infrastructure, new institutions, rapidly changing economic environment etc were the main factors behind it. However these challenges have been largely taken care of through concerted policies of the government and active participation of the people. Despite these various odds and challenges, the Government of Manipur has been relentlessly putting efforts to accelerate the pace of economic development of the State to bring it at par with the rest of the country. Unlike the past there is also a gradual realisation on the part of policy makers that sustainable development should come from within, not from outside. Needless to say the drivers of growth are being identified and incorporated in policy making.

This introductory chapter gives a brief account of the performances of the various sectors of the economy and numerous steps and measures being taken up by the different departments of the Government of Manipur. The numerous indicators employed for measuring the performance of the State economy, show that the economy is performing well in many aspects in the recent past. Nevertheless, there are several areas also that need special focus for bringing the economy to a level playing field. The areas in which the economy is lagging behind and the areas where there is high prospect for speedy growth of the economy are highlighted in relevant sections of the following chapters.

1.1 Area and Population:

Among the vital determinants of economic development of a region, the geographical area and population are the ones that cannot be ignored. The total geographical area of Manipur is 22,327 Sq. kms. and the State ranks 23rd among the states of India. Geo-climatically, the State may be categorised as two regions viz. the hill and the valley. The valley region, which is very small with an area of just 2,238 square kilometers only (roughly 10 per cent of the total geographical area of the State) is densely populated by various religious and ethnic communities. On the other hand, the hilly region constitutes 20,089 Sq. Kms. i.e., 90 per cent of the total State area which is approximately nine times the size of the valley area. The

density of population in the hills is only 61 while it is 730 in the valley areas. District wise area and population of Manipur according to the census 2011 is presented in Table below.

Table 1.1: District wise Area and Population of Manipur (2011 Census)

Districts/State	Area		Population	
	Sq. Km.	% of Total	'000 Nos.	% of Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Senapati	3271	14.7	479	16.8
2. Tamenglong	4391	19.7	141	4.9
3. Churachandpur	4570	20.5	274	9.6
4. Chandel	3313	14.8	144	5.0
5. Ukhrul	4544	20.3	184	6.4
6. Imphal East	709	3.2	456	16.0
7. Imphal West	519	2.3	518	18.1
8. Bishnupur	496	2.2	237	8.3
9. Thoubal	514	2.3	422	14.8
Manipur	22327	100.0	2856	100.0

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

The population of Manipur as per 2011 Census is 28.6 lakh consisting of 14.4 lakh males and 14.2 lakh females. The population of the State increased by 5.62 lakhs during the decade 2001-2011. The decadal growth rate in 2011 over 2001 is 24.50 per cent, which is higher than the all India average i.e. 17.40 per cent. Another significant observation is that the proportion of population in the working age-group 15-59 years increased from 51.1 per cent in 1961 to 62.5 per cent in 2011 Census. The total population of Manipur as projected by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India as on 1st March, 2023 is 32.23 lakh out of which, 16.18 lakh are males and remaining 16.06 lakh are females. According to Sample Registration System Bulletin, Registrar General of India, the birth rate for Manipur is 13.3 in 2020 as against 14.4 in 2015 and the death rate is 4.3 as against 4.0 in the same period. The infant mortality rate reduced from 9.0 in 2015 to 6.0 in 2020.

1.2 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Current Prices:

The performance of an economy is conventionally expressed in terms of its GSDP. As per the Advance Estimates, the GSDP at Current Prices for Manipur for the year 2022-23 is estimated at Rs. 40,662 crore, as against Rs. 36,594 crore in the year 2021-22 (Quick Estimates) showing a growth of 11.1 per cent. The State economy slowed down during the year 2020-21 with negative growth of (-) 0.1 per cent which is attributable to the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on the economy, which is also found to be true for the country as a whole. However, as happened at the national level, the State economy witnessed a swift rebound in the year 2021-22 and is estimated to grow at 22.9 per cent. The estimates of GSDP of Manipur and All India GDP and their growth rates are presented in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: GSDP of Manipur and All India GDP (at Current Prices)

(Rs. in crore)

Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
GSDP - Manipur	27388	29813	29776	36594	40662
Growth Rate (%)	6.2	8.9	(-)0.1	22.9	11.1
GDP - India	18899668	20103593	19829927	23471012	27240712
Growth Rate (%)	10.6	6.4	(-)1.4	18.4	16.1

For Manipur – For the year 2021-22 Quick Estimates (QE), For the year 2022-23 Advance Estimates (AE); For All India – For the year 2021-22 1st Revised Estimates (RE), For the year 2022-23 Provisional Estimates (PE)

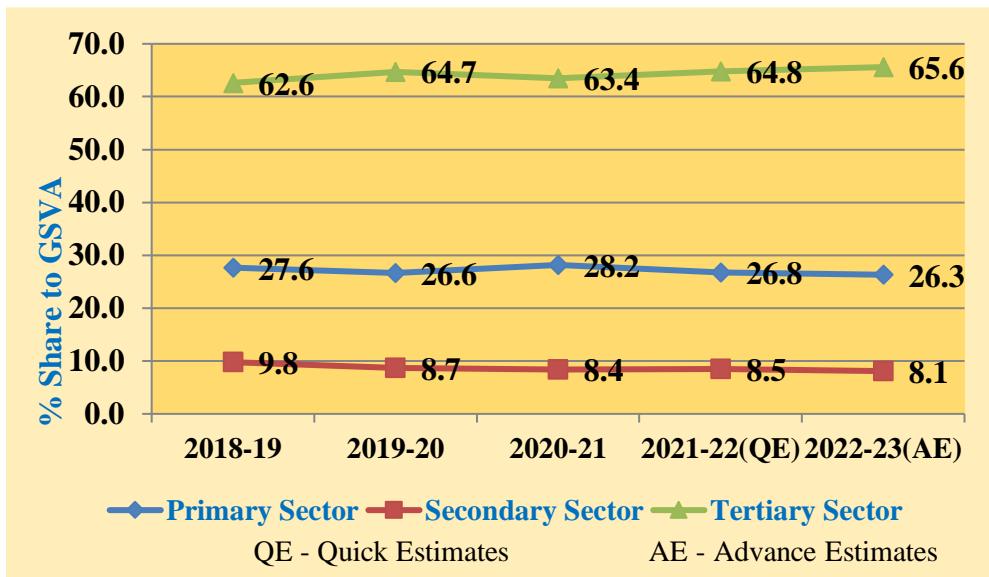
Source: 1. GSDP: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

2. GDP : NAD, NSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, GoI

1.3 Sectoral Contribution to Gross State Value Added (GSVA):

As can be seen from the Fig. 1.1, in 2022-23, the Tertiary Sector is the major contributor to the total GSVA of the State. According to 2022-23 Advance Estimates, the contributions of the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors to the total GSVA are likely to be 26.3 per cent, 8.1 per cent and 65.6 per cent respectively. The contribution of Tertiary Sector to total GSVA showed an increasing trend while the contribution of Secondary Sector to total GSVA showed a decreasing trend in the last five years.

Fig. 1.1: Sectoral Composition of GSVA (%) at Basic Prices (Current Prices)



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

1.4 Per Capita Income :

The Per Capita Income (PCI) of Manipur at current and constant (2011-12=100) prices in 2022-23 are estimated to be Rs. 99,453 and Rs. 50,497 respectively, showing a growth of 8.6 per cent and 1.8 per cent over the previous year, which is low while comparing with the All

India figure. It indicates the average size of the income and the standard of living of the people of the State. The trend of the PCI of Manipur and All India at current and constant (2011-12=100) prices is shown in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Per Capita Income of Manipur and All India for the years 2018-19 to 2022-23

Year	At Current Prices (in Rs.)				At Constant (2011-12=100) Prices (in Rs.)			
	Manipur	Annual Growth Rate (%)	All India	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Manipur	Annual Growth Rate (%)	All India	Annual Growth Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2018-19	73795	3.2	125946	9.3	48106	(-)6.1	92133	5.2
2019-20	78574	6.5	132341	5.1	49267	2.4	94420	2.5
2020-21	75784	(-)3.6	127065	(-)4.0	44449	(-)9.8	86054	(-)8.9
2021-22(Q)	91560	20.8	148524	16.9	49602	11.6	92583	7.6
2022-23(A)	99453	8.6	172276	16.0	50467	1.8	98374	6.3

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

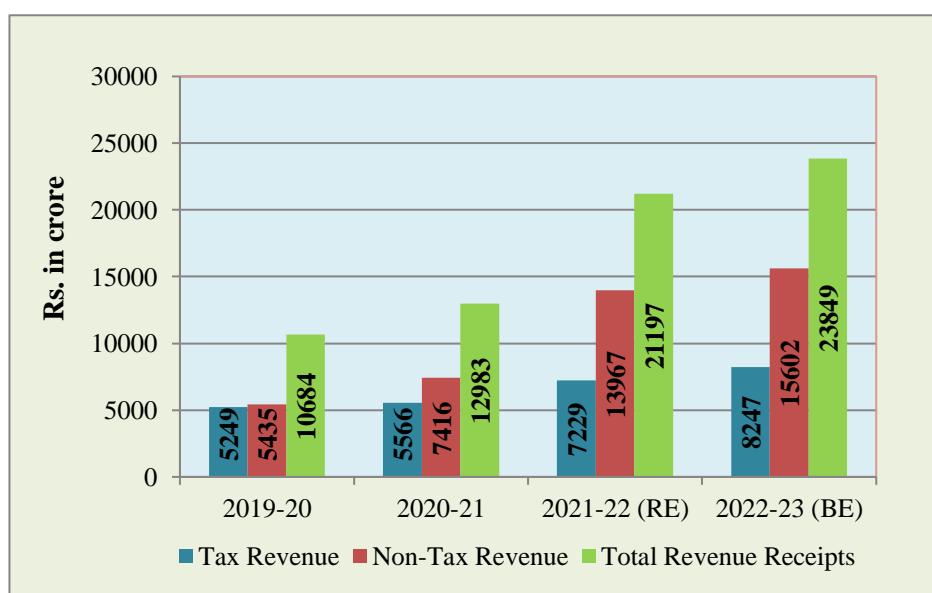
Source: 1. PCI, Manipur: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

2. PCI, All India : NAD, NSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, GoI

1.5 Revenue of State Government :

Fiscal health of the State is also reflected by its revenue receipts comprising both tax and non-tax revenue. The total revenue receipts over the last four years of Manipur are illustrated in Fig. 1.2.

Fig. 1.2: Total Revenue Receipts of the State Government



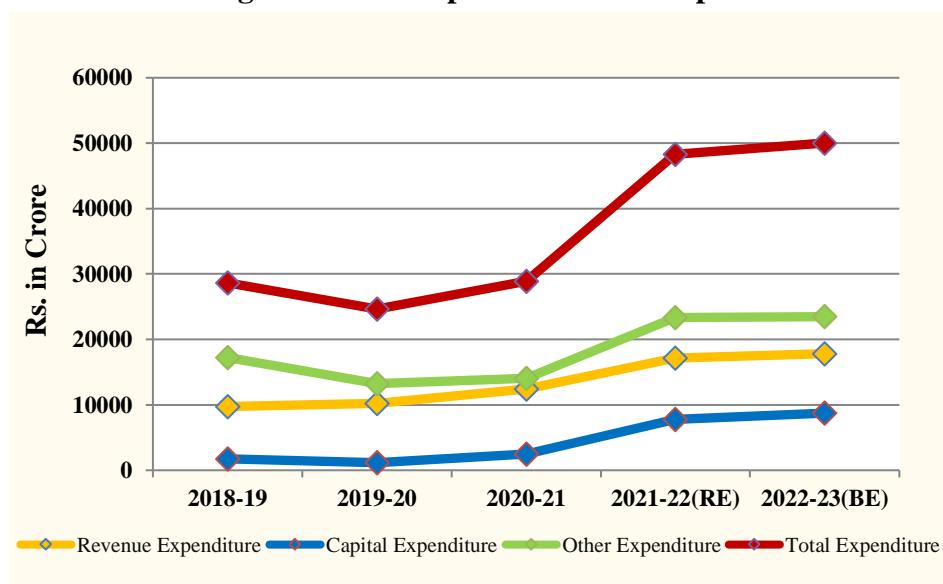
Source: Finance Account & Annual Financial Statement, Department of Finance, Manipur

The total revenue receipts of the State increased from Rs.10,684.16 crore in 2019-20 to Rs.12,982.65 crore in 2020-21 showing a growth of 21.5 per cent. The total revenue receipts (Revised Estimates) for the financial year 2021-22 stands at Rs. 21,196.81 crore and the Budget Estimates for the financial year 2022-23 stands at Rs. 23,848.76 crore. The share of Non-Tax Revenue to total revenue receipts of the state has been increasing over the years. The share of Non-Tax Revenue to total revenue receipts is estimated to increase from 50.9 per cent in 2019-20 to 65.4 per cent in 2022-23 (BE), while the share of Tax Revenue to total revenue receipts is estimated to decrease from 49.1 per cent in 2019-20 to 34.6 per cent in 2022-23 (BE). The total revenue receipts as percentage of GSDP for the year 2022-23 (BE) is 58.7 and the figure for 2021-22 (RE) is 57.9.

1.6 Expenditure of State Government :

The total expenditure of State Government of Manipur was Rs. 28,915 crore in 2020-21 which is estimated to increase to Rs. 48,288 crore in 2021-22 (RE), an increase of 66.99 per cent over 2020-21. The total expenditure of Manipur for the last five years is graphically presented in Fig. 1.3.

Fig. 1.3: Total Expenditure of Manipur



Source: Finance Account & Annual Financial Statement, Department of Finance, Manipur

1.7 Agriculture & Allied Sectors:

Agriculture still occupies the most prominent position in the State's economy. About 80 per cent of the population in Manipur is directly dependent on agriculture and allied sector. The primary sector accounted 26.76 per cent of the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Current Prices in 2021-22. The share of the primary sector to GSVA of Manipur has been declining from 28.2 per cent in 2020-21 to 26.3 per cent in 2022-23 (AE), which can be seen in Fig. 1.4. The state economy is showing a shift in the composition towards the tertiary sector over the last four-five years. The declining share of the agriculture in the state's economy however

does not take away the criticality of this sector. Food security has been an issue of concern in Manipur.

Fig. 1.4: Percentage Contribution of Primary Sector to GSVA (at Current Prices)

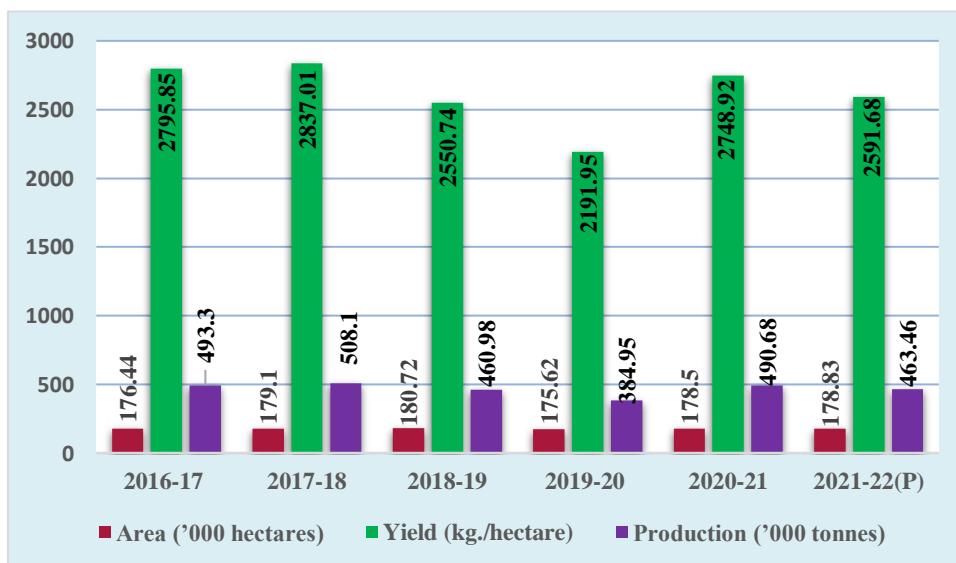


Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

1.7.1 Agricultural Production :

The production of rice, staple food for the people of the State, for the year 2021-22 was estimated at 4.63 lakh tonnes as against 4.91 lakh tonnes in 2020-21. In case of maize, the estimated area, the average yield and production for the agricultural year 2021-22 was recorded as 1.92 thousand hectares, 2335.50 kgs. per hectare and 4.48 thousand tonnes respectively. The Area, Yield and Production of rice in Manipur are shown in the following Fig. 1.5.

Fig. 1.5: Estimated Area, Yield & Production of Rice in Manipur



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

The farmers in Manipur are highly dependent on monsoon in the absence of adequate irrigation facilities. Farm mechanisation is also hardly happening due to difficult hilly terrains coupling with fragmented and marginal land holdings size. Nevertheless, to ensure food security and double the income of the farmers, the State Government has been implementing various centrally sponsored schemes and state specific schemes.

1.8 Horticulture:

Next to agriculture, horticulture occupies the second most important spot in agriculture and allied sector in terms of income generation and engaging of the farmers in Manipur. The State has a plenty of scope and potential to grow various horticulture crops because of varied agro-climatic conditions. The potential area for horticulture crops in the State is about 2,77,064 Ha. The major horticultural crops grown in the State are pineapple, lemon, orange, banana, guava, peaches etc. The area for cultivation of fruit and vegetables in Manipur has been fluctuating over the last five years. The following Table 1.4 shows the estimated of area under some fruits and vegetables in Manipur.

Table 1.4: Area under some Fruits and Vegetables in Manipur

Name of the crop	(Area in '000 hectares)				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Pineapple	0.27	1.17	1.06	0.86	0.04
2. Orange	1.78	1.86	1.53	1.75	1.60
3. Lemon	0.60	0.19	0.14	0.03	0.05
4. Papaya	0.37	0.01	0.20	0.33	0.15
5. Arum	5.94	8.06	5.97	6.14	7.12
6. Banana	2.81	2.89	2.16	2.64	2.70
7. Passion fruit	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.01
8. Bean	3.60	3.50	3.03	3.47	4.45
9. Cabbage	5.26	6.92	5.14	6.43	5.36
10. Cauliflower	1.46	1.36	1.64	1.47	1.95
11. Pea	2.89	3.42	1.37	2.57	2.55
12. Potato	2.43	2.35	2.29	3.02	3.42
Total	27.46	31.75	24.54	28.8	29.40

P= Provisional

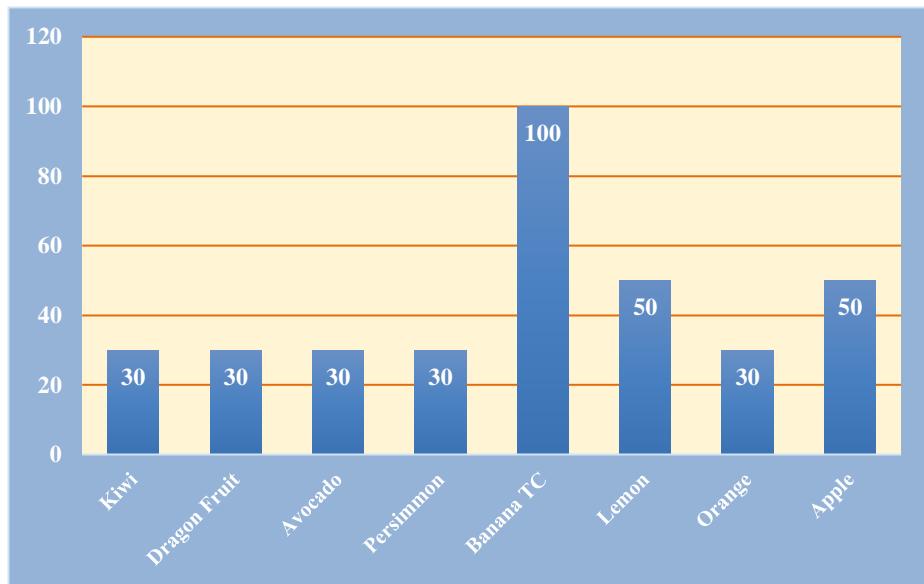
Source: Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Manipur

Some of the activities taken up for development of horticulture in Manipur under different schemes are as given below.

1.8.1 Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):

Under MIDH scheme for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root & tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers and cashew, new plantation has been taken up in the State, which is shown in the Fig.1.6.

Fig. 1.6: New Plantation of Various Fruits under MIDH (in hectare) during 2022-23



Source: Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Manipur

1.8.2 Manipur Organic Mission Agency (MOMA) :

Manipur Organic Mission Agency (MOMA), Department of Horticulture and Soil Conservation, has been constituted as the State lead agency for implementing the scheme Mission Organic Value Chain Development of North Eastern Region and has been in implementation in the State since 2015-16. Under the scheme, 65 Farmers' Producer Company (FPCs) covering 37,900 Ha. and 37,900 farmers have been formed producing eleven high-value organic crops viz., Pineapple, King Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric, Kiwi, Passion Fruit, Black Aromatic Rice (Chak-hao), Maize, Kachai Lemon, Tamenglong Orange and HYV rice.

Significant Achievements under MOMA

GI registration of three crops viz., Black Aromatic Rice, Tamenglong Orange and Sirarakhong Chilli to increase demand and brand visibility.

Opened Organic Manipur Food stall at Dilli Haat, INA, Delhi during March, 2023 to facilitate marketing of organic products outside the State.

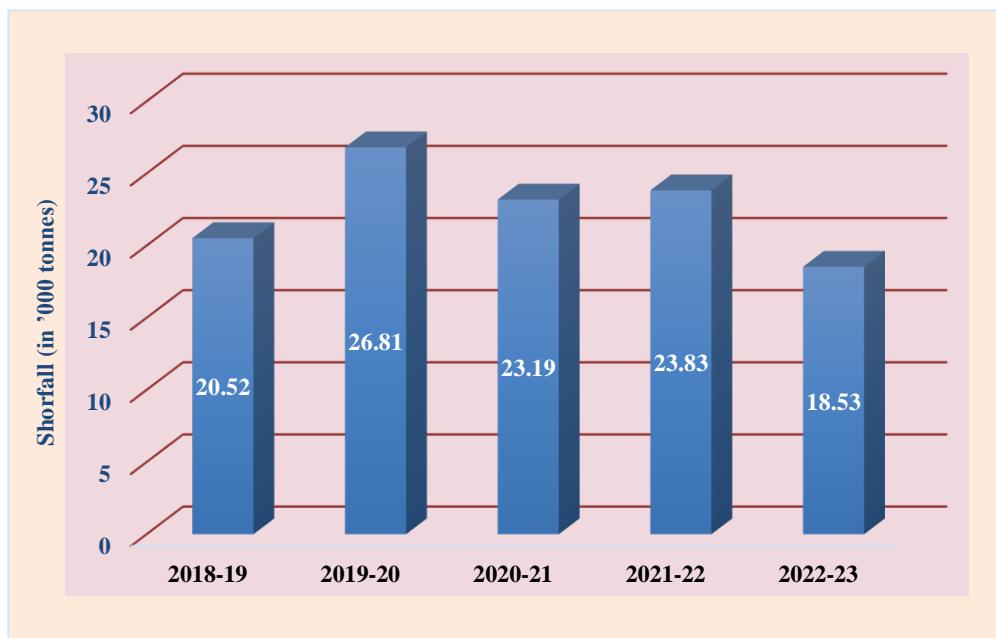
Establishment of Organic Outlet at Imphal with cold chain facilities and mini testing lab.

1.9 Fisheries:

Fisheries provide avenue for employment generation. Lakhs of fish farmers depend upon fishery for their livelihood. Inland fisheries constitute a major sector in Manipur's economic development. People of the State rear fish in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, rivers etc. where perennial supply of water is available throughout the year. Manipur has a total water area of 56,461.05 hectares but at present only 18,000 hectares is being utilised for fish farming.

The annual fish production in the State is estimated at 34,412 MT against annual consumption requirement of 52,937 MT during 2022-23. Both production of fish and estimated requirement of fish has increased over the years. However, the total requirement of fish far exceeds its domestic production. The demand supply gap is filled by importing fish from other states.

Fig. 1.7: Demand-Supply Gap for Fish in Manipur



Source: Department of Fisheries, Manipur

1.10 Forestry:

Manipur forest are unique by virtue of its varied composition which serve as a repository of a wide range of flora and fauna. The major type of forest in Manipur are Tropical Wet Evergreen Forest, Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests, Sub-Tropical Pine Forest, Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest, Montane Wet Temperate Forest and Sub-Alpine Forest. According to Forest Report, 2021, the forest cover of Manipur is 16,598 Sq. Kms. as against 16,847 Sq. Kms. in 2019, a decrease of 1.48 per cent. Area under forests by legal status remain the same over the years.

The out-turn and value of forest products (major and minor forest products) for 2022-23 is Rs. 27,51,19,726/- as can be seen from the table below.

Table 1.5: Out-turn and Value of Forest Production of Manipur, 2022-23

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Quantity	Value (in Rs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Major Forest Products:				
1	Timber	Cu.m	24107.86	144417988
2	Firewood	M.Tonne	23176.16	12070431
	Sub total (A):			156488419
B. Minor Forest Products:				
1	Cane	Rm	-	-
2	Bamboo	No.	34029	615759
3	Sand	Cu.m	260945	41875248
4	Stone	Cu.m	357724	43904007
5	Earth	Cu.m	91940	10460236
6	Broom	Kg	6690	53500
7	Charcoal	Qtl	250	218180
8	Supari	Kg	14000	512250
9	Betel leaf	No.	7400	296000
10	Dalchini	Kg	77885	2537516
11	Smilex	Kg	550	23063
12	Agar	Kg	162	6430
13	Sandal Wood	Kg	1896	64366
	Sub total(B):			100566555
C. Miscellaneous:				
	Sub total(C):			18064752
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	-	-	275119726

Source: Forest Department, Manipur

1.11 Livestock :

Amongst the allied sectors of agriculture, livestock is an important sector. Development of animal husbandry is an essential feature as livestock plays a pivotal role particularly in the State's rural economy. In order to ensure a steady growth of these livestock and poultry products and also by-products, the department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services has taken up development programmes such as animal health and disease control, cattle development, pig breeding, poultry development, feed and fodder development and dairy development and milk supply schemes. Livestock and poultry population of Manipur according to livestock censuses is given in Table 1.6.

Table 1.6: Livestock & Poultry Population of Manipur

Category	Number (in '000)			Variation (%)	
	2007	2012	2019	2012 over 2007	2019 over 2012
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Cattle	341.91	263.84	224.48	(-)22.83	(-)14.92
2. Buffaloes	62.17	66.37	36.23	6.76	(-)45.41
3. Mithun	9.91	10.13	9.70	2.22	(-)4.24
4. Horses & Ponies	1.20	1.10	1.09	(-)8.33	(-)0.91
5. Sheep	8.70	11.31	5.92	30.00	(-)47.66
6. Goat	50.58	65.16	38.70	28.83	(-)40.61
7. Dog	182.27	161.82	194.81	(-)11.22	20.39
8. Rabbit	1.12	2.04	-	82.14	-
9. Pig	313.91	277.22	235.26	(-)11.69	(-)15.14
10. Poultry(Backyard)	2304.59	2420.96	5897.64	5.05	143.61
10.1 Fowl	1734.27	1851.11	4129.30	6.74	123.07
10.2 Duck	555.15	551.43	718.75	(-)0.67	30.34
10.3 Turkey	0.67	7.52	4.88	1022.39	(-)35.11
10.4 Other Birds	14.50	10.90	44.71	(-)24.83	310.18

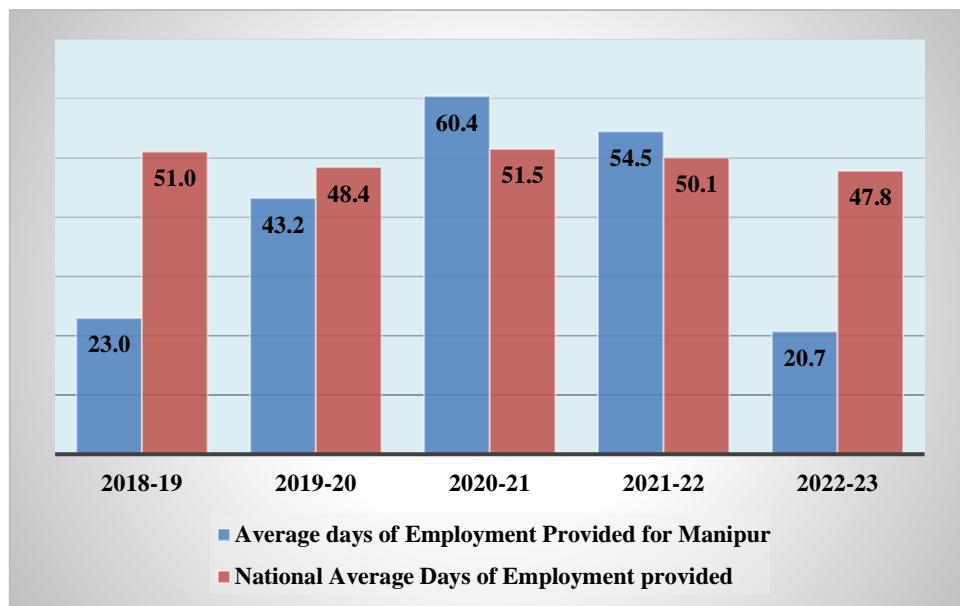
Source: Directorate of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Services, Manipur

The main livestock products are milk, egg and meat. The estimated production of milk in the State in 2022-23 was 71.87 thousand tonnes which was 4.87 per cent less than the production of 75.55 thousand tonnes in 2021-22. The production of egg (nos.) in 2022-23 was estimated at 1215.64 lakhs showing an increase of about 5.83 per cent over the production of 1148.65 lakhs in 2021-22. The estimated meat production in 2022-23 was 20.79 thousand tonnes which is 4.02 per cent less than the production of 21.66 thousand tonnes in 2021-22.

1.12 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. For accelerating the pace of development in rural areas and also to uplift the standard of living of the rural population of Manipur, various developmental schemes and programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPRM) / National Rurban Mission (NRuM), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) etc. were launched in the State. During 2022-23, a total of 5,97,814 Job Card were issued which was 0.62% higher than the number of job cards issued in 2021-22 under MGNREGS. The Average Days of Employment for Manipur provided in the State along with the National Average during 2018-19 to 2022-23 is shown in the Fig. 1.8.

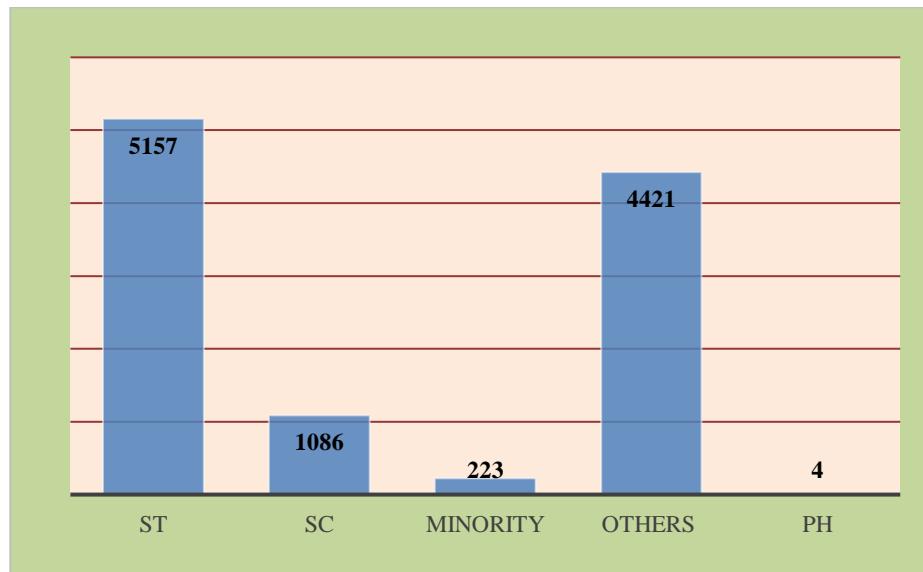
Fig. 1.8: Average Days of Employment under MGNREGS



Source: Department of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Manipur

Among the beneficiaries under PMAY-G in Manipur during the year 2021-22, number of beneficiary from the ST community is highest (5157), which is depicted in the following figure.

Fig. 1.9: Category-wise number of Beneficiaries under PMAY-G in Manipur



Source: Department of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Manipur

1.13 Industrialization:

Though Manipur is rich in natural resources, due to difficult terrain, inadequate infrastructural facilities and varying climatic conditions, the state could not develop much in

industrial sector. Realising the need for rapid industrialization to generate more employment opportunities, alleviate poverty and remove economic disparities in the State, the State Government formulated the Industrial and Investment Policy of Manipur, 2022.

The Major Public Sector Undertakings in the State which are generating employment are: Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Limited (MANIDCO), Manipur Electronics Development Corporation Limited (MANITRON), and Manipur Food Industries Corporation Limited (MFICL).

The district wise number of enterprises registered with Udyam Registration in the State as on 31st March, 2023 is shown in Table 1.9.

Table 1.9: District wise number of enterprises registered with Udyam Registration as on 31st March, 2023

Sl. No.	District/ State	Udyam Registration			
		Micro	Small	Medium	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Senapati	2015	12	1	2028
2	Kangpokpi	631	2	0	633
3	Tamenglong	548	4	1	553
4	Noney	110	2	0	112
5	Churachandpur	2141	16	0	2157
6	Pherzawl	7	0	0	7
7	Chandel	820	3	0	823
8	Tengnoupal	301	1	0	302
9	Ukhrul	1037	7	0	1044
10	Kamjong	176	0	0	176
11	Imphal East	11296	92	4	11392
12	Jiribam	174	1	0	175
13	Imphal West	13285	227	10	13522
14	Bishnupur	5664	30	0	5694
15	Thoubal	4221	24	0	4245
16	Kakching	1187	7	0	1194
Manipur		43613	428	16	44057

Source: Directorate of Trade, Commerce and Industries, Manipur

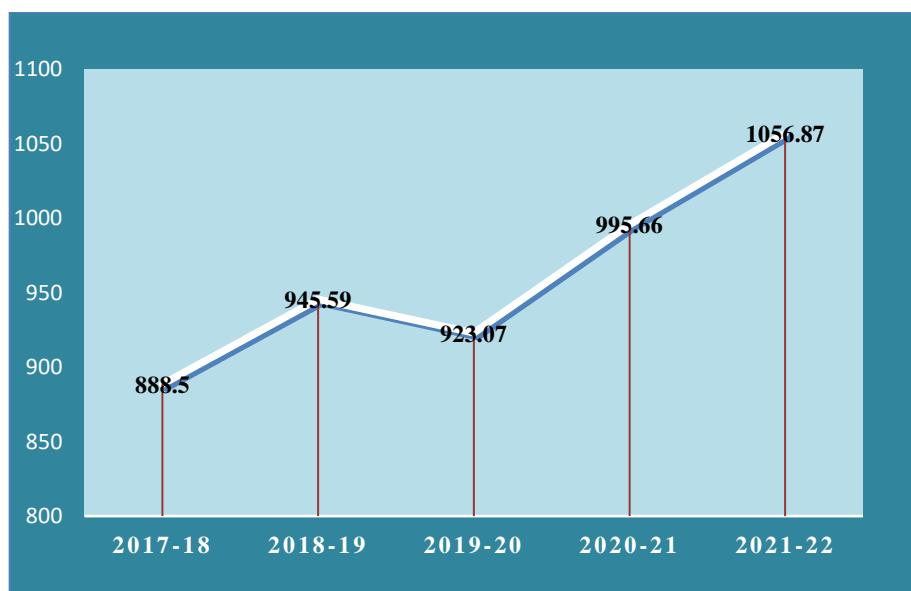
1.14 Power:

The availability of reliable, quality and affordable power is vital for rapid growth in agriculture, industry and for overall economic development of the State. An efficient, resilient and financially healthy power sector is an essential requirement for growth of the State and economic empowerment of the people of the State. Moreover, it lights up lakhs of homes and thus plays a significant role in improving the standard of living for the general public of Manipur.

1.14.1 Availability of Power:

Manipur has no sufficient power generation of its own while it needs more power to meet the ever-increasing demand. Electric energy in the state continues to be insufficient over the years. The power supply in Manipur depends on the share of power allocated from the Central sector plants and on purchase. However, keeping in mind the necessity of providing uninterrupted power supply for rapid economic growth of the State, the Government of Manipur has been managing with all its efforts to ensure availability of energy. Net energy (summation of Energy purchase, Free Energy from Loktak HE Project, Energy generated by the state and subtracting Energy Sold & Banked Energy) availability for the State for the last five years is shown in the following figure.

Fig. 1.10: Net Energy Available (MU)



Source: Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited (MSPDCL)

1.15 Roads:

Roads may be described as the lifeline of the people of the state. The surface transport is the most important means of connectivity for the state in which major portion is characterized by difficult hilly terrains. As such good roads have a special importance as vital infrastructure for speedy economic growth of the State.

The total length of roads in Manipur is 18,437 Kms. (out of which 9,920 km is under State PWD) which comprised of 1,724 Kms. of National Highways, 764 Kms. of State Highways, 1,286 Kms. of major district roads, 1,128 Kms. of other district roads and 13,535 Kms. of village roads.

1.15.1 National Highways:

The total length of National Highways in Manipur is 1,723.595 Kms. out of which the length of National Highway under PWD, Manipur is 310.64 Kms. only, 1,407.955 Kms. is under

National Highway and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) and the remaining 5.00 Kms. are under Border Road Organisation (BRO).

1.15.2 State Highways and Major District Roads:

The next important roads that are highly responsible for improving the connectivity of the State are State Highways and major district roads. State highways and major district roads form the secondary road system and take care of collection and distributary functions.

Besides the road transport, air connectivity, new railway lines and waterway projects have also been taken up recently. Imphal is now connected with capitals of other Northeastern states under Regional Connectivity Scheme-UDAN. With the completion of Phase IV (Tupul-Imphal), which is targeted to be completed by December, 2023, the capital city of Manipur will be connected with the rest of the country by railway. As a matter of pride for Indian Railways, the construction of the world's tallest rail bridge in the ongoing Jiribam-Imphal railway line is near completion. A glimpse of the construction work of the bridge is shown below.



View of Ongoing Tallest Rail Bridge Construction near Noney, Manipur

1.16 Regional Connectivity through Heli Service:

Under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India Helicopter Service scheme for the “North Eastern Region, UT of Jammu & Kashmir, UT of Ladakh and State of Himachal Pradesh”, the Government of Manipur is operating Non-Scheduled Operators Permit (NSOP) Helicopter service in the State since 2018, connecting Imphal with Jiribam, Moreh and Tamenglong.

Further, the Government of Manipur is developing five Heliports in the State at Jiribam, Moreh, Parbung, Tamenglong and Thanlon under the Regional Connectivity Scheme- Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) scheme of Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of

India. This scheme is under developmental phase and is targeted for completion by March, 2024. Once completed, it is expected to provide air connectivity to the remotest parts of the State and further boost the tourism sector while also enhancing the relief & rescue and medical emergency operations of the State Government.



Parbung Heliport



Thanlon Heliport

Ongoing Heliports under construction in Manipur under RCS UDAN Scheme of Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India.

1.17 Information & Communication Technology (ICT):

The State Government is actively promoting the use of IT to improve governance and service delivery. The State Government has launched a number of schemes for the development of IT in the State during 2022-23. Mention may be made of implementation of eOffice across the

entire State Government offices since 2020 and setting up an Information Technology Special Economic Zone (IT SEZ) over 10.85 hectares of contiguous land at Mantripukhri.

1.18 Banking :

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. The banking scenario of Manipur has undergone a sea-change over the years. As on 31st March, 2023 there are 240 scheduled commercial banking offices in the State as against 206 in 2019. From the aggregate deposits and credits of banks including Regional Rural Bank (RRB) and Co-operative Bank in the State during the year 2020-21, the Credit-Deposit ratio was worked out to be 68 in 2021-22 which increased to 81 in 2022-23.

1.19 Health:

Medical facilities are the basic social input for healthy and efficient human resources. The State Government provides services such as public health, control of communicable diseases, health education, family welfare, maternal and child health care through a network of Civil Hospitals, Primary Health Centers, Primary Health Sub-Centers, Community/ Urban Health Centers and Dispensaries. Special attention is also given from time to time to eradicate diseases like malaria, leprosy, T.B., Iodine Deficiency and AIDS.

1.19.1 Chief Minister's Health for All (CMHA):

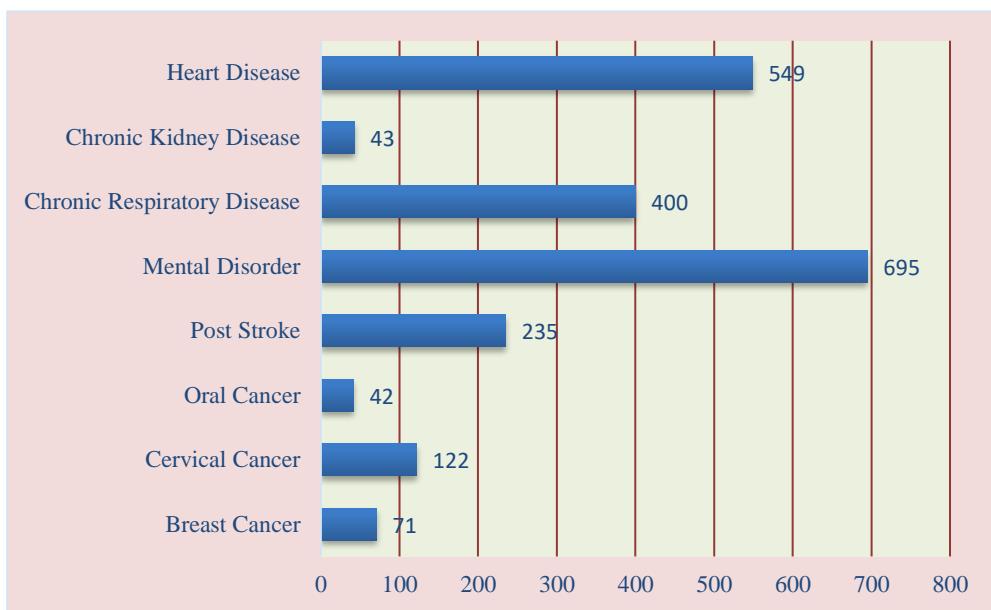
Chief Minister's Health for All (CMHA) Scheme is an initiative of the Chief Minister of Manipur, with a primary objective to provide health screening of Chronic diseases among the population of 18+ years of age and Primary Health Care management at door step. It was launched on 14th October 2021.

The scheme also aims to provide medicines and further assist in getting treatment under the Chief Minister Gi Hakshel Gi Tengbang (CMHT) and Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) schemes. The scheme would especially benefit elderly patients above 60 years, bed-ridden patients and NCD patients, who are not on regular follow-up or who have not visited health centre due to financial or physical problems.

Achievement/ Outcome of CMHA
Till 31 st March 2023, the scheme has been initiated in 1,263 villages across 16 districts of the state and a total of 36,5943 citizens have been screened
A total of 61,406 (16.78%) individuals were found to be diabetes suspect and 61435 (16.79%) to be hypertension suspects
Free drugs worth for approximate amount of Rupees 80 lakhs have been distributed during home visit
Protocols and guidelines have been developed for the screening of individual diseases.
Care of Elderly patients and Bedridden/palliative patient integrated with CMHA on January 2023
Training of 4 th and 5 th batches of CHOs and training on dashboard for district staff have also been conducted

Number of suspect or high risk cases of other diseases detected during the screening process is shown in the Fig. 1.11.

Fig. 1.11: Number of Suspect or High Risk Cases



Source: Directorate of Health and Services, Manipur.

1.20 Education:

The State Government of Manipur has taken a number of initiatives to bring about progress in the field of education in Manipur out of which School Fagathansi Mission is one of the biggest achievements.

1.20.1 School Fagathansi Mission (SFM):

With the launch of the School Fagathansi Mission (SFM) on 18th January, 2019, the pass percentage of the Government schools under the mission performed better than the schools not covered under the SFM.

In the Higher Secondary Examination, 2023, seven students of Government Higher Secondary Schools were among the position holders. 160 students (out of 167 students) of private schools took the remaining positions. Out of a total of 44 subjects in the examination, 17 students of Government Higher Secondary Schools scored highest marks in 14 subjects.

In the HSLC examination 2023, out of a total of 38 subjects (including MIL/ optional), 10 students of Government Schools scored highest marks in 3 subjects (i.e., Anal, Fine Arts & Zeme) in the HSLCE, 2023. Further, out of 313 Government schools appearing in the HSLCE, 2023, 51 schools achieved 100 percent pass percentage.

1.20.2 National Education Policy 2020:

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a comprehensive education policy that was introduced by the Government of India in 2020. The policy aims to transform India's education system by making it more equitable, inclusive, and relevant to the needs of the 21st

century. The transformation in the curricular and pedagogical structure in NEP 2020 is highlighted below.

Transforming Curricular & Pedagogical Structure:		
Existing Academic Structure	New Academic Structure	
2 Years (Age 16-18)	4 Years (Class 9 to 12) (Age 14-18)	Secondary
10 Years (Age 6-16)	3 Years (Class 6 to 8) (Age 11-14)	Middle
	3 Years (Class 3 to 5) (Age 8-11)	Preparatory
	2 Years (class 1 & 2) (Ages 6-8)	Foundational
	3 Years (Anganwadi/pre-school/Balvatika) (Ages 3-6)	

New pedagogical and curricular structure of School Education (5+3+3+4):

Foundational stage (5) is multilevel, play/ activity-based learning (3 years in Anganwadi / pre-school)

Preparatory Stage (3) is play, discovery, and activity-based and interactive classroom learning.

Middle Stage (3) is experiential learning in the sciences, mathematics, arts, social sciences, and humanities.

Secondary Stage (4) is multidisciplinary study, greater critical thinking, flexibility and student choice of subjects.

1.21 Social Welfare:

The Government of Manipur has been implementing various social welfare programmes and services for the upliftment of disadvantaged segments of the population specially women, children, disabled persons, old aged and infirmed etc. So, the welfare services are intended to provide needed care and protection for weaker sections of the community. Among the various schemes being implemented by the Government, the following vital schemes may be highlighted here.

1.21.1 Manipur Old Age Pension (MOAP) Scheme:

Under this scheme, Department of Social Welfare, Govt. of Manipur is providing financial assistance to the old aged & infirmed persons / destitute under Manipur Old Age Pension Rules continuously. A sum of Rs. 100/- p.m has been given to these old and aged persons as pension. It is preferably given to low income group and handicaps (both male and female).

Fig. 1.12. Number of Beneficiaries covered under MOAP

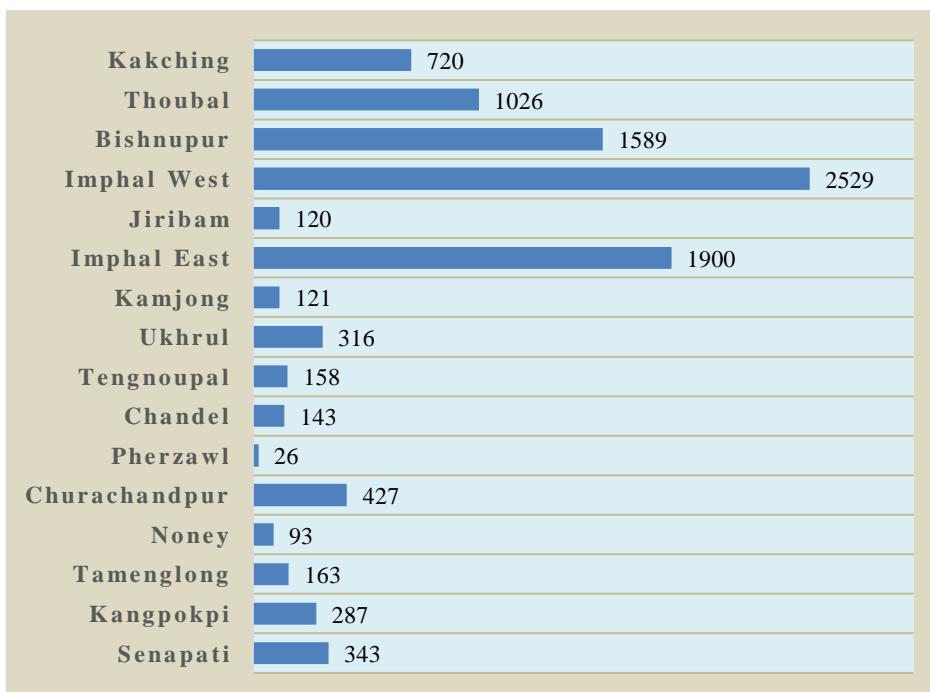


Source: Department of Social Welfare, Manipur

1.21.2 Chief Minister Widow Pension Scheme (CMWPS):

The scheme, which was launched during 2021-22, is applicable for those widows belonging to Economically Weaker Section whose annual income are less than Rs. 72,000/- per annum. The pension amount is Rs.500 per month. The eligible age for applying the scheme is 40 to 59 years and in case of widows with HIV positive, the eligibility is 18 to 59 years.

Fig.1.13: Number of Beneficiaries under CMWPS, 2022-23



Source: Department of Social Welfare, Manipur

1.21.3 Prohibition of Drugs:

1.21.3.1 Framing of state specific guidelines:

The State Government has recently framed the “Guidelines for setting up of Treatment and Rehabilitation of Users for Social Transformation (TRUST) Centre in Manipur” and “Minimum Standard of Care and Service for Treatment and Rehabilitation of users for TRUST Centre” and notified in the Official Gazette on 6th September, 2022, to regulate the non-funded/ private de-addiction centres operating in the State and to ensure effective treatment services to the needy psychoactive substance users. 31 numbers of TRUST centres have been registered under the Department. There are 27 numbers of Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA) which comprises integrated services for the rehabilitation of the substance dependent person.

1.21.3.2 Government Anouba Mangal Treatment and Rehabilitation for Users of Social Transformation (TRUST) Centre:

A Government TRUST centre namely Anouba Mangal TRUST Centre at Sunusiphai, Bishnupur District, having 50 bedded capacity has also been set up w.e.f 26th June, 2022 for providing free treatment services to psychoactive substance dependents who belonged to economically weaker section of the society. 336 clients has been treated till date. The centre is now shifted to the premises of Manipur State Bal Bhavan, Khuman Lampak, Imphal.

1.21.4 State Share Contribution under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disabilities Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) as top-up:

The State Government has enhanced the existing rate of benefit of Rs. 300/- per month to Rs. 500/- per month to the 6,065 beneficiaries of IGNWPS and 1,005 beneficiaries of IGNDPS by contributing a State top-up of Rs. 200/- per month under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP).

1.22 Tourism in Manipur:

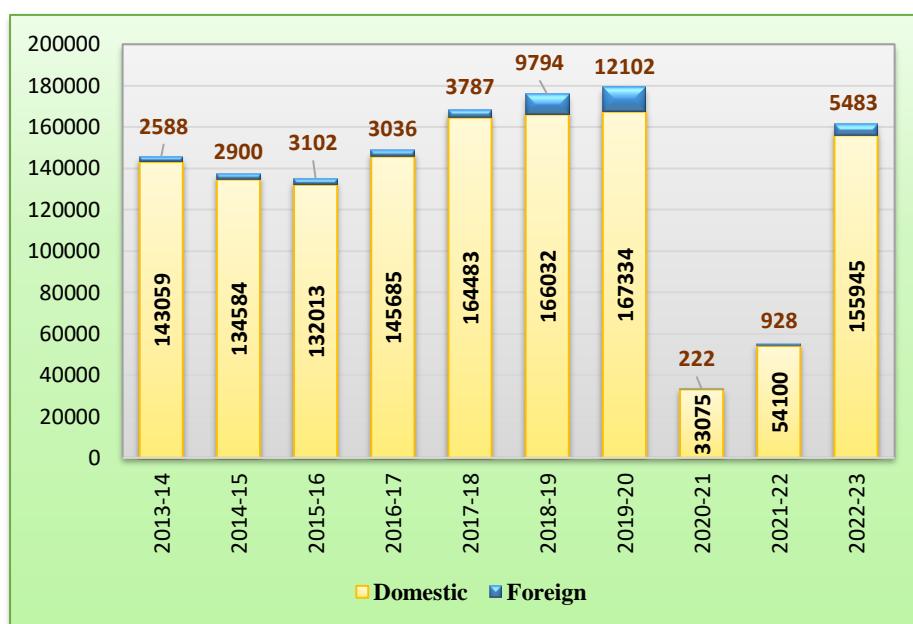
With incredible scenic natural beauties, favourable climatic condition throughout the whole year and warm hospitality of the local people, huge prospect of tourism is unquestionable. Keibul Lamjao National Park known for its floating phumdis on the bank of the Loktak Lake, the only habitat of Brow Antlered Deer locally known as ‘Sangai’, Indian National Army (INA) Memorial at Moirang where INA hoisted tricolour flag, Siroy National Park at Ukhrul, Loktak lake, the biggest fresh water lake in the North-Eastern Region and Khongjom War Memorial, where the last war of Manipur Independence was fought, are the major tourist spots of the state.

In order to facilitate the movement of tourist in the state, the Government has been providing various infrastructural facilities for incoming tourists. Various events like Shirui Lily

Festival, Barak Spring Festival, Sangai Festival, Manipur Statehood Day, Women's Polo Tournament etc. are organized to attract tourist in the State.

Another added factor for attracting tourist in the State is the improvement in the transport and communication. Manipur is now well connected with cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Guwahati, Silchar, Aizwal, Dimapur, Jaipur, Bagdogra, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Goa, Pune, Bangaluru and Mumbai by Air. The year wise number of tourists in Manipur is shown in Fig. 1.14. The number of tourists in the State drastically decreased in the years 2020-21 and 2021-22 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. However, tourism has revived during 2022-23.

Fig. 1.14: Year wise Number of Tourists in Manipur



Source: Directorate of Tourism, Manipur

1.22.1 Tourism Festivals in Manipur:

Among the numerous tourism festivals in Manipur, the following most two popular festivals may be mentioned here.

A. Manipur Sangai Festival - Festival of Oneness:

The first Manipur Sangai Festival was celebrated in 2010 to promote Manipur as a world-class tourist destination. Since then, it is being held from 21st to 30th November annually and has become the biggest tourism festival of the State.

B. Shirui Lily Festival:

Manipur celebrates the Shirui Lily Festival every year at Ukhrul district. The festival features demonstrations of the age-old traditions and culture of the inhabitants of the district of Ukhrul. The festival is being organized during the month of May keeping in mind the peak blooming season of Shirui Lily, the State flower of Manipur

1.23 Achievements in Sports:

Manipur, which is popularly known as “India’s Sports Powerhouse” is proud of its achievements in games and sports. This tiny State has produced many Olympians, World and National champions. Games & Sports form an inseparable part of the lives of the people of Manipur. Historically, Manipur being sports loving State, the youths are following it vigorously to excel despite various bottlenecks and resource constraints. A good numbers of sportsperson are playing under different banners countrywide bringing laurels for the State. For a poor and resource handicapped State like Manipur, Games & Sports have become an employment avenue also. Performance of our sportspersons in the recent years:

A. Medal tally of Manipur for the last 4 National Games

Year	National Games	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
2007	33rd National Games, Assam	51	32	40	123
2011	34th National Games, Jharkhand	48	37	33	118
2015	35th National Games, Kerala	22	21	26	69
2022	36th National Games, Gujarat	20	10	20	50

B. Medal tally of Manipur in the last 5 Khelo India Youth Games

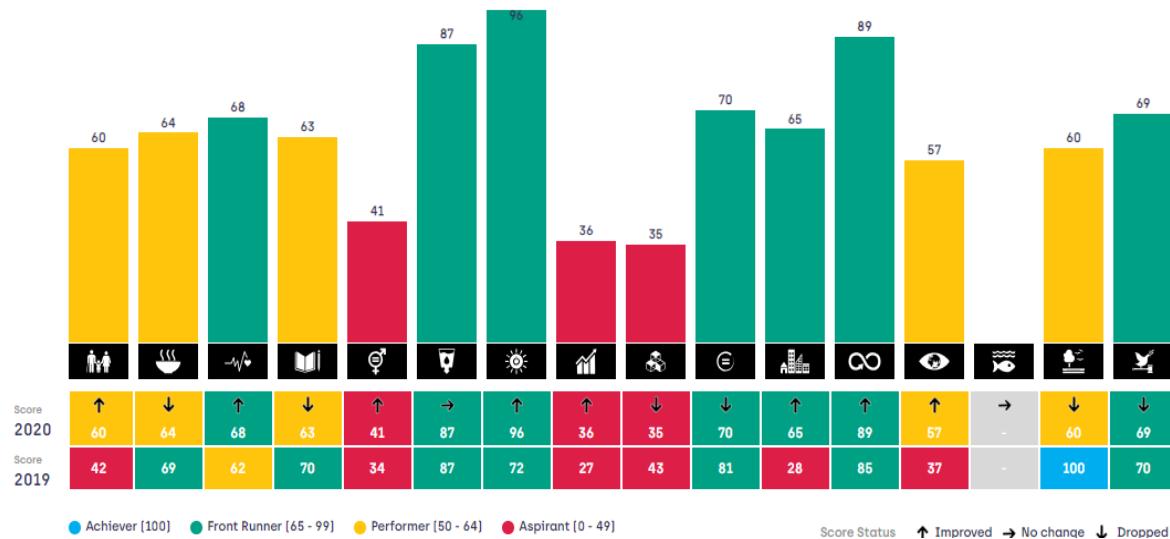
Year	Khelo India Games	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
2018	1st Khelo India Games, Delhi	13	13	8	34
2019	2nd Khelo India Games, Maharashtra	9	9	14	32
2020	3rd Khelo India Games, Assam	14	20	20	54
2021	4th Khelo India Games, Haryana	19	4	5	28
2022	5th Khelo India Games, Madhya Pradesh	13	9	12	34

Source: Department of Youth Affairs & Sports, Manipur

1.24 Manipur Towards Sustainable Development:

Like in other States, in November 2019, the Manipur adopted its Vision 2030. The Planning Department, Manipur developed State Indicator Framework in respect of the State consisting of 108 indicators for 15 SDGs, which also included ten State specific indicators. The State

Indicator Framework will be the backbone for monitoring the SDGs as they will serve as a management tool to allocate resources and as a report card to measure progress towards achieving a target and ensure the accountability of Government and stakeholders for achieving the SDGs. The following graph depicts the performance of the State in terms of SDGs in 2020 over 2019.



Increase in SDG Index score can be observed as many as for eight SDGs and there is decline for six SDGs. There is no change for one SDG i.e. Goal No. 6: Clean Water and Sanitation with score 87. Manipur stood at 16th rank with composite score 64 in 2020.

Though the State is not able to perform well in some sphere of the economy due to the impediments, there are ample scope for improvement and excel in many sectors of the economy. Need of the hour is to move ahead by converting the challenges into opportunities so that all round development of the State is ensured.

2

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Population of a country is its most important asset and resource for all kinds of development. In terms of population size, Manipur is the 4th largest State in the North Eastern Region of India. Population of Manipur constitutes 6.24 per cent of the total population of eight North-Eastern States and nearly 0.24 per cent of the total population of India. Population pressure is found to be increasing reducing the man-land ratio from about 1:7.85 hectares in 1901 to 1:0.78 hectares in 2011.

2.1 Area and Population:

Manipur is a small state with an area of 22,327 Sq. Kms. which constitutes 0.67 per cent of the Indian Union. It is situated in the far-flung north-eastern part of India and has international border with Myanmar. In terms of area, Manipur ranks 23rd among the states of India. The following Table 2.1 gives a comparative picture of the population statistics of North-Eastern States of India.

Table 2.1: Population Statistics of North Eastern States of India

North Eastern States/ India	Area (Sq. Kms.)	Population		Decennial Growth Rate (2001-11)	Population Density (per Sq. Kms.) 2011
		2001 Census	2011 Census		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	83743	1097968	1383727	26.03	17
2. Assam	78438	26655528	31205576	17.07	398
3. Manipur	22327	2293896	2855794	24.50	128
4. Meghalaya	22429	2318822	2966889	27.95	132
5. Mizoram	21081	888573	1097206	23.48	52
6. Nagaland	16579	1990036	1978502	(-) 0.58	119
7. Sikkim	7096	540851	610577	12.89	86
8. Tripura	10486	3199203	3673917	14.84	350
North Eastern States	262179	38984877	45772188	17.40	175
India	3287469	1028737436	1210854977	17.70	368

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

Geo-climatically, the State may be classified into two regions viz. the hill and the valley. The valley region is very small with an area of 2,238 Sq. Kms. which is 10 per cent of the total geographical area of the State, but the density of the population in the region is very high i.e. 730. On the other hand, the hilly region constitutes 20,089 Sq. Kms. i.e., 90 per cent of the

total State area and thus, it is approximately nine times the size of the valley area. The density of population in the hill is only 61. Though Manipur has now 16 districts altogether with the creation of seven new districts by carving out from the erstwhile nine districts, the information for each of the new districts is not yet available. Hence, the data as per 2011 Census for the nine districts of Manipur is reproduced in Table 2.2.

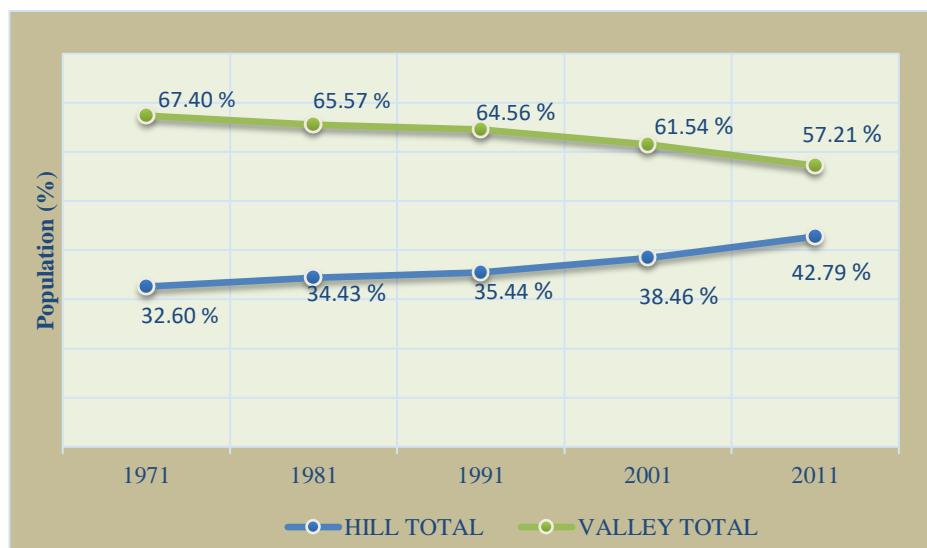
Table 2.2: Area and Population of Manipur by Districts according to 2011 Census

Districts/ State	Area		Population	
	Sq. km.	% to total	'000 Nos.	% to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Senapati	3271	14.7	479	16.8
2. Tamenglong	4391	19.7	141	4.9
3. Churachandpur	4570	20.5	274	9.6
4. Chandel	3313	14.8	144	5.0
5. Ukhrul	4544	20.3	184	6.4
6. Imphal East	709	3.2	456	16.0
7. Imphal West	519	2.3	518	18.1
8. Bishnupur	496	2.2	237	8.3
9. Thoubal	514	2.3	422	14.8
Manipur	22327	100.0	2856	100.0

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

The scenario of the region-wise share of population during the last five decades (1971 to 2011) is graphically depicted in the following chart.

Fig. 2.1: Population Composition Over Regions

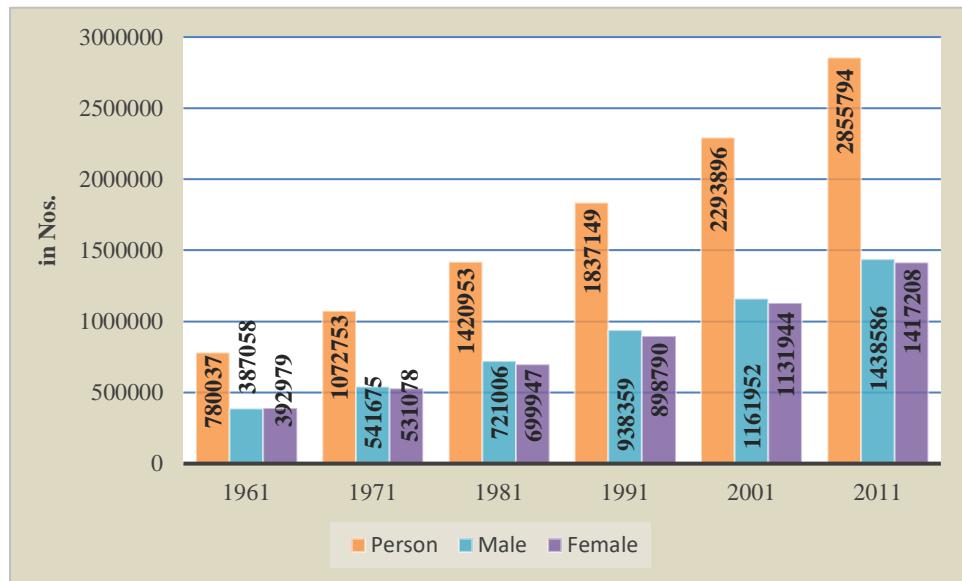


Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

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

found to be 24.50 per cent. The population trend of Manipur as per census record from the year 1961 onwards can be seen in the Fig. 2.2

Fig. 2.2: Population of Manipur (1961 to 2011 Census)



Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

2.2 Population Growth:

In 1971, the population of Manipur was 10.73 lakhs which rose to 28.56 lakhs in 2011. The Fig. 2.3 presents the decennial growth rates of population of Manipur as compared to those of all India.

Fig. 2.3: Decennial Population Growth of Manipur vis-à-vis All India



Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

The decade 1961-1971 registered highest growth rate i.e. 37.53 per cent. Thereafter, the decadal growth rate decreased to 32.46 per cent in 1971-1981, which further declined to 29.29 per cent in 1981-1991 then to 24.50 per cent in 2001-2011. The district wise absolute growth in the total population in 2011 over 2001 is shown below.

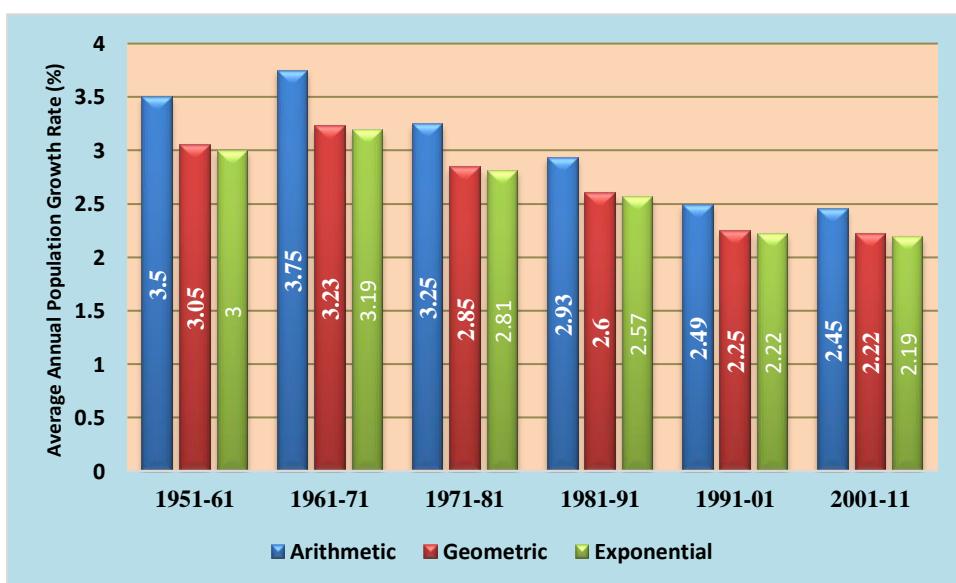
Table 2.3: District wise absolute growth of total Population, Manipur (2001-2011 census)

Districts/State	Population						Absolute Population Growth	
	2001 Census			2011 Census				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Senapati	146548	137073	283621	247323	231825	479148	195527	
Tamenglong	58014	53485	111499	72371	68280	140651	29152	
Churachandpur	117232	110673	227905	138820	135323	274143	46238	
Chandel	59741	58586	118327	74579	69603	144182	25855	
Ukhrul	73465	67313	140778	94718	89280	183998	43220	
Imphal East	198371	196505	394876	226094	230019	456113	61237	
Imphal West	221781	222601	444382	255054	262938	517992	73610	
Bishnupur	104550	103818	208368	118782	118617	237399	29031	
Thoubal	182250	181890	364140	210845	211323	422168	58028	
Manipur	1161952	1131944	2293896	1438586	1417208	2855794	561898	

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

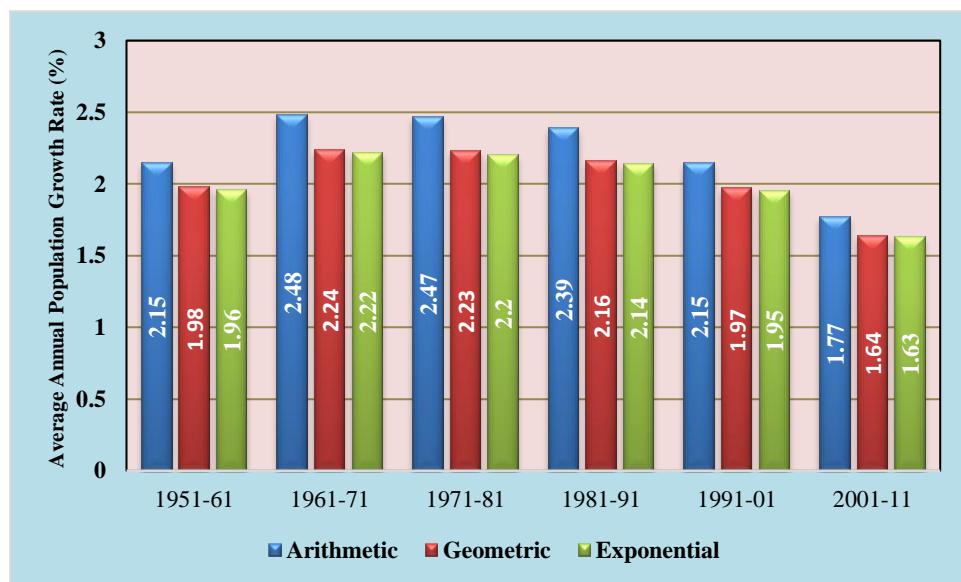
The average annual arithmetic, geometric and exponential growth rates of the population of Manipur and All India are shown in Fig. 2.4 and Fig. 2.5 respectively.

Fig. 2.4: Average Annual Population Growth Rate of Manipur



Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

Fig. 2.5: Average Annual Population Growth Rate of India



Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

Considering the literacy rates, low sex ratio, higher mean age at marriage, changes in consumption patterns, various health interventions, people's awareness of small family norms, lesser immigrations etc., it was naturally expected to have a lesser growth rate in the decade 2001-2011. The decade 2001-2011 registered a growth rate of 24.50 per cent as against 24.86 in the previous decade 1991-2001. Table 2.4 indicates the district wise decennial growth rate of population of Manipur since 1991.

Table 2.4: Decennial Population Growth Rates for the Districts of Manipur

District/State	Population ('00 nos.)			Decennial Growth (%)	
	1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Senapati	2084	2836	4791	36.08	68.94
Tamenglong	863	1115	1407	29.20	26.19
Churachandpur	1762	2279	2741	29.34	20.27
Chandel	710	1183	1442	66.62	21.89
Ukhrul	1093	1408	1840	28.82	30.68
Imphal East	3305	3949	4561	19.49	15.50
Imphal West	3808	4444	5180	16.70	16.56
Bishnupur	1808	2084	2374	15.27	13.92
Thoubal	2939	3641	4222	23.89	15.96
Manipur	18372	22939	28558	24.86	24.50

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

In most of the districts, growth rate has declined during the decade 2001-2011 except Senapati and Ukhrul districts. The most populous district of the State is Imphal West while

the least populated is Tamenglong district. As per 2011 Census, the valley areas of the State account for 57.2 per cent of the total population whereas the hill areas account for 42.8 per cent.

2.3 Projected Population:

The year-wise projected population of Manipur from 2011 to 2036 according to National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) is shown at Table 2.5.

Table 2.5: Estimated Population of Manipur

Year	Population ('000)					
	as on 1 st March			as on 1 st October		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2011	2856*	1439	1417	2871	1446	1425
2012	2887	1454	1433	2903	1462	1441
2013	2918	1469	1449	2934	1477	1457
2014	2949	1485	1465	2965	1492	1473
2015	2980	1500	1481	2996	1507	1489
2016	3012	1515	1497	3027	1523	1504
2017	3042	1530	1512	3058	1537	1520
2018	3073	1545	1528	3088	1552	1536
2019	3103	1560	1544	3119	1567	1552
2020	3134	1575	1560	3149	1582	1567
2021	3165	1589	1575	3179	1596	1583
2022	3194	1603	1591	3209	1611	1598
2023	3223	1618	1606	3238	1625	1613
2024	3253	1632	1621	3267	1639	1629
2025	3282	1646	1636	3297	1653	1644
2026	3311	1660	1652	3324	1666	1659
2027	3338	1672	1666	3351	1679	1673
2028	3364	1685	1680	3377	1691	1687
2029	3391	1697	1694	3404	1704	1701
2030	3417	1710	1708	3430	1716	1715
2031	3444	1722	1722	3454	1727	1727
2032	3465	1732	1733	3475	1737	1739
2033	3485	1741	1744	3496	1746	1750
2034	3506	1751	1756	3517	1756	1761
2035	3527	1760	1767	3538	1765	1773
2036	3548	1770	1779	3559	1775	1784

* The absolute figure according to Population Census, 2011 is 28,55,794

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

2.4 Density of Population:

Density of population refers to the number of persons living per sq. km. of geographical area, which indicates whether a region or country is thickly populated or thinly populated. In 1961, the density of population of Manipur was recorded at 35 persons per sq. km, that keeps increasing in subsequent population censuses. Among the districts, Imphal West District had the

highest density with 998 persons per Sq. Kms. while the lowest was recorded in Tamenglong district with only 32 persons per Sq. Kms. in 2011 which is depicted in Fig. 2.6 & 2.7.

Fig. 2.6: Population Density of Manipur, 2011 Census

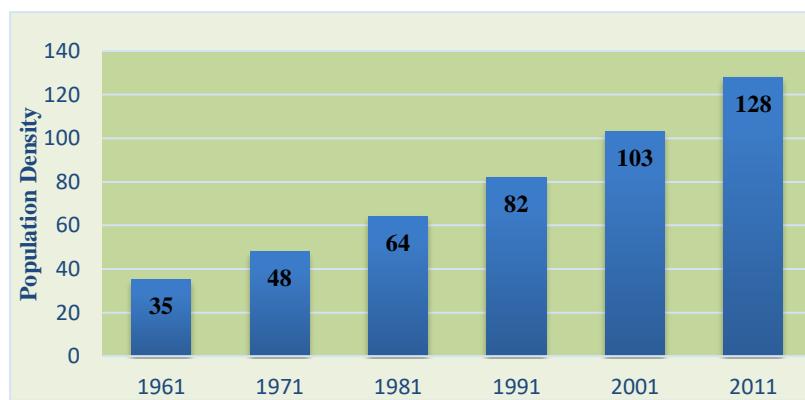
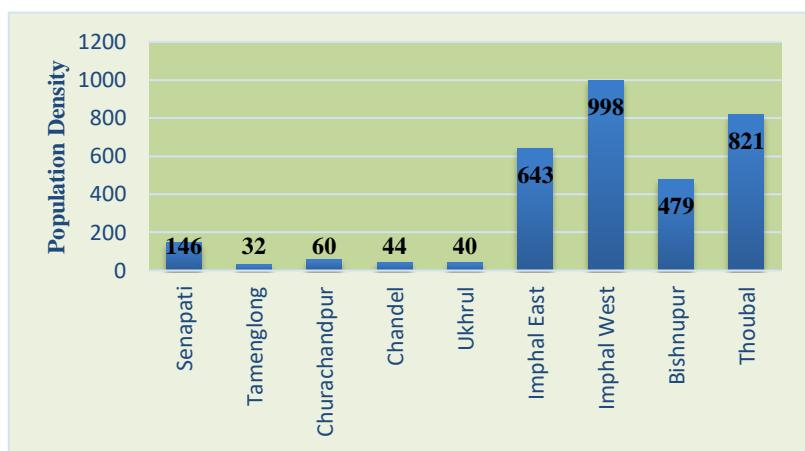


Fig. 2.7: District wise Population Density of Manipur, 2011 Census

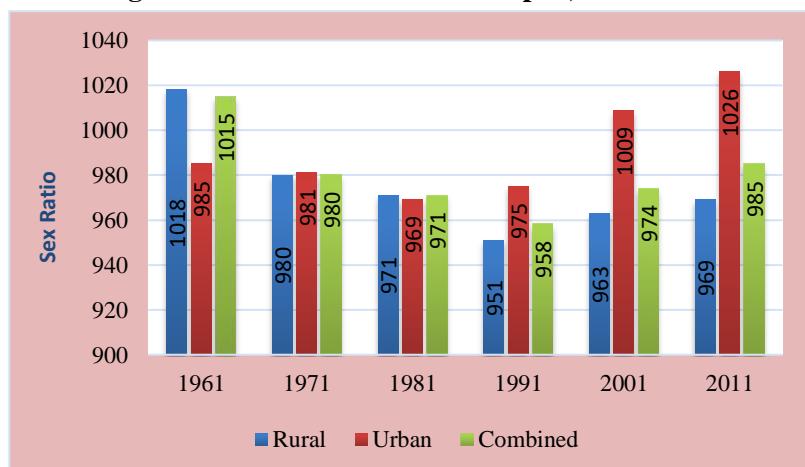


Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

2.5 Sex Ratio:

The sex ratio, number of females per thousand males, for Manipur in 2011 was 985, which was 1015 in 1961. The sex ratio trend from 1961 to 2011 is depicted in the chart given below.

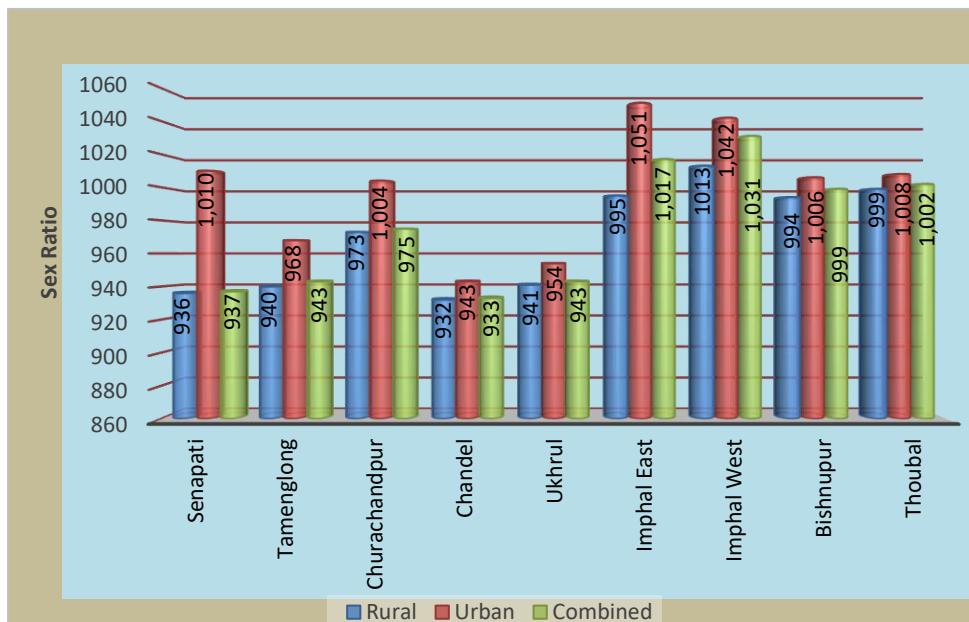
Fig. 2.8: Sex Ratio Trend in Manipur, 2011 Census



Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

Fig. 2.9 presents district wise scenario from the latest census i.e., 2011 Census that reveals the highest sex ratio in Imphal West district (1,031) followed by Imphal East (1,017) and Thoubal (1,002) districts while the least is reported in Chandel District (933).

Fig. 2.9: District wise Sex Ratio of Manipur, 2011 Census

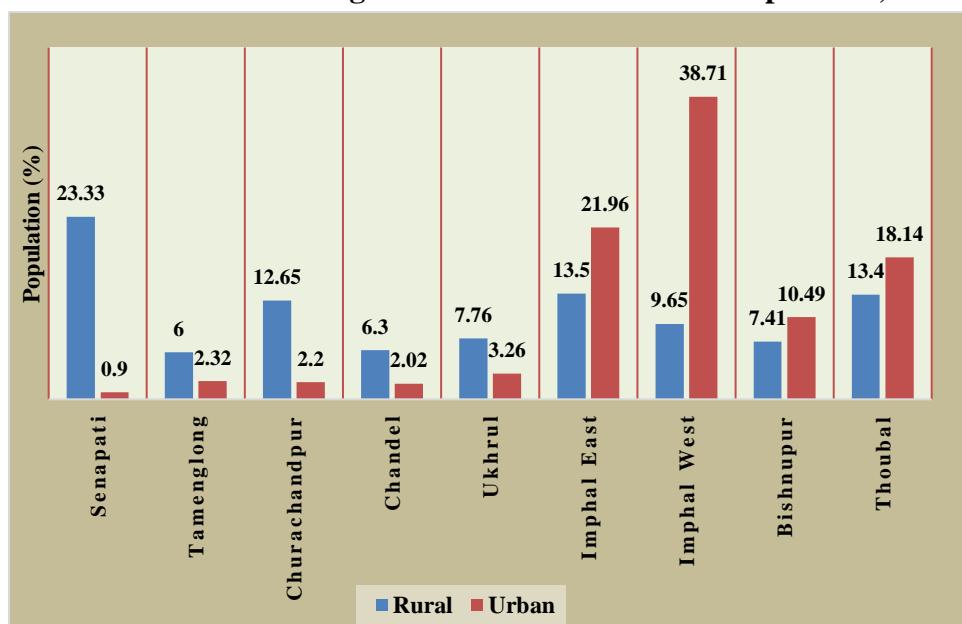


Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

2.6 Rural and Urban Population:

Although major share of the total population in Manipur live in rural areas, the percentage of urban population is also increasing. District wise percentage share of rural and urban population of Manipur in 2011 considering both statutory and census towns in 2011 is shown in the Fig. 2.10 given below:

Fig. 2.10: District wise Percentage Share of Rural & Urban Population, 2011 Census



Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

According to 2011 Census, 70.79 per cent of the total population are found in rural areas while only 29.21 per cent are settled in the urban areas. Similar pattern is observed at the regional level also. However, the concentration of population in the rural areas is much higher in the hill region (92.70 per cent) as compared to the valley region (54.40 per cent). Table 2.6 shows the rural-urban population of Manipur.

Table 2.6: Rural-Urban Population of Manipur

Year/District	Population			% of Total Population	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1961	712320	67717	780037	91.32	8.68
1971	931261	141492	1072753	86.81	13.19
1981	1045493	375460	1420953	73.58	26.42
1991	1331504	505645	1837149	72.48	27.52
2001	1717928	575968	2293896	74.89	25.11
2011	2021640	834154	2855794	70.79	29.21
District wise as per 2011 Census					
Senapati	471672	7476	479148	98.44	1.56
Tamenglong	121288	19363	140651	86.23	13.77
Churachandpur	255786	18357	274143	93.30	6.70
Chandel	127335	16847	144182	88.32	11.68
Ukhrul	156811	27187	183998	85.22	14.78
Imphal East	272906	183207	456113	59.83	40.17
Imphal West	195113	322879	517992	37.67	62.33
Bishnupur	149894	87505	237399	63.14	36.86
Thoubal	270835	151333	422168	64.15	36.02

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

During 1961-71, the average annual arithmetic growth rate for rural was 3.07 per cent and for urban was 10.89 per cent. But in 2001-11, the average annual arithmetic growth rate for rural was 1.77 per cent and for urban it was 4.48 per cent. The census figures generally indicate that the average annual arithmetic growth rate of urban population had been higher than rural population except in 1991-2001 as evident from table given below.

Table 2.7: Rural-Urban Population Growth of Manipur

Period	Average Annual Arithmetic Growth Rate of Population (in %)			Rural-Urban Growth Differential
	Rural	Urban	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961-71	3.07	10.89	3.75	(-) 7.82
1971-81	1.23	16.54	3.25	(-) 15.31
1981-91	2.74	3.47	2.93	(-) 0.73
1991-01	2.90	1.39	2.49	(+) 1.51
2001-11	1.77	4.48	2.45	(-) 2.71

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

2.7 Urbanisation:

Urbanisation is generally associated with the growth of industrialization, trade and commerce. Table 2.8 shows the growth in the number of towns and the urban population of Manipur. According to 2011 census, a total of 8,34,154 population were found to live in the urban areas constituting 51 towns (28 statutory and 23 census towns) in the State as against only one town in 1961. It appears that the process of urbanization has been very slow in the State which perhaps indicates a slower occupational shift. The district wise number of towns against its population is shown at Table 2 (j) of Part-II.

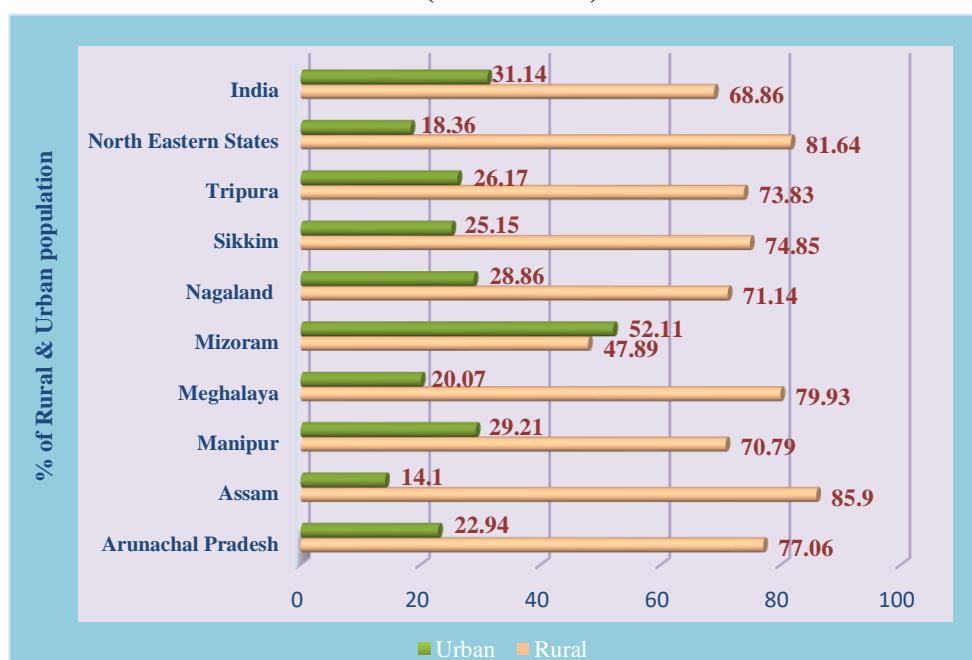
Table 2.8: Urbanisation in Manipur

Year (1)	Number of Towns (2)	Urban Population (in numbers) (3)	Absolute Increase (in numbers) (4)
1961	1	67717	-
1971	8	141492	73775
1981	32	375460	233968
1991	31	505645	130185
2001	33	575968	70323
2011	51	834154	258186

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

A comparative picture of North Eastern States of India shows that Manipur is at second among the North Eastern States of India in terms of size of urban population according to 2011 census which can be seen from Fig. 2.11.

Fig. 2.11: Percentage of Rural/ Urban Population for the North Eastern States vis-a-vis India (2011 Census)



Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

The percentage of urban population of the respective North Eastern States of India and all India according to population censuses from 1971 to 2011 is shown in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9: Percentage of Urban Population according to Population Censuses

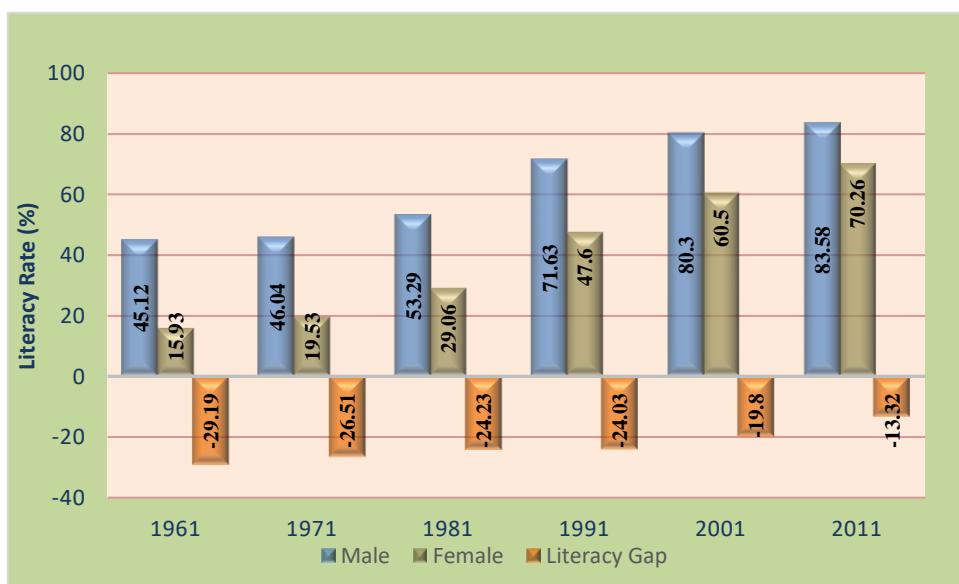
North Eastern States/ India	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	3.70	6.56	12.80	20.75	22.94
2. Assam	8.82	9.88	11.10	12.90	14.10
3. Manipur	13.19	26.42	27.52	25.11	29.21
4. Meghalaya	14.55	18.07	18.60	19.58	20.07
5. Mizoram	11.36	24.67	46.10	49.63	52.11
6. Nagaland	9.95	15.52	17.21	17.23	28.86
7. Sikkim	9.37	16.15	9.10	11.07	25.15
8. Tripura	10.43	10.99	15.30	17.06	26.17
India	19.91	23.34	25.70	27.81	31.14

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

2.8 Literacy Rate:

The extent of literacy reflects the qualitative aspect of the population. Increase in literacy rate from 30.42 per cent in 1961 to 76.94 per cent in 2011 can be observed over the decades. Male literacy rate rose from 45.12 per cent in 1961 to 83.58 per cent in 2011 and that of female rose from 15.93 per cent to 70.26 per cent. The Gender Literacy Gap of Manipur has started narrowing in the decades as evident from the Fig. 2.12.

Fig. 2.12: Gender Literacy Gap of Manipur



Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

The literacy rates for 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above whereas the rates for the censuses from 1981 onwards relate to the population aged seven years and above. Table 2.10 provides the male-female break-up of literacy rates of North Eastern States and All-India.

**Table 2.10: Literacy Rate of North Eastern States of India and All-India
(2011 Census)**

North Eastern States/India	Literacy Rate (Percentage)		
	Male	Female	Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	72.55	57.70	65.38
2. Assam	77.85	66.27	72.19
3. Manipur	83.58	70.26	76.94
4. Meghalaya	77.95	72.89	74.43
5. Mizoram	93.35	89.27	91.33
6. Nagaland	82.75	76.11	79.55
7. Sikkim	86.55	75.61	81.42
8. Tripura	91.53	82.73	87.22
India	80.89	64.64	72.99

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

It is seen that the literacy rates of Manipur are found to be better as compared to that of all India for both males and females. The district wise distribution of literate population of Manipur in 2011 shows that the percentage of rural literate population is highest in Senapati (20 per cent) and in urban literate population is highest in Imphal West (40 per cent).

Fig. 2.13 District-wise Percentage of Literate Population-Rural 2011

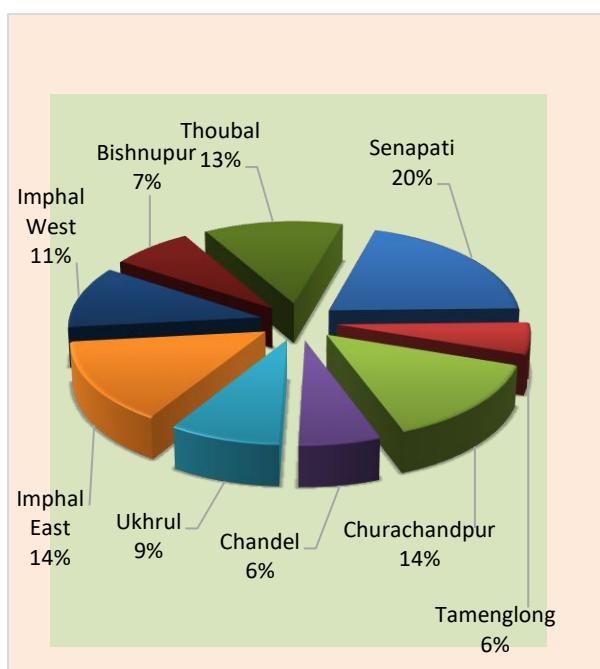
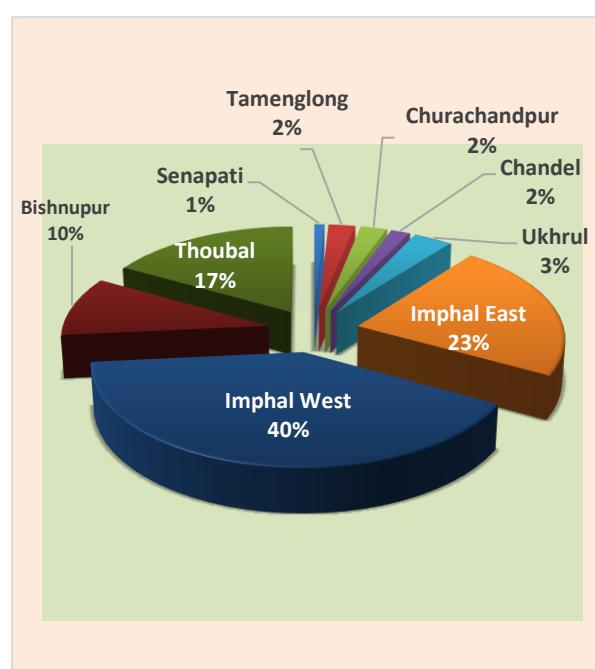


Fig. 2.14 District-wise Percentage of Literate Population -Urban 2011



Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

2.9 Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) Population:

According to 2011 Census, the ST population constituted 40.88 per cent of the total state population while that of the SC is 3.41 per cent as evident from Table 2.11.

Table 2.11: Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Manipur by Sex

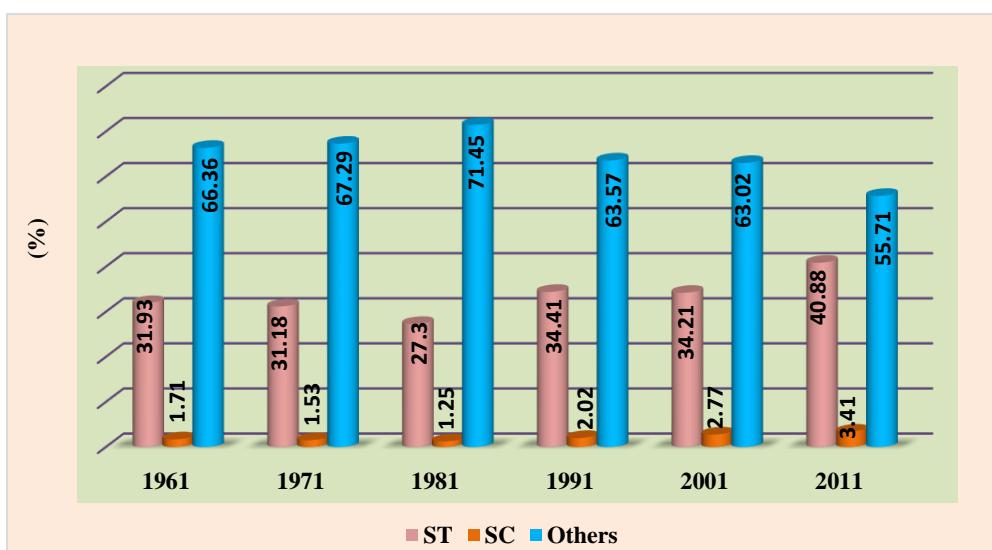
Year	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			% of State Total Population	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	S.C.	S.T.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1961	6886	6490	13376	123162	125887	249049	1.71	31.93
1971	8556	7820	16376	166490	167976	334466	1.53	31.18
1981	9075	8678	17753	196455	191522	387977	1.25	27.30
1991	18806	18299	37105	322720	309453	632173	2.02	34.41
2001	29934	30103	60037	374319	366822	741141	2.77	34.20
2011	48863	48465	97328	588279	579143	1167422	3.41	40.88

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

The Scheduled Tribes in Manipur are Aimol, Anal, Angami, Chiru, Chothe, Gangte, Hmar, Kabui (substituted as Kabui, Inpui, Rongmei), Kacha Naga (substituted as Kacha Naga, Liangmai, Zeme), Koirao (substituted as Koirao, Thangal), Koireng, Kom, Lamgang, Mizo, Lushai, Maram, Maring, Mao, Monsang, Moyon, Paite, Purum, Ralte, Sema, Simte, Sahte, Tangkhul, Thadou, Vaiphei, Zou, Poumei Naga, Tarao, Kharam, any Kuki tribes and Mate. And the Scheduled Castes communities in Manipur are Loi, Yaithibi, Dhobi, Muchi or Rabidas, Namsudra, Patni and Sutradhar.

Population of Manipur in respect of their Mother Tongue/ Language according to Census, 2011 is provided at Table 2 (k) of Part-II. The following chart shows the percentage distribution of population by different social groups.

Fig. 2.15: Population Composition by Social Groups (%)



Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

According to the 2011 Census, about 95 per cent of the scheduled tribe population are found to live in the hill districts of Manipur while the remaining five per cent are in the valley districts. In case of the scheduled caste population, about 98 per cent are concentrated in the valley districts against the two per cent in the hill districts. The distribution and percentage of the scheduled tribe and scheduled caste population in the districts of Manipur and in the North Eastern States of India are shown in Table 2.12 and Table 2.13 respectively

Table 2.12: District wise Distribution of ST and SC Population in Manipur, 2011 Census

District/ State	Scheduled Tribes (ST)				Scheduled Castes (SC)				% of Total Population	
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	ST	SC
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Senapati	214519	204691	419210	35.91	536	464	1000	1.03	87.49	0.21
Tameng-long	68226	66400	134626	11.53	17	5	22	0.02	95.72	0.02
Chura-chandpur	126328	128459	254787	21.82	244	199	443	0.46	92.94	0.16
Chandel	63622	64658	128280	10.99	321	219	540	0.56	88.97	0.55
Ukhrul	87970	85636	173606	14.87	160	88	248	0.26	94.35	0.25
Imphal East	13500	14157	27657	2.37	8055	7784	15839	16.27	6.06	3.47
Imphal West	11560	12601	24161	2.07	8308	8222	16530	16.98	4.66	3.19
Bishnupur	1625	1662	3287	0.28	11085	11028	22113	22.72	1.38	9.31
Thoubal	929	879	1808	0.15	20137	20456	40593	41.71	0.43	9.62
Manipur	588279	579143	1167422	100.0	48863	48465	97328	100.0	40.88	3.41

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

Table 2.13: Percentage of SC and ST Population in North Eastern States of India, 2011 Census.

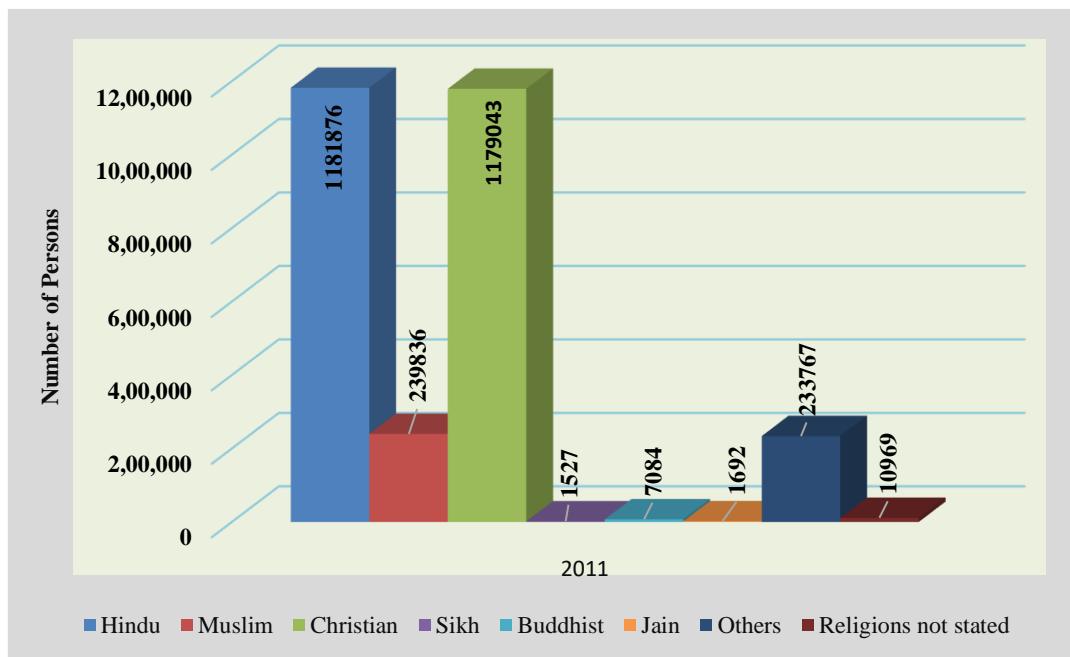
North Eastern States/ India	Percentage to total Population	
	Scheduled Castes (SC)	Scheduled Tribes (ST)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	-	68.79
2. Assam	7.15	12.45
3. Manipur	3.41	40.88
4. Meghalaya	0.58	86.15
5. Mizoram	0.11	94.43
6. Nagaland	-	86.48
7. Sikkim	2.65	19.33
8. Tripura	17.83	31.76
India	16.63	8.61

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

2.10 Population by Religion:

Attempts are made to provide a picture of the religious pursuits of the people of Manipur. The Hindus who constitute about 41.39 per cent of the total population are mostly settled in the valley districts. The Muslims who constitute about 8.39 per cent of the total population are also settled in the valley areas. Most of the tribes are Christians (41.29 per cent) and they are mainly settled in the hills. Other small communities like Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains are also found in Manipur although their number is very few. The distribution of the people following different religions in Manipur are shown in Fig. 2.16.

Fig. 2.16: Distribution of Population by Religion in Manipur (2011 Census)



Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

2.11 Age Composition:

Population stabilization requires the stabilization of the age-composition of the population. The changes in the level of fertility and mortality affects the age distribution of the population in the subsequent years. The age-sex distribution of the population has also been changing. The population in the younger age-group 0-14 years decreased from 43.1 per cent in 1961 to 30.2 per cent in 2011. The proportion of population in the working age-group 15-59 years found to increase from 51.1 per cent in 1961 to 62.5 per cent in 2011 Census.

With the improved health care in the State, the proportion of senior citizens in the State in the age group of 60 years and above has increased from 5.8 per cent in 1961 to 7.3 per cent in 2011. The distribution of population by age-group is presented in Table 2.14.

Table 2.14: Percentage Distribution of Population of Manipur by Age Groups

Census Year	Age Group (%)			
	0-14	15-59	60 and Above	All Ages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961	43.1	51.1	5.8	100.0
1971	42.5	51.4	6.1	100.0
1981	39.3	54.7	6.0	100.0
1991	35.2	57.7	6.1	100.0
2001*	32.6	60.5	6.9	100.0
2011	30.2	62.5	7.3	100.0

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

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

2.12 Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates:

In Manipur, the birth rate was 13.3 in 2020 as against 14.4 in 2015 and the death rate was 4.3 as against 4.0 in the same period. The infant mortality rate reduced from 9.0 in 2015 to 6.0 in 2020. The rural and urban break-up in respect of the birth rates, death rates, and infant mortality rates in Manipur are presented in Table 2.15 and North Eastern States of India vis-à-vis All India are presented in Table 2 (l) of Part-II.

Table 2.15: Estimated Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates in Manipur

Item		Year					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Birth rate	Rural	14.4	13.2	14.8	14.5	13.9	13.5
	Urban	14.5	12.4	14.1	13.9	13.1	12.8
	Combined	14.4	12.9	14.6	14.3	13.6	13.3
Death rate	Rural	3.9	4.4	5.3	4.2	4.1	4.0
	Urban	4.2	4.8	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.8
	Combined	4.0	4.5	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.3
Infant Mortality rate	Rural	10.0	12.0	13.0	12.0	10.0	6.0
	Urban	8.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	5.0
	Combined	9.0	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	6.0

Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin, Registrar General of India

2.13 Distribution of Workers in the State:

The percentage distribution of workers in the State of Manipur and All India estimated from Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23, NSSO, MoSPI, GoI are given in Table 2.16 and table 2.17 respectively. According to the PLFS 2022-23, the percentage distribution of own account worker and employer is 61.6 per cent in Manipur as compare to 39.0 per cent at the All India level, while the percentage distribution of casual labour is 5.3 per cent in the State as compare to 21.8 per cent at All India level.

Table 2.16: Percentage Distribution of Workers in Usual Status (PS + SS) by Status in Employment for Manipur during 2022-23

Category of Persons	Category of Employment							
	Self-Employment			Regular Wage/Salary	Casual Labour	All		
	Own Account Worker and Employer	Helper in Household Enterprises	All Self Employed					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
Rural								
Male	64.8	3.4	68.2	26.0	5.8	100.0		
Female	61.5	23.6	85.1	13.0	1.9	100.0		
Person	63.8	9.2	73.1	22.3	4.7	100.0		
Urban								
Male	54.1	2.5	56.5	34.1	9.4	100.0		
Female	59.0	12.2	71.2	26.0	2.8	100.0		
Person	55.8	5.8	61.6	31.3	7.1	100.0		
Rural + Urban								
Male	62.0	3.1	65.1	28.2	6.7	100.0		
Female	60.7	20.0	80.7	17.1	2.2	100.0		
Person	61.6	8.3	69.9	24.8	5.3	100.0		

PS - Principal Status,

SS - Subsidiary Status

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey 2022-23, NSSO, MoSPI, GoI

Table 2.17 Percentage Distribution of Workers in Usual Status (PS + SS) By Status in Employment for India during 2022-23

Category of Persons	Category of Employment					
	Self-Employment			Regular Wage/Salary	Casual Labour	All
	Own Account Worker and Employer	Helper in Household Enterprises	All Self Employed			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rural						
Male	47.8	11.0	58.8	14.3	26.8	100.0
Female	27.9	43.1	71.0	8.0	21.0	100.0
Person	41.0	22.0	63.0	12.2	24.8	100.0
Urban						
Male	34.7	4.7	39.4	47.1	13.6	100.0
Female	27.6	12.8	40.4	50.8	8.9	100.0
Person	33.0	6.6	39.6	48.0	12.4	100.0
Rural + Urban						
Male	44.3	9.3	53.6	23.2	23.2	100.0
Female	27.8	37.5	65.3	15.9	18.8	100.0
Person	39.0	18.3	57.3	20.9	21.8	100.0

PS - Principal Status,

SS - Subsidiary Status

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey 2022-23, NSSO, MoSPI, GoI

2.14 Composition of Population by Disability:

Article 41 of the Constitution of India ensures equality, freedom, justice and dignity of all the citizens of the country including Persons With Disability (PWD) without any discrimination. The following table presents data on PWD in Manipur according to 2001 and 2011 Population Censuses.

Table 2.18: Number of Disabled Persons by Sector and Type of Disability in Manipur

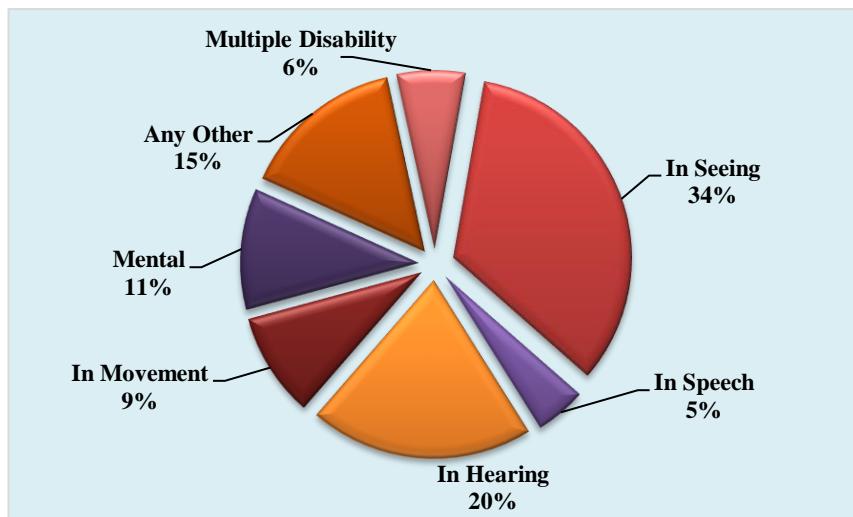
Year	Rural/ Urban/ Total	Total No. of Disabled Persons (4 to 10)	Number of Disabled Persons by Type of Disability						
			Seeing	Speech	Hearing	Movement	Mental	Any Other	Multiple Disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2001*	Rural	20955	8733	1986	2447	4599	3190	-	-
	Urban	7421	2980	783	547	1578	1533	-	-
	Total	28376	11713	2769	2994	6177	4723	-	-
2011	Rural	36051	12461	1676	7756	3286	3595	5076	2201
	Urban	18059	5765	828	3228	1807	2316	2974	1141
	Total	54110	18226	2504	10984	5093	5911	8050	3342

*Excludes three Sub-Division of Senapati District

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

Graphical presentation of the percentage of disabled persons in Manipur according to 2011 Census:

Fig. 2.17: Percentage of Disabled Persons by Type of Disability in 2011



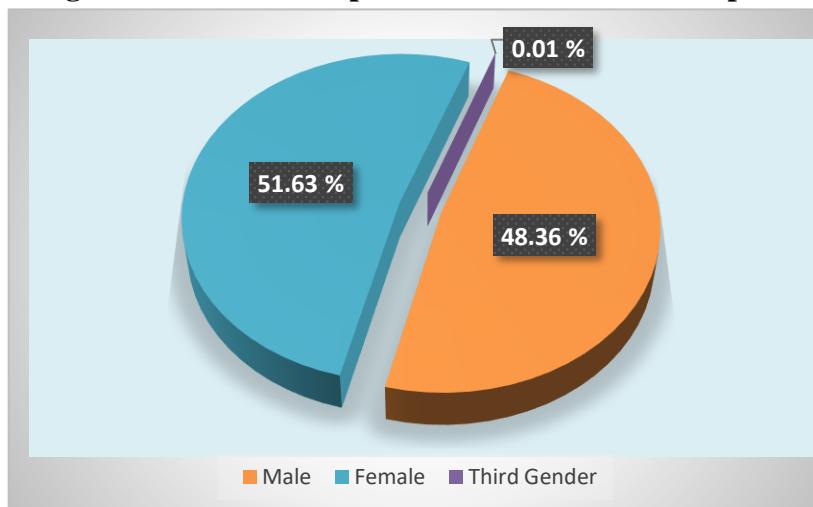
Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

2.15 Electoral Profile:

As per the Final Electoral Rolls, published on 5th January, 2023, total number of electors is 20, 57, 854. Out of which, number of male electors is 9, 95, 208 and number of female electors is 10, 62, 426 while that of Third Gender electors is 220. Net increase of 14,698 electors is reported in the latest roll. The gender ratio increased to 1,068 while the Elector to Population ratio increased by 57.35 per cent. The case of higher number of female electors for the State as a whole is found to be observed in the districts except in Senapati and Jiribam districts.

Age group wise number of electors of the districts in Manipur can be seen in Table 2 (m) of Part-II. The elector profile in Manipur i.e. elector gender ratio and elector to population ratio and district wise age cohort of electors are depicted in Fig. 2.18, Fig. 2.19 and Fig. 2.20 respectively.

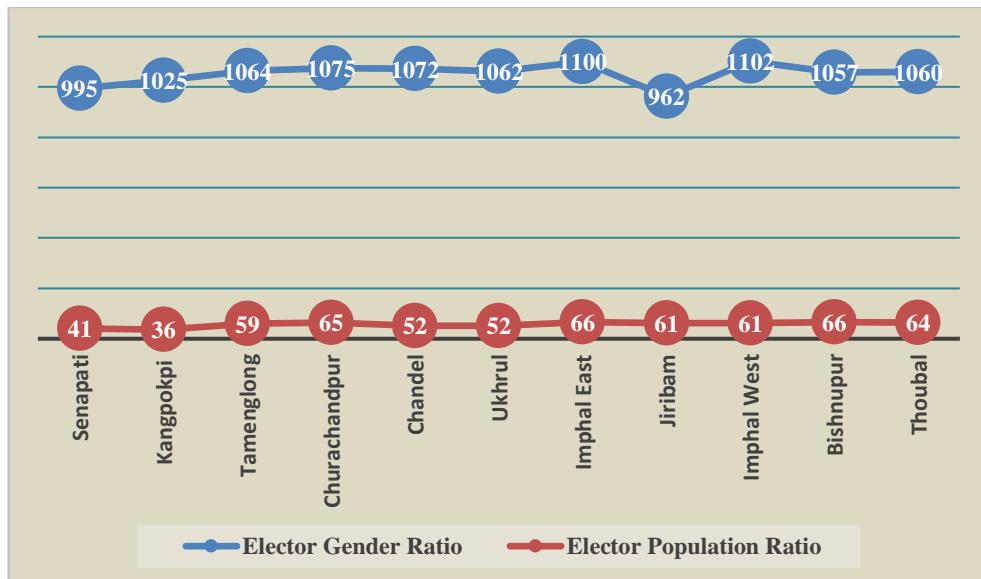
Fig. 2.18: Gender Composition of Electors in Manipur



Source: Chief Electoral Officer, Manipur

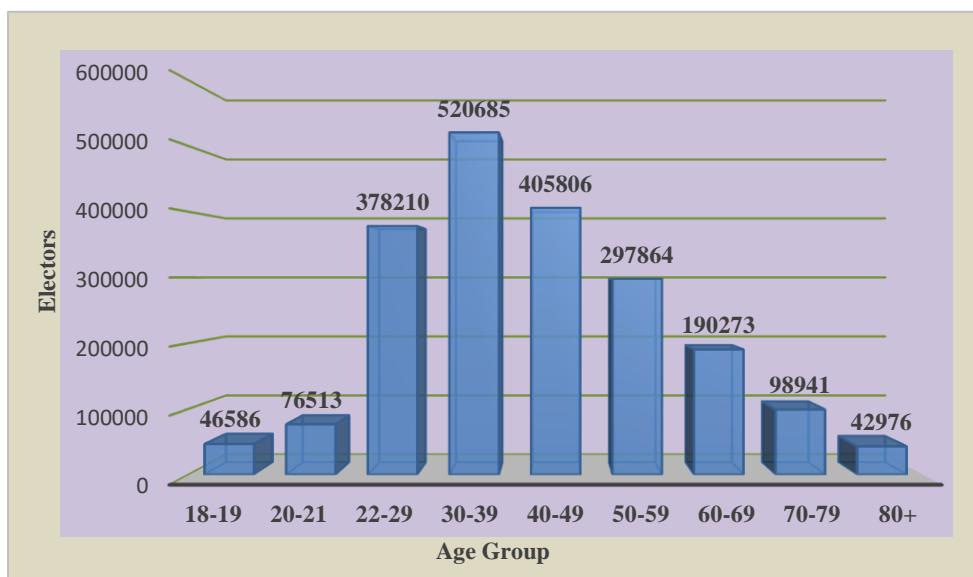
Elector gender ratio ranges from 962 in Jiribam to 1,100 in Imphal East. In case of elector to population ratio, it is highest in Imphal East (66), which is followed by Churachandpur (65) and the lowest is reported in Kangpokpi district (36).

Fig. 2.19: District wise Elector Gender Ratio & Elector to Population Ratio



Source: Chief Electoral Officer, Manipur

Fig. 2.20: State Elector Age Cohort



Source: Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Manipur

As seen in the above figure, the highest number of electors in the State is from the age group 30-39 with 5,20,685 voters, which is followed by 40-49 age group (4,05,806 electors). There is still significant number of electors (42,976) whose age are 80 and above. Entrance of new electors can also be significantly observed.

3

STATE INCOME AND PRICES

The estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) represent the value of final goods and services produced within the State. It is one of the most important economic indicators used to measure the growth and structural changes in the economy of the State. The estimates of SDP of Manipur are prepared both at Current and Constant Prices. The estimates of SDP at Current Prices depict the combined effect of growth in production as well as changes in price level of goods and services, while the estimates at Constant Prices reflect the actual growth in production of goods and services.

3.1 Gross State Domestic Product:

The estimates of SDP are prepared both in terms of gross and net basis. The difference between the two is that in the gross estimates, no adjustment is made for Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) during the year which takes place in the process of production, whereas in the net estimates, CFC is subtracted from the gross value figures.

3.1.1 Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices:

The monetary value of final goods and services produced by the State during the year is known as Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). As per the Advance Estimates, the GSDP at Current Prices for Manipur for the year 2022-23 is estimated at Rs. 40,662 crore, as against Rs. 36,594 crore in the year 2021-22 (Quick Estimates) showing a growth of 11.1 per cent. The State economy slowed down during the year 2020-21 with negative growth of (-) 0.1 per cent. The slowdown in the economy during the year 2020-21 is attributable to the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on the economy. However, the economy witnessed a swift rebound in the year 2021-22 and is estimated to grow at 22.9 per cent. The Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of the GSDP at Current Prices for the period 2011-12 to 2022-23 is 10.03 per cent. The estimates of GSDP of Manipur and All India GDP and their growth rates are presented in the Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: GSDP of Manipur and All India GDP (at Current Prices)

Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
GSDP - Manipur	27388	29813	29776	36594	40662
Growth Rate (%)	6.2	8.9	(-)0.1	22.9	11.1
GDP - India	18899668	20103593	19829927	23471012	27240712
Growth Rate (%)	10.6	6.4	-1.4	18.4	16.1

For Manipur – For the year 2021-22 Quick Estimates; For the year 2022-23 Advance Estimates (AE)

For All India – For the year 2021-22 1st Revised Estimates (RE); For the year 2022-23 Provisional Estimates (PE)

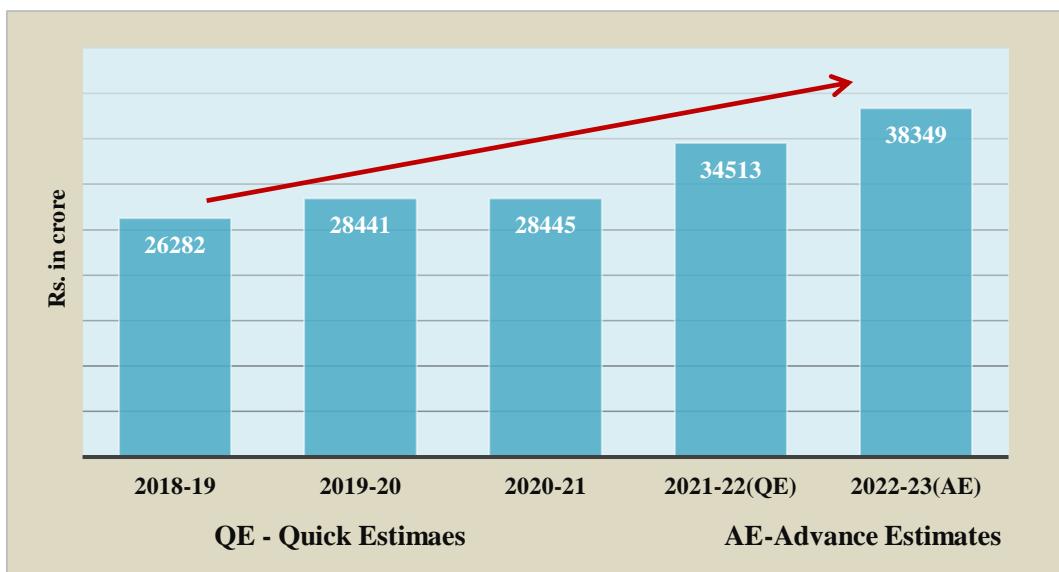
Source: 1. GSDP: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

2. GDP : NAD, NSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, GoI

3.1.2 Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Current Prices:

The GSVA at Basic Prices (Current Prices) during the period 2018-19 to 2022-23 steadily increased from Rs. 26,282 crore in the year 2018-19 to Rs. 38,349 crore in the year 2022-23 (AE). The sector wise estimates of GSVA at Basic Prices at Current and Constant (2011-12=100) Prices for the years 2011-12 to 2022-23 can be seen at Table 3(a) and Table 3(b) of Part II.

Fig. 3.1: Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Basic Prices (Current Prices) for the Last Five Years



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

3.1.3 Sectoral Composition of GSVA:

The economy of the State can be broadly classified into the following three major sectors.

Primary Sector:

Consists of crops, livestock, forestry & logging, fishing & aquaculture and mining & quarrying. Crops and livestock contribute a major share within the primary sector.

Secondary Sector:

Includes manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services.

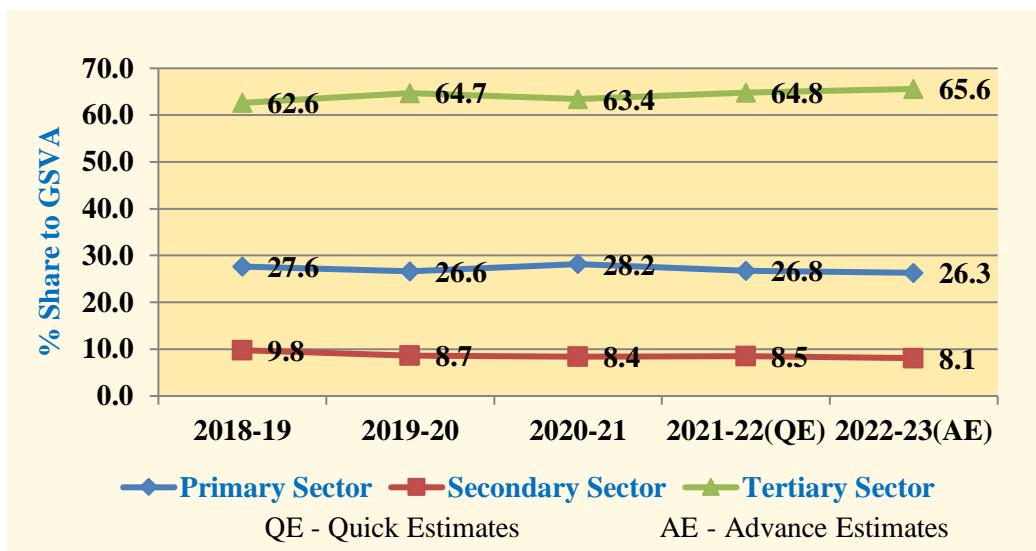
Tertiary Sector:

Consists of transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting, trade, repair, hotels & restaurants, financial services, real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services, public administration & defence and other services.

The composition of GSVA of Manipur by broad sectors of the economy at Basic Prices (Current Prices) in the last five years is given in Fig. 3.2. As can be seen from the figure, Tertiary Sector is the major contributor to the total GSVA of the State. In the year 2022-23, the contribution of the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors to the total GSVA is likely to be 26.3 per cent, 8.1 per cent and 65.6 per cent respectively. The contribution of Tertiary Sector

to total GSVA showed an increasing trend while the contribution of Secondary Sector to total GSVA showed a decreasing trend in the last five years.

Fig. 3.2: Sectoral Composition of GSVA (in %) at Basic Prices (Current Prices)

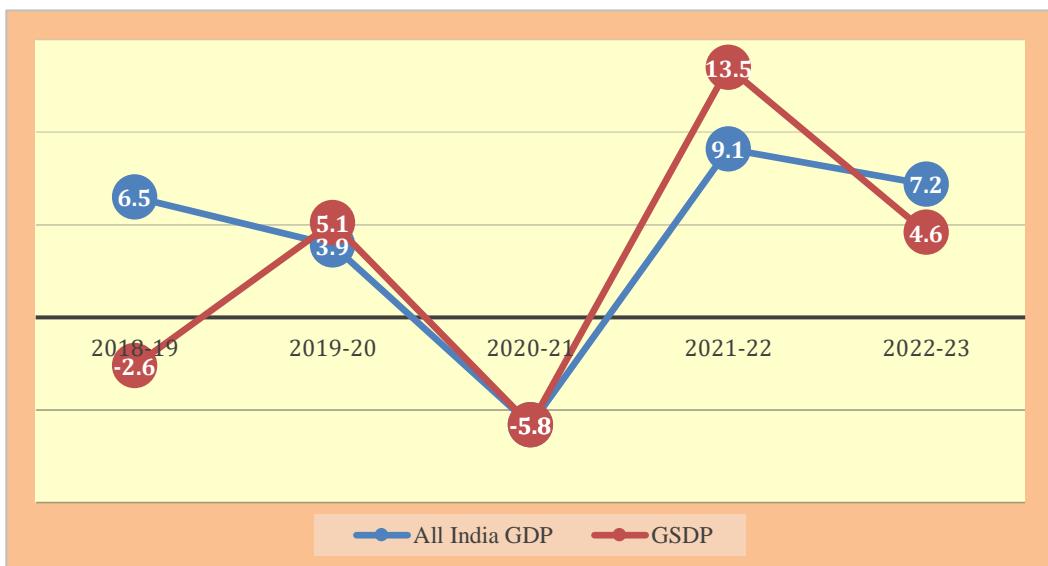


Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

3.1.4 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Constant Prices:

The GSDP of the state at Constant Prices is estimated to be Rs. 20,515 crore in 2021-22, demonstrating a positive growth of 13.5 per cent compared to the negative growth of (-) 5.8 per cent witnessed in 2020-21. The year 2020-21 posed a significant challenge due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. In 2022-23, the GSDP at Constant Prices is estimated to be Rs. 21,459 crore with a growth rate of 4.6 per cent. The CAGR of the GSDP at Constant Prices for the period 2011-12 to 2022-23 is 4.32 per cent.

Fig. 3.3: Growth Rate of GSDP at Constant Prices of Manipur vis-à-vis All India for the Last Five Years



Source: 1. GSDP: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur
2. GDP : Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, GoI

3.2 Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)

NSDP is the value of final goods and services produced in the State during a specified period, after making adjustments for CFC. The NSDP at Current Prices is estimated at Rs. 26,632 crore in 2020-21 registering a negative growth rate of (-) 1.5 per cent. However, it is estimated to grow at 23.4 per cent and increase to Rs. 32,874 crore in 2021-22. The NSDP at Current Prices for the year 2022-23(AE) is estimated at Rs.36,483 crore.

Table No. 3.2: Net State Domestic Product of Manipur at Market Prices for the Last Five Years

Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (2011-12=100) Prices	
	NSDP (Rs. in crore)	Annual Growth Rate (%)	NSDP (Rs. in crore)	Annual Growth Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2018-19	24840	5.4	16193	(-) 4.0
2019-20	27025	8.8	16945	4.6
2020-21	26632	(-)1.5	15620	(-) 7.8
2021-22(Q)	32874	23.4	17810	14.0
2022-23(A)	36483	11.0	18524	4.0

Q: Quick Estimates

A: Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

The NSDP of Manipur at Constant Prices is projected to increase from Rs. 15,620 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 17,810 crore in 2021-22 and further increase to Rs. 18,524 crore in 2022-23. The sector-wise estimates of Net State Value Added at Basic Prices at Current and Constant Prices are shown in Table 3(c) and Table 3(d) of Part-II.

3.2.1 Per Capita Income:

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

The PCI of Manipur at Current and Constant (2011-12=100) prices in 2022-23 are estimated to be Rs. 99,453 and Rs. 50,497 respectively, showing a growth of 8.6 per cent and 1.8 per cent over the previous year. The trend of the PCI of Manipur and All India at Current and Constant (2011-12=100) Prices is shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Per Capita Income of Manipur and All India for the Years 2018-19 to 2022-23

Year	At Current Prices (in Rs.)				At Constant (2011-12=100) Prices (in Rs.)			
	Manipur	Annual Growth Rate (%)	All India	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Manipur	Annual Growth Rate (%)	All India	Annual Growth Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2018-19	73795	3.2	125946	9.3	48106	(-)6.1	92133	5.2
2019-20	78574	6.5	132341	5.1	49267	2.4	94420	2.5
2020-21	75784	(-)3.6	127065	(-)4.0	44449	(-)9.8	86054	(-)8.9
2021-22(Q)	91560	20.8	148524	16.9	49602	11.6	92583	7.6
2022-23(A)	99453	8.6	172276	16.0	50497	1.8	98374	6.3

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

Source: 1. PCI, Manipur : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur
2. PCI, All India : Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, GoI

3.3 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 houses) sell goods and buy factors of production. Every price level plays an important role in the economy.

In an open economy, the price situation in the State is bound to be influenced by the price behaviour in the country. Price stability is essential for sustaining the momentum of growth and ensuring equitable distribution of benefits. For assessing the price situation of the state, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur collects on a regular basis, the prices of essential commodities and cost of services to consumers from selected centres in urban and rural areas. The movements in these prices are reflected in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) as well as Consumer Price Index (CPI) of different subsets of the population such as Industrial Workers, Agricultural Labourers etc.

3.3.1 Consumer Price Index Number (CPIN):

The Consumer Price Index Numbers which were popularly termed as Cost of Living Index Numbers are designed to measure by means of appropriate weighting, the average change in the prices paid by the ultimate consumers for specified quantities of goods and services. There are three essential ingredients of Consumer Price Index Numbers, namely (i) the relative importance of consumer goods and services expressed as the percentage share of expenditure on items in relation to the total consumption expenditure known as “Weighting Diagram”, (ii) base year prices which are generally taken as the 12 months average to remove the seasonal effects, and (iii) current prices.

3.3.2 Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers:

The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (CPIN-IW) are of vital importance for millions of employees whose wages are closely linked to the movement of these index numbers. CPIN-IW for Manipur is not yet constructed. The All-India CPIN-IW is a better indicator for the increase in the price level of the items of common consumption. The All India CPIN-IW trend is shown in Fig. 3.4.

Fig. 3.4: All India CPIN-IW (2001=100)



Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India

Table 3.4 presents the monthly All India Consumer Price Index Number (General Index) for Industrial Workers.

Table 3.4: Monthly All India CPIN (General) for Industrial Workers

Base year (2016=100)

Sl. No.	Months	2021	2022
		(3)	(4)
1	January	118.2	125.1
2	February	119.0	125.0
3	March	119.6	126.0
4	April	120.1	127.7
5	May	120.6	129.0
6	June	121.7	129.2
7	July	122.8	129.9
8	August	123.0	130.2
9	September	123.3	131.3
10	October	124.9	132.5
11	November	125.7	132.5
12	December	125.4	132.3
13	Annual Average	122.0	129.0

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India

The All-India annual average general index number stood at 129 in 2022 which is about 5.74 per cent higher than as compared to 2021 level of 122. All-India annual average CPIN-IW for the years 2018 to 2022 are presented in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: All India CPIN for Industrial Workers

(Base: 2001=100)

Year	General Index	Food	Percentage Change Over Previous Year	
			General Index	Food
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2018	295	310	4.98	0.65
2019	316	326	7.12	5.16
2020	335	346	6.01	6.13
2021	351	351	4.77	1.44
2022	371	373	5.74	6.27

Note: Linking factor of current series of base 2016=100 to old series base 2001=100 is 2.88

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India

3.3.3 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers:

The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers (CPIN-AL) is constructed and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla based on the price data furnished by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Government of India. The base year for CPIN Agricultural Labourers (AL) and Rural Labourers (RL) is 1986-87. The annual average general indices is presented in Table 3.6 for Agricultural as well as Rural Labourers.

Table 3.6: CPIN for Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers

(1986-87 = 100)

Category	Agricultural Year (July to June)	Manipur		All India	
		General Index	% Change	General Index	% Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Agricultural Labourers (AL)	2018-19	910	5.08	920	3.02
	2019-20	974	7.03	999	8.59
	2020-21	1026	5.33	1042	4.30
	2021-22	1031	0.49	1092	4.80
Rural Labourers (RL)	2018-19	914	5.54	927	3.00
	2019-20	979	7.1	1005	8.41
	2020-21	1032	5.41	1049	4.38
	2021-22	1038	0.58	1102	5.05

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India

3.3.4 Consumer Price Index:

The monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) rural urban combined with base year 2012=100 and inflation rate for the years 2021 and 2022 for Manipur vis-à-vis All India is given in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7: Consumer Price Index Rural Urban Combined for Manipur vis-à-vis All India for the year 2021 and 2022

Month	Manipur			All India		
	CPI Combined		Inflation Rate	CPI Combined		Inflation Rate
	2021	2022		2021	2022	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
January	178.5	180.0	0.84	156.3	165.7	6.01
February	176.4	178.7	1.30	156.6	166.1	6.07
March	178.3	180.2	1.07	156.8	167.7	6.95
April	179.2	183.4	2.34	157.8	170.1	7.79
May	183.4	183.9	0.27	160.4	171.7	7.04
June	182.4	183.4	0.55	161.3	172.6	7.01
July	184.1	186.0	1.03	162.5	173.4	6.71
August	184.6	187.2	1.41	162.9	174.3	7.00
September	182.4	185.2	1.54	163.2	175.3	7.41
October	182.2	183.5	0.71	165.5	176.7	6.77
November	182.7	183.2	0.27	166.7	176.5	5.88
December	182.4	182.0	(-)0.22	166.2	175.7	5.72
Average	181.38	183.06	0.92	161.35	172.15	6.69

Source: National Statistical Office, MoSPI, GoI

4

STATE BUDGET

A budget is the statement of the financial plan of the government. It is prepared by the State Government for every financial year. State budget gives complete picture of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State. It shows the financial accounts of the previous year and Revised Estimates of current year and the Budget Estimates of the next financial year. The receipts and expenditure are shown in three parts of government accounts.

Parts of Government Accounts:

Part-I	Consolidated Fund
---------------	-------------------

Part-II	Contingency Fund
----------------	------------------

Part-III	Public Account.
-----------------	-----------------

The budget relating to Part-I i.e., the Consolidated Fund consists of revenue and expenditure of the State Government which are presented under three divisions viz., Revenue Account, Capital Account and Debt Account. The Revenue Account consists of revenue receipts and expenditure met out of these revenues. Capital Account consists of capital receipts (market loans, external assistance, repayment of debt etc.) and the expenditure met out of these capital receipts. The Contingency Fund refers to the fund which is at the disposal of the government for use in emergencies and to cover unforeseen expenses pending authorization of the Legislature. The State Legislature has not yet constituted the Contingency Fund in Manipur and as such the accounts of the Government of Manipur are shown under Part-I and III only. Part-III i.e., the Public Account comprises of unfunded debt, deposits and advances, and remittances.

The combined effect of the transaction in the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account presents the overall budgetary position with the surplus (+) or deficit (-) thereof. The overall budget for a particular financial year shows either surplus/deficit which represents the gap between its receipts and expenditure. The revenue deficit is the excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts and represents the financing of the revenue expenditure by borrowings etc. In other words, the existence of revenue deficit indicates that the revenue receipts of the State Government were not able to meet its revenue expenditure and therefore the current obligations are met through borrowed funds. The summarized picture of the budgetary position of Manipur for the last few years is shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Summary Budgetary Position of Manipur

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars		2019-20 (Accounts)	2020-21 (Accounts)	2021-22 (Revised Estimates)	2022-23 (Budget Estimates)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Consolidated Fund	Receipt	1699863.28	2231999.81	3024501.74	3292096.58
	Expenditure	1716551.17	2246580.30	3254759.79	3428356.52
	Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)	(-)16687.89	(-)14580.49	(-)230258.05	(-)136259.94
1.1 Revenue Account	Receipt	1068416.41	1298265.24	2119681.24	2384876.08
	Expenditure	1023863.40	1242847.18	1716270.46	1781935.91
	Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)	44553.01	55418.06	403410.78	602940.17
1.2 Capital Disbursement		115524.25	243918.09	779691.90	872969.18
1.3 Public Debt	Receipt	631366.87	933405.05	904441.00	906841.00
	Expenditure	577163.52	758795.03	758587.42	773031.42
	Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)	54203.35	174610.02	145853.58	133809.58
1.4 Loans & Advancement	Advances	-	1020.00	210.01	420.01
	Recoveries	80.00	329.52	379.50	379.50
	Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)	80.00	(-)690.48	169.49	(-)40.51
2. Public Account		27520.32	29262.62	(-)11990.00	(-)11990.00
2.1 Small Savings, Provident Fund etc.	Receipt	30886.59	35780.07	37310.00	37310.00
	Disbursement	32399.74	32825.07	39300.00	39300.00
	Net	(-)1513.15	2954.37	(-)1990.00	(-)1990.00
2.2 Reserve Fund	Receipt	43294.38	35157.91	8003.50	8203.00
	Disbursement	11451.11	7329.75	8003.50	8203.00
	Net	31843.27	27828.16	0.00	0.00
2.3 Deposit & Advances	Receipt	43300.51	55000.64	42000.00	42000.00
	Disbursement	40827.64	60920.53	52000.00	52000.00
	Net	2472.87	(-)5919.89	(-)10000.00	(-)10000.00
2.4 Suspense & Miscellaneous	Receipt	555795.52	381544.17	1274774.67	1274774.67
	Disbursement	561266.13	375513.44	1274774.67	1274774.67
	Net	(-)5470.61	6030.73	0.00	0.00
2.5 Remittances	Receipt	102090.21	166753.62	200000.00	200000.00
	Expenditure	101902.27	168384.37	200000.00	200000.00
	Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)	187.94	(-)1630.75	0.00	0.00
Total	Receipt	2475230.49	2906236.22	4586589.91	4854384.25
	Expenditure	2464398.06	2891554.09	4828837.96	5002634.19
	Increase(+) / Decrease (-) in cash balance	10832.43	14682.13	(-)242248.05	148249.94
Opening Balance		(-)20147.00	(-)9314.57	5367.56	(-)236880.49
Closing Balance		(-)9314.57	5367.56	(-)236880.49	(-)385130.43

Note: Data for 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22 (RE) & 2022-23 (BE) is obtained from Annual Financial Statement, Finance Department, Manipur

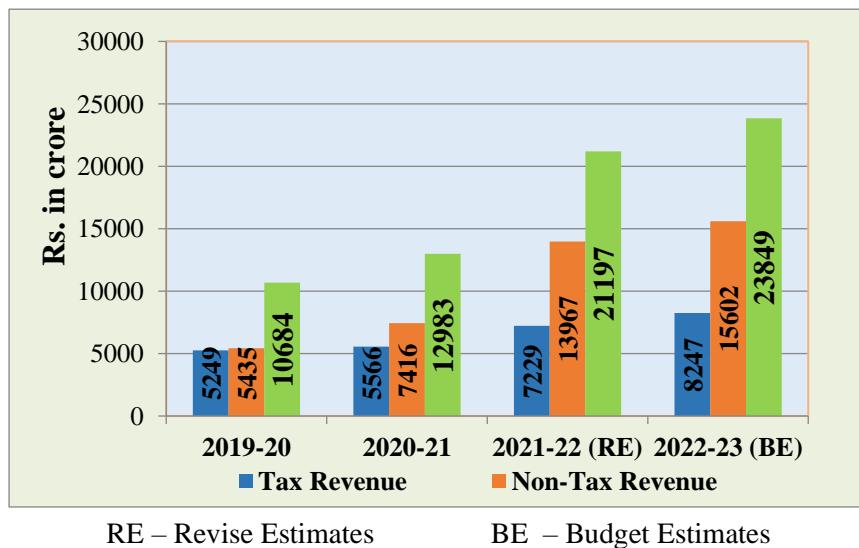
Source: Department of Finance, Manipur

4.1 Revenue of State Government:

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

Central Government. The tax revenue includes taxes on property and capital transactions, commodities and services. Non-Tax Revenue of the State consists of interest receipts, dividends and receipts from general services, social and community services and economic services.

Fig. 4.1: Total Revenue Receipts of the State Government



Source: Finance Account & Annual Financial Statement, Department of Finance, Manipur

The total revenue receipts of the State increased from Rs. 10,684.16 crore in 2019-20 to Rs. 12,982.65 crore in 2020-21 showing a growth of 21.5 per cent. The total revenue receipts (Revised Estimates) for the financial year 2021-22 stands at Rs. 21196.81 crore and the Budget Estimates for the financial year 2022-23 stands at Rs. 23848.76 crore. The share of Non-Tax Revenue to Total Revenue Receipts of the state has been increasing over the years. The share of Non-Tax Revenue to Total Revenue Receipts is estimated to increase from 50.9 per cent in 2019-20 to 65.4 per cent in 2022-23 (BE), while the share of Tax Revenue to Total Revenue Receipts is estimated to decrease from 49.1 per cent in 2019-20 to 34.6 per cent in 2022-23 (BE). The total Revenue Receipts as percentage of GSDP for the last few years is shown in Fig. 4.2.

Fig. 4.2: Total Revenue Receipts as Percentage of GSDP



Source: Finance Account & Annual Financial Statement, Department of Finance, Manipur

A comparative picture of the Revenue Receipts of the North Eastern States of India is presented in Table 4.2. As far as State's Own Revenue is concerned, Manipur's contribution is very low. The table reveals that the Tax and Non-tax Revenue raised by the State Government of Manipur constitutes only 9.37 per cent and 0.98 per cent respectively and the major share of the revenue receipts comes from the share in Central Taxes (26.93 per cent) and Grants-in-aid from the Centre (62.72 per cent).

Table 4.2: Revenue Receipts of North Eastern States of India, 2022-23

(Rs. in crore)

North Eastern States of India	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 (RE)	2233.00	16689.00	18922.00	792.00	6591.00	7383.00	26305.00
	<u>8.49</u>	<u>63.44</u>	<u>71.93</u>	<u>3.01</u>	<u>25.06</u>	<u>28.07</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Assam (BE)	22385.00	25545.00	47930.00	6677.00	45056.00	51733.00	99663.00
	<u>22.46</u>	<u>25.63</u>	<u>48.09</u>	<u>6.70</u>	<u>45.21</u>	<u>51.91</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Manipur (RE)	2400.00	6895.08	9295.08	250.00	16055.69	16305.69	25600.77
	<u>9.37</u>	<u>26.93</u>	<u>36.30</u>	<u>0.98</u>	<u>62.72</u>	<u>63.70</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Meghalaya (BE)	2575.40	6263.70	8839.10	730.72	6465.53	7196.25	16035.35
	<u>16.06</u>	<u>39.06</u>	<u>55.12</u>	<u>4.56</u>	<u>40.32</u>	<u>44.88</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Mizoram (RE)	972.00	4745.00	5717.00	855.00	5872.00	6727.00	12444.00
	<u>7.81</u>	<u>38.13</u>	<u>45.94</u>	<u>6.87</u>	<u>47.19</u>	<u>54.06</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Nagaland (BE)	1417.44	4646.80	6064.24	290.67	9720.20	10010.87	16075.11
	<u>8.82</u>	<u>28.90</u>	<u>37.72</u>	<u>1.81</u>	<u>60.47</u>	<u>62.28</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Sikkim (RE)	1436.00	3553.00	4989.00	1000.00	3100.00	4100.00	9089.00
	<u>15.80</u>	<u>39.09</u>	<u>54.89</u>	<u>11.00</u>	<u>34.11</u>	<u>45.11</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Tripura (BE)	2847.69	5781.88	8629.57	386.06	12031.52	12417.58	21047.15
	<u>13.53</u>	<u>27.47</u>	<u>41.00</u>	<u>1.83</u>	<u>57.17</u>	<u>59.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

RE : Revised Estimates BE : Budget Estimates

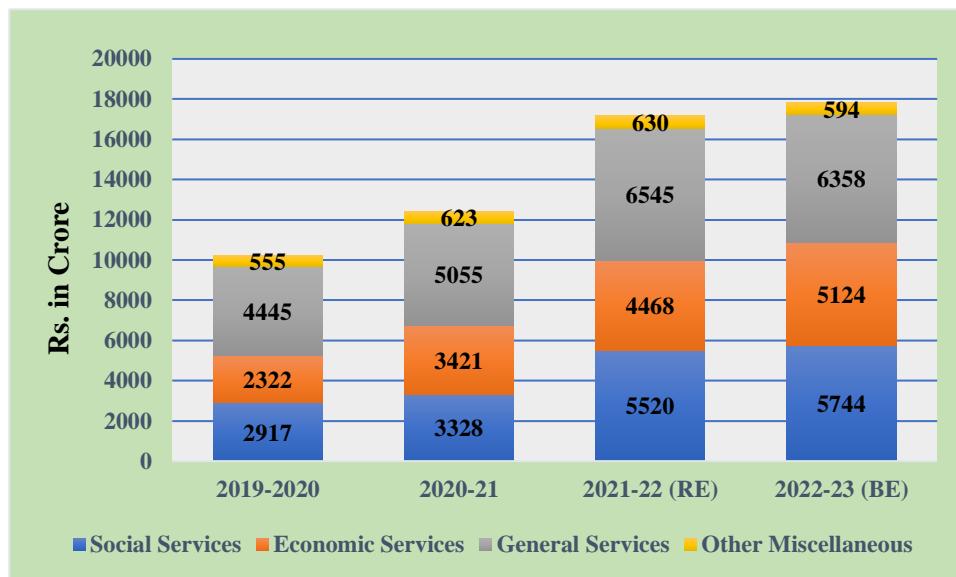
Note: Underlined figures are percentages of total revenue receipts

- Source:
1. Annual Financial Statement 2023-24, Govt of Manipur
 2. Budget at A Glance 2022-23, Govt. of Tripura & Meghalaya
 3. Annual Financial Statement 2022-23, Govt. of Nagaland
 4. Budget Analysis 2023-24, Govt. of Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh & Sikkim
 5. Budget Analysis 2022-23, Govt of Assam

4.2 Expenditure of State Government:

The revenue expenditure of State Government under broad category is presented in Fig. 4.3.

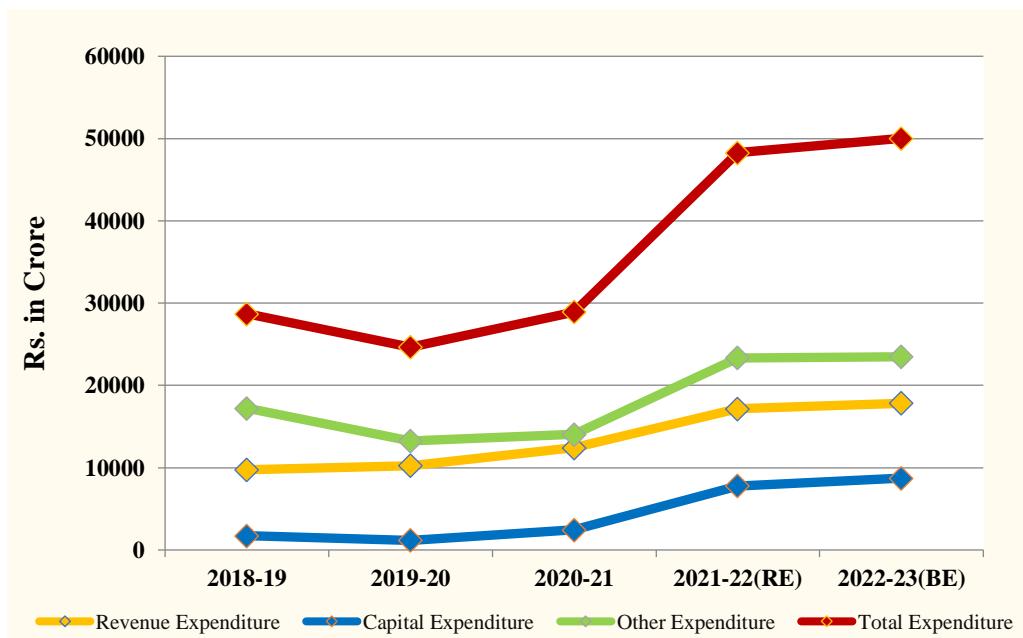
Fig. 4.3: Revenue Expenditure of the State Government



Source: Finance Account & Annual Financial Statement, Department of Finance, Government of Manipur

The total expenditure of State Government of Manipur was Rs. 28,915 crore in 2020-21 which is estimated to increase to Rs. 48,288 crore in 2021-22 (RE), an increase of 66.99 per cent over 2020-21. The total expenditure of Manipur for the last five years is graphically presented in Fig. 4.4.

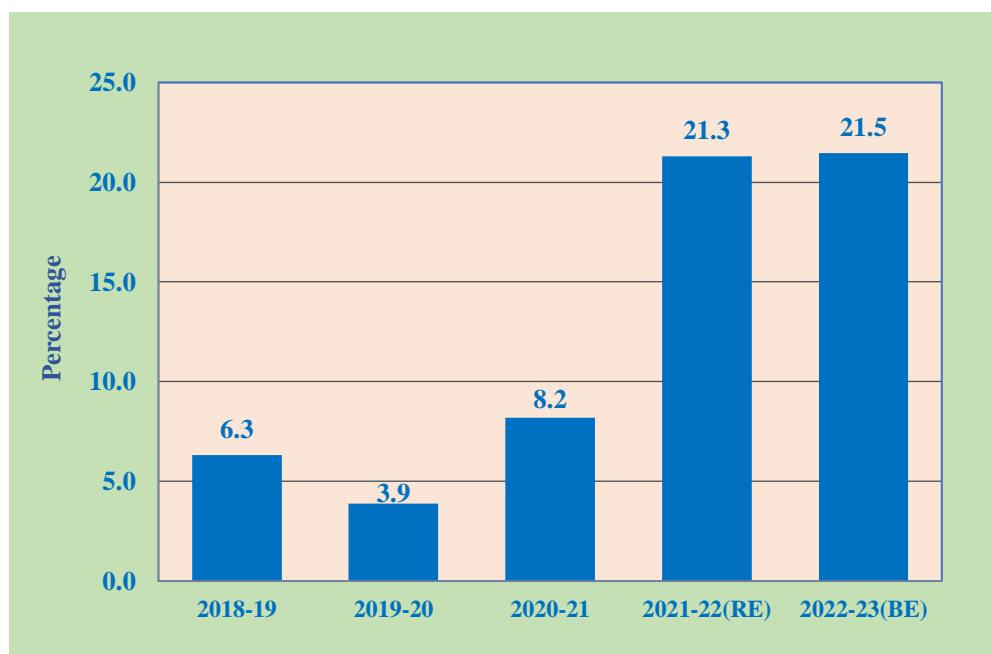
Fig. 4.4: Total Expenditure of Manipur



Source: Finance Account & Annual Financial Statement, Department of Finance, Manipur

The capital expenditure of the State Government is estimated to increase to Rs. 8,730 crore in 2022-23 (BE) from Rs. 7,797 crore in 2021-22 (RE). The capital expenditure as a percentage of GSDP at Current Prices showed an increase from 8.2 per cent in 2020-21 to 21.3 per cent in 2021-22 (RE) and is estimated to increase to 21.5 per cent in 2022-23 (BE). Details of Revenue Receipts, Capital Receipts and Revenue Expenditure are given in Table 4 (a), (b) & (c) of Part-II.

Fig. 4.5: Total Capital Expenditure as percentage of GSDP



Source: Finance Account & Annual Financial Statement, Department of Finance, Manipur

4.3 Finance Commission:

The Indian Union has a federal constitution and accordingly public finance in India has a federal set-up. With a statutory provision in the Constitution regarding appointment of a Finance Commission (FC) to review the working of the financial relation between the Centre and the states, the 1st FC was accordingly appointed in November, 1951 under the Chairmanship of Shri K.C. Neogy. It submitted its report in December, 1952. Likewise, for every five years, a new FC gives its recommendations for the next five year coming under the Article 280, which provides for constituting a FC at the expiration of every 5th year or at such earlier time, as the President of India considers necessary.

4.3.1 Fifteenth Finance Commission:

The 15th Finance Commission was constituted on 27th November, 2017 in pursuance of clause (1) of Article 280 of the Indian Constitution and is headed by former Revenue Secretary and former Rajya Sabha MP Shri N.K. Singh. The period of the 15th FC commences from 1st April, 2020.

The Commission submitted its recommendations in two reports. The first report is for the financial year 2020-21 and was tabled in Parliament on 1st February, 2020. The Commission's final report is for the financial years 2021-22 to 2025-26 and was submitted to the President of India on 9th November, 2020 and to the Prime Minister of India on 16th November, 2020.

4.3.1.1 Key Recommendations in the First Report (2021-22):

A. Vertical Devolution of Taxes:

The 15th Finance Commission after careful examination of the behaviour of inter-governmental transfers during the award period of the 14th FC as well as the earlier period noted that tax devolutions are a mere objective form of transfer of resources as compared to other forms of transfers which are more discretionary and empirically found to be less progressive. The 15th FC is of the view that stability and predictability of resources is an essential component of good long-term budgeting for both the Union and States. Therefore, there should be broad continuity in the availability of resources. For the year 2020-21, the 15th FC is inclined to leave the vertical split of the divisible pool at the same level. However, taking into account recent changes due to the re-organisation of the erstwhile State of Jammu & Kashmir and creation of two Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC recommended an aggregate share of 41 per cent of the net proceeds of Union taxes (divisible pool) to be devolved to states in the year 2020-21.

B. Horizontal Devolution of Taxes:

The basic objective of a horizontal devolution formula is to enable the states to provide basic public goods and services with equivalent tax effort. Achieving this may entail:

- i. filling up the vertical fiscal gap of the states;
- ii. providing horizontal equity (by providing higher share to poorer regions);
- iii. equalising the fiscal capacities of states (revenue equalisation);

- iv. providing for cost differentials in states for basic public service (expenditure equalisation); and
- v. ensuring that the states have enough incentives to mobilise own revenue and spend them appropriately in an efficient manner

A fiscal gap exists in all states due to the structural mismatch between states' own resources and their committed/development expenditure liabilities. To meet the first objective of filling the vertical gap of the states, any transfer of resources required to be determined on need based criteria. Per capita transfers based on population and cost disabilities need to be factored in for such purpose. Given the large differences in the resource base available and status of development within the country, fiscal equalisation is an essential objective to be kept in mind while distributing resources among states. The 15th FC has taken into account fiscal needs, equity and performance principles for determining the criteria for horizontal sharing. Need is the basic tenet of inter-governmental resource transfer. Each state has its own unique enablers as well as disabilities, irrespective of the policy choices made. Such cost and economic differentials is addressed by applying the equity principle and equalising fiscal capacities. The efficiency principle has also been applied to reward and incentivise states to perform better, in terms of utilisation of resources available to them. Another important principle followed is the broad need for stability and predictability in transfers. Hence, all three principles of need, equity and efficiency (performance) have been balanced by assigning appropriate weightages. Based on the above principles and considerations, the 15th Finance Commission finds it appropriate to use the following criteria in the devolution formula.

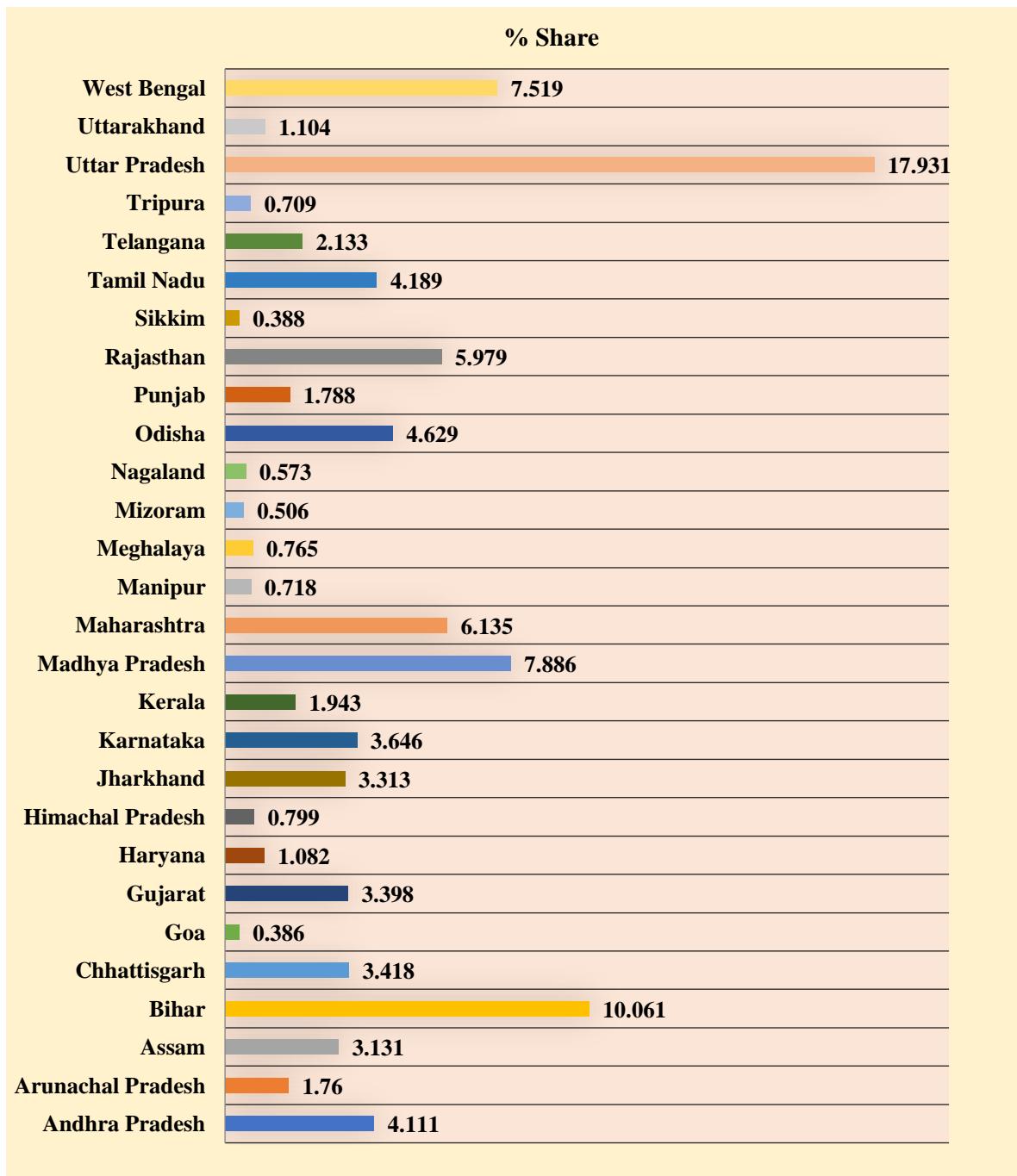
Table 4.3: Criteria and Weights Assigned for Horizontal Devolution

Sl. No.	Criteria	Weight (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Population	15.0
2	Area	15.0
3	Forest and Ecology	10.0
4	Income Distance	45.0
5	Demographic Performance	12.5
6	Tax Effort	2.5
Total		100

Source: Report for the year 2020-21, XV Finance Commission, November, 2019

Based on the methodology described above, the inter se shares of states in the net proceeds of the taxes (divisible pool) as recommended by the 15th FC is shown in Fig. 4.6. The share for Manipur is 0.72 per cent, a devolution of Rs. 6,140 crore in 2020-21 to the State.

Fig. 4.6: Inter se Share of States



Source: Report for the year 2020-21, XV Finance Commission, November, 2019

C. Grant-in-Aid:

The total Grants in Aid recommended by the 15th FC for Manipur is Rs. 13, 804 crore out of which Rs. 9, 796 crore is Revenue deficit grants. The total transfers recommended by 15th FC for Manipur is given in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Total transfers recommended by 15th Finance Commission for Manipur

Sl. No.	Grants in Aid	Amount (Rs. in crore)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Revenue deficit grants	9796
2	Grants to local bodies	1277
3	Disaster management grants	234
4	Sector-specific grants (Health, PMGSY Roads, Statistics, Judiciary, Higher Education and Agriculture)	1597
5	State specific grants	900
6	Total Grants in Aid	13804

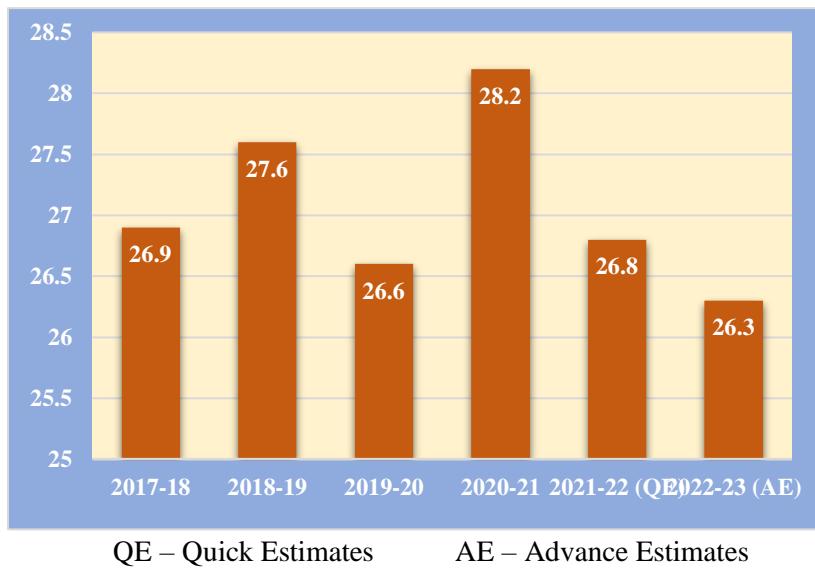
The recommendations of the 15th FC go beyond the disaster response funds that already exist at the national (NDRF) and state (SDRF) levels on Disaster Risk Management. The Commission has recommended the creation of funds for disaster mitigation along with disaster response, which will now together be called as National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) and State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) and the continuation of the existing cost sharing arrangement between the Union and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25 to fund the total corpus of SDRF and SDRMF. However, the share of the North-East and Himalayan States shall continue to be 10 per cent, with the remaining 90 per cent to be provided by the Union Government. The disaster management grants for Manipur in the 15th FC is Rs. 234 crore.

The economy of Manipur being primarily dependent on agriculture, emphasis has been given on augmenting agricultural production of the state. Agriculture still occupies the most prominent position in the state's economy. Traditionally, people in the hills practice jhuming or shifting cultivation in general i.e., they cultivate on high slopes, then abandon the plots after a few years and cultivate in another hill plot. Arable land is by and large marginal and hence agriculture had persistently been on subsistence level in Manipur.

5.1 Agriculture:

About 80 per cent of the population in Manipur is directly dependent on Agriculture and Allied Sector. The primary sector have contributed 26.8 per cent of the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Current Prices in 2021-22. The share of the primary sector to GSVA of Manipur has been declining from 28.2 per cent in 2020-21 to 26.3 per cent in 2022-23(AE) . This contrasts sharply with the steady growth of the GSVA over the same period. The state economy is showing a shift in the composition towards the tertiary sector over the last 4-5 years. The primary sector and the secondary sector's static performances remain a cause of concern.

Fig. 5.1: Percentage Contribution of Primary Sector to GSVA (at Current Prices)



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

The declining share of the agriculture in the state's economy however does not take away the criticality of this sector. Food security has been of concern in Manipur. In the past, popular agitations (Nupi Lan, 1939 etc.) were launched on account of the scarcity of foodgrains. Food security in Manipur through empowerment of the farmer is the vision of the State Government.

Some of the achievements in the agriculture sector during 2022-23 are as follows:

5.1.1 Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is a crop insurance scheme for Indian farmers. The scheme protects farmers from risks related to farming, especially during the pre-sowing and pre-harvest stages. The PMFBY aims to support sustainable agricultural production and stabilize farmers' incomes. PMFBY has been implemented in all Districts of Manipur with a notified crop of HYV Paddy and Mustard. Crop Insurance claim of Kharif 2021 for 2690 farmers amounting to Rs. 147.50 lakhs is finalized and released by the Insurance Company and for the Kharif 2022 estimation of crop losses through crop cutting experiment is completed. Calculation for amount and number of farmers to be benefited is in process. Year wise number of insured farmers under PMFBY is shown in the Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: District wise number of Insured farmers under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

Name of District	Kharif- 2018			Rabi -2019		
	No. of Insured farmers	Area covered (Ha.)	Claim Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Insured farmers	Area covered (Ha.)	Claim Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Senapati & Kangpokpi	64	54.4	0	2	0.5	0
2. Tamenglong & Noney	4	2.3	0	0	0	0
3. Churachandpur & Pherzawl	23	15.9	0	21	18.25	0.202
4. Chandel & Tengnoupal	27	13.66	0	11	11.429	0.714
5. Utkhrul & Kamjong	11	1.6	0	0	0	0
6. Imphal East & Jiribam	302	132.3	0.038	317	194.42	13.051
7. Imphal West	241	132.6	0.408	12	60.71	0.735
8. Bishnupur	725	367.7	0	2506	2092.99	96.199
9. Thoubal & Kakching	55	47.77	0	247	171.94	3.093
Total	1452	768.23	0.446	3116	2550.24	113.99

Name of District	Kharif-2021			Kharif-2022		
	No. of Insured farmers	Area covered (Ha.)	Claim Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Insured farmers	Area covered (Ha.)	Claim Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Senapati & Kangpokpi	21	2.53	0.297	59	24.32	3.158
2. Tamenglong & Noney	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Churachandpur & Pherzawl	9	9	2.194	77	67.18	3.292
4. Chandel & Tengnoupal	63	35.83	3.405	326	160.8	8.205
5. Utkhrul & Kamjong	0	0	0	25	16.16	0.662
6. Imphal East & Jiribam	194	93	0	238	100.6	20.479
7. Imphal West	132	223.95	0	91	52.8	7.614
8. Bishnupur	1949	1762.52	141.606	2300	2108	118.232
9. Thoubal & Kakching	322	313.5	0	42	20.8	0.698
Total	2690	2440.33	147.5	3158	2550.7	162.339

Source: Department of Agriculture, Manipur

Other Achievements :

Advisory services on plant health were provided through instant messaging apps and Agriculture Toll Free No. 1800 345 3822. 1116 cases of insect pest and diseases faced by the farmers of the different crops from different location were identified and recommended for remedial measures during 2022-23.

System of Rice Intensification (SRI) has been widely popularized with an aim of highest yield and judicious use of fertilizer.

Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), envisaging soil test based judicious and balanced use of fertilizers, bio-pesticides and organic manure is being promoted. Under this programme, Farmers Field Schools (FFS) were also organized.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana – Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY-PDMC) is a National Flagship Programme to enhance water use efficiency using micro irrigation and source creation by constructing water harvesting structure to increase productivity of crops and income of farmers through precision water management .

Financial assistance were provided under PMKSY-PDMC scheme during 2022 - 23 to 5045 numbers of individual small and marginal farmers in the state by providing financial assistance on the procurement of 5045 numbers of sprinkler set with water pump set through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) with the aim to provide supplementary irrigation to 5045 Ha.

Financial assistance for construction of 161 water harvesting structures i.e. Tank / Farm Pond, 49 Check Dam / Micro Storage and 10 irrigation channels have been provided to 220 farmers and created irrigation potential for an area of 338 Ha.

Table 5.2: Year wise number of farmers benefited under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY-PDMC)

Year	Micro irrigation (Sprinkler pump set)		Micro storage structure (including farm pond)		Total	
	No. of Farmers	Area Covered (Ha)	No. of Farmers	Area Covered (Ha)	No. of Farmers (Col 2+4)	Area Covered (Col 3+5) (Ha)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2019-20	2312	2312	602	602	2914	2914
2020-21	2700	2700	431	431	3131	3131
2021-22	3661	3661	867	867	4528	4528
2022-23	5045	5045	582	582	5627	5627
Total	14708	14708	2482	2482	17190	17190

Source: Department of Agriculture, Manipur

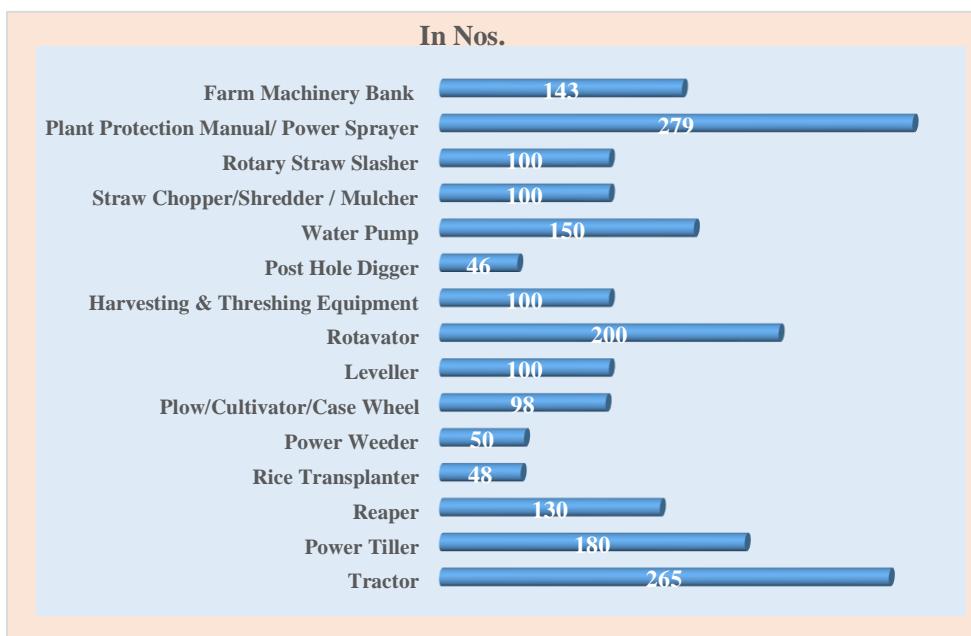
5.1.2 Agricultural Mechanization:

5.1.2.1 Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM):

Increased the availability of Farm Power to Agriculture land ratio to the tune of 208.33 per cent during the period 2015-16 (0.48 Kw/Ha) upto December, 2021 (1.48 Kw per Ha) and set a target of 2.21 Kw per Ha during 2022-2023 against the national average of 2.60 Kw/Ha (2021-2022).

Under SMAM assistance is provided for procurement of agricultural equipment and machinery to 1996 individual farmers & 143 group farmers during 2022-23.

Fig. 5.2: Distribution of Agricultural Equipment & Machinery



Source: Department of Agriculture, Manipur

5.1.3 National Food Security Mission (NFSM):

Under the scheme cluster demonstrations on improved practices, demonstration on cropping system on Rice, Pulses, Coarse Cereals, Nutri Cereals and Oilseeds, covering an area of 2101.55 Ha. and 476 farmers and training on latest technology on cropping Base System were conducted.

5.1.4 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):

Under the scheme various infrastructure had been created. One farmers training hall cum hostel with capacity of 50 seats & 50 beds and one training hall with a capacity of 100 seats are under construction at the office complex of Sub-Divisional Agriculture Officer, Wangoi, Imphal West District and at the Office Complex of District Agriculture Officer, Chandel District respectively. Four Agro Market Sheds with a seat capacity of 50 numbers have also been constructed with total estimated cost of Rs. 570.00 lakhs. Under value addition linked production projects, 3570 farmers have been provided financial assistance for purchase of Knapsack Sprayer, Power Sprayer, Power Weeder, and Grinder cum Mixer (Oil extractor).

Financial assistance has been released to 4850 farmers for conducting demonstration on Wheat and Barley cultivation for an area of 340 Ha, INM and IPM demonstration for an area of 800 Ha. In addition, 145.44 MT of HYV paddy seed had been distributed covering an area of 2424 Ha.

Considering the hardship faced by the famers due to scarcity of rainfall during Kharif 2022, under the RKVY scheme, the State Government distributed 39 MT of Pea and 54.34 MT of

certified Mustard seeds to cover an area of 650 Ha. and 5434 Ha. respectively at free of cost as an alternative Crop Plan.

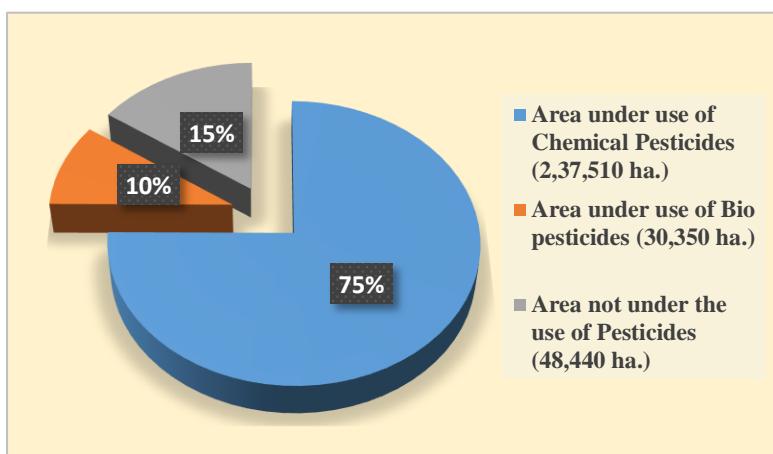
5.1.5 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi:

The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan) is a government scheme that provides financial support to families of landholding farmers in India. The scheme aims to help small and marginal farmers. The Scheme is being implemented across the State since its inception in 2018-19. Under the scheme, the eligible farmers who had enrolled in the PM-Kisan portal are getting a sum of Rs. 6000 per annum in three equal installments of Rs.2000 each, at every four months interval through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). The amount so far released during the period 01.02.2019 to 01.02.2022 under the scheme to the eligible farmers in the State was Rs. 614.19 cores.

5.1.6 Plant Protection:

Percentage share of Gross area under cultivation using Chemical Pesticides and Bio Pesticides during 2022-23 is shown in Fig 5.3.

Fig. 5.3: Percentage share of Gross area under cultivation using Pesticides



Source: Department of Agriculture, Manipur

There are 199 private traders sale point for Pesticides and 10 Insecticides Inspector notified for plant protection. There is 'Nil' report on Pesticides Poisoning Report (Half Yearly Return) during 2022-23.

5.1.7 Seed Certification Cell :

During 2022-23, the Seed Certification Cell of the Agriculture Department certified different seeds of Rice, Pulses, Oilseeds produced by the State's farmers including the farmers promoted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for North-Eastern Hill (NEH) Region Manipur Centre, Manipur. Seed certification is a legally sanctioned quality assurance system whereby high quality, genetically pure free from pests and diseases seeds of notified varieties are produced and multiplied in quantities to ensure timely availability of Certified Seeds (CS) to the farmers at the affordable price for getting maximum crop production.

5.1.8 Distribution of Soil Health Card:

The target of 7,500 numbers of distribution of Soil Health Card is completed. Based on the recommendation of soil testing, the Government initiated promotion of micro nutrients to an area of 15000 Ha. District wise distribution of Soil Health Card for the year 2022-23 is shown in Fig. 5.4.

Fig. 5.4: District wise Number of Soil Health Card Distributed during 2022-23



Source: Department of Agriculture, Manipur

5.1.9 Establishment of Information Network:

An information network throughout the State is being established with the help of electronic connectivity to AGMARKET Portal for five main markets of the State in which 27 commodities are reported daily on the website under Market Research and Marketing Information Projects. This daily updated market prices help the farmers aware of the prevailing prices of agricultural commodities in the state.

5.1.10 Promotion of Organic Farming and Chak-hao/ Black Rice:

The state is promoting Organic Chak-hao/ Black Rice and has also bagged Geographical Indication (GI) tag during the year 2020 for Chak-hao. During the year 2022-23, production of organic Chak-hao was 1500 MT and the same is being sold in both inside and outside the State's market. The area expansion under organic cultivation was 7000 Ha. (valley 2000 Ha-HYV Paddy + Hill-Maize 3500 Ha + Black Rice 1500 Ha) and Production of Organic HYV - Paddy was 9800 MT from 2000 Ha. during 2022. Financial support to the tune of Rs. 7,87,50,000/- @ Rs.11,250 per farmer were given to 7000 registered farmers (2000 Valley + 5000 Hill) through DBT for Off farm & On farm. In order to store farmer's own saved seed at village level, 11 numbers of Collection Aggregation units were constructed with financial assistance of Rs.11.25 lakhs/ unit/ FPC. As a part of farm mechanization, Two Custom Hiring Centers were also opened with a financial assistance of Rs.10 lakh/FPC during 2022-23 under this scheme. The Government provided assistance for procurement of 3 numbers of 4 wheeler

transport vehicle to FPC to transport farm produce from farm gate to Collection & Aggregation Unit @ Rs. 6.00 lakhs as subsidy.

Under the Central Sector Scheme Mission Organic Value Chain for North Eastern States, 20 Farmer Producer Organization/ Farmer Producer Company (FPO/ FPC) are formed for promotion of organic cultivation. The FPOs have been linked with the production of organic Black Rice, HYV Rice, Maize, Spices, Fruits etc. In order to promote/protect soil fertility, soyabean crop is also included for intercropping.

5.2 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 the months as recorded by ICAR, Manipur at Lamphelpat are shown in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Monthly Rainfall recorded in 2015 to 2022

Months	Rainfall (in mm)							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
January	46.6	10.1	3.7	7.8	3.4	65.8	6.6	30.4
February	17.0	35.8	19.4	10.6	20.3	13.3	7.5	47.9
March	21.3	66.8	250.6	70.2	36.0	12.1	55.6	57.0
April	213.4	215.4	273.3	91.9	77.6	102.8	54.8	141.0
May	60.0	377.3	230.9	212.3	87.1	148.6	118.7	382.9
June	309.6	205.3	319.8	365.7	181.4	307.4	228.5	286.2
July	418.2	225.6	396.8	214.7	202.6	270.8	220.1	148.4
August	254.9	119.8	219.3	180.8	62.9	205.7	248.0	94.8
September	178.5	221.5	359.2	27.9	253.7	229.9	208.9	98.6
October	124	198.3	242.6	119.1	159.8	165.8	77.7	146.3
November	13.3	66.2	7.5	0.4	38.7	104.9	2.0	5.4
December	0.4	5.8	116.3	24.3	13.6	0.0	70.9	18.8
Annual	1657.2	1747.9	2439.4	1325.7	1137.1	1627.1	1299.3	1457.7

Source: ICAR, Manipur, Lamphelpat

5.3 Size of Holdings:

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 commercial farming. The area of operational holdings is about 172 thousand hectares operated by 151 thousand farmers as per the agricultural census 2010-11. It can be seen from the Table 5.4 that the average size of operational holdings for Manipur has remained the same at 1.14 hectares in 2010-11 and

2015-16. The area operated in small and marginal holdings accounted for 59.88 per cent in 2015-16.

Table 5.4: Distribution of operational holdings in respect of Manipur State

Size of holding	Category of farmer	No. of operational holding ('000)		Area operated ('000 Ha.)		Average size of Operational holding (Ha)	
		2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Below 1.0	Marginal	77	77	40.0	40.0	0.53	0.52
1.0-2.0	Small	49	49	63.0	63.0	1.29	1.28
2.0-4.0	Semi-medium	22	22	55.0	55.0	2.48	2.48
4.0-10.0	Medium	3	3	13.0	13.0	4.89	4.86
10.0 & above	Large	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	11.09	11.00
All holdings		151	151	172.0	172.0	1.14	1.14

Neg.- Negligible

Source: Report on Agriculture Census, Department of Agriculture, Manipur

5.4 Pattern of Land Utilization:

The plains of Manipur occupy about 2,238 sq. kms. which accounts for about 10 percent of the total geographical area. A firm information regarding the land utilization of the entire State cannot be built up since land records are available only for the cadastrally surveyed area of the Manipur valley and a very small pocket of the hills where no complete and regular land utilization survey have been undertaken by the authorities, such as Agriculture/ Horticulture/ Settlement and Land Records/ Revenue Departments. The total cropped area of Manipur for the year 2021-22 and 2022-23 are presented in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Total Cropped Area of Manipur for 2021-22 and 2022-23

(Area in '000 hectares)

District	2021-22			2022-23		
	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total Cropped Area	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total Cropped Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Senapati	17.58	7.44	25.02	17.58	7.44	25.02
2. Tamenglong	30.53	8.17	38.70	30.48	7.28	37.76
3. Churachandpur	33.11	7.65	40.76	32.63	7.72	40.35
4. Chandel	14.90	7.49	22.39	14.89	8.33	23.22
5. Ukhru	13.66	8.53	22.19	13.66	8.53	22.19
6. Imphal East	35.54	11.58	47.12	29.99	9.48	39.47
7. Imphal West	31.99	8.71	40.70	26.32	9.42	35.74
8. Bishnupur	24.91	14.66	39.57	23.23	15.84	39.07
9. Thoubal	26.30	13.55	39.85	26.34	15.24	41.58

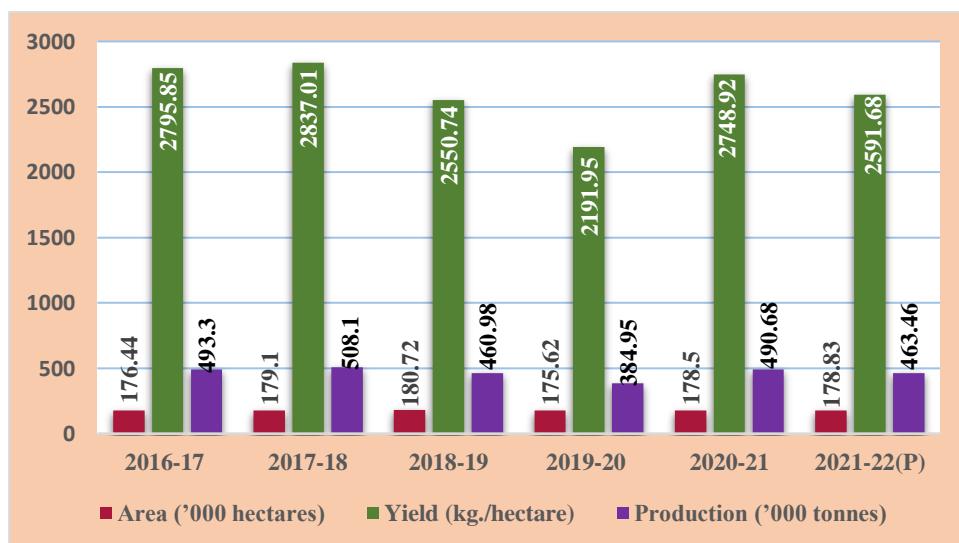
Source: Department of Agriculture, Manipur

5.5 Agricultural Production:

Permanent cultivation is generally practiced in the valley districts, while terrace cultivation is practiced in some pockets of the hills where jhuming or shifting cultivation is widely adopted in most of the hill districts. Rice is the staple food of Manipur and is grown in both the hill and valley. Cultivation is almost entirely mono-crop with rice accounting about 98 per cent of food-grains production.

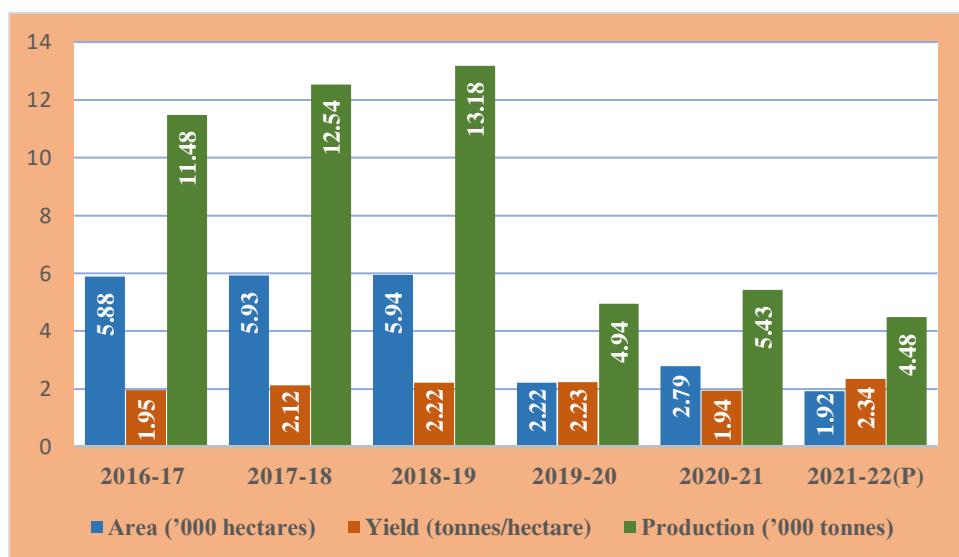
The production of rice in Manipur for the year 2021-22 was estimated at 4.63 lakh tonnes as against 4.91 lakh tonnes in 2020-21. In case of maize, the estimated area, the average yield and production for the agricultural year 2021-22 was recorded as 1.92 thousand hectares, 2.34 tonnes per hectare and 4.48 thousand tonnes respectively. The Area, Yield and Production under cereal crops are shown in Fig. 5.5 & 5.6.

Fig. 5.5: Estimated Area, Yield & Production of Rice in Manipur



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Fig. 5.6: Estimated Area, Yield & Production of Maize in Manipur



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

5.6 High Yielding Varieties (HYV) Programme:

The High Yielding Varieties Programmes which were introduced in India since the mid-sixties, the progress in the State has been found to be very slow particularly in the hill areas and also with regard to other crops except for paddy.

According to the results of Crop Estimation Survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, the estimated area under HYVs and Improved Varieties (IVs) of paddy in 2021-22 is more than the previous year. The total area under HYVs and IVs of paddy constitutes about 61.25 per cent of the total area under paddy in 2021-22 as against 58.63 per cent in 2020-21. The adoption of HYVs of paddy in the hill districts continues to be negligible which is perhaps due to surface configuration of the hill areas while that of IVs is quite encouraging. The proportion in the hill areas for the HYVs and IVs was 26.96 per cent in 2021-22 as against 22.58 per cent in 2020-21. The percentage of area under local varieties, HYVs and IVs of paddy to total area under paddy during 2016-17 to 2021-22 is shown in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6: Percentage of area under HYVs, IVs and local varieties of paddy to total area under paddy

Region	Varieties of Seed	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22(P)
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Hill	HYV+IV	25.24	12.28	19.38	26.89	22.58	26.96
	Others	74.76	87.72	80.62	73.11	77.42	73.04
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. Valley	HYV+IV	85.68	94.97	91.61	95.00	91.98	92.83
	Others	14.32	5.03	8.39	5.00	8.02	7.17
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
State	HYV+IV	58.24	56.07	57.39	63.21	58.63	61.25
	Others	41.76	43.93	42.61	36.79	41.37	38.75
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

P: Provisional

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

During 2021-22, it was found that HYVs & IV of paddy were mainly used in the valley areas of the state. Of the total area under paddy, the area under paddy using HYVs & IVs was found to be 61.25 per cent in the hill areas in 2021-22. With the irrigation potentials created under major, medium and minor irrigation projects and the objective to double the agricultural production in the state, the State Government has urged the farmers to adopt double cropping and multiple cropping.

5.7 Seeds:

Seeds of different crops are supplied to the farmers of Manipur at free of cost. Table 5.7 shows the quantity of seeds supplied during 2022-23.

Table 5.7: Quantities of seeds of different crops supplied to the farmers

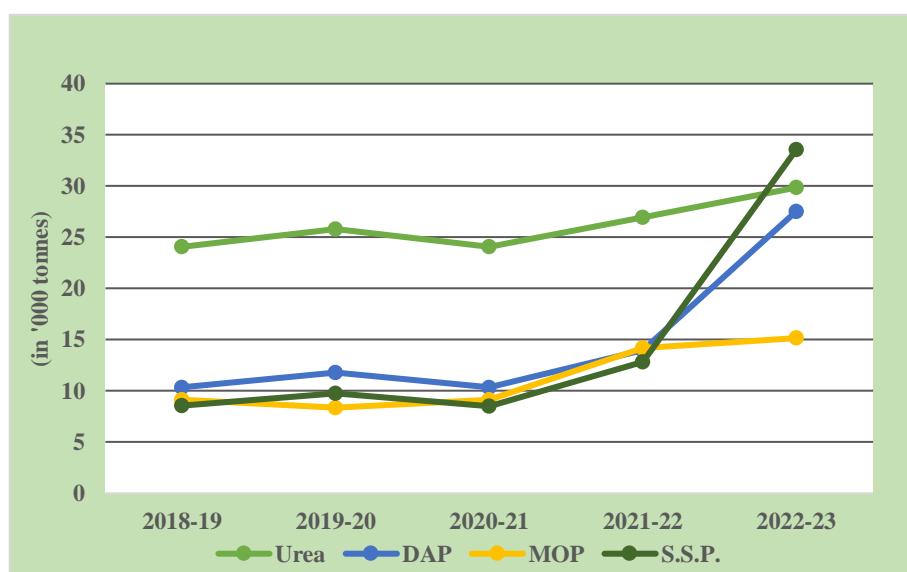
Sl. No.	Crops	Total (MT)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	HYV Paddy (RCM-12&13)	567.99
2.	Hybrid Maize	9.60
3.	Pea	39
4.	Potato	36.55
5.	Mustard	94.34

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2022-23, Department of Agriculture, Manipur

5.8 Application of Fertilizers:

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 trend in the distribution of fertilizers during 2018-19 to 2022-23 can be seen in Fig. 5.7.

Fig. 5.7: Distribution of Fertilizers in the State



Source: Department of Agriculture, Manipur

The consumption of different types of fertilizers in Kharif and Rabi season in the erstwhile nine districts of Manipur during 2022-23 is shown in Table 5.8.

Table 5.8: District wise consumption of fertilizers in Manipur during 2022-23

(in '000 tonnes)

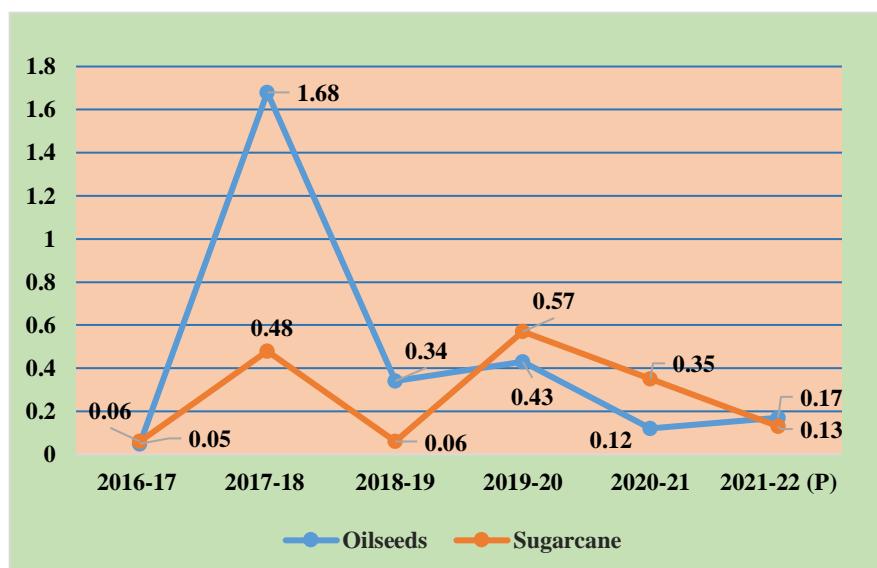
District/ State	Kharif				Rabi (Anticipate)			
	Urea	DAP	MOP	SSP	Urea	DAP	MOP	SSP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Senapati	0.36	0.15	0.05	0.02	0.60	1.10	0.46	1.52
2. Tamenglong	0.26	0.01	0.01	-	0.69	1.20	0.33	1.66
3. Churachandpur	0.37	0.10	0.06	-	0.49	1.97	0.49	2.72
4. Chandel	0.27	0.02	0.01	-	0.79	0.83	0.54	1.14
5. Ukhrul	0.25	0.02	0.02	-	0.71	1.25	0.53	1.72
6. Imphal East	3.80	1.50	1.40	1.00	1.48	2.62	1.12	3.62
7. Imphal West	4.20	1.55	1.40	1.03	1.63	6.08	1.56	8.38
8. Bishnupur	4.30	1.82	1.85	1.50	2.53	2.61	1.72	3.60
9. Thoubal	4.60	2.10	2.50	2.05	2.52	2.61	1.10	3.60
Manipur	18.41	7.27	7.3	5.6	11.44	20.27	7.85	27.96

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2022-23, Department of Agriculture, Manipur

5.9 Commercial Crops:

The development of commercial crops like cotton, kabrangchak, oilseeds and sugarcane is very essential for enhancing the growth of agro-based industries in the State. The estimated area under some important commercial crops are given in Fig. 5.8.

Fig. 5.8: Estimated Area under Important Commercial Crops (Area in '000 hectares)



P – Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

5.10 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 only salutary effects. Out of the estimated area of 178.82 thousand hectares for paddy, 43.58 thousand hectares were found to be irrigated which accounted for 24.37 per cent of the total area under paddy during 2021-22. The district wise estimated irrigated and non-irrigated area under cereal crops in 2021-22 (P) is given in Table 5.9.

Table 5.9: District wise estimates of irrigated area under cereal crops during the agricultural year 2021-22 (P) in Manipur

(Area in '000 hectares)

Sl. No.	District/State	Not Irrigated		Irrigated		Total		Grand Total
		Paddy	Maize	Paddy	Maize	Paddy	Maize	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Senapati	22.22	-	3.99	-	26.21	-	26.21
2.	Tamenglong	20.03	-	-	-	20.03	-	20.03
3.	Churachandpur	21.88	0.84	-	-	21.88	0.84	22.72
4.	Chandel	11.14	-	-	-	11.14	-	11.14
5.	Ukhrul	3.39	1.08	3.08	-	6.47	1.08	7.55
6.	Imphal East	17.29	-	6.40	-	23.69	-	23.69
7.	Imphal West	23.72	-	-	-	23.72	-	23.72
8.	Bishnupur	15.57	-	5.09	-	20.66	-	20.66
9.	Thoubal	-	-	25.02	-	25.02	-	25.02
Manipur		135.24	1.92	43.58	-	178.82	1.92	180.74

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

5.11 Horticulture:

Manipur has plenty of scope and potential to grow various horticulture crops because of varied agro-climatic conditions. The soil of Manipur is strong to moderately acidic with two broad types of soil viz. red ferruginous soils in the hills and alluvium soils in the valley. The Department of Horticulture and Soil Conservation, Manipur had conducted a survey during the early part of the 90's in collaboration with the National Horticulture Board (NHB) to identify potential areas for better development of the Horticulture. The survey report indicates that the potential area for horticulture crops in the State is about 2,77,064 Ha. Another base line survey for horticulture crop started under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) which was completed during 2019-20. The major fruits grown in the state

are pineapple, lemon, orange, banana, guava, peaches etc. Some of the activities taken up for development of Horticulture in Manipur under different schemes are as given below.

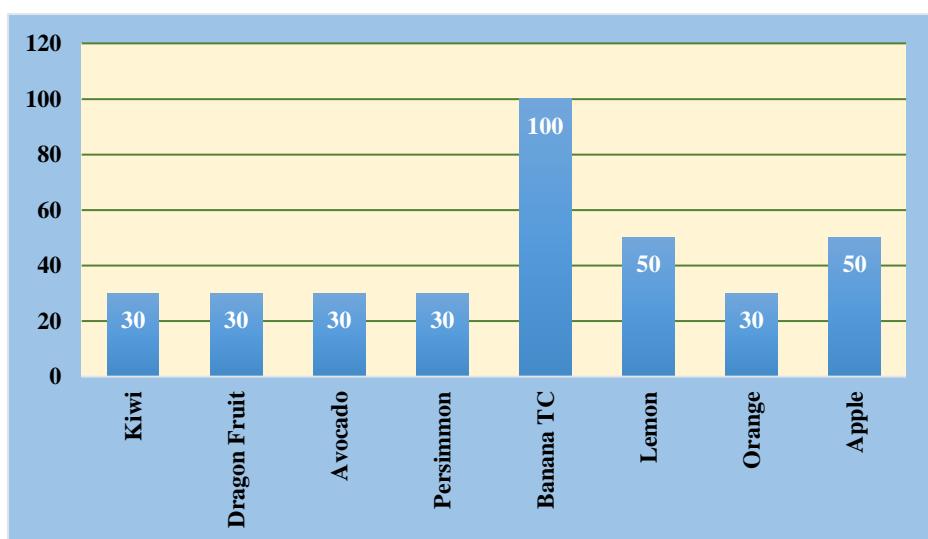
5.11.1 Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):

MIDH is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root & tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers and cashew with a funding pattern of 90:10 between Centre & State.

The main objectives are:

- Promote holistic growth of horticulture sector, research & development, technology promotion, extension and post-harvest management, in consonance with comparative advantage of each State/region and its diverse agro-climatic features.
- Enhance horticulture production, augment farmers' income and strengthen nutritional security.
- Improve productivity by way of quality planting material and water use efficiency through Micro Irrigation.
- Promote Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and their tie up with Market Aggregators (MAs) and Financial Institutions (FIs) to support and provide adequate returns to farmers.

Fig. 5.9: New Plantation of various fruits under MIDH (in hectare) during 2022-23



Source: Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Manipur

5.11.2 Manipur Organic Mission Agency (MOMA):

Mission Organic Value Chain Development of North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER), a Central Sector Scheme under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India has been implemented in the State from the year 2015-16. Manipur Organic Mission Agency (MOMA), Department of Horticulture and Soil Conservation, has been constituted as the state lead agency for implementing the scheme. The scheme is implemented in 3-year phase manner viz. Phase – I (2015-16 to 2017-18), Phase – II (2018-19 to 2020-21) and Phase – III (2020-21 to 2022-23). Eleven service providers viz. DSSS, Garden Care, AMPSEDS, Sheel Biotech, Clover Organic, ICCOA, NAFED, SIMPFED, Sarveshar FPL,

Manipur Agro & Green Foundation and a third-party certification body are engaged to handhold farmers in phase-III as per guidelines of the Ministry. 65 FPCs covering 37900 Ha and 37900 farmers have been formed producing eleven high-value organic crops viz., Pineapple, King Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric, Kiwi, Passion Fruit, Black Aromatic Rice (Chak-hao), Maize, Kachai Lemon, Tamenglong Orange and HYV rice. The Farmers Producer Company/ Organization under Mission Organic Chain Development for North Eastern Region is shown in the Table 5(a) of Part-II.

Significant Activities under MOMA

GI registration of three crops viz., Black Aromatic Rice, Tamenglong Orange and Sirarakhong Chilli to increase demand and brand visibility.

Opened Organic Manipur Food stall at Dilli Haat, INA, Delhi during March, 2023 to facilitate marketing of organic products outside the State.

Developed more than 10 numbers of packaging centre for Farmer Producer Companies.

Onboarded 10 FPCs on Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC).

Established a Centre for FPC at Imphal. Import-export certificate obtained for 62 FPCs; 3 RCMC obtained.

Establishment of Organic Outlet at Imphal with cold chain facilities and mini testing lab.

355 poppy-affected farmers are included as beneficiaries of MOVCDNER scheme and provided with high-value perennial crops like avocado, dragon fruit, kiwi, Kachai lemon, ginger, turmeric, king chilli and seasonal crops as alternative crops along with poultry, piggery etc. for sustainable livelihood.

More than Rs. 50 crore released as DBT to farmers account as on farm and off farm support.

MOMA market app supported large number of farmers during Covid-19 pandemic.

Supported College of Food Technology, Central Agricultural University, Imphal for training on food processing and development of innovative food products with understanding for transfer of technology.

MSRLM and Tribal Affairs & Hills Department, Manipur in collaboration with MOMA is implementing schemes with framework and guidelines based on MOVCDNER.

Major Market Linkages during 2022-23

More than 70 MT of Black Aromatic Rice marketed outside the State by Rima Foods and Chak-hao Poreiton FPC in 8 months. Rima Foods exported 4 MT of Black Aromatic Rice through Moggies International during October, 2022.

Facilitated marketing of 4.5 MT organic kiwifruit at Indore, Azadpur Mandi, Allahabad & Patna by Nahakpam Foods, Imphal during September – October, 2022.

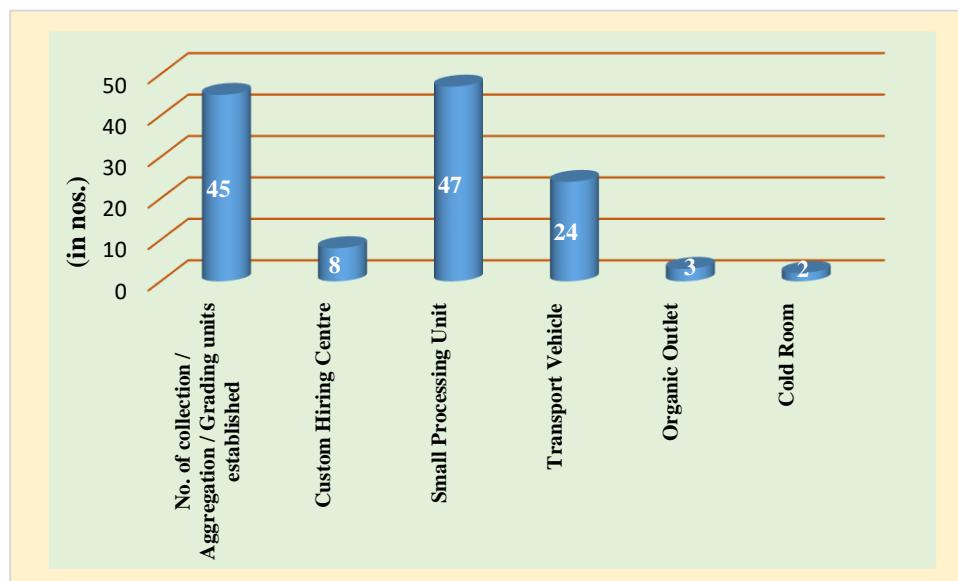
Dry King Chilli of 1 MT produced by Reanglung FPC, Tamenglong was exported to USA in November, 2022 through Nahakpam Foods, Imphal.

Export of 30 MT of dry turmeric by Nahakpam Foods, Imphal in June – July, 2022.

Conducted in-store promotion of organic Manipur Pineapple in coordination with APEDA at Lulu International Grand Hypermarket, Dubai during September, 2022.

Consolidated physical target for Farmers and FPOs of 25000 area (in hectares) under Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region is completed during 2022-23.

Fig. 5.10: Infrastructure Created under MOVCDNER



Source: Department of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Manipur



Organic Outlet at Sanjenthong, Imphal, Manipur



Organic Food Stall at Dilli Haat, INA, New Delhi

5.11.3 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana Per Drop More Crop - Micro Irrigation and Other Intervention :

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana Per Drop More Crop- Micro Irrigation and Other Intervention were implemented by Department of Horticulture and Soil Conservation, Manipur and Department of Agriculture, Manipur is the Nodal Department with the objective to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation sector at field level. The scheme aims at providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, distribution network and farm level applications. PMKSY not only focuses on creating water sources for assured irrigation, but it is also creating protective irrigation by harnessing rain water at micro level through 'Jal Sanchay' and 'Jal Sinchan'. Micro irrigation is an integral component of the scheme to maximise water use efficiency at farm level. PMKSY adopts state level planning and projectized execution that allows states to draw up their own irrigation development based on District Irrigation Plan and State Irrigation Plan.

The Main Objectives:

Increase the area under micro irrigation technologies to enhance water use efficiency in the country.

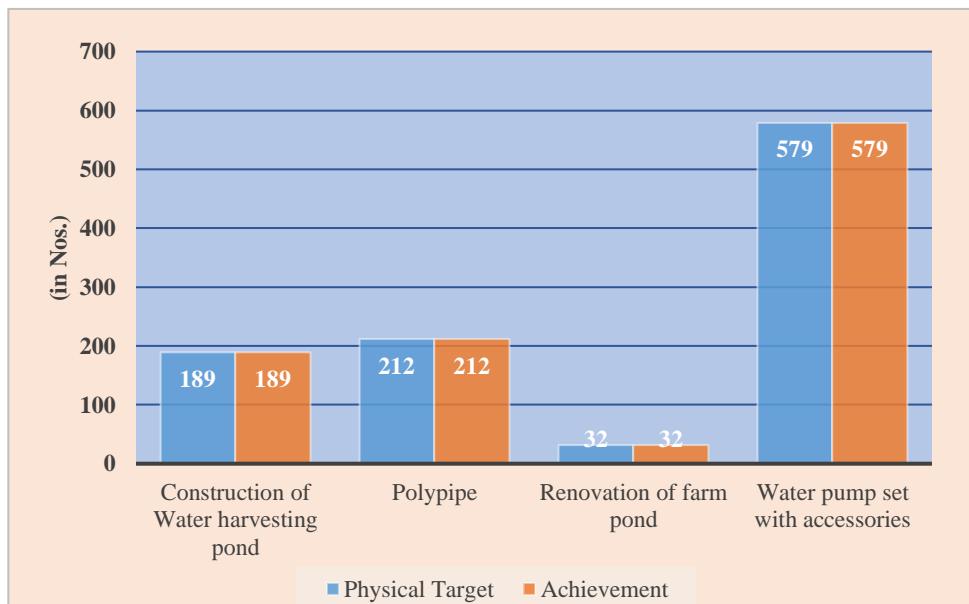
Increase productivity of crops and income of farmers through precision water management.

Make potential use of micro irrigation systems for promoting fertigation (technique of supplying dissolved fertilizer to crops through an irrigation system).

Promote micro irrigation technologies in water-scarce, water-stressed and critical groundwater blocks/districts.

Promote, develop and disseminate micro irrigation technology for agriculture and horticulture development with modern scientific knowledge.

Fig. 5.11: Achievement under PMKSY



Source: Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Manipur



Irrigation canal under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana



Drip irrigation system in beneficiaries' field

5.11.4 Cultivation of Horticulture crops as an Alternative for poppy cultivation in Hill areas:

With the Government's Mission on “**War on Drugs 2.0**” under the leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Manipur, the Government has taken up a serious fight against illegal poppy cultivation in the hill areas and its impact on the people of the state of Manipur. To combat this menace which has become a social problem *per se*, the Government adopted a multi-pronged approach through inter-departmental efforts to provide alternative livelihood to these illegal poppy farmers who had agreed to stop illegal poppy cultivation with a sustainable integrated farming system.

In the FY 2022-23, the Governments' wide publicity and strong determination to fight the menace of illegal poppy cultivation and make the state of Manipur poppy-free had garnered positive responses from all communities of the state irrespective of all tribes and communities. Many CSOs and Village chiefs of all hill districts also supported the Mission “War on Drugs 2.0”. As such, the Department of Horticulture & Soil Conservation had been instructed to provide alternative livelihood to these illegal poppy farmers by providing important horticulture crop planting materials as an alternative livelihood means.

A target of 1600 Nos. farmers covering about 2000 acres in the districts of Kangpokpi, UTHRUL, Kamjong, Chandel, Churachandpur, Senapati and Tengnoupal Districts. The selection of genuine beneficiaries is very crucial for the effective implementation of the same. Beneficiaries were selected by the concerned village chiefs in consultation with the concerned District Officers (H & SC) duly approved by the District Administration.

Overall, the Planting materials distributed under the innovative scheme of the Government namely “Cultivation of Horticulture crops as an Alternative for poppy cultivation in Hill areas” covers an areas of 1600 acres (approximately 650 Ha)

5.11.5 Value chain Marketing of Quality Local Horticultural Crops and Brand Building Initiatives:

With the objective of realizing the Government's vision for the mission “Vocal for Local”, the Government has taken up the scheme for promoting quality local horticultural products with a special focus on processed products by small-scale local entrepreneurs of the State. Providing need-based Training, SOPs/ FSSAI Standards, Exposure to State level and National Level Seminars, Melas and Expo, and marketing of products by linking with national and international buyers through participation in Buyer-Seller Meets.

Under this scheme, a brand name “MANIFRESH” with official logo was developed and used as a common brand for the promotion and marketing of local quality horticultural products by local entrepreneurs of the state at the national and international markets. The scheme focuses on the production of quality-based commodities to meet the export requirements under this common brand.

Achievements:

40 nos. of local entrepreneurs in food processing were assisted.

Organized Agri-Horti Expo & Buyer Seller Meet in collaboration with MOMA.

Organized 6-days Hands-on Training program on Packaging, Processing, Food Equipment and Machinery, Food Safety, Food Hygiene and Sanitation, Food Laws, and Quality Control of Local Agriculture and Horticulture Crops at College of Food Technology, Lamphelpat from September 11 - 16, 2023.

Brand MANIFERSH received 2nd Prize in World Organic Expo held at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi in 2022.

Brand MANIFRESH received 2nd prize in India Organic & Horti Expo-2023 at Pitampura Dilli Hut, New Delhi.

Release of subsidy through DBT for 1st and 2nd installment for procurement of machinery items for the entrepreneurs has already been done.

Participated in the State level Manipur Sangai Festival, 2022.



Value chain Marketing of Quality Local Horticultural Crops and Brand Building Initiatives

5.11.6 Establishment of Orchards in Hill Areas:

The establishment of orchards in hill areas of Manipur has the potential to be a major driver of economic development and social transformation. Orchards can provide a number of benefits for hill communities in Manipur. They can generate a source of sustainable income, create jobs and help to reduce poverty.

Objectives:

To serve as a model orchard for farmers in hill areas of Manipur.

To attain settled farming by mitigating problems related to climate change and rehabilitation of Jhumia families.

To enhance farmers' income and improve the nutritional status of the State.

To establish 9 units of Fruit Orchard covering an area of 27 hectares.

Cold Storage capacity of 100 MT has been constructed at Moreh, Tengnoupal District during 2022-23 for Post-Harvest.

5.11.7 Construction of Rural Market Shed:

6 Rural Mark Shed are being constructed during , 2022-23 to provide a safe and convenient space for farmers to sell their products and thereby boost local economy.



Construction of Rural Market Shed

5.11.8 Alternative Seed Distribution, 2022-23:

The Project Sustainable Production of Potato for achieving self-sufficiency in the State under the scheme “Alternative Seed Distribution” is taken up with the objective of making certified potato tuber seed available to the farmers at a subsidized rate for self-sufficient production of potatoes. Under this scheme, there are 1382 beneficiaries covering 1219 Ha. of land area.

Parameters recommended under this scheme:

Identification of site and Geo-tagging of the suitable cultivable area both in hill and valley.

Identification of available cultivable areas having irrigation facilities.

Procurement of certified seed potatoes and distribution to the targeted farmers at a subsidized rate.

A subsidy rate of 12.5 per cent was fixed for 2022-23 and released the subsidy amount to the selected beneficiaries through DBT.

The concerned District Officer will conduct awareness/ training programme in coordination with FPOs/FPCs providing the latest technology to the farmers

5.11.9 Re-Establishment of MAGFRUIT Factory :

Re-establishment of Magfruit factory has been taken up under the assistance of N.E.C. The factory was inaugurated on 6th January, 2023 by the Hon'ble Union Minister of India in the presence of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur.

The process of empanelment of firms for supply of raw materials has been issued and 19 FPOs/FPCs out of 22 have qualified as supplier of raw materials based on the Empanelment Committee (EC) meeting held on 27th February, 2023. Further, process for procurement of raw materials shall be initiated from the empanelled FPCs/FPOs. FSSAI State License is obtained with License No. 11623008000028 under FSS Act, 2006.

5.11.10 Coconut Development Board (CDB):

The CDB in Manipur offers scheme to promote coconut cultivation and production:

Objectives:

This scheme include financial support to the farmers to take up coconut cultivation on scientific lines in potential areas of Manipur..

The aim is to increase coconut production in non-traditional coconut growing areas through area expansion.

Major component:

Establishment of Regional Coconut Nursery (RCN).

Laying out of Demonstration Plot (LODP).

Establishment of Organic Manure Unit (OMU).

Extension activities (workshop, training, exposure visit, etc.).

10,000 numbers of coconut plant seedling (variety of Assam Tall) will be produced at Departmental Farm, Jiribam under the component establishment of RCN during, 2022-23.

5.11.11 Development of Floriculture:

Floriculture is the process of farming flowers. It is a branch of horticulture associated with flower and ornamental crops for use in gardens and floristry. The floral sector with huge potential has remained untapped and needs dedicated efforts. Floriculture is very beneficial for us in many ways.

Advantages of Floriculture:

Employment generation for many unemployed.

Wide demand-supply gap in the country for a wide variety of flower species.

Providing aesthetic value and other health benefits.

The main objectives of the project/ scheme are:

Standardization of agro techniques in major loose flowers and cut flowers.

To reduce losses of flowers between harvest and consumption.

Creation of awareness through capacity-building programmes (Training, Demonstration and Mass Campaign).

To enhance the income of the farmers/villagers and improve the economy of the state.

Physical target of 2 cut flower units is under implementation.

5.11.12 Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana - A Security To The Farmers:

Agriculture plays a crucial role in India's economy. The agriculture sector is highly volatile as it is subjected to many risks and manifold problems such as rainfall irregularity, temperature fluctuations, flood, drought, crop failure, non-remunerative prices for crops, poor yield, poor returns, etc. The farmers are vulnerable to these agriculture risks as these not only jeopardise the farmers' livelihood and income but also destabilize the agriculture/horticulture sector. So, in order to mitigate such unforeseen events and loss of their crop, the Government of India launched an initiative known as Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in 2016 with the primary objective of providing insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crops as a result of natural calamities. The farmer would

have to pay a little amount of premium and this would help in stabilizing farmer's income to ensure continuation of farming along with the adoption of innovative and modern agricultural practices.

In Manipur, the scheme is implemented both by Department of Agriculture and Department of Horticulture and Soil Conservation with commencing its implementation during Rabi 2020-21 as a baseline survey for Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs). The department of Horticulture and Soil Conservation has identified "cabbage" (summer & winter) as notified crop which implies that at present only cabbage growers are eligible for applying and insuring compensation for damages to their crops.

Table 5.10: Achievements of PMFBY during 2022-23

Sl. No.	Particulars	Kharif	Rabi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	District Covered	Undivided 9 Districts	Undivided 9 Districts
2.	Farmers enrolment (nos.)	360	62
3.	Area Covered (Ha.)	150	16
4.	Farmers benefitted	234	Under process by Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Private Limited
5.	Claimed Paid (Rs. in lakhs)	4.41	Under process by Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Private Limited
6.	State Level Awareness Training Programme /Trainer training programme under Crop Insurance Scheme of PMFBY	2	2
7.	District Level Awareness Training Programme under Crop Insurance Scheme of PMFBY	75	48
8.	Crop Cutting experiments (CCE)	1136	592

Source: Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Manipur

5.11.13 Eastern Border Areas Development Authority (EBADA):

EBADA, Manipur Government is promoting sustainable development, support alternative farming, livelihood programme and infrastructure projects. It aims to reduce poverty and improve quality of life.

EBADA, Manipur Government launched alternative farming system for tribal jhumias/ Poppy planters in Churachandpur, Pherzawl, Noney, Tamenglong, Senapati, Kangpokpi, Utkhrul, Tengnoupal & Chandel district of Manipur.

It aims to control deforestation and provide sustainable livelihood. It provides tools and equipments to farmers and encourages terrace cultivation and other sustainable farming practices and promotes horticulture products to enhance rural development.

During 2022-23, 17 (seventeen) numbers of villages have been projected for the scheme and provides alternative means to poppy cultivation, enhance livelihood. Some achievements under the scheme is shown in Table 5.11.

Table 5.11: Target and Achievement of Land Development and Infrastructure under EBADA

Sl. No	Component	Units	Physical Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A	Land Development			
	1. Site clearance	Mandays	2378	1710
	2. Construction of half-moon terrace/Bench terrace	Hectare	130	97
	3. Contour earth bunding	Hectare	156	113
B	Infrastructure			
	1. Labour shed cum warehouse	Nos.	17	17
	2. Renovation/construction of approach road to project site from nearest road	Kms	23	23
	3. Water storage tank	Nos.	17	4
	4. Water harvesting Pond	Nos.	17	11
	5. Mini boulder structure to control run-off	Nos.	5	1
	6. Water delivery pipe	Metres	16800	2000
	7. Compost pits	Nos.	20	1
	8. Horticulture Tool Kits	Units	36	36
	9. Grass cutter	Nos.	34	34
	10. Plastic crates	Nos.	1700	1700
	11. Nursery items	Units	103	12
	12. King Chilli plantation	Hectare	14.5	4
	13. Onion/ Garlic plantation	Hectare	34	1
	14. Pea/ Broad bean	Hectare	13	1
	15. Parkia/ Jackfruit/Guava etc.	Nos.	16600	1000
	16. Piggery/Poultry/ Goatary/ Buffalo	Beneficiaries	14	10
	17. Bee box	Nos.	98	27
	18. Village level training program	Nos.	49	17
	19. Field exposure visit	Units	40	1
	20. Survey and documentation	Nos.	40	40

Source: Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Manipur

5.11.14 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 area for cultivation of fruits and vegetables in Manipur has been fluctuating over the years. The Table 5.12 shows estimates of area under some fruits and vegetables in Manipur.

Table 5.12: Area under some Fruits and Vegetables in Manipur

(Area in '000 hectares)

Name of the crop	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (P)
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Pineapple	0.27	1.17	1.06	0.86	0.04
2. Orange	1.78	1.86	1.53	1.75	1.60
3. Lemon	0.60	0.19	0.14	0.03	0.05
4. Papaya	0.37	0.01	0.20	0.33	0.15
5. Arum	5.94	8.06	5.97	6.14	7.12
6. Banana	2.81	2.89	2.16	2.64	2.70
7. Passion fruit	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.01
8. Bean	3.60	3.50	3.03	3.47	4.45
9. Cabbage	5.26	6.92	5.14	6.43	5.36
10. Cauliflower	1.46	1.36	1.64	1.47	1.95
11. Pea	2.89	3.42	1.37	2.57	2.55
12. Potato	2.43	2.35	2.29	3.02	3.42
Total	27.46	31.75	24.54	28.8	29.40

P= Provisional

Source: Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Manipur

5.12 Cropping Pattern:

Rice continues to dominate acreage of all the crops. The following Table 5.13 gives an idea of the cropping pattern of Manipur.

Table 5.13: Cropping Pattern of Manipur

(Area in '000 hectares)

Year	Name of Crops					
	Cereals	Pulses	Oilseeds	Sugar cane	Other Misc. crops	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2017-18	185.03	14.37	1.68	0.48	67.53	269.09
	(68.76)	(5.34)	(0.62)	(0.18)	(25.10)	(100.00)
2018-19	186.66	12.78	0.34	0.06	64.44	264.28
	(70.63)	(4.84)	(0.13)	(0.02)	(24.38)	(100.00)
2019-20	177.84	9.04	0.43	0.57	58.18	246.06
	(72.28)	(3.67)	(0.43)	(0.57)	(23.65)	(100.00)
2020-21	181.29	11.98	0.12	0.35	56.81	250.55
	(72.36)	(4.78)	(0.05)	(0.14)	(22.67)	(100.00)
2021-22 (P)	180.75	12.83	0.17	0.13	54.77	248.65
	(72.69)	(5.16)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(22.03)	(100.00)

Note: Underlined figures are percentage share to the respective total

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Area under cereals is estimated at 180.75 thousand hectares (72.69 per cent) in 2021-22 as against 181.29 thousand hectares (72.36 per cent) in 2020-21. The area under pulses is estimated at 12.83 thousand hectares or 5.16 per cent of the cropped area of the State in 2021-22 as against 11.98 thousand hectares or 4.78 per cent in 2020-21. The foodgrains alone accounted for 77.85 per cent of the sown area during the year 2021-22.

5.13 Veterinary and Animal Husbandry:

Amongst the allied sectors of agriculture, livestock is an 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, skins etc. In order to ensure a steady growth of these livestock and poultry products and also by-products, the department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services has taken up development programmes such as animal health and disease control, cattle development, pig breeding, poultry development, feed and fodder development and dairy development and milk supply schemes.

5.13.1 Cattle and Buffalo Development:

The main objective of cattle and buffalo development programme is to make genetic improvement/upgradation of the local non-descript cattle through adoption of Artificial Insemination (A.I.) practices. Cross Breeding Programme/ Artificial Insemination is carried out by using semen of proven bulls. Artificial Insemination using Sex Sorted Semen (SSS) for producing female calves, the department targeted to conceive 22,000 dairy cows. Presently the A.I. is done at the main A.I. Centres and 76 Intensive Cattle Development Programme (ICDP) sub-centres. Besides, the existing 55 Hospitals, 109 Dispensaries and 34 Veterinary Aid Centres have also A.I. facilities. A total of 11751 Artificial Insemination have been done during 2022-23. 3 numbers of A.I. awareness programmes consisting of 50 numbers of A.I. workers for 15 days and 2 numbers of Refreshers course for MAITRIs consisting of 50 numbers of MAITRIs have already been conducted covering all 9 districts and 3 sub-divisions of the State and 3 numbers of Hands-on training for A.I. workers, MAITRIs, field staff and private A.I. workers have been done under ICDP. The livestock strength of the buffalo breeding farm at Wabagai consists of 1 Adult Male, 17 Female and 7 calves.

5.13.2 Piggery Development:

There are 6 piggery farms with 50 sows capacity each at Tarungpokpi, Torbung, Uchanpokpi, Duigailong, Murei and Hiyanglam.

5.13.3 Poultry Development:

Poultry development is an important sector of Animal Husbandry which gives not only self-employment to a sizable number of people but also subsidiary income to many families of rural mass in the State. Till today production of total eggs and good percentage of poultry meat in the state are by the non-organized groups of small farmers with backyard poultry. Accordingly, the two State Government poultry breeding farms at Mantripukhri and Porompat (now shifted to Khumbong) have been converted for production of low input technology birds with assistance from the Government of India. The Poultry breeding Farm at Ningthoukhong, Bishnupur District under NEC have been established and it has targeted to produce 60,000 Day Old Chicks every month to supply at subsidised rates to the poultry farmers.

5.13.4 Animal Health Coverage:

The Animal Health Care programme has been implemented successfully because of which no major outbreak of livestock and poultry diseases have been recorded in the state during the current year 2022-23. An X-ray machine has been installed in the State Veterinary Hospital for delivery of prompt and rational treatment of livestock. Other equipment and diagnostic tools for D.I Laboratory have also been procured in order to upgrade the existing infrastructure of the laboratory so that the laboratory can work as a molecular biological laboratory. The animal health care programmes are being conducted through the following Veterinary institutions (i) Veterinary Hospital – 59 (ii) Veterinary Dispensaries – 151 and (iii) Veterinary Aid Centres – 34.

Under Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), construction of 9 district Veterinary Hospitals were constructed through the Government approved work agency viz., District Council Engineering Cell, Wing-I & Wing-II. Thereafter, infrastructure development of these Hospitals under RIDF, through the Government approved work agency Technical Promotion Engg. Cell (Valley 1, RCS), have also been completed. These district Veterinary Hospitals are ready for inauguration.

Table 5.14: Achievements in Livestock Health Coverage during 2021-22

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of animals covered
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Vaccination against BQ and HS	104280
2	Vaccination against Brucellosis	15506
3	Vaccination against Rabies	124286
4	Vaccination against CSF	141153
5	Lab. Faecal Sample Examination	3600
6	Skin Scrapping Examination	220
7	Lab. Blood Test conducted	490
8	Lab. Serological Test conducted	3500
9	Post Mortem Examination conducted	2200
10	Canine Rabies Diagnosis	48

Source: Annual Administrative Report, Department of Vety. & AH, Manipur

5.13.5 Pony Development:

In order to conserve and develop Manipuri Ponies, the Government adopted ‘Manipur Pony Conservation and Development Policy 2016’. Under this policy, Marjing Pony Sanctuary has already been established at Heingang Ebudhou Marjing Complex and adjoining Pangei area, Imphal-East:

1. Area of land at Heingang Ebudhou Marjing Complex - 13.49 acre
2. Area of land at Heingang Ebudhou Marjing Complex (for construction of Polo Ground at International standard) - 12.15 acre
3. Area of land at Marjing Pony Breeding Farm, Pangei - 23.33 acre
4. Area of land at Pangei by direct purchase for expansion of Pony Breeding Farm, Pangei - 8.93 acre

In order to encourage Polo clubs and Pony-owners in the state, the Government has co-ordinated with the Manipur Horse Riding and Polo Association, Lamphelpat, All Manipur Polo Association, Manipuri Pony Society and Manipur Equestrian Association to identify established/registered Polo clubs in the state for providing incentives towards care and management of their ponies during the year 2022-23. The Government has also remitted of a total sum of Rs.20 lakhs for providing financial assistant/incentives towards care and management of ponies of established/registered 23 Polo clubs during the year 2022-23. The above Society/Associations have been doing remarkable job towards conservation of this precious Manipur Pony.

5.13.6 Dairy Development:

Manipur Milk Producers' Co-Operative Union Ltd., Porompat is the union of Registered Dairy Co-operative Societies of the State. It is the implementing agency for National Programme on Dairy Development (NPDD) and the Department of Veterinary & A.H. is the Nodal Department. For the first time the Central Dairying Plant, Porompat managed by Manipur Milk Producers' Co-operative Union Ltd. has been producing Pasteurized Toned Milk Fortified with Vitamin A & D since August, 2019 to make it available to the consumers of the State.

5.13.7 Livestock Wealth:

Livestock and poultry population of Manipur according to livestock censuses is given in Table 5.15.

Table 5.15: Livestock & Poultry Population of Manipur

Category	Number (in '000)			Variation (%)	
	2007	2012	2019	2012 over 2007	2019 over 2012
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Cattle	341.91	263.84	224.48	(-)22.83	(-)14.92
2. Buffaloes	62.17	66.37	36.23	6.76	(-)45.41
3. Mithun	9.91	10.13	9.70	2.22	(-)4.24
4. Horses & Ponies	1.20	1.10	1.09	(-)8.33	(-)0.91
5. Sheep	8.70	11.31	5.92	30.00	(-)47.66
6. Goat	50.58	65.16	38.70	28.83	(-)40.61
7. Dog	182.27	161.82	194.81	(-)11.22	20.39
8. Rabbit	1.12	2.04	-	82.14	-
9. Pig	313.91	277.22	235.26	(-)11.69	(-)15.14
10. Poultry (Backyard)	2304.59	2420.96	5897.64	5.05	143.61
10.1 Fowl	1734.27	1851.11	4129.30	6.74	123.07
10.2 Duck	555.15	551.43	718.75	(-)0.67	30.34
10.3 Turkey	0.67	7.52	4.88	1022.39	(-)35.11
10.4 Other Birds	14.50	10.90	44.71	(-)24.83	310.18

Source: Directorate of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Services, Manipur

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, 2019 was recorded to be 7.46 lakhs as

against 8.59 lakhs in the livestock census, 2012. Thus, there was a decrease of 15.12 percent in the livestock population of the State. Cattle population constitutes 30.72 percent of the total livestock population. In 2019, the total cattle population was about 2.2 lakhs as compared to 2.6 lakhs in 2012 census. The total number of buffaloes was 36 thousand in 2019 as compared to 66 thousands in 2012. The total number of sheep and goats in 2019 census was 45 thousands as compared to 76 thousands in 2012 census. In case of poultry, the total population in 2019 census was 58.97 lakhs as compared to 24.20 lakhs in 2012. District-wise livestock and poultry population according to 2019 livestock census is presented in Table 5(b) of Part II.

5.13.8 Animal Health and Disease Control:

To keep livestock and poultry healthy and also to protect them from a number of deadly epidemic diseases, a network of veterinary services such as Hospitals, Dispensaries and Veterinary Aid Centers throughout the State for treatment and control of diseases.

The overall aim of the Livestock Health & Disease Control scheme is to improve the animal health sector by prophylactic vaccination programmes against various diseases of livestock and poultry, capacity building, disease surveillance and strengthening of veterinary infrastructure. It is envisaged that implementation of the scheme will ultimately lead to prevention & control, subsequently eradicating the diseases, increased access to veterinary services, higher productivity from animals, boosting up of trade in livestock and poultry, in livestock and poultry products and improving socio-economic status of livestock and poultry farmers. The funding pattern is 100 per cent central assistance for the Critical Animal Disease Control Programme (CADCP) and the non-recurring components of Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD), and 90:10 between Central and State for the other components of Assistance to State for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD).

The objectives of the scheme are:

To implement Critical Animal Disease Control Programme to eradicate diseases like Peste des Petits Ruminant (PPR) by 2030 by vaccinating all sheep and goats and to control Classical Swine Fever (CSF) by vaccinating the entire pig population

To provide veterinary services at the farmers' doorstep through Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUS)

To Assist States/UTs for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD) by prevention & control of important livestock and poultry diseases prevalent in different States / UTS as per the State /UT's priorities.

5.13.8.1 National Animal Disease Control Programme:

National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) is a flagship scheme launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in September, 2019 for control of Foot & Mouth Disease and Brucellosis by vaccinating 100 per cent cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat and pig population for FMD and 100 per cent bovine female calves of 4-8 months of age for brucellosis.

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is a highly contagious viral vesicular disease of cloven-hoofed animals such as cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and pigs etc. FMD leads to reduction in

milk yield, decreased growth rate, infertility, reduced working capacity in bullocks, trade embargo in the international market. Control of FMD can be achieved by mass vaccination of susceptible livestock repeatedly at 6 months regular intervals till the incidence of the disease comes down. This will pave way to gradual eradication of the disease from the country.

Brucellosis is a reproductive disease of cattle and buffaloes caused by bacterium Brucella abortus. The disease is characterized by fever, induces abortion at the last stage of pregnancy, infertility, delayed heat, interrupted lactation resulting in loss of calves, loss in production of meat and milk. Bovine brucellosis is endemic in India and appears to be on the increase in recent times, perhaps due to increased trade and rapid movement of livestock. In the absence of any treatment for Brucellosis in bovine animals, the disease can be prevented by vaccination. Control of Brucellosis can be achieved by a once-in-a-lifetime vaccination of female bovine calves (4- 8 months old).

Major Activities under NADCP for FMD and Brucellosis

Vaccination of the entire susceptible population of bovines, small ruminants (sheep and goats) and pigs at six-monthly intervals (mass vaccination against FMD).

Primary vaccination of bovine calves (4-5 months of age).

Deworming one month prior to vaccination.

Publicity and mass awareness campaigns at national, state, block and village level including orientation of the state functionaries for implementation of the programme.

Identification of target animals by ear-tagging, registration and uploading the data in the animal health module of Information Network for Animal Productivity and Health (INAPH). A total of 186605 animals were ear-tagged and registered in the INAPH portal during the year 2022-23.

Maintaining record of vaccination through Animal Health Cards.

Serosurveillance/ Seromonitoring of animal population.

Procurement of cold cabinets (ice liners, refrigerators, etc.) and FMD vaccine.

Investigation and virus isolation and typing in case of outbreak.

Recording/regulation of animal movement through temporary quarantine/ check posts.

Testing of pre-vaccination and post-vaccination samples.

Generation of data and regular monitoring including evaluation of impact of the programme.

Under this programme, the FMD vaccination Round 2 has been completed during the current year 2022-23 and so far achieved 91.5 per cent vaccination coverage and regarding Brucellosis vaccination, coverage so far has been 68.5 per cent and still continuing in the state. The District wise achievement made under animal health & disease control programme during 2022-23 can be seen at Table 5 (c) of Part II.

5.13.9 Livestock Products:

The main livestock products are milk, egg and meat. The estimated livestock products of Manipur are given in Table 5.16. The district wise production of milk, egg & meat in Manipur is shown in Table 5 (d) of Part II.

Table 5.16: Production of Milk, Egg & Meat in Manipur

Year	Milk ('000 tonnes)	Egg (lakh nos.)	Meat ('000 tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2020-21	71.05	1142.28	21.56
2021-22	75.55	1148.65	21.66
2022-23	71.87	1215.64	20.79

Source: Directorate of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Services, Manipur

The estimated production of milk in the State in 2022-23 is 71.87 thousand tonnes which is 4.87 per cent less than the production of 75.55 thousand tonnes in 2021-22. The production of egg (in number) in 2022-23 is estimated at 1215.64 lakhs showing an increase of 5.83 per cent over the production of 1148.65 lakhs in 2021-22. The estimated meat production in 2022-23 is 20.79 thousand tonnes which is 4.02 per cent less than the production of 21.66 thousand tonnes in 2021-22. Table 5.17 below shows a picture of the annual average wholesale prices of milk, egg and meat prevailing in the districts of Manipur during 2022-23.

Table 5.17: Annual Average Wholesale Prices of Livestock Products, Manipur

District	Milk (Rs./tonne)	Egg (Rs./'000)	Meat (Rs./tonne)				
			Cattle	Buffalo	Goat	Pig	Sheep
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Senapati	60000	9000	320000	320000	500000	300000	500000
2. Kangpokpi	60000	10000	350000	350000	700000	320000	700000
3. Tamenglong	100000	8000	350000	350000	900000	350000	900000
4. Noney	700000	9000	350000	350000	800000	350000	800000
5. Churachandpur	80000	15000	400000	400000	900000	400000	900000
6. Pherzawl	60000	10000	400000	400000	800000	350000	800000
7. Chandel	50000	9000	450000	450000	800000	350000	800000
8. Tengnoupal	50000	9000	400000	400000	800000	320000	800000
9. Ukhrul	60000	9000	320000	320000	700000	320000	700000
10. Kamjong	60000	9000	330000	330000	600000	320000	600000
11. Imphal East	46000	8000	400000	400000	1000000	320000	1000000
12. Jiribam	60000	10000	430000	430000	700000	330000	700000
13. Imphal West	50000	9000	400000	400000	1000000	320000	1000000
14. Bishnupur	50000	10000	400000	400000	1000000	350000	1000000
15. Thoubal	60000	10000	430000	430000	700000	330000	700000
16. Kakching	60000	10000	400000	400000	900000	330000	900000

Source: Directorate of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Manipur

5.14 Forestry:

Forests was under the absolute control of the Maharajah of Manipur till the early part of the 19th Century. It was in the 20th Century that the State Government gave attention towards defining the legal status of forest in Manipur for introducing scientific method of forest management. Reserved Forests were created by the Manipur State Durbar. Manipur Forest Department was divided into two Territorial Divisions on 1st April, 1967 namely, Eastern Forest Division (FD) and Western FD. In 1974, major reorganization of Forest Department took place by creating 4 more territorial divisions viz., North Division, South Division, East

division and West Division and re-naming Eastern FD and Western FD as Central FD. In the year 1976, Tengnoupal FD was carved out from the Central FD. With the developmental pace, 3 more Forest Divisions namely, Thoubal FD, Bishnupur FD and Jiribam FD were carved out from the Central FD and Senapati FD was also carved out from the North FD. Functional Divisions namely, Working Plan Division, Social Forestry Division, Soil Conservation Division, Research, Sericulture and Training Division, Forest Training School, Wildlife Division and Zoo came up with pyramidal expansion at the level of Conservators, Chief Conservators, and Additional Principal Chief Conservators with the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests at the top of the pyramid as Head of the Forest Force. On 28th February, 2017 the Governor of Manipur has accorded administrative approval to the opening of 4 (four) new forest divisions namely Tengnoupal Forest Division, Kamjong Forest Division, Pherzawl Forest Division & Noney Forest Division.

Manipur forests are unique by virtue of its varied composition which serve as a repository of a wide range of flora and fauna including 4000 species of angiosperms, 1200 species of medicinal plants, 34 species of edible fungi, 500 species of orchids, 55 species of bamboo, 160 species of fish, 21 species of migratory aquatic birds and multitude of butterflies and it also has a huge potential for development of eco-tourism spot in the state. The major types of forest in Manipur are Tropical Wet Evergreen Forest, Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest, Sub-Tropical Pine Forest, Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest, Montane Wet Temperate Forest and Sub-Alpine Forest. According to Forest Report, 2021, the forest cover of Manipur is 16,598 Sq. Kms. as against 16,847 Sq. Kms. in 2019, a decrease of 1.48 per cent.

Forest plays threefold roles i.e., protective, productive and aesthetic, each being equally important. Based on the legal status, forest is categorised as reserved, protected and unclassed forests. Reserved Forest is one which is permanently dedicated either to the production of timber or to other forest produces and in which right of grazing and cultivation is seldom allowed. There are 35 Reserved Forest in Manipur with an area of 946.97 Sq. km. during the year 2018-19. Unclassed Forest consists largely of inaccessible forest or unoccupied waste. Area under forests by legal status which have not increased over the years can be seen at Table 5.18.

Table 5.18: Area under Forests by Legal Status

(Area in Sq. Km.)

Year	Reserved Forests	Protected Forests	Unclassed Forests	Other Forests	Forest not Under the Control of Forest Deptt.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2015-16	1467	4171	11780	-	-	17418
2016-17	1467	4171	11780	-	-	17418
2017-18	1467	4171	11780	-	-	17418
2018-19	1467	4171	11780	-	-	17418
2019-20	1467	4171	11780	-	-	17418
2020-21	1467	4171	11780	-	-	17418

Source: Forest Department, Manipur

The Government has also proposed 18 (eighteen) reserved forest viz., Uningthou Ching Reserved Forest; Koubru Reserved Forest; Kailam Ching Reserved Forest; Tuining Tuichum Yengkai Lok Reserved Forest; Chandel Pine Reserved Forest; Sirohi-Lok Reserved Forest; Lamphel Research Plot Reserved Forest; Maibam Lokpa Ching Reserved Forest; Khunuda Laiching Reserved Forest; Upper Makru Reserved Forest; Inkanki Reserved Forest; Lentang Reserved Forest; Tuilong Reserved Forest; Kangpokpi-Kanglatongbi & Burma Border Teak Growing Reserved Forest; Oinamlong & Nungba Reserved Forest; Burma Border Reserved Forest; Lamdang Reserved Forest and Ireng Reserved Forest.

5.14.1 Forest Products:

With a view to maintaining ecological balance, the Government has restricted the felling of trees in the forest areas. The out-turn and value of forest products for 2022-23 is shown at Table 5.19. The District wise quantities and values of major and minor forest products in Manipur for the year 2022-23 is shown in Table 5 (e) of Part II.

Table 5.19: Out-turn and Value of Forest Production of Manipur, 2022-23

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Quantity	Value (in Rs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Major Forest Products:				
1.	Timber	Cu.m	24107.86	144417988
2.	Firewood	M.Tonne	23176.16	12070431
	Sub total (A):			156488419
B. Minor Forest Products:				
1.	Cane	Rm	-	-
2.	Bamboo	No.	34029	615759
3.	Sand	Cu.m	260945	41875248
4.	Stone	Cu.m	357724	43904007
5.	Earth	Cu.m	91940	10460236
6.	Broom	Kg	6690	53500
7.	Charcoal	Qtl.	250	218180
8.	Supari	Kg	14000	512250
9.	Betel leaf	No.	7400	296000
10.	Dalchini	Kg	77885	2537516
11.	Smilex	Kg	550	23063
12.	Agar	Kg	162	6430
13.	Sandal Wood	Kg	1896	64366
	Sub total(B):			100566555
C. Miscellaneous:				
	Sub total(C):			18064752
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	-	-	275119726

Source: Forest Department, Manipur

5.14.2 Economic and Commercial Plantation:

One of the most important activities of forestry sector is raising of suitable plantation and their subsequent maintenance. In addition to the plantation by the Forest Department, the plantation schemes that are being implemented in the State are artificial plantation, afforestation, creation of plantation crop, social forestry and recreation forests. Besides, plants that are naturally regenerated are also added over large areas every year to facilitate sustained growth. And also final plantation/ restocking was also taken up. A scheme for Rubber Plantation was also taken up to produce rubber as well as uplift the economy of the local people by providing employment to the backward families and to rehabilitate the wastelands.

Social Forestry scheme has three major components viz., (i) Farm Forestry Extension (Distribution of Seedlings), (ii) Fuel wood and Fodder Plantation and (iii) Roadside Plantation.

Under the Farm Forestry Extension scheme, the people are encouraged to take up plantation activities in their own fields not only to meet their daily requirements of firewood but also to supplement their income by selling the firewood and fodder from these plantations.

In order to maintain ecological balance, the Fuel wood and Fodder Plantation scheme was taken up. Under the scheme, the Forest Department has taken up plantation on community and Panchayat land to develop woods and maintain it up to the third year of plantation. Thereafter, the plantation are handed over to the villagers.

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

5.14.3 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.

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 imbalance.

5.14.4 Wild Life Management:

The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is provided for setting up National Parks and Sanctuaries for wild life. National Parks and Sanctuaries provide natural habitats for the wild

life. The aim is not only to protect and preserve what remains of wild fauna and flora but also to augment the costly national heritage.

The Wildlife Wing under the Forest Department has been actively working for the conservation of Wildlife and its natural habitat. Through the conservation efforts of Wildlife Wing as well as the civil society including the wildlife activist, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Community Reserves have been notified. Table 5.20 presents the areas and location of the Sanctuaries, National Parks and Community Reserves in Manipur.

Table 5.20: Area & Location of Wild Life Sanctuaries, National Parks and Community Reserves in Manipur

Sl. No.	Conservation Site	District	Area in Sq. Km.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
National Park			
1.	Keibul Lamjao	Bishnupur	46.7
2.	Shirui	Ukhrul	100.00
Wild Life Sanctuary			
1.	Jiri-Makru	Tamenglong	198.00
2.	Bunning	Tamenglong	115.80
3.	Zeliad	Tamenglong	21.00
4.	Kailam	Churachandpur	187.50
5.	Yangoupokpi Lokchao	Chandel	184.80
6.	Thinungei Bird Sanctuary	Bishnupur	1.03
7.	Khongjaingamba	Bishnupur	0.41
Community Reserve			
1.	Chipeivao	Senapati	5.85
2.	Houphai	Senepati	3.23
3.	Shangneme	Senapati	3
4.	MekrimeiRu Kakramai Bu	Senapati	72.46
5.	Pfunemai	Senapati	2.1
6.	Chiibvii & Veimairii	Senapati	3.39
7.	Baneevehdea Oinam Village	Senapati	2.1
8.	SofiiKhro Kodom Village	Senapati	2.04
9.	Azuram	Tamenglong	5.85
10.	Lungphu	Kamjong	3.7
11.	M. Tanglian	Churachandpur	1.02
12	Lailong S.	Churachandpur	17.00

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2020-21, Forest Department, Manipur

5.14.5 Land Diversion for Developmental Activities:

The projects undertaken for land diversion for developmental activities during 2018-19 in Manipur are given below:

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| 1. 132 KV TL on DC Tower Leimatak to Ningthoukhong | - | 16.79 Ha |
| 2. Erection and stringing of 400 KV D/C transmission line from Yurembam to Thoubal Khunou via Nambol | - | 2.83 Ha |
| 3. Construction of 132 KV Link Transmission Line for evacuation of power from 400/132 KV Sub - Station at Thoubal to 132 KV Sub- Station at Kakching and Chandel on existing 132 KV Line from Kongba to Kakching on turnkey basis | - | 9.423 Ha |
| 4. Construction and Up-gradation of existing Ukhola-Tolloi-Tadubi Section of NH-102A (115 Km) of District Ukhral and Senapati, Manipur | - | 179.46 Ha |
| 5. Widening and improvement of 65.80 Km section of NH-39 (Imphal- Moreh) Highway in the State of Manipur | - | 50.51 Ha |

5.14.6 Manipur State Action Plan on Climate Change (MSAPCC) :

The Community based Sustainable Forest management for Water Resource Conservation in Manipur is one of the three components under Indo German Programme ‘Climate Change Adaption in the Himalayas’ which focuses on sustainable community forestry and soil and water conservation. The overall objective of the programme is investment in sustainable community forestry models, improve natural resources, minimize climate related risks, and increase rural productivity and income for the local population. The proposed measures shall serve to improve rehabilitation, protection and sustainable use of forest, their productivity and water resources as well as to develop and strengthen the resilience of forest and vulnerable population against climate change.

The envisaged Project which will contribute to the implementation of the Indian National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) as well as to the related missions (i.e. Green India Mission, Mission on Himalayan Ecosystem, National Mission on strategic Knowledge on climate change and National Water Mission, will be aligned to the priority areas of the Manipur State Action Plan on Climate Change (MSAPCC).

5.15 Fisheries:

Fish is the staple diet of majority of people in the State. Since time immemorial, majority of the people in Manipur developed fondness for fish as a favourite delicacy. Fisheries provide avenue for employment generation. Lakhs of fish farmers depend upon fishery for their livelihood. Inland fisheries constitute a major sector in Manipur’s economic development.

People of the State rear fish in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, rivers etc. where perennial supply of water is available throughout the year.

The State Government has been taking initiatives for proper harnessing of vast natural fishery resources viz. lakes, beels, swamps, etc. and also for augmenting fish production in order to meet the growing demand for fish. Central and State sponsored schemes, being implemented in the state, envisage increase in production and productivity of sufficient quantities of commercially important fishes both indigenous and exotic species.

5.15.1 Fishery Resources:

Manipur has a total water area of 56,461.05 hectares but at present only 18,000 hectares are being utilised for fish farming. There are also a large number of reservoirs, hill streams and riverines where fish farming can also be taken up. Loktak lake, the largest fresh water like in the entire North Eastern Region, having an area of 287 Sq. Km. and its adjoining catchment area of 980 Sq. Km. constitute about 50 per cent of the total area of fish production of the State. The details of fishery resources in the state are given in Table 5.21.

Table 5.21: Fishery Resources in Manipur

Sl. No.	Particulars	Water area (in hectares)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Lakes, reservoirs, tanks, canals etc.	13221.45
2.	Water-logged marshy and swampy lands, beels	11536.23
3.	Biomass	8596.50
4.	Submerged crop land	3480.50
5.	Rivers and streams	13888.27
6.	Water-logged areas converted into agricultural lands	1738.10
7.	Low-lying paddy field	4000.00
Total		56461.05

Source: Department of Fisheries, Manipur

5.15.2 Fish Seed Production:

A number of fish hatchery units have been constructed under different schemes with a unit production capacity of ten million fish seeds per annum. During the year 2022-23, the state could produce a total of 287.2 million fish seed both from public and private sector.

5.15.3 Production of Table Fish:

The annual fish production in the State is estimated at 34,412 MT against annual consumption requirement of 52,937 MT during 2022-23. The annual production of fish, fish seed production and requirement of fish are shown in the Table 5.22.

Table 5.22: Production of Fish and Fish seed of Manipur

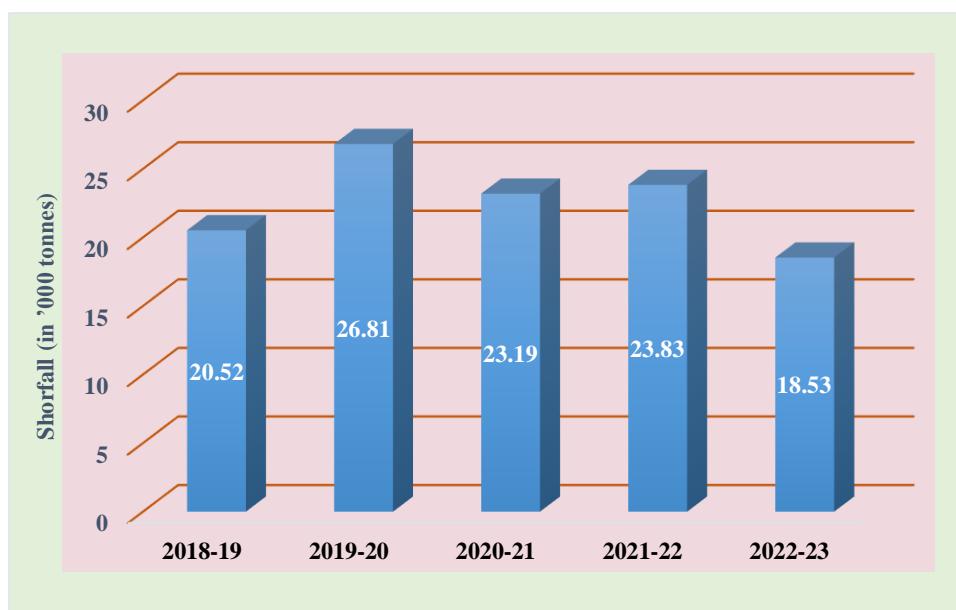
Year	Fish Production (in '000 tonnes)	Fish seed production (in million)	Number		Estimated requirement of fish (in '000 tonnes)
			Fish seed Farm	Experimental fish farm	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2018-19	32.57	250	18	-	53.09
2019-20	32.60	249.48	18	-	59.41
2020-21	32.87	278.80	18	-	56.06
2021-22	33.13	294.30	-	-	57.14
2022-23	34.41	287.20	17	-	52.94

- Not Available

Source: Department of Fisheries, Manipur

From the above table, it can be observed that both production of fish and estimated requirement of fish has increased over the years. However, the total requirement of fish far exceeds its domestic production. The demand supply gap is filled by importing fish from other states.

Fig. 5.12: Demand-Supply Gap for Fish in Manipur



Source: Department of Fisheries, Manipur

Table 5.23: District-wise Disposition of Fish catch in Manipur during 2022-23

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Districts				
			Senapati	Tameng- long	Churachand- pur	Chandel	Ukhrul
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Fisheries Division	Nos.	2	2	2	2	2
2.	Fish Farm (Govt.)		2	1	2	2	1
3.	Fish Production/ catch	Tonnes	410.20	396.30	645.24	615.30	480.4 0
4.	Fish Marketing		410.20	396.30	639.54	615.30	480.4 0
5.	Freezing		-	-	-	-	-
6.	Sundried & Hot Smoking		-	-	5.70	-	-

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Districts				Total
			Imphal East	Imphal West	Bishnupur	Thoubal	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Fisheries Division	Nos.	1	3	2	2	18
2.	Fish Farm (Govt.)		3	2	3	1	17
3.	Fish Production/ catch	Tonnes	4620.00	8837.50	10228.56	8178.5	34,412
4.	Fish Marketing		4602.70	8739.50	7214.06	6415.70	29513.70
5.	Freezing		-	5.00	-	-	5.00
6.	Sundried & Hot Smoking		17.30	93.00	3014.50	1762.80	4893.30

Source: Department of Fisheries, Manipur

5.15.4 Schemes for Development of Fisheries:

In order to enhance total fish production of the State, the State Government recently implemented centrally sponsored schemes like Blue Revolution, Pradhan Mantri Matsya Yojana (PMMY), aquaculture programmes under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and state sponsored scheme viz. Loktak Livelihood Mission etc. Under this initiatives significant areas of water bodies available in the State have been covered under fishery activities by reclamation of marshy lands, installation of pen and cage cultures in fresh water lakes and reservoirs, adoption of paddy-cum-pisciculture, etc.

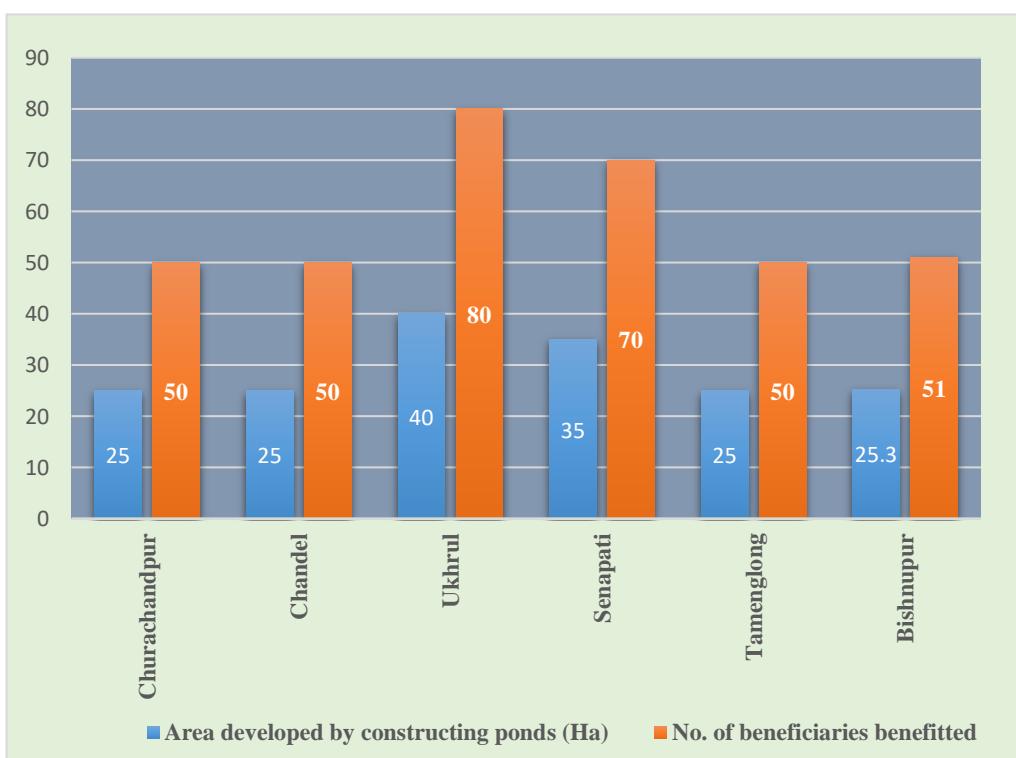
Some of the prominent schemes for development of Fisheries sector are given below:

A. Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture by construction of ponds in Manipur:

The scheme was implemented in five hill districts viz. Senapati, Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Chandel & Ukhrul and one valley district viz. Bishnupur of the State with funding provided by the North Eastern Council, Shillong in the year 2016-17. The scheme has benefitted a total of 351 beneficiaries and an area of 175.3 hectare has been developed by constructing new ponds to enhance fish production in the state.

The district wise breakup for the scheme “Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture by construction of ponds in Manipur” is shown in Fig. 5.13.

Fig. 5.13: Construction of Ponds in Manipur



Source: Department of Fisheries, Manipur

B. Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries:

It is a centrally sponsored scheme which has benefitted 1078 beneficiaries (312 in 2017-18 and 766 in 2018-19) in 16 districts of Manipur by establishing of carp seed hatcheries, construction of seed rearing ponds, cage culture, fisherman house, Recirculatory Aquaculture System (RAS) and construction of new ponds with one time input cost.

C. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY):

It is the scheme to bring about Blue Revolution through sustainable and responsible development of fisheries sector in India. This scheme is implemented in all districts of Manipur with funding provided by Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India. Under PMMSY scheme, a total number of 1563 and 356 beneficiaries (including General, SC, ST, Women) have been benefited during 2020-21 and 2021-22 respectively.

D. Loktak Livelihood Mission:

An initiative of the State Government, the Loktak Livelihood Mission has been implemented since 2018 for improving the livelihood of people living in the periphery of the majestic Loktak lake of Manipur. It aims at increasing the income of fish farmers by utilizing fishery resources such as marshy lands in and around the lake in scientific manner without affecting the lake's ecosystem. Under Pilot phase and Phase-I, a total of 47 Nos. of cage culture units, 36 Nos. of pen culture grow-outs and one feed production unit have been installed.

Besides the above mentioned specific projects, the State Government has been holding annual *Fish Fair cum Fish Crop Competition* since 1976 to encourage fish farmers of the State to scale up fish production and reduce import of fish by rewarding cash prizes to farmers with highest production. Recently *Imoinu Fish Festival* has also been introduced during the year 2022-23 on the day of Imoinu Irtapa. The State Government has also taken up initiatives to revive indigenous fish *Pengba*, the State fish and also *Wallago Attu* (locally known as *Sareng*), one of the most favourite fish in the State. Under *Sareng Project*, financial assistance is provided to fish farmers for procuring fingerlings, feeds, etc. since 2021.

6

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

In Manipur, a large percentage of the population live in rural area. Out of the total State population of 28,55,794 in 2011, the rural population constituted 70.79 per cent while the urban population was 29.21 per cent.

6.1 Rural Development:

Improvement in the quality of life of the economically weaker sections of the society is also one of the basic objectives of development planning. As far as rural development is concerned, the Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Manipur is the nodal agency to ensure implementation of various programmes for accelerating the pace of development in rural areas of the State through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Following are the various developmental schemes and programmes launched in the State to uplift the standard of living of the rural population of Manipur.

6.1.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):

The MGNREGS formerly known as National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) is a new and unique employment scheme introduced by the Government of India to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, so as to enhance livelihood security in rural areas in a financial year. The scheme is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on cost sharing basis between the Centre and State in the ratio of 90:10. The MGNREGS was launched initially on 13th April, 2006 at District Headquarters, Tamenglong by distributing Job Cards to registered applicants.

As required under the MGNREGS, the Government of Manipur has formulated a scheme called the Manipur Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MREGS). The permissible works under the scheme are as given below.

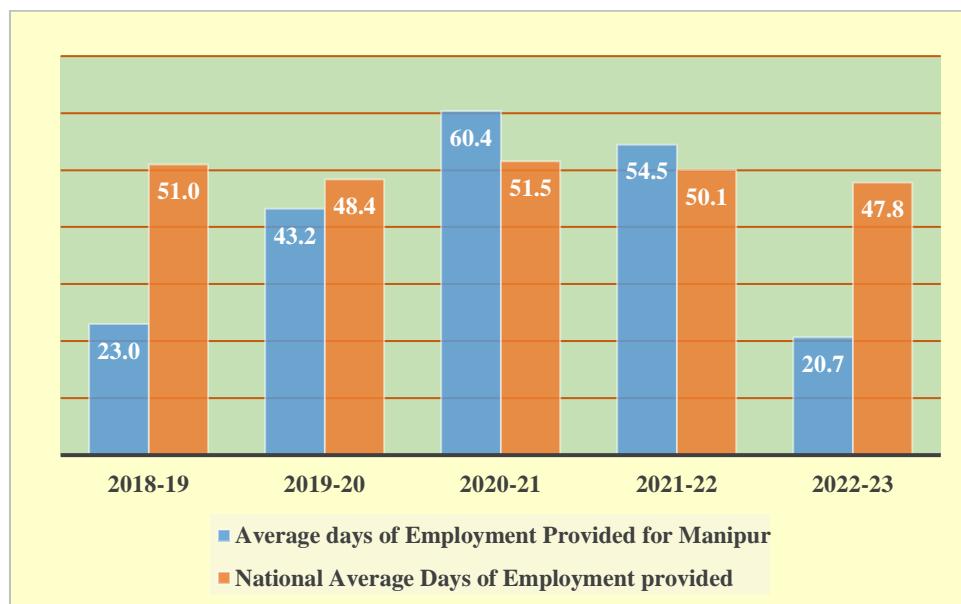
- (i) Water conservation and water harvesting;
- (ii) Drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation);
- (iii) Irrigation Canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) Provision of irrigation facility to land owned by households belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or to land of beneficiaries of land reforms or that of the beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana of the Government of India.
- (v) Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks;
- (vi) Land Development;
- (vii) Flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas;

- (viii) Rural connectivity to provide all weather access;
- (ix) Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Knowledge Resource Centre at the Block level and as Gram Panchayat Bhawan at the Gram Panchayat level;
- (x) Agriculture related works, such as, NADEP composting, vermi-composting, liquid bio-manures;
- (xi) Livestock related works, such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, construction of pucca floor, urine tank and fodder trough for cattle shed, azolla as cattle-feed supplement;
- (xii) Fisheries related works, such as fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land;
- (xiii) Works in coastal areas, such as fish drying yards, belt vegetation;
- (xiv) Rural drinking water related works, such as soak pits, recharge pits;
- (xv) Rural sanitation related works, such as individual household latrines, school toilet units, anganwadi toilets, solid and liquid waste management;
- (xvi) Construction of Anganwadi Centre;
- (xvii) Construction of playfields;
- (xviii) Any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

During 2022-23, a total of 5,97,814 Job Card were issued which was 0.62 per cent more than 5,94,091 Job Cards issued in 2021-22. The physical achievement of the MGNREGS during 2018-19 to 2022-23 is shown in the Table 6(a) of Part-II.

The Average Days of Employment for Manipur provided in the State along with the National Average during 2018-19 to 2022-23 is shown in the Fig. 6.1.

Fig. 6.1: Average Days of Employment under MGNREGS



Source: Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Manipur

Initiatives taken under MGNREGA during 2018-19 to 2022-23

Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS): Funds are now being directly transferred from State Nodal Account to beneficiaries Bank/ Post Office Accounts in all 70 Blocks through e-FMS.

Direct Benefit Transfer: Aadhaar numbers of active workers are being actively seeded and after due consent are being enabled for Aadhaar based payments.

GeoMGNREGA (Phase I & II): Geotagging of all MGNREGA assets created since its inception in Phase I. In phase II, assets taken up from FY 2017-18 onwards are being Geo Tagged at three stages; before the start of work, mid-way and on completion of work.

GIS Based Planning: Large scale capacity building and training to promote Natural Resource Management planning process using Geo informatics.

Skilling of MGNREGA Beneficiaries: To move up the skilling ladder, MGNREGA beneficiaries are being trained and deployed as bare foot Technician (79 have been trained of which 72 have been deployed). Further, 3365 have been trained out of the 6,048 identified unskilled workers and efforts are on to skill those workers who have achieved 100 days of work through project UNNATI.

Introduction of automated estimate calculation through Software for Estimate Calculation Using Rural Rates for Employment (SECURE).

Job Card verification/ updation exercise has led to deletion of more than 41,658 Job Cards.

Social Audit have been operationalized by conducting audit in the field by the resource person and 85.6 per cent have been completed against the planned GPs.

Trainings are being imparted to all the MGNREGA functionaries across all level for SECURE, Geo MGNREGA, GIS Planning and MIS related issues.

Research and evaluation studies have been conducted in following topics: “Awareness of MGNREGA among especially excluded groups in Manipur” and “End to End Analysis of delay in payment of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Wages” by Department of Commerce, Manipur University, Canchipur.

6.1.2 Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM):

The program implementation of Manipur State Rural Livelihoods Mission (MSRLM) started in the year 2016, in the four blocks namely, Sawombung and Keirao Block of Imphal East District and Machi and Tengnoupal Block of Chandel District (now Tengnoupal District) respectively. Currently, it is being implemented in 16 districts covering 52 blocks, 620 GPs, 955 villages.

One of the key components of the Mission is to organize all poor household (women) into institutions of the poor that provide them with voice, space and resources. MSRLM has presently mobilized more than 82932 women into forming 8068 Self Help Groups (SHGs) and

SHGs have federated into 414 Village Level Federation (VLF), which comprises of more than 10 to 20 SHGs in one VLF, and 12 Cluster Level Federation having membership of 175 VLFs and 1,928 SHGs under it.

Initially, the Mission primarily focused on institution building and capacity building support to the rural poor women, to unleash their innate capabilities to bring about remarkable changes in the quality of life and empowering the rural poor women

In regard with financial Inclusion, MSRLM has taken up continuous effort in building good relationship with the banks. So far, 2,300 SHGs have been credit linked with banks.

Currently under the livelihoods thematic, major areas of intervention has been on convergence with line departments like Manipur Organic Mission Agency (MOMA) Horticulture, Agriculture, Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK); ICICI Foundation, Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry and with special focus on value chain, marketing, branding of products of SHGs have been taken up to provide more opportunities and enhancement of their livelihood activities.

PRI- CBO Convergence, with the support of Kudumbashree:

It is being implemented successfully in Imphal East district and Tengnoupal District. This project has brought a meaningful participation of the SHG women in the development initiatives within the district

Total Districts entered	16
Total Blocks entered	52
GPs covered	620
Villages covered	955
Total Households covered	82932
Total SHGs formed	8068
Total VLFs formed	414
Total CLFs formed	12
Total SHGs provided RF	4272
Total RF amount received by SHGS	659.10 lakhs
Total SHGs provided CIF	3072
Total CIF amount received by SHGs	3150.33 lakhs

6.1.3 Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)/ National Rurban Mission (NRM):

The Mission aims at development of smart villages and urbanisation of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of the rural community life with focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising with the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating a Rurban cluster of ‘Villages’ and it was started since 2016-17 and the funding pattern of the project is 90:10 by Centre and State.

The clusters would be strengthened with the required amenities. The components of the Scheme are Piped Water Supply, Sanitation, Solid and Liquid Waste Management, Access to Village Streets with Drains, Village Street Lights and Electrification, Inter Village Roads Connectivity, Public Transport, LPG Gas Connection, Skill Development Training Linked to Economic Activities, Agri-Services Processing and Allied Activities, Education, Health, Digital Literacy, Citizens Service Centres, Environment, Employment Generation and SHG Formation, Tourism Promotion, Sports Infrastructure, Social Infrastructure, Rural Housing and Social Welfare.

Considering the above components, Integrated Cluster Action Plan (ICAP) and Detail Project Report (DPR) for the cluster are prepared. Under this Mission, four clusters were allocated to Manipur viz. Khangabok Cluster, Thoubal district (1st Phase), Keirao-Makting Cluster, Imphal East district (2nd Phase) and Saikul Cluster, Kangpokpi District (3rd Phase) and (4th Phase) it has been allocated but not yet finalized.

The Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs) for each cluster were prepared by a private agency/ firm after conducting a baseline survey and in consultation with concerned DC, line departments and concerned panchayat. In Khangabok Cluster, ICAP preparation was done by ODESH and the implementation is under progress (98% completed). For Keirao-Makting Cluster, ICAP preparation was done by Intellisome Consultancy and the implementation is under progress (30% completed). For Saikul Cluster, ICAP preparation was done by BD Technology and the implementation is under progress (30 per cent completed). The ICAP so prepared has been evaluated and approved by State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) chaired by Chief Secretary, Manipur and further it is presented to MoRD for approval.

Some activities and achievements under SPMRM during 2017-21 are as follows:

A. Khangabok Cluster:

Three Overhead tanks of 4.54 lakh litres capacity (Convergence with PHED) and drilling of two Bore wells.

Bye-pass road of 7.2 km length connecting Khangabok Cluster to Wangjing.

Construction of cement concrete drains in Khangabok and Sangaiyumpham GP.

Embankment of ArongKhongban measuring 15 kilometres length in Khangabok village.

Construction of Retaining Wall on both sides of Tenthaw River.

Construction of Bungshibudon Temple in Khangabok Part I.

Upgradation of the Khangabok Primary Health Sub-Centre to Primary Health Centre.

Construction of six Primary schools in Khangabok, Sangaiyumpham and Tenthaw GPs in convergence with the Education Department.

Construction of Tenthaw Higher Secondary School at Tenthaw Khunou.

Various skill training programmes focusing on Handloom and Handicrafts, and Embroidery.

Strengthening and modernisation of Rice Research Station at Wangbal.

B. Keirao Makting Cluster

Smart school in convergence with ZEO, Imphal East is being built in Kiyamgei Village.

Construction of Primary schools in each of the eight GPs of the Cluster.

Upgradation of infrastructure of three Government-aided schools at Kiyamgei and Bashikhong.

Organisation of various skill training programmes focusing on Electronic and Media fields in NIELIT, Akampat.

Upgradation of the infrastructure of six Primary Health Sub-Centres and two PHCs (Bashikhong PHC and Keirao Makting PHC).

Construction of eight market sheds.

Construction of Food Processing Units along with Bakery Units at Kiyamgei Muslim, Keirao Makting and Uchekon GPs.

Construction of two Dairy Processing Units at Uchekon Nongchup GP and Bashikhong GP.

Installation of 5 kW solar power plants in 24 clubs.

Training given to fish farmers by the Fishery Department.

Construction of a Solid and Liquid Waste Management Plant .

C. Saikul Cluster

Infrastructure upgradation of Saikul PHC and Saikul Higher Secondary School.

Upgradation of Thangal Surung Tourism Centre .

Distribution of 200 solar street lights.

Construction of five water reservoirs.

Distribution of four e- Rickshaws.

GIS planning to improve the watershed management.

Cold storage units currently being constructed in Saikul village.

State has won the National Award 2019 under the category of overall performance in implementation of Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM). The physical progress of the Mission in respect of the North Eastern States is given in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Physical Progress of National Rurban Mission in North Eastern States

North Eastern States	Physical Progress Status (as on 25-04-2023)			
	Clusters Allocated (A)	Clusters Approved (B)	ICAPs Approved (C)	DPRs Approved By SLEC (D)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	3	2
Assam	9	9	9	1
Manipur	3	3	3	3
Meghalaya	4	4	4	3
Mizoram	4	4	4	4
Nagaland	2	2	2	2
Sikkim	3	3	3	3
Tripura	7	7	7	5

Contd.

Table 6.1: Physical Progress of National Rurban Mission in North Eastern States

North Eastern States	Data Digitized in Rurbansoft (as on 25-04-2023)			
	Cluster Entry (E)	Cluster Pending (B-E)	ICAP Entry Completed (F)	ICAPs Pending (C-F)
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Arunachal Pradesh	4	0	4	0
Assam	9	0	9	0
Manipur	4	0	3	0
Meghalaya	4	0	3	1
Mizoram	4	0	4	0
Nagaland	2	0	2	0
Sikkim	3	0	3	0
Tripura	7	0	7	0

SLEC = State Level Empowered Committee ICAPs= Integrated Cluster Action Plans

DPR = Detailed Project Report

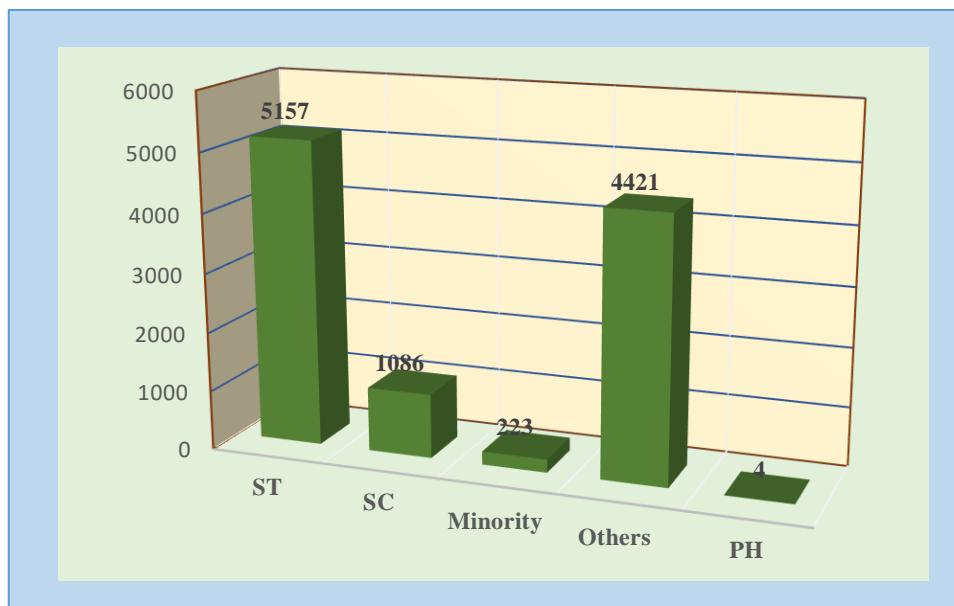
Source: Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission, Ministry of Rural Development,
Govt. of India

6.1.4 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G) :

In view of Government's commitment to provide "Housing for All" the scheme of IAY had been restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G) and was launched on 20th November, 2016. In the State of Manipur, it was launched on 28th August, 2017 with the objective to provide pucca houses with basic amenities to all houseless households living in kutcha and dilapidated houses in rural areas by 2024. Unit assistance of Rs. 1,30,000/- is provided to beneficiaries in three instalments. The cost of unit (house) is shared between Central and State Governments in the ratio 90:10 for north east and hilly states. The beneficiary is entitled to 90/95 person days of unskilled labour from MGNREGS. The assistance for construction of toilet shall be leveraged through convergence with SBM-G, MGNREGS or any other dedicated source of funding. Convergence for piped drinking water, electricity connection, LPG gas connection etc. under different government programmes is also to be attempted. The beneficiary, if he/she so desires, should be facilitated to avail institutional finance of up to Rs. 70,000/-

Identification and selection of PMAY-G beneficiary shall be done by the Community through the Gram Sabha, from the SECC 2011 List, based on the housing deficiency and other social deprivation parameters. Those who deserve a pucca house but are not in the SECC 2011 list are added in the Non-SECC Awaasplus list under the Scheme. The category wise number of beneficiaries under PMAY-G in Manipur during the year 2021-22 is presented in the Fig 6.2.

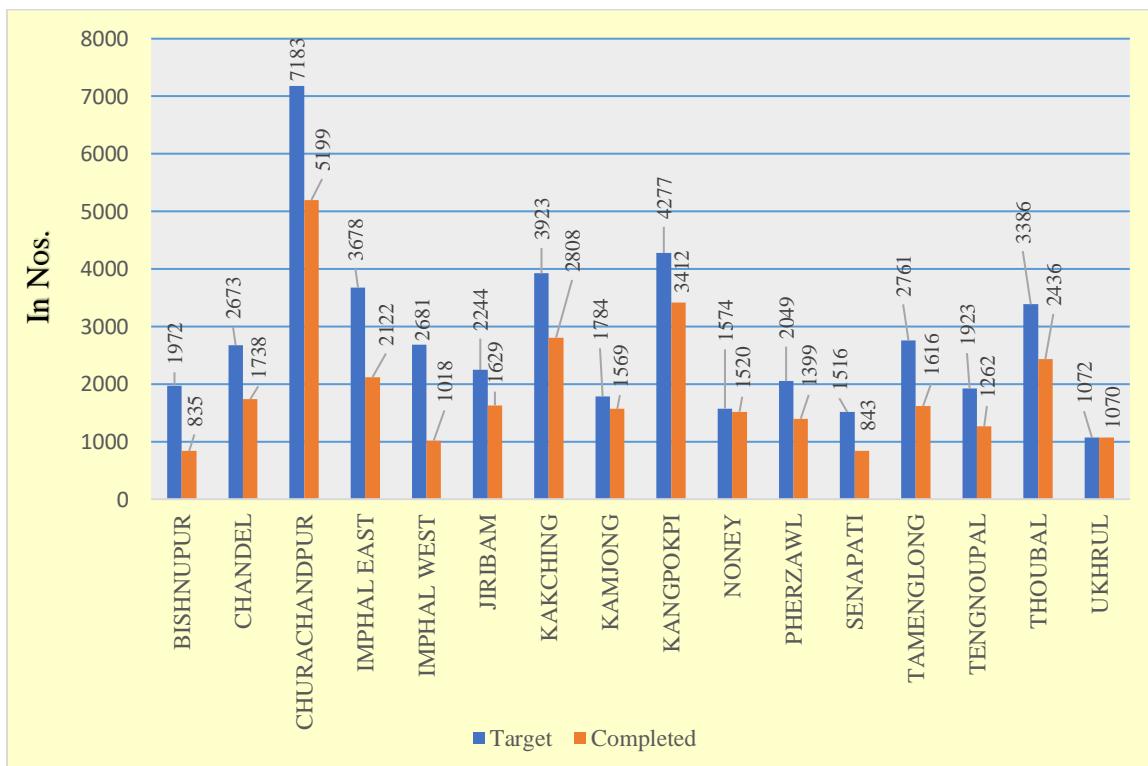
Fig. 6.2: Category-wise number of Beneficiaries under PMAY-G in Manipur



Source: Department of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Manipur

The Future plan for PMAY-G is to exhaust all the targets and build 103460 Houses by March, 2024. The district wise cumulative Physical progress of PMAY-G is shown in Fig. 6.3. The physical progress of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin is shown in Table 6 (c) of Part-II.

Fig. 6.3: District wise cumulative Physical progress FY 2016-17 to 2022-23



Source: Department of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Manipur

6.1.5 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

The scheme has been started in Manipur w.e.f 25th December, 2000 with the conversion of 642 roads of works of the then erstwhile Rural Roads Scheme under BMS (Basic Minimum Services) to PMGSY Phase I with 6 divisions from the Public Works Department, Manipur as Programme Implementation Units (PIUs). The PMGSY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is being implemented by the Manipur State Rural Roads Development Agency (MSRRDA) which was established in March, 2005. The objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above. Bharat Nirman (BN) is also a part of PMGSY. BN covers new connectivity to villages having population of 500 in Manipur. From Phase VII onwards, only BN component has been considered along with BADP Roads of Border Blocks. Table 6.2 presents the length of road completed under PMGSY in Manipur for the year 2020-21 to 2022-23.

Table 6.2: Length of Road completed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Manipur

(in Kms.)

District	Completed Length			Connected Habitations		
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Senapati/ Kangpokpi	204.900	161.410	137.780	3	3	6
2 Tamenglong/ Noney	195.640	116.490	330.455	2	1	0
3 Churachandpur/ Pherzawl	146.310	167.960	363.780	4	4	3
4 Chandel/ Tengnoupal	173.820	61.920	199.610	6	2	3
5 Ukhru/ Kamjong	151.705	51.550	206.350	0	0	2
6 Imphal East/ Jiribam	13.490	73.330	14.990	3	0	0
7 Imphal West	1.925	27.430	12.040	0	0	0
8 Bishnupur	1.830	4.070	27.980	0	0	0
9 Thoubal/ Kakching	3.000	19.350	46.950	0	0	0
Total	892.620	683.510	1339.935	18	10	14

Source: Manipur State Rural Roads Development Agency

6.1.6 MLA Local Area Development Programme (MLALADP):

Under the MLALADP, the State Government provide funds for taking up various developmental works according to the needs of the 60 (Sixty) Assembly Constituencies @ Rs. 200 lakh per Assembly Constituency (AC).

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 January, 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. 24th April, 1994.

The first General Election to Panchayat under this new Act was held on 31st January, 1997. There are 2 (two) tier system of Panchayati Raj such as Gram Panchayat at village level and Zilla Parishad at district level. Number of members of Zilla Parishads, Pradhans and Gram Panchayat is shown in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Number of Members of Zilla Parishads, Pradhans and members of Gram Panchayat (as on March, 2023)

Item	Member of Zilla Parishad	Pradhan of Gram Panchayat	Member of Gram Panchayat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Women (Reserved)	22	54	526
2. Scheduled Tribe	0	2	30
3. Scheduled Caste	1	1	35
4. Unreserved	37	104	923
Total	60	161	1514

Source: Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Manipur

According to Article No. 243 D (3) of the Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat, where according to Article No. 243 D (4) not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level is to be reserved for women. A comparative picture of the number of elected members of panchayats in the north eastern region of India is presented in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4: Number of Elected Members of Panchayats of the North Eastern States of India

North Eastern States of India	No. of Panchayats*			Elected Representatives		
	District Level	Intermediate Level	Village Level	Total	Total Women	Women (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	27	192	2197	26754	14609	54.6
Arunachal Pradesh	25	NA	2108	9383	3658	39.0
Manipur	6	NA	161	1736	880	50.7
Meghalaya	@	@	@	@	@	@
Mizoram	@	@	@	@	@	@
Nagaland	@	@	@	@	@	@
Sikkim	6	NA	198	1153	580	50.3
Tripura	8	35	591	6646	3006	45.2

NA - Not Available

* as on 14th November, 2022 @ Meghalaya, Mizoram & Nagaland have traditional councils

Source: Women & Men in India, 2022

6.2.1 Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA):

The Union Budget 2016-17 announced the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) for building capabilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions to deliver on SDGs. Key local development challenges faced by the country viz. poverty, public health, nutrition, education, gender, sanitation, drinking water, livelihood generation etc. are in sync with SDGs and fall within the realm of Panchayats. The Panchayats have therefore been designated as a key player for implementation of the United Nations SDGs to be achieved by 2030. To enable Panchayats to function effectively for achieving SDGs and other development objectives require major capacity building efforts. The scheme of RGSA aims to strengthen capacities of institutions for rural local governance to become more responsive towards local development needs, prepare participatory plans, leveraging technology and efficiently utilize available resources for realizing sustainable solutions to local problems linked with SDGs.

The objectives of RGSA are as follows:

Develop governance capabilities of PRIs to deliver on the SDGs.

Enhance capabilities of Panchayats for inclusive local governance with focus on optimum utilization of available resources and convergence with other schemes to address issues of national importance.

Enhance capabilities of Panchayats to raise their own sources of revenue.

Strengthen Gram Sabhas to function effectively as the basic forum of people's participation, transparency and accountability within the Panchayat system.

Promote devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats according to the spirit of the Constitution and PESA Act, 1996.

Develop a network of institutions of excellence to support capacity building and handholding for PRIs.

Strengthen institutions for capacity enhancement of PRIs at various levels and enable them to achieve adequate quality standards in infrastructure, facilities, human resources and outcome based training.

Promote e-governance and other technology driven solutions to enable good governance in Panchayats for administrative efficiency and improved service delivery.

Recognize and incentivize PRIs based on performance.

Under RGSA as many as 32 (thirty two) Gram Panchayat Ghars/Panchayat Bhawans have been constructed from FY 2017-18 to 2019-20. Another 10 (ten) Gram Panchayat Ghars construction are in progress for the year 2020-21. Altogether, 8 (eight) Gram Panchayat Ghars have been repaired in the year 2018-19 and 2019-20. And also as many as a total of 12 District Panchayat Resource Centres (DPRCs) have been approved for new constructions @ Rs. 2.00 crore per DPRC at District Headquarters and construction process for Kakching and Jiribam Districts are going on.

6.2.2 Activities/ Works taken up by Panchayats:

Activities/ Works taken up by Panchayats are mainly on basic services like construction of public/community toilet, sanitary drain, drinking water tank, ring culvert, slab culvert, pucca drain, construction of public pond & bath room, RCC Bridge, foot step (stair), water treatment tank, public hand pump, solar light, earthen dam, Community Hall, market shed, waiting shed, Wooden/Timber Bridge, Community Well, Crematorium etc. Panchayats also take up various works such as sanitation and maintenance of open-defecation free status and supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling through convergence.

All Works/Activities/Plans are taken up after getting due approval from the Gram Sabha sitting of the Gram Panchayats which are submitted to the Department of RD & PR through the concerned Block Development Officers (BDOs). Implementation works are being monitored by the concerned Block Development Officers (BDOS) and their subordinate staff like PA, EOP, SO, Accountant, Panchayat Secretary etc. Similarly, Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) are monitoring the works/activities/programs undertaken by the Zilla Parishads.

6.3 Co-operation:

Co-operation is the basis of all organized 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 Cooperative movement in Manipur is shown in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5: Growth of Cooperative Movement in Manipur

Year (1)	Number	
	Cooperatives (2)	Members (in lakhs) (3)
2019-20	11481	6.56
2020-21	11674	6.58
2021-22	12394	6.67

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2021-22, Department of Cooperation, Manipur

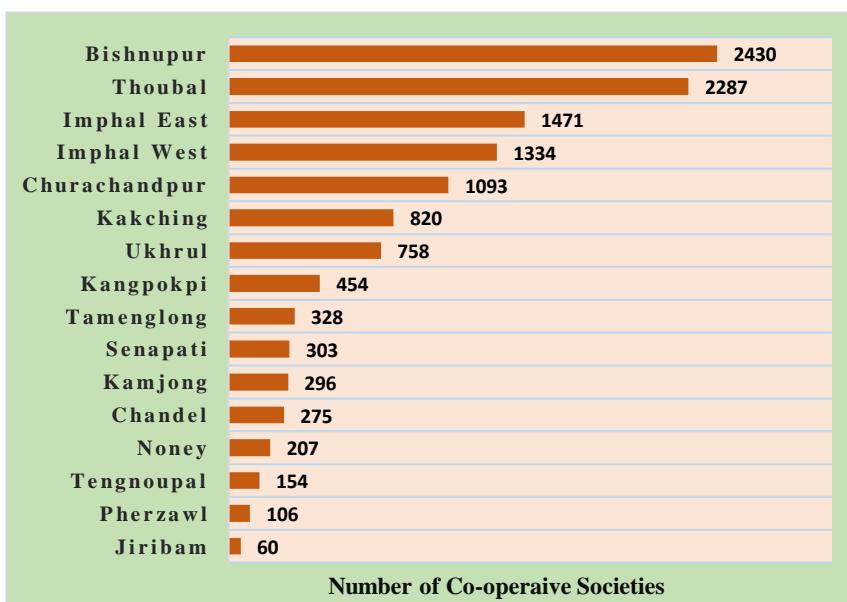
6.3.1 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS):

PACS are basically multipurpose. The main functions of the societies are to extend financial support such as short-term crop loans, medium term and long term loans for 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).

To make PACS self-reliant in tune with ‘Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan’, the Government of India has approved the Centrally Sponsored Project on 29th June, 2022 for Computerisation of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies for a period of five years from 2022-23 to 2026-27. 232 active PACS have been approved for the Project by Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India.

During 2021-22, there were 16 State Level Co-operative Societies and 2 Primary Banks in Imphal under direct control of RCS in the State. The district wise number of co-operative societies in State during 2021-22 is shown in Fig. 6.3.

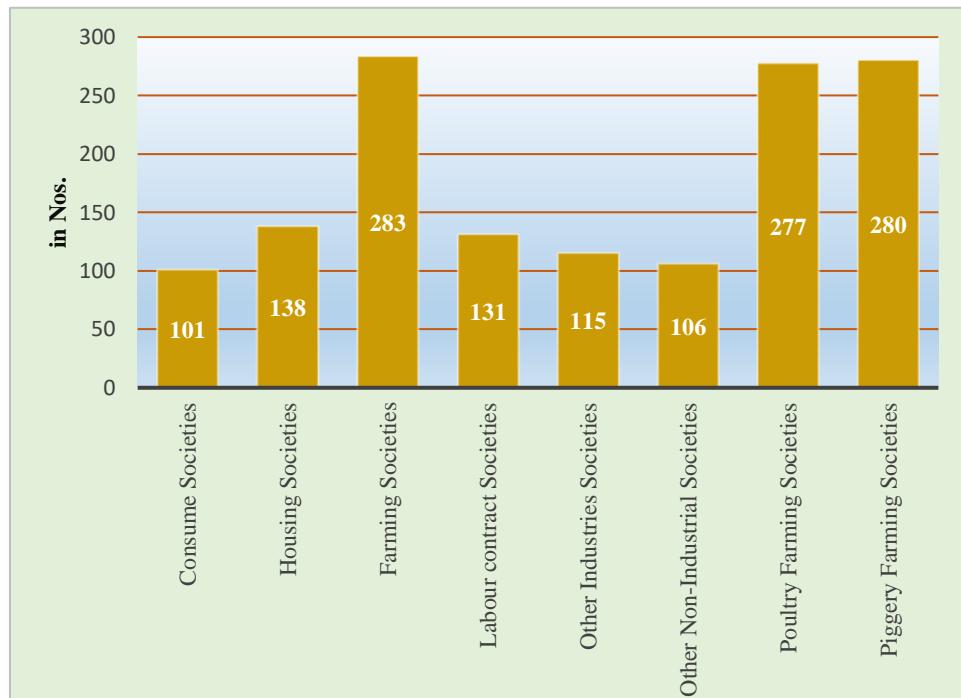
Fig. 6.3: District wise number of Co-operative Societies in Manipur



Source: Department of Cooperation, Manipur

Cooperative Societies classified by type in the State during the year 2021-22 is shown in Fig.6.4. The District wise picture of cooperative societies classified by type in Manipur during 2021-22 is presented in Table 6(d) of Part (II).

Fig. 6.4: Co-operative Societies classified by type in Manipur



Source: Department of Cooperation, Manipur

6.3.2 Cooperative Farmer's Training Center under RKVY Scheme, 2021-22:

Farmers Training Hall with capacity of 50 participants has been constructed at the Cooperative Complex of RCS Office under RKVY Scheme.

The Government aims to provide time to time skill development programmes, short and long term need based training programs, especially for women, on various disciplines like floriculture, poly-house farming, dairy and animal husbandry, irrigation technologies, farm mechanization, food processing to member of Societies.

6.3.3 Best practices:

The Government has launched Web based software for online registration and monitoring of the activities of registered Voluntary organisations/ NGOs & Cooperative Societies in the State under Ease of Doing Business.

7.1 Rapid Industrialization:

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. Realising the need for rapid industrialization to generate more employment opportunities, alleviate poverty and remove economic disparities in the State, the State Government formulated the Industrial and Investment Policy of Manipur, 2022 which was notified on 21st March, 2023 with the following objectives to strengthen the State's mission to act as facilitator to accelerate industrial development.

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

The major Public Sector Undertakings in the State which are generating employment are:

1. MANIDCO, 2. MANITRON and 3. MFICL.

1. Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Limited (MANIDCO):

Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Limited (MANIDCO), formerly Manipur Small Industries Corporation Limited (MSIC) was incorporated in the year 1969 under the Companies Act, 1956 (No.1 of 1956). The Corporation is a multi-functional company which acts as (i) State Financial Corporation (SFC), (ii) State Industrial Development Corporation (SIDC) and (iii) State Infrastructure Development Corporation (SIDC). It is the only financial institute of the State and is to cater long term credit requirement of the industrial sector. MANIDCO is governed by a Board of Directors. All the members of the Board are

representatives of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). It is worthwhile to mention that there was hardly fund available in the Corporation for industrial activities till the middle of 80's. In order to clear the backlog in industrialization, the State Government took initiative to revive the activities of MANIDCO with a very low budgetary support in 1985-86. IDBI also extended active support in this regard. The main activities of the Corporation are:-

A. State Financial Corporation (SFC):

As a State Financial Corporation, MANIDCO started its Term Loan lending activities from the year 1986-87 to 1992-93, providing financial assistance to Tiny & Cottage and Small Scale Industries, Hotel Industries and Transport Industries etc. in the State of Manipur under the Refinance Scheme of IDBI and SIDBI.

B. State Industrial Development Corporation (SIDC):

As a State Industrial Development Corporation, MANIDCO participated in investment to subsidiary/ joint sector projects (industrial units).

C. State Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (SIIDC)/ Engineering Cell:

As a State Industrial Infrastructure Development Cell, MANIDCO has been undertaking construction and design services for various civil construction works in the State of Manipur.

2. Manipur Electronics Development Corporation Limited (MANITRON):

Manipur Electronics Development Corporation Limited (MANITRON) was incorporated on 1st July, 1987. The main activity of the Corporation is the sale and servicing of electronics and I.T. related equipments of the Government Departments, Undertakings etc. The activities include printing & issuance of Smart Card, Driving License and Registration Certificate of vehicles under Transport, Govt. of Manipur; Biometric Enrolment of Aadhaar and Data Entry for Aadhaar Seeding with NPR.

3. Manipur Food Industries Corporation Limited:

The Manipur Sugar Mills Limited was established in the year 1987 and later it was renamed as Manipur Food Industries Corporation Limited (MFICL) in the year 1997. The main activities of the Corporation are to promote entrepreneurs in manufacturing and processing of food products, allotment and overall maintenance of Food Park at Nilakuthi, Imphal East. The main schemes taken up by MFICL during the year 2022-23 are as follows:

(a) Food Park at Nilakuthi :

It was established under the Department of Textiles, Commerce & Industries, Government of Manipur with the funding of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India and managed by Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd. The Park covers an area of approximately 31 acres at Nilakuthi, Imphal East. There are 58 plots having 600 Sq.m. each. 6 numbers of plots have been allocated to MSME for establishment of Technology Centre and another 52 plots were allotted to various entrepreneurs of food processing units. The allocation of food processing units is depicted in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Food Processing Units at Nilakuthi, Food Park

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	Category of Food Industries
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Salai Agro Products Pvt. Ltd.	Fruits and Vegetable Agro Fruits etc.
2.	Umananda Food Industry	Bakery
3.	La Porei Fruits Processing Industries	Packaged Drinking Water
4.	Akoi Agro Milling Associates	Rice Mill
5.	Bakers Bakery	Bakery
6.	Horticulture Department (Mag Fruits)	Fruits and Juice
7.	Thangjam Agro Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Bakery, Packaged Drinking Water
8.	Binod Kumar Sethi	Soy Nugget and Pappad
9.	W. Kumar Singh	Oil Mill
10.	Kamal Bakery	Bakery
11.	K.M.U.	Bakery
12.	Bashudev Singh	Bakery
13.	Th. Haridev Singh	Packaged Drinking Water
14.	Kangleipak Spices	Spices
15.	Balaji Floor Mill	Agro Food Floor Mill
16.	Preety Bakes	Bakery
17.	MSME	Technology Centre
18.	Elle's Cakes and Bakes	Bakery
19.	CEAF	Common Facility Centre for Packing (Tetra Pack)
20.	Horticulture Department	Vacuum Freeze Dehydration & Integrated Pack House

Source: Directorate of Trade, Commerce & Industries

(b) Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme:

Under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt. of India, the Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme was

launched in the state of Manipur on 24th February, 2021 on sharing pattern of 90:10 (Centre and State) to provide credit linked capital subsidy @ 35 per cent of the project cost subject to a limit of Rs. 10.00 lakh only to individual food processing units, SHGs and FPO/FPCs. Under the One District One Product (ODOP) of PMFME Scheme, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries approved 16 districts in the state. Under the Scheme, scheduled commercial banks like PNB, Union Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Central Bank of India and UCO Bank have accorded loan sanctions to 52 projects during the year 2022-23 for promotion of FPI in the State.

(c) Mega Food Park:

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt. of India sanctioned a Mega Food Park at Yaithibi Khunou, Kakching District of Manipur to facilitate agro processing units in the State. This Park aims at establishment of additional eight Primary Processing Centre (PPC) at Imphal East, Bishnupur, Churachandpur, Pherzawl, Noney, Chandel, Jiribam and Ukhrul districts.

7.1.1 Existing Synergetic Policies:

There are two policies of the Government of Manipur namely (i) The Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy of Manipur, 2022 and (ii) The Manipur Mineral Policy, 2021 which have distinctive values and importance. Due considerations have also been made to provide the required synergies of the inter-related aspects of other different policies such as (a) Ease of Doing Business (EoDB), (b) Manipur Public Services Delivery Guarantee Act, 2021 and (c) Manipur Logistic Policy, 2022 which are also in force.

7.1.2 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises:

According to the Micro, Small Medium Enterprises (MSME) Development Act, 2006, the enterprises are classified into the following two divisions: (1) Manufacturing Enterprises engaged in the manufacturing or production of goods in any industry and (2) Service Enterprises engaged in providing or rendering services.

The MSME sector plays a pivotal role in the socio-economic development of the country. The major advantage of the sector is its capacity to generate employment at low cost next only to agriculture. It also ensures regional development. The MSMEs are complementary to large industries as ancillary units thereby contributing in the inclusive industrial development of the

country. The new definition of the MSME is based on the size of investment and turnover as shown below:

MSME in Udyam Registration	
Micro Enterprise	Investment < Rs. 1 Crore
	Turnover < Rs. 5 Crore
Small Enterprise	Investment < Rs. 10 Crore
	Turnover < Rs. 50 Crore
Medium Enterprise	Investment < Rs. 50 Crore
	Turnover < Rs. 200 Crore

A. Industrial Estates:

The Government of Manipur is committed to set up industrial estates in 16 (sixteen) districts of Manipur with the financial assistance from the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India and the North Eastern Council (NEC). The fund matching share of the MSME and NEC with that of the State share is 80:20 and 90:10. For development of MSME in Manipur, the State Government started construction of Industrial Estates in the State. The Takyel Industrial Estate in Imphal West, the Tera Urak Industrial Estate in Bishnupur and the Kuraopokpi Industrial Estate in Kakching are running in full swing. Industrial Estate Chandel, Ukhrul and Churachandpur are under construction. Lands have been acquired for construction of Industrial Estates at Imphal East, Senapati and Tamenglong District. The Ministry of MSME, Government of India has also approved the establishment of Industrial Estates. The existing number of factory sheds and number of employment in the estates can be seen from the Table 7.2.

Table 7.2: Number of factory sheds in the existing Industrial Estates

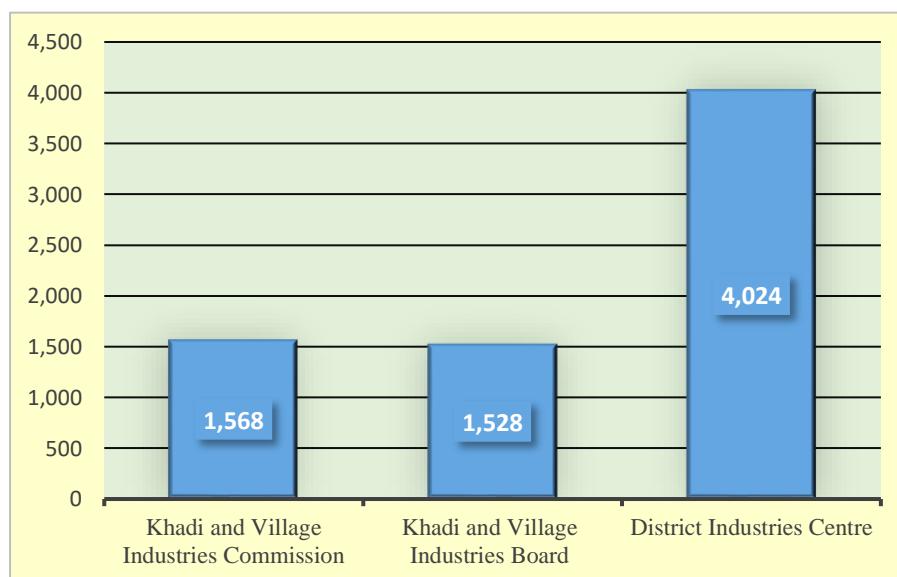
Sl. No.	Name of Industrial Estate	Number	
		Factory Sheds	Employment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Takyel Industrial Estate, Imphal West	53	404
2.	Tera Urak Industrial Estate, Bishnupur District	27	138
3.	Kuraopokpi Industrial Estate, Kakching District	27	188

Source: Directorate of Trade, Commerce & Industries, Manipur

B. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

The PMEGP is a credit linked subsidy programme launched in Manipur in 2009-10 by merging two earlier schemes namely, Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP). At the State level, the scheme is implemented through State Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), State Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB), District Industries Centre (DIC) and Banks. The scheme aims to generate employment opportunities through self-employment ventures, arrest migration of rural youth to urban or other places by giving them self-employment opportunities and increase wage earning capacities of artisans and contribute to economic growth. The agency wise achievement of the programme during 2022-23 can be seen in the Fig.7.1.

Fig. 7.1: Employment Generated under PMEGP during 2022-23



Source: Khadi & Village Industries Commissioner (Portal), Directorate of Trade, Commerce and Industries, Manipur

C. Udyam Registration:

The Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) was launched in September, 2015 by the Ministry of MSME, Government of India as part of 'Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)'. Score of EoDB is one of the indicators for measuring the progress/ achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With the introduction of UAM, the EM-I & II filing system has been discontinued from September, 2015. UAM is a one page online form and allows ease of

registration of MSME units i.e. either “Manufacturing” or “Service”. Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) has been replaced by Udyam Registration on 10th July, 2020 and it is meant for (i) new entrepreneurs who are not registered yet as MSME or those with EM-II (ii) those already registered as UAM and (ii) those already registered as UAM through Assisted filling need to re-register under Udyam Registration. The district wise number of enterprises with Udyam Registration in Manipur is given in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3 District wise number of enterprises registered with Udyam Registration as on 31st March, 2023

Sl. No.	District/ State	Udyam Registration			
		Micro	Small	Medium	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Senapati	2015	12	1	2028
2.	Kangpokpi	631	2	0	633
3.	Tamenglong	548	4	1	553
4.	Noney	110	2	0	112
5.	Churachandpur	2141	16	0	2157
6.	Pherzawl	7	0	0	7
7.	Chandel	820	3	0	823
8.	Tengnoupal	301	1	0	302
9.	Ukhrul	1037	7	0	1044
10.	Kamjong	176	0	0	176
11.	Imphal East	11296	92	4	11392
12.	Jiribam	174	1	0	175
13.	Imphal West	13285	227	10	13522
14.	Bishnupur	4221	24	0	4245
15.	Thoubal	5664	30	0	5694
16.	Kakching	1187	7	0	1194
Manipur		43613	428	16	44057

Source: Directorate of Trade, Commerce and Industries, Manipur

D. Livelihood Business Incubators (LBI):

Under the A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) Scheme of the Ministry of Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India, nine

Livelihood Business Incubators were established in nine districts of Manipur with the objective of lending support to entrepreneurs and promote start-ups for innovation and entrepreneurship in rural, agriculture based industries and products from forest, horticulture, fisheries and animal husbandry. Altogether, 962 persons have been given short term training in different trades till date.

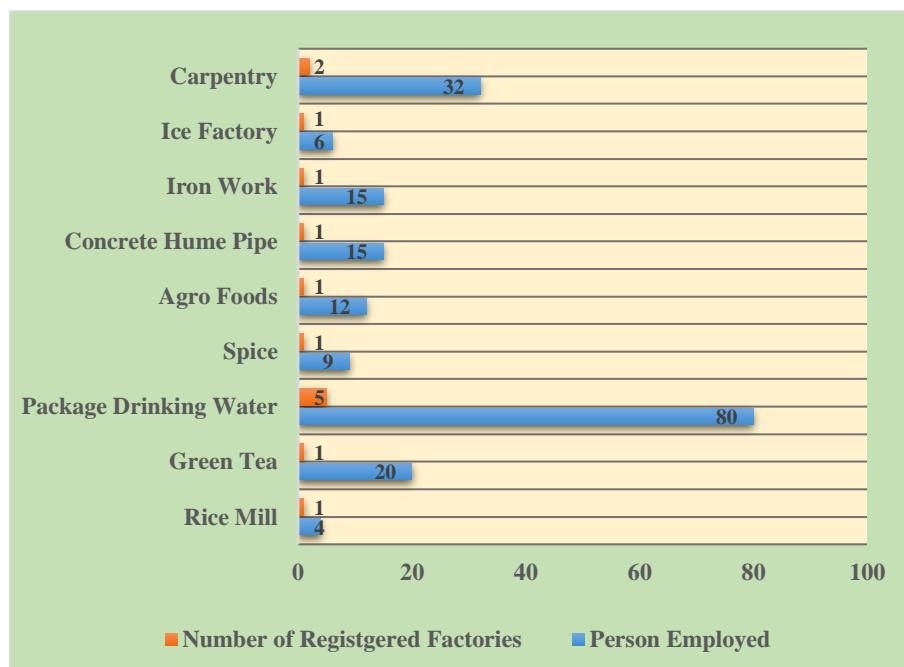
E. Ease of Doing Business:

A portal has been developed i.e. <https://eodblmanipur.mn.gov.in> and the following services have been made online through the portal – (i) Issue of Factory Permit, (ii) Issue of Factory Licence, iii) Issue of Mining Lease and Issue of Mining Permit.

7.1.3 Factories Registered:

A manufacturing unit is determined by a factory under the provisions contained in the Factories Act, 1948. Fees for factories are based on the matrix of the number of employees and power requirement. As many as 14 numbers of permits, 11 numbers of licences and 13 Licence renewals for setting up of factories were granted to applicant units under the Factories Act, 1948 during 2022-23. The number of registered factories and persons employed by types during the year 2022-23 is shown in Fig.7.2.

Fig. 7.2: Number of Registered Factories and Persons Employed by types



Source: Directorate of Trade, Commerce and Industries, Manipur

7.1.4 SC/ST Hub Scheme:

The National Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Hub Scheme was launched on 18th October, 2016 with the objective of providing professional support to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs to fulfill the obligations under the Public Procurement Policy Order, 2012. Four awareness programmes and two skill development programmes were conducted during the year 2019-20. Thirteen (13) entrepreneurs (SC/ ST) were deputed by the State Govt. to attend the North East Summit at Maniram Dewan Trade Centre, Guwahati, Assam in the month of November, 2019.

7.1.5 Industries other than Village and Small Enterprise:

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

7.1.6 District Industries Centre:

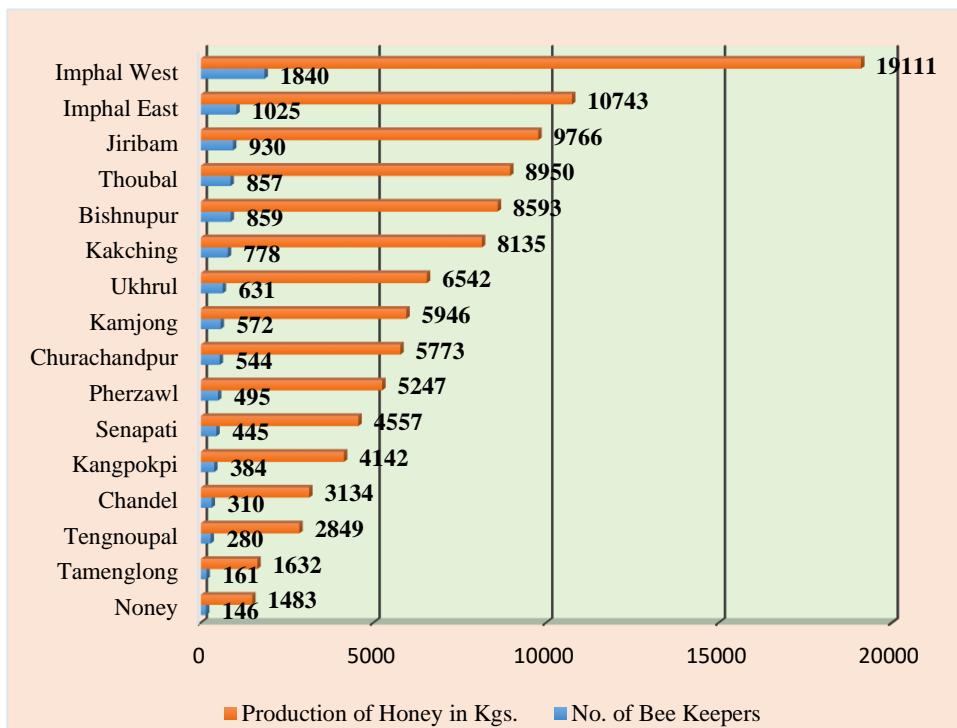
District Industries Centre (DIC) came into limelight in pursuance of the Industrial Policy Resolutions of the Government of India adopted in 1977. The DICs were established in all the District Headquarters with two sub centres at the then sub-division of Jiribam and Kangpokpi of Manipur. Its emphasis is laid on dispersal of industries in the district headquarters, small towns and rural areas. The intention of the policy makers is to make the DICs to work as catalysts for promotion of cottage and small industries. It provides all the resources with its facilities required by the entrepreneurs including identification of suitable schemes, preparation of feasibility reports, arrangements for supply of machinery and equipments, provision of raw materials and facilities for marketing and extension services. Various schemes like Seed/Margin Money, Self-Employment for educated unemployed youths and Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana were instrumental in the growth of industries in the state. One of the most important scheme undertaken by the DIC is Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

7.1.7 Khadi and Village Industries:

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) was established by the Govt. of India in the year 1957. The Khadi and Village Industries is not only providing employment to people in rural and semi-urban areas at low investment per job, but also utilizes 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 falls within the purview of organisations such as Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The KVIC include artisans in tiny industrial units and defines it as any industry located in a village or town inhabited by population not exceeding 10,000 which produces goods and renders services with or without the use of power in which the fixed capital per head does not exceed Rs.15,000. In the State, the KVIC has given special attention for economic upliftment of the Scheduled

Castes/Scheduled Tribes and women in general. The district wise number of Bee-Keepers, and Production of Honey in Manipur for the year 2022-23 is given in the Fig. 7.3.

Fig. 7.3: District wise number of Bee-Keepers & Production of Honey



Source: Khadi & Village Industries Board, Manipur

7.1.8 Indo-Myanmar Border Trade Promotion :

The opening of the border trade between India and Myanmar was an important achievement during the Eighth plan period. The Indo-Myanmar Border Trade was inaugurated on 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 January, 1994 at New Delhi. Subsequently, exchange of 22 items have been notified by Public Notice No. 289(PN)/92-97 dated 10th April, 1995 by the residents across the border. The 22 commodities/ items notified for exchange were bamboo, betel nuts and leaves, chilies, coriander seeds, food items for local consumption, fresh vegetables, fruits, garlic, ginger, katha, minor forest products (excluding teak), mustard/rape seed, onion, pulses and beans, reed broom, resin, roasted sunflower seeds, sesame, soyabean, spices (excluding nutmeg, mace, cloves, cassia and cinnamon), tobacco and tomato. Exchange of 18 commodities/items (agarbatti, bicycle's spare parts, blades, bulbs, cosmetics, cotton fabrics, fertilizers, imitation jewellery, insecticides, leather footwear, lifesaving drugs, menthol, mosquito coils, paints & varnishes, spices, stainless steel utensils, sugar & salt, X-Ray paper & photo paper) were also notified by Public Notice No. 106(RE-2008)/2004-2009 dated 7th November, 2008.

Further, 22 new commodities/ items have been added to the existing list of 40 tradable items and all the 62 commodities/ items were consolidated. The 22 new commodities/ items added

includes agricultural machinery/ equipments/ tools, bicycle, bleaching powder, coal, edible oil, electrical & electric appliances, fabricated steel products, garments/readymade garments/cloths, handlooms and handicrafts items, hardware/minor construction materials and electrical fittings, lime, medicines, milk powder, tea, edible oil, beverages, motor cycles & motor cycle spare parts, other items such as electronic/musical instruments, stationary item, torch light, plastic items, water tank, buckets, chairs, plastic pipes and briefcase, rice, wheat, maize, millets & oats, scented tobacco, semi-precious stone, sewing machines, textile fabrics, three wheelers/cars below 100 cc.

7.1.9 Industrial Growth Centres:

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

The pace of development of backward areas is a cause for concern. With the doing away of the system of licensing of industries and coming into play of market forces, the industries tend to gravitate towards already developed areas which provide better infrastructure, easier availability of skilled work force and forward and backward linkages in terms of availability of raw materials and markets for products.

7.1.9.1 Food Processing Industries (FPI):

Food Processing Industries took a vital role in the development of industries and generation of large employment in the state. Food Park at Nilakuthi was inaugurated on 5th December, 2016 which covered an area of about 31 acres of land. The implementing agency of the Food Park Project is the Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd. (MFICL). The Food Park has Food Processing Units for which common facilities like Cold storage, Ware Houses, Quality Control Lab., Weight Bridge, Post Office, Bank, Water & Power supply etc., are made available.

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

A week long Mobile Food Processing Training Programme was conducted at Imphal East, Imphal West, Tengnoupal, Kangpokpi, Ukhrul and Bishnupur Districts during the year 2022-23. A total of 606 trainees participated in the programme with theory and practical classes in the trade of preservation and preparation of pickles, squash etc.

7.1.9.2 Bamboo Processing Industries:

Considering the fact that Manipur share about 25 per cent of the total growing stock of bamboo of the North Eastern Region of India and 14 per cent of the country, Manipur State stands to

prominently benefit from the national programme for bamboo development. The bamboo growing area within and around Jiribam, covering the bamboo abundant area of Tamenglong district and Tipaimukh area of Churachandpur district is about 2969 Sq. Km., which is about 80 per cent of the total bamboo growing area in Manipur. In order to facilitate the Bamboo Based Industry (BBI), for efficient utilization of bamboo resources, the following training programs were sponsored.

- a) Bamboo Cap
- b) Dyeing & Screen Printing of Round Bamboo, Bamboo Strips and Bamboo leaves.
- c) Transportation charges to be provided to the artisan participating in the International Bamboo Festivals

7.1.9.3 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 factories in the State. The important characteristics of Annual Survey of Industries pertaining to the North Eastern States during 2019-20 (P) is presented in Table 7.4 and the salient features of ASI in respect of Manipur is shown in Table 7(a) of Part II.

Table 7.4: Estimates of some important characteristics of North Eastern States in the Annual Survey of Industries, 2019-20

(Value figures in Rs. Lakh, others in Number)

North Eastern States	Characteristics							
	No. of Factories	Fixed Capital	Working Capital	Invested Capital	Value of Output	Total Input	Net Value Added	Deprecia- tion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Arunachal Pradesh	116	16100	20546	27817	59716	49294	8182	2241
Assam	5196	3185207	998000	4173065	7748672	5992796	1521363	234513
Manipur	204	14553	1530	21645	49845	39364	8700	1781
Mizoram#	215	5436	1339	5844	6300	3189	2523	588
Meghalaya	158	358224	132648	478469	740369	571556	124374	44439
Nagaland	190	17982	14437	25893	51901	38557	11107	2237
Sikkim	84	734106	261991	970232	1967242	945777	944805	76660
Tripura	657	49991	11916	81688	172792	138200	29007	5585

Mizoram was included in ASI for the first time in ASI 2019-20.

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, Govt. of India

7.1.9.4 Industrial Disputes:

An industrial dispute is taken as a cessation/stoppance 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 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. Information on the industrial disputes in Manipur is not available since 2014-15.

7.1.10 Handloom:

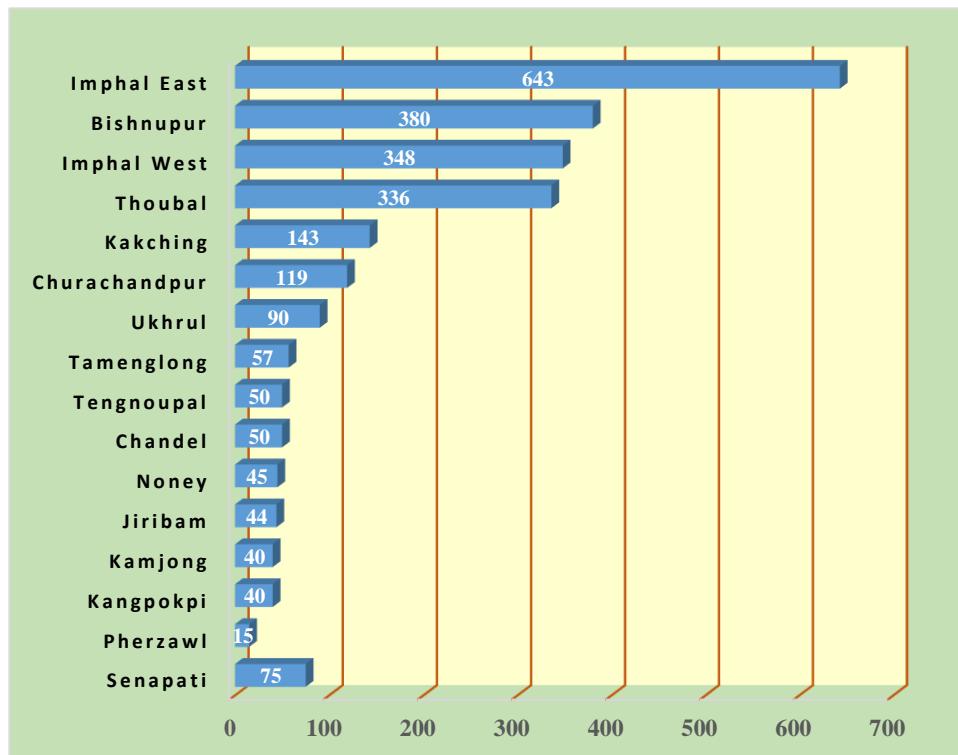
Handloom industry is the largest cottage industry in the state. It is a traditional cottage industry providing avenues of employment opportunities to the people of Manipur. Basically, it is a labour-intensive family occupation in which all the members of a family can participate. Majority of the handloom weavers in the state are self-employed artisans who are carrying on their profession in their own homes with the assistance of their family members in pre-loom and post-loom process. As a part of product diversification of handloom cloths of Manipur, a garment fair was organized in October, 2017 by Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited at Panthoibi Shopping Complex, Imphal.

In artistic weaving also there are many accountable designs which are still famous like Ningthou Phee, Lamthang Khulak, Khamen-Chatpa, Shamilanmi, Moirangphee, Lashing Phee, Leiroom, Hijam-mayek, Tindongbi, Leirong, Akoibi designs etc. Each design has its own history as to how and by whom they were invented. In the art of design and printing, Manipur can be proud of possessing good knowledge of dyeing of fast colour on various kinds of hard printing of cloths since time immemorial by using indigenous plant leaves etc. In Manipur, the Directorate of Handlooms & Textiles was set up vide Order No. 4/18/2016-C&I dated 2nd January, 2017, with the objective to promote the socio-economic conditions of the weavers, artisans, textile workers, entrepreneurs and also to work for their harmonious growth.

Manipur is a unique State having highest concentration of handloom weavers in the country. As per National Handloom Census 2019-20, Manipur has 2.12 lakh handloom workers and 2.11 lakh looms. Hon'ble Chief Minister, Manipur distributed 2475 frame/ fly shuttle looms to

handloom weavers on 6th June, 2022 under Loom Upgradation Scheme. The district wise number of looms distributed during 2022-23 is given in Fig. 7.4.

Fig 7.4: District wise Number of Looms Distributed during 2022-23



Source: Directorate of Handlooms & Textiles, Manipur

7.1.10.1 Achievements during the year 2022-23:

On 6th June, 2022, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited and Amazon for online sales of Handloom & Handicrafts Products of Manipur under Amazon Karigar.

Manipur International Textile Expo 2022 was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur on 5th November, 2022 at Urban Haat, Nilakuthi in Imphal East. The objective is to promote the weavers & their products on the international platform. A total of 223 participants sold an average daily proceeds of Rs. 2.05 lakh in Premium Stall, Rs. 70,000/- in Standard Stall and Rs. 52,000/- among food stall in MANITEX 2022 Edition.

7.1.10.2 Cluster Development Programme:

The programme focuses on development of weavers groups as a visible entity, so that the groups become self-sustainable. The Ministry of Textiles approved and sanctioned 21 project on 21st December, 2021, 31st December, 2021 and 15th June, 2022. These are implemented by Manipur Apex Handloom Weavers & Handicrafts Artisans Cooperative Societies Limited (15

Nos.), Ukhrul District Handloom & Handicrafts Cooperative Federation (4 Nos.) & Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation (2 Nos.). During the year 2022-23, there were 9083 weavers, out of which 2673 were from ST category, 32 were from SC category and 6378 were from OBC, General and Minority Muslims. The number of weavers covered in various cluster development programmes are shown in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5: Number of Weavers covered under Cluster Development Programme

Sl. No.	District	Name of Cluster	Weaver covered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Senapati	Paomata	498
		Purul	465
2.	Noney	Khoupum	285
3.	Churachandpur	Saikot	331
4.	Ukhrul	Ukhrul	329
		LM Block	199
5.	Kamjong	Kamjong	191
		Phungyar	244
6.	Imphal East	Kshetrigao	534
		Heingang	549
7.	Jiribam	Jiribam	373
8.	Imphal West	Lamphel	589
		Lamsang	449
		Patsoi	450
		Wangoi	285
		Bishnupur	345
9.	Bishnupur	Nambol	537
		Moirang	496
		Thoubal	623
10.	Thoubal	Lilong	572
		Wangjing	739
		Tentha	
Total			9083

Source: Directorate of Handlooms & Textiles, Manipur

7.1.11 Handicrafts:

Handicrafts is an important industry in the state. It has its own unique identity amongst the various crafts of the country. Handicrafts industry of Manipur may be mentioned with special accounts for contributing to the economic structure and development of the state. The handicrafts of Manipur are treated in high class in themselves, drawing the main theme and subject matter from episode of Khamba Thoibi and latter Radha Krishna background of their

religious belief and designs with depiction of Pakhangba. With simple processes of indigenous nature, craftsman here produce handicrafts of excellence in the form of cloths embroidery, cane and bamboo, ivory, stone and wood carving, metal crafts, deer horn decoratives and supari, walking sticks, dolls and toys etc. Various kouna products, artistic weaving, wood carving etc. have a distinct place of its own.

The State Government has made full efforts for overall development of handloom and handicrafts industries in the state. Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation and Manipur Development Society are the two agencies of the state government taking utmost efforts for production and marketing of handloom and handicrafts products. Manipur State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society is an apex co-operative society taking pivotal role in the co-operative sector for development of handloom & handicrafts in the state. There is also departmental raw-materials bank to meet the requirement of various types and quality of yarn of weavers at reasonable price. The Mechanised Dye House is also making full efforts to make available quality dyed yarn for the weavers of the State.

Welfare Scheme for Handicrafts Artisans:

Incentives/State Awards to Outstanding Handicrafts Artisan

Providing financial assistance to individual ex-trainee Handicraft Artisans of Manipur

Implementation of ‘Modernisation of Handicrafts’ Scheme to promote outstanding craftspersons of the State

Survey & Census of HC

Publicity & Exhibition, Documentation

Cluster Development of Handicrafts

Study Tour of Handicraft Artisans

Development of Handicrafts Museum

7.2 Minerals:

Minerals provide a base for the rapid industrialization. It is imperative, therefore, that proper attention is paid to the development of mining industry in the State.

7.2.1 Mineral Exploration:

Mining in Manipur is taken up by the Geology and Mining Division of the Directorate of Trade, Commerce & Industry, Manipur. Exploration of chromite and associated minerals had started in Manipur since 2014-15. During the year 2017-18, exploration of chromite and associated minerals had started at Kwatha Village of Tengnoupal District. During 2019-20, drilling of Shingda Limestone Deposit was proposed but was not taken up due to unavailability of fund.

The Government of Manipur notified the Manipur Mineral Policy, 2021 on 5th January, 2022 with the objective to ensure a sustainable mineral extraction through systematic and scientific mining. The 17th meeting of the State Geological Programming Board, Manipur was held on 20th September, 2021 to review the work done during the Field Session 2020-21 and current Field Season 2021-22 and approval for Annual Geological Programme, 2021-22.

7.3 Sericulture:

Sericulture plays a vital role in the improvement of economic conditions of the artisans of the State. It is an important labour-intensive and agro-based industry generating employment opportunities for the rural people with lowest investment cost. Sericulture has a long tradition and has been practiced by the farmers from time immemorial but on a limited scale. Sericulture comprises of four sector namely viz Mulberry, Oak Tasar, Eri and Muga Sector and Manipur is among the state in the country where all the 4 (four) sectors are found and are exploited for generations for sustainable income. Table 7.6 presents the sector-wise number of sericulture villages and farmers as on 31st March, 2023 in Manipur.

Table 7.6: Number of Sector-wise Sericulture villages and farmers of Manipur as on 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Mulberry	Eri	Oak Tasar	Muga	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Sericulture villages	270	257	230	25	782
2. Farmers	6041	9500	1950	350	17841
3. Reelers	3277	0	250	40	3567
4. Spinners	0	1064	0	0	1064
5. Weavers	1867	300	550	25	2742
6. Handloom Weavers	5600	3500	5150	250	14500

Source: Department of Sericulture, Manipur

7.3.1 Manipur Sericulture Project (MSP):

During the Ninth Five Year Plan, the State Government had taken up a project entitled “Manipur Sericulture Project” with assistance from Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (OECF).

The Phase-I, Manipur Sericulture Project (MSP-I) was started with the employment of Project Consultant since June, 1998. To complement the MSP-I, the MSP Phase-II (MSP-II) was conceived with the objective of consolidating the gains of MSP-I activities and achievement, expansion and diversification of Mulberry Sericulture and Ericulture. The MSP-II is being implemented under 2 schemes – North-Eastern Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS),

Special Plan Assistance (SPA) for Mulberry Sector in Valley Districts and an Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP) for both Hill and Valley districts. The major achievement made under this project for the Valley districts and for the Hill districts during 2022-23 is given in Table 7.7 and 7.8 respectively.

Table 7.7: Number of Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP) Valley for Mulberry

Sl. No.	Components/Scheme	Physical Achievements
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Support for development of mulberry plantation	2500 Acres
2.	Rejuvenation of mulberry plantation developed under MSP-I	3750 Acres
3.	Support for development of mulberry kissan nursery	250 Nos.
4.	Assistance for establishment of Chawki Rearing Centre (CRC) with mulberry plantation and equipments	20 Nos.
5.	Assistance for construction of Individual Adult Rearing Houses (IARH) with equipment and mounting hall	5280 Nos.
6.	Assistance for repairing of portable Adult rearing houses provided during MSP-I	2400 Nos.
7.	Assistance for construction of mounting hall for FoUs of MSP-I	1000 Nos.
8.	Irrigation facilities for Plantation	2500 Nos.
9.	Disinfection materials	18062 Nos.
10.	Door to Door Service Agents/ Seri Poly Clinic	30 Nos.
11.	Construction of Technical Service Centre	9 Nos.
12.	Construction of Farmers' Training Centre	4 Nos.
13.	Trainers' Training Programme	8 Batches
14.	Orientation Training Programme	7 Batches
15.	Beneficiary Training	2896 Nos.
16.	Beneficiary Training covered under MSP-I	4600 Nos.
17.	Exposure Visit for Beneficiaries	830 Nos.

Source: Department of Sericulture, Manipur

Table 7.8: Number of Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP) Hill

Components/ Scheme (1)	Physical Achievements (2)
A. Mulberry sector	
i. Support for development of mulberry kissan nursery	10 nos.
ii. Support for development of mulberry plantation	300 acres
iii. Maintenance/ rejuvenation for mulberry plantation under MSP-I	300 acres
iv. Assistance towards fencing of Mulberry gardens	300 acres
v. Assistance for irrigation and other Water Conservation and usage technique	75 acres
vi. Assistance for construction of IARH and Mounting Hall	300 nos.
vii. Support for construction of Vemicompost	30 nos.
viii. Assistance for raising & maintenance of Chawki gardens, Construction of Chawki Rearing Centre (CRC) building	8 nos.
ix. Door to Door Service Agents for disinfection and inputs supply & assistance for Seri Poly Clinics	3 nos.
B. Eri	
i. Support for development of eri kissan nursery	15 nos.
ii. Support for development of eri food plantation	400 acres
iii. Support of maintenance of existing eri food plantation	400 acres
iv. Assistance for construction of IARH	400 nos.
v. Assistance to Eri Adopted Seed Rearers	60 nos.
vi. Assistance to Eri Private Graineurs	25 nos.

Source: Department of Sericulture, Manipur

Under Manipur Sericulture Project (MSP) – II, farmers having 1 (one) acre of land are provided financial assistance of planting materials, assistance for plantation development, fencing of the plantation field, irrigation facility, beneficiary empowerment programme in the field of silkworm food plantation and silkworm rearing, construction of Individual Adult Rearing House (IARH), Mounting Hall, Rearing Appliances and disinfection materials. The number of villages involved in sericulture plantation in Manipur during 2022-23 is 782. The sector-wise families involved in Sericulture along with area and raw silk production under Silkworm Food Plantation as on 31st January, 2023 is shown in Table 7.9.

Table 7.9: Sector-wise Area, Raw Silk Production and Families Involved

Sector (1)	Area (Ha.) (2)	Raw Silk Production (MTs) (3)	Family Involved (4)
(a) Mulberry	8,228	103.94	6,041
(b) Eri	14,721	220.63	9,500
(c) Muga	1,546	0.73	350
(d) Oak Tasar	8,135	2.20	1,950
(e) Post Cocoon	-	-	8,195

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2022-23, Directorate of Sericulture, Manipur

7.3.1.1 Eri Spun Mill Project:

The Department of Sericulture, Government of Manipur is implementing Eri Spun Mill Project with the financial assistance under North Eastern Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) of Ministry of Textiles (MoT), Government of India.

7.3.1.2 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):

RKVY is implemented since 2010-11 to incentivize the States that increase their investment in agriculture and allied sectors, to provide flexibility and autonomy to the States in planning and executing programmes for agriculture, to ensure the preparation of Agriculture Plans for the districts and states, to achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops, to maximize returns to the farmers and to address the agriculture and allied sectors in an integrated manner and also to improve infrastructure for development of sericulture with funding by the Government of India as 100 per cent Additional Central Assistance (ACA) till the end of 2014-15 with sharing of 90:10 (Central: State). During the year 2021-22, the Yojana has already achieved 420 numbers of schemes for awareness or capacity building to Oak tasar rearers.

8

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is defined as the collection of systems and facilities that serve as the basis for economic growth of a country or region by facilitating better productivity. It includes the services and facilities required for economic development, improved lifestyles, and flourishing businesses. Economic infrastructure refers to the facilities, activities and services which support operation and development of other sectors of the economy. They help in increasing the overall productivity of the economy by facilitating the smooth running of all the sectors of the economy. It is nerve centre of the economic system. The economic infrastructure supports primarily the economic activities and its components being utilised such as power, irrigation, transport and communication etc.

8.1 Power:

Power sector is a critical infrastructure element for growth of Manipur's economy. The availability of reliable, quality and affordable power is vital for rapid growth in agriculture, industry and for overall economic development of the State. An efficient, resilient and financially healthy power sector is an essential requirement for growth of the State and economic empowerment of the people of the State. Moreover, it lights up lakhs of households and thus plays a significant role in improving the standard of living for the general public of Manipur.

In order to provide this basic key infrastructure, with effect from the 1st February, 2014, the State Electricity Department has been unbundled and corporatized into two state owned functionally independent successor entities namely:

- (i) Manipur State Power Company Limited (MSPCL) as the Holding Company (HOLDCO) to discharge the functions of the State Transmission and Generation Utility and the functions of State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) and
- (ii) Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited (MSPDCL) as the deemed Distribution License (DISCOM).

8.1.1 Power Generation:

Manipur State Power Company Limited (MSPCL) has given new thrust to the development of power generation schemes particularly in hydro sector to make up the peak shortages. It has been trying to take up many hydel schemes as long-term measures. A State Hydro Power Policy has also been notified for development of hydro power projects having capacities more than five MW in various modes including private participation.

8.1.2 Hydro Generation:

Hydro-electric plays a major role in the field of power development in the state. The hydro power potential of the State has been assessed at about 2,200 Mega Watt (MW). However, the potential could not be harnessed due to various reasons including paucity of fund. The 105 MW Loktak Hydroelectric Project is the only project developed so far in the State under Central Sector which is not even five per cent of the potential available. At present, the State has no power generation of its own thereby incurring huge expenditure on purchase of power from other sources. The initiatives mentioned in the following paras have been taken up towards the development of Hydro Power Sector in the State.

The State Government has recently identified 29 nos. of small and medium range hydro power projects having a total capacity of about 305.76 MW. Three agencies are presently undertaking survey and investigation of these projects including formulation of the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

The 66 MW Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Project which is to be located near Tousang village in Noney district is to be taken up by “Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Limited (LDHCL)” a joint venture company formed between NHPC and State Government. Though the implementation of the project could not be taken forward due to non-signing of the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) because of high tariff, the tariff has come down substantially to an acceptable rate after due persuasion from the State government. The mandatory PPA has been signed between LDHCL and MSPDCL on 31st August, 2020.

8.1.3 Transmission & Distribution:

At present, Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited (MSPDCL) is the only distribution utility in the State using the services of both inter-State & intra-State transmission infrastructure.

8.1.3.1 Inter-State transmission infrastructure:

The bulk of the power requirement of the State is drawn from outside the State through the inter-State transmission lines. The existing inter-State transmission lines are (i) 132kV Loktak HEP to Ningthoukhong S/C line (ii) 132kV Imphal to Kohima D/C line (iii) 132kV Imphal to Dimapur D/C line (iv) 132 kV Leimatak – Rengpang - Jiribam S/C line (v) 132 kV Jiribam (PG)-Jiribam (State) S/C line (vi) 132 kV Imphal (PG) – Yurembam line (3 nos. of circuits) (vii) 33 kV Imphal (PG) – Yurembam multi circuit line (4 nos. of circuit) and (viii) 400 kV D/C transmission line from Silchar to Imphal (PG) (ix) Imphal–New Kohima –New Mariani 400kV D/C (KMTL). The inter-state transmission infrastructure is operated and maintained by Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL).

MSPCL is constructing sufficient intra-State transmission & sub-transmission infrastructures all across the different regions of the State including the remotest area so as to provide quality power supply to every household. The installed capacity of Sub-stations added during the year 2022-23 is shown in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Installed Capacity of Sub-Stations added during the year 2022-23

(As on March)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Total Capacity			Capacity Added (From the Previous Year)
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	400/132/33 kV transformation capacity (MVA)	945	945	945	0
2.	132/33 kV transformation capacity (MVA)	738	738	738	0
3.	33/11 kV transformation capacity (MVA)	840	867	940	73

Source: Manipur State Power Company Limited (MSPCL)

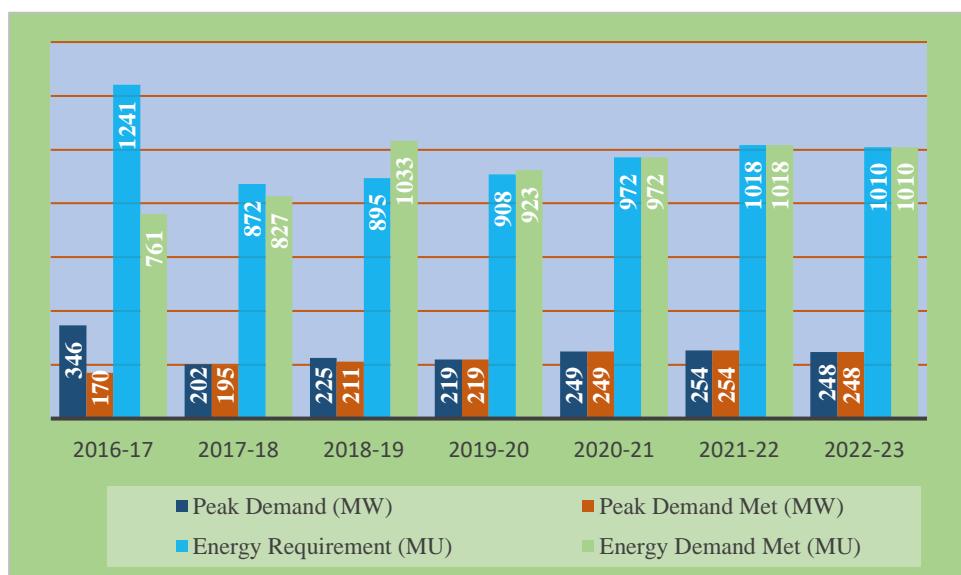
Though there is no added capacity in case of 400/132/33 kV and 132/33 kV transformations, installed capacity kept increasing in case of 33/11 kV transformation over the years.

8.1.4 Requirement of Power:

The requirement of power for the state for all categories of consumers has been gradually increasing year after year. Taking all sources of growth in the demand into account, the 19th Electric Power Survey of India under the aegis of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) forecasted the demand and the projected power requirement of the State.

The actual energy requirement and demand met for the last 7 years is shown in Fig. 8.1. As can be seen in the figure, Peak demand has always been in excess till 2018-19. Only from the year 2019-20 onwards peak demand could be met.

Fig. 8.1: Energy Requirement and Demand Met during last 7 years

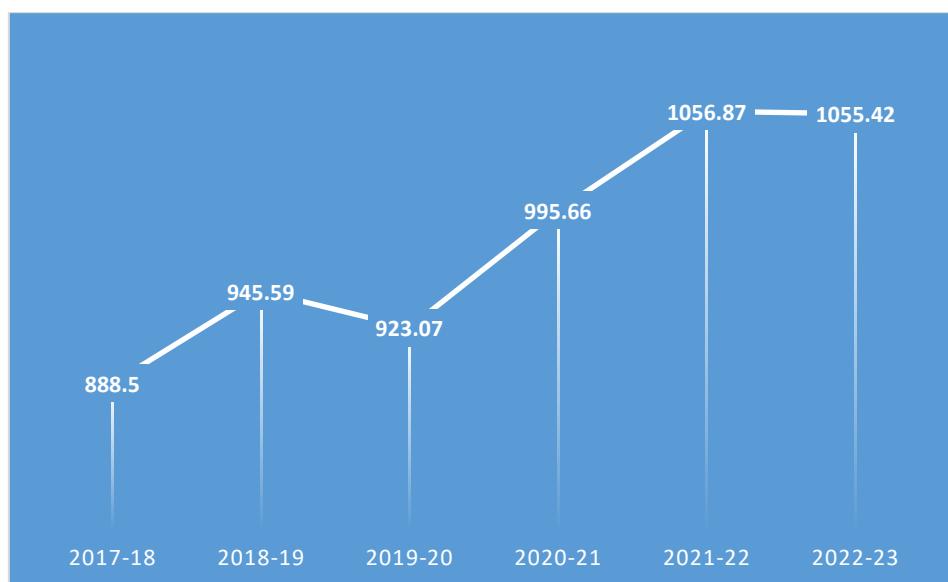


Source: NERLDC and Manipur State Power Company Limited (MSPCL)

8.1.5 Availability of Power:

Manipur has no sufficient power generation of its own while it needs more power to meet the ever-increasing demand. Electric energy in the state continues to be insufficient over the years. The power supply in Manipur depends on the share of power allocated from the Central sector plants and on purchase. The particulars of Net Energy Available for the State for the last six years are provided in Fig. 8.2. Free Energy from Loktak HE Project for the State for 2022-23 was only 56.17 MU and Energy Purchase during the year 2022-23 was 1097 MU. The Net Energy (summation of Energy purchase, Free Energy from Loktak HE Project, Energy generated by the state and subtracting Energy Sold & Banked Energy) available for the year was 1055.42 (MU).

Fig. 8.2: Net Energy Available (MU)



Source: Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited (MSPDCL)

Table 8.2 shows the details Energy available in Manipur during the year 2019-20 to 2022-23.

Table 8.2: Details of Energy Available in Manipur

Sl. No.	Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Purchased (MU)	920.36	1016.17	1103.91	1097
2.	Free Energy from Loktak Hydro Electric Project (MU)	41.97	72.78	46.70	56.17
3.	Energy Generated by the State (MU)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Energy Sold (MU)	95.97	76.20	54.28	68.76
5.	Banked Energy (MU)	56.71	(-)17.09	(-)39.46	(-)28.99
6.	Net Energy Available (MU) [1+2+3-4+5]	923.07	995.66	1056.87	1055.42

Source: Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited (MSPDCL)

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. During the year 2022-23, the allocated share of power for Manipur from the Central Sector Generating Stations in the North-Eastern Region of India is 242.99 MW. In addition to the above share of the State from the Central Sector Generating Stations, Manipur also receives another 10.50 MW of power from the TPGL, Agartala – Baramura Unit IV & V (Shared Project). As such the total power entitlement of Manipur stands at 253.49 MW.

As stated above major chunk of power supply for the State is through purchase. During 2022-23, 1097 MU of energy was purchased from Central Sector Power Generating Companies and Short-term Energy Market at a total cost of Rs. 573.65 Crores. The outstanding dues/arrears payable to the Central Sector agencies as on 31st March, 2022 was Rs. 89.24 Crores. To make up the dues, MSPDCL has been taking up resource mobilisation initiatives such as detection and disconnection of unauthorised consumers and spot collection of revenue; installation of prepaid energy meters; regularisation of unauthorised / illegal consumers etc.

8.1.6 Power Consumption:

The household sector is the largest consumer of electricity in Manipur. The consistently increasing year-wise number of consumers for the last five years is shown in Fig.8.3.

Fig. 8.3: Total Number of Consumers



Source: Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited (MSPDCL)

The total 5,16,850 number of consumers as reported during 2022-23 is of different categories. Of the different categories, domestic consumers claim around 91 per cent of the total consumers. Next to domestic consumers, Commercial and Kutir Jyoti consumers are the two important categories of consumers. The Category-wise number of consumers in Manipur is depicted in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3: Number of consumers by categories in Manipur, 2022-23

Sl. No.	Category	Number of Consumer
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Kutir Jyoti	14406
2.	Domestic	469435
3.	Commercial	28132
4.	Public Lighting	494
5.	Public Water Supply-LT	42
6.	Agricultural-LT	0
7.	Irrigation-LT	48
8.	Small Industry-LT	2385
9.	Commercial-HT	1109
10.	Public Water Supply-HT	208
11.	Agricultural-HT	0
12.	Irrigation-HT	21
13.	Medium Industry-HT	112
14.	Large Industry-HT	42
15.	Bulk Supply-HT	416
Total		516850

Source: Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited (MSPDCL)

8.1.7 Rural Electrification:

With the initiative to electrify all census village by the Ministry of Power, Government of India several schemes were taken up such as Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) subsumed to Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY). Manipur achieved 100 percent electrification of all its villages as per Census 2011, becoming the sixth state in the North East to achieve this feat. The electrification of all villages in Manipur was achieved through a concerted effort by the State and Central Government.

8.1.8 Renewable Energy:

In order to achieve the mission of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) - *Energy Security; Increasing the share of clean power; Energy Availability and Access; Energy Affordability and Energy Equity-* Manipur Renewable Energy Development Agency (MANIREDA) has been entrusted the responsibility of implementing all renewable energy programmes in the State. Cumulative achievements of MANIREDA in implementation of

Renewable Energy sector projects/ programmes in Manipur upto the year 2020-21 is 19.60 MW, comprising of 5.5 MW in grid connected solar systems and 2.89 MW in off-grid/isolated solar systems. District wise achievement of various Renewable Energy Scheme/ Project during 2002-03 to 2022-23 is shown in Table 8(a) of Part II.

In order to reduce the present problem of acute power shortage in the State, MANIREDA has taken up various activities such as:

Implementation of 19,550 Nos. of 75W LED Solar Street Lighting System

Distribution of 60,664 nos. of Solar Study Lamps

Renovation of 15 kW Off-grid SPV Power Plants each at nine Deputy Commissioner's offices

Renovation/conversion of existing Off-grid 40kWp SPV Power Plant at Raj Bhawan, Imphal

Besides the above initiatives, many more projects as listed below, are also in the pipeline

Renovation of existing 5kWp Off-grid SPV power plants each at 18 police stations in hill districts of Manipur including 5 years MPWC;

Renovation of existing 5kWp Off-grid SPV power plants each at 15 police stations in valley districts and three police stations in hill districts of Manipur including 5 years MPWC

Renovation of existing 25kWp Off-grid SPV power plants each at three district hospitals-Thoubal, Moreh & Churachandpur and State Academy of Training, Takyelpat including 5 years MPWC

Installation of Solar Water Pump (50 Nos.) under Component-B of PM-KUSUM

8.1.9. Steps for Enhancing Power Supply Position in the State:

8.1.9.1 Works Completed during the last 2 year:

Completed augmentation of 132/33 kV Sub-Station at Kongba with additional 20 MVA under North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP) funding.

Inaugurated three 33/11kV Sub-Stations (i) 2 x 5 MVA, 33/11 kV Sub-Station at Top-Khongnang-Makhong (ii) 2x5 MVA, 33/11 kV Sub-Station at Sanjenbam and (iii) 2 x 5 MVA, 33/11 kV Porompat Sub-Station on 25th December, 2021 under NERPSIP.

Inaugurated two 33/11kV Sub-Stations (i) 2x5 MVA, 33/11 kV Yairipok Sub-Station and (ii) 2 x 5 MVA, 33/11 kV Sub-Station at Wangoi on 31st October, 2021 under IPDS.

Inaugurated one 2x10 MVA, 33/11 kV Gas Insulated Sub-Station (GIS) at Thongju, on 27th September, 2021 under NERPSIP.

Foundation stone laid for five 33/11 kV Sub-Station at Tousem, Chingai, Somdal, Kachai, Sanakeithel in Ukhrul District on 30th December, 2021 under State funding.

Inaugurated five sub-stations at Ibudhou Marjing, Leimapokpam, Hiyangthang, Moirang Palli, and Heirok on 13th June, 2022.

Completed installation of Automatic Demand Management Scheme (ADMS), a pilot project at four power sub-stations at Kakwa, Mongsangei, Thoubal and Wangjing under PSDF funding (100 per cent) grant.

8.1.9.2 Ongoing Works:

132 kV Transmission System

Construction of 132kV S/C Line (2nd Ckt.) on D/C towers from Leimatak PH (NHPC) to Ningthoukhong

Construction of 132 kV link transmission line for optimum evacuation of power from 400/132 kV sub-station at Thoubal to 132 kV sub-station at Moreh.

33 kV Sub-Transmission System

Under NEC, a sub-station at the site of Loktak Downstream HEP at Thangal.

Under State Plan, 14 nos. of sub-stations at Paoyi, Thuyeng, Chingai, Somdal, Akampat, Liyai Khunou, Kachai, Sanakeithel, Joujangtek, Oinam, Nampisha, Nambashi, Khongjaron and Gwakhal.

Works taken up under PGCIL

Under the ambitious North Eastern Regional Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP) scheme (50:50 funding pattern) by World Bank & Government of India, the following works are at various stages of construction.

Two new 132/33 kV sub-stations at Gamphazol and Tamenglong along with associated 132 kV lines.

Augmentation of existing 132/33 kV sub-station at Jiribam, Rengpang and Ningthoukhong

Restraining of Imphal – Karong – Mao 132 kV line.

Stringing of 132 kV S/C Imphal- Ningthoukhong line on D/C tower.

Stringing of 132 kV S/C Rengpang-Tamenglong line on D/C tower.

Two nos. of 33/11 kV S/S at Takyel & Lamphel.

8.2 Transport and Communication :

Transport and Communication is the basic infrastructure needed for generation of economic activities and for bringing about prosperity and well-being of the state in which connectivity is still a big issue. A well-developed transport and communication system plays a vital role in ensuring sustained economic growth. Development activities of this sector generate large employment opportunities. Manipur is served basically by two means of transport viz., roads and airways in the minimal presence of rail network and waterways. The existing facilities of transport and communication are not adequate which continue to be a major constraint in the development process of the state.

8.2.1 Roads:

Roads may be described as the lifeline of the people of the state. Major portion of the State is characterized by difficult hilly terrains and the surface transport is the only means of connecting these difficult terrains. As such good roads have a special importance as vital infrastructure for speedy economic growth of the state. In other words, all the development activities depend largely on the road transport facilities. Hence, high priority is given in the plans and programme

for construction of roads for enhancing connectivity of different parts of the state that will eventually lead to economic development of the state.

The total length of roads in Manipur is 18,437 Km. (out of which 9,920 Km is under State PWD) which comprised of 1,724 Km. of National Highways, 764 Km. of State Highways, 1,286 Km. of major district roads, 1,128 Km. of other district roads and 13,535 Km. of village roads. A well planned and developed road network in Manipur will support overall economic and social development of the state through promoting growth across all sectors such as agriculture, horticulture, industry, and tourism.

8.2.1.1 National Highways:

The national highway (NH) system is the primary road grid of the State. The total length of national highways in Manipur is 1723.595 kms. Out of which the length of NH under PWD, Manipur is 310.64 kms only, 1407.955 kms are under National Highway and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) and the remaining 5.00 kms. are under Border Road Organisation (BRO). The break-up of the length of NH in the State is shown in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4: Length of National Highways in Manipur

(in Kms.)

National Highways	Agencies			Total
	PWD	BRO	NHIDCL	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. NH-02(Old NH-39)	7.740	-	98.775	106.515
2. NH-02 (Old NH-150)	1.640	-	323.000	324.640
3. NH-202 (Old NH-150)	23.360	-	183.000	206.360
4. NH-102 (Old NH-39)	9.680	-	100.400	110.080
5. NH-37 (Old NH-53)	3.220	-	218.780	222.000
6. NH-137A New	45.000	-	-	45.000
7. NH-102A	202.000	-	-	202.000
8. NH-102A	-	-	144.000	144.000
9. NH-102C	18.000	-	-	18.000
10. NH-129A New	-	-	112.000	112.000
11. NH-137	-	-	65.000	65.000
12. NH-102B	-	-	163.000	163.000
13. NH-702A New	-	5.000	-	5.000
Total	310.640	5.000	1407.955	1723.595

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2022-23, Public Works Department, Manipur

Among the national highways, NH-02 (previous NH-39), which is popularly known as Imphal-Dimapur road, is considered first lifeline of the state. The road connects Manipur with the rest of the country. The stretch of the highway from Mao (in Senapati district) to Imphal is also a part of the upcoming *Trans Asian Highway* connecting India with Thailand via Myanmar. With

respect to the distance, time consumption for travelling the road is very high due to the difficult hilly terrains, pathetic road condition, frequent landslides on the hilly tracts and other unwanted interferences on the highway. Consequently, transportation cost is exceptionally high.

The next important national highway, the second lifeline of Manipur, is the NH 37 (previous NH-53) which is generally known as New Cachar road. The highway connects Manipur with the rest of the country through Silchar in Assam. It passes through dense forests and difficult terrains of Tamenglong district which remain, by far, the most inaccessible and backward district in the state. News of frequent cut off of the road due to landslides during the rainy season is very common. The deplorable road condition increases the time taken to cover the distance and thus the cost of transportation.

8.2.1.2 State Highways and Major District Roads:

The next important roads that are highly responsible for improving the connectivity of the state are State Highways and major district roads. State highways and major district roads form the secondary road system and take care of collection and distributary functions. The district wise length of road according to category is presented in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5: District wise Length of Road under State PWD during 2022-23

(in Kms.)

Districts/ State	State Highways		Major District Roads		Other District Roads		Inter Village Roads	
	Surfaced	Total	Surfaced	Total	Surfaced	Total	Surfaced	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Senapati	0	0	143.90	143.60	13.30	52.30	162.30	368.60
2. Kangpokpi	21.00	64.00	20.00	31.00	3.00	44.80	97.49	260.45
3. Tamenglong	34.12	187.99	0.00	168.59	6.00	22.00	8.90	208.78
4. Noney	69.41	97.50	72.50	104.50	0.00	19.00	2.00	518.81
5. Churachandpur	28.00	28.00	41.59	85.17	50.32	56.12	102.45	990.59
6. Pherzawl	0	73.00	60.42	60.42	0	5.00	25.85	468.18
7. Chandel	0	0	0	0	0	0	104.00	381.00
8. Tengnoupal	0	0	12.00	12.00	3.19	3.19	96.74	220.78
9. Ukhrul	108.35	137.05	14.00	61.60	24.35	41.35	65.22	426.96
10.Kamjong	22.00	22.00	37.33	62.13	6.00	47.00	0	342.62
11.Imphal East	47.56	47.56	98.25	98.25	101.99	104.89	821.391	824.291
12.Jiribam	0	32.31	0	0	18.85	26.05	19.85	57.60
13.Imphal West	41.17	42.19	257.34	269.55	55.49	55.49	577.12	659.83
14.Bishnupur	19.02	19.02	75.08	75.08	93.60	105.01	245.50	388.86
15.Thoubal	46.37	46.37	58.87	81.03	106.29	202.80	140.68	373.95
16.Kakching	27.40	27.40	20.23	32.23	38.01	54.41	177.79	296.90
Manipur	464.40	824.39	911.51	1285.45	520.39	839.41	2664.50	6787.20

Source: Public Works Department, Manipur

Besides the ongoing projects, there are three pipeline projects to be implemented by PWD, Manipur as externally aided projects with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

8.2.1.3 Externally Aided Projects:

Construction of Imphal Ring Road

Imphal Ring Road Project is being taken up to enhance urban mobility of the capital city and to provide a rapid access to all important establishments. The project is designed to promote the use of public transport system and to reduce the dependency on the private vehicles. It also aims to introduce the use of e-vehicles which shall enable to mitigate the adverse climate change.

Manipur Urban Road Drainage and Asset Management Improvement Project (MURDAMIP)

The Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India has approved and posed the project “Improvement of Roads within Imphal City with Rigid Pavement including Concrete Lined Drains” to Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) for financing up to an amount of US\$ 352.40 Million (INR 2,812.85 Crore)

Manipur State Roads Improvement Program (MSRIP)

The project is aimed to develop a comprehensive state roads improvement program to address connectivity issues and focus on planned development of the State by developing the institutional eco system for the road subsector in Manipur. The Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India has approved and posed the project to ADB for financing up to an amount of US\$ 3.60 Million (INR 27.00 Crore).

8.2.2 Development of Transport in the State:

I. Helicopter Service Under MHA 75 per cent Subsidy Scheme:

Under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India Helicopter Service scheme for the “North Eastern Region, UT of Jammu & Kashmir, UT of Ladakh and State of Himachal Pradesh”, the Government of Manipur is operating Non-Scheduled Operators Permit (NSOP) Helicopter service in the State since September, 2018. Under the scheme, Ms Global Vectra Helicorp Ltd. (GVHL) is operating helicopter service to Jiribam, Moreh and Tamenglong from Imphal International airport. A summary of passenger footfalls in different routes are presented in Table 8.6.

Table 8.6: Number of Passengers Enjoyed the Heli Service

Years	Total numbers of passengers (all routes)	Route	Remark
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2019-20	4991	Imphal–Jiribam–Imphal Imphal–Tamenglong–Imphal Imphal–Moreh–Imphal	From August, 2019 to 31 st March, 2020
2020-21	3697	Imphal–Jiribam–Imphal Imphal–Tamenglong–Imphal	i. Helicopter service was stopped due to COVID-19 pandemic from June to September, 2021
2021-22	8121	Imphal–Jiribam–Imphal Imphal–Tamenglong–Imphal	ii. Imphal–Moreh–Imphal route was stopped due to unavailability of regular passengers since 16 th February, 2020
2022-23	9579	Imphal–Jiribam–Imphal Imphal–Tamenglong–Imphal	

Source: Department of Transport, Manipur

From the above table, it may be concluded that the heli service is serving its purpose of connecting the remote areas with State capital from the increasing number of passengers.

II. Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN 2 . 0 Scheme:

Under the Regional Connectivity Scheme Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN) 2.0 scheme of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India has approved and sanctioned an amount of Rs. 52.13 crores for construction and development of five heliports at Jiribam, Moreh, Parbung, Thanlon and Tamenglong. The construction of these heliports is at various phases of development and is targeted for completion and operationalization by March 2024. Once completed, it is expected to provide air connectivity to the remotest parts of the State and further boost the tourism sector while also enhancing the relief & rescue and medical emergency operations of the State Government.

Further, to improve regional connectivity among the North Eastern States, Tezu – Imphal and Imphal – Tezu, Imphal – Aizwal and Aizwal – Imphal flights were launched on 26th September, 2022 and 31st October, 2022 respectively under the RCS – UDAN scheme of Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India.



Ongoing Heliports under construction in Manipur under RCS UDAN Scheme of Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India

III. Project of Laying Broad Guage (BG) lines From Jiribam to Imphal (110.625 Km):

Started in 2003-04 and declared as National Project in February, 2005 with total anticipated cost of Rs. 14,322.79 crore for the project.

Phase wise Progress:

Phase-I: (Jiribam to Vangaichungpao: 11.80 Km.) was commissioned in March, 2017.

Phase-II: (Vangaichungpao – Khongshang, 43.56 Km.) was flagged off by the President of India on 13th October, 2022.

Phase-III: (Khongshang – Tupul, 28.59 Km.) to be re-constructed since Tupul Railway station, which was almost completed construction, was destroyed by landslide on 22nd June, 2022.

Phase-IV: (Tupul – Imphal: 26.68 Km.) it is targeted to be completed by December, 2023.

IV. New Project of Laying Railway Lines from Imphal to Moreh (111 Kms):

Final location survey of Imphal-Moreh railway line has started and targeted date for commissioning of the line is planned within six years.

V. Waterway Projects:

Besides the surface transport, railways and air connectivity, waterway projects are also taken up in the State.

A. Loktak Inland Waterways Improvement Project

The Ministry of Shipping, Govt. of India approved a project under the central sector scheme for augmentation of machinery and infrastructure inputs for waterway cleaning at Loktak lake at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,58,78,000/- . Though the 1st instalment has been released by the Ministry, project work could not be started by Loktak Development Authority, Manipur due to a pending court case.

B. Barak Inland Water Transport Project

Project Profile for Barak Inland Water Transport Project for development of Barak Extension (65 Kms.) stretch has been submitted to the Ministry of Shipping/Inland Water Authority of India.

VI. Manipur State Transport (MST):

The Manipur State Transport (MST) was revived on 25th June, 2017 to provide connectivity between hill and valley districts by providing inter-district MST bus service on the routes where the private service providers hardly ply. At present the MST buses are plying in 25 different routes with total fleet of 33 buses.

VII. Vehicle Tracking System Under Nirbhaya Framework:

Transport Department is in the process of implementing the tracking and monitoring of the public transport vehicles for safety of women and children under the Nirbhaya Scheme in the financial year 2023-24. The total cost of the project is Rs. 10.40 crore with the funding pattern of 90:10 from the MoRTH. The Ministry has released Rs 5.496 crore (80 per cent) to initiate the process of development of Monitoring Centre.

VIII. E-payment/ E-Challan:

In order to streamline the payment process, improve transparency and accountability, and check leakage of government revenues, Transport Department has initiated work on digitizing the entire payment chain for various services provided by the department. An MoU was signed with SBI to integrate SBI e-Pay with VAHAN (registration) and SARATHI (issue of Driving License) software to make all payment system completely online for all services. The E-Challan system has also been introduced for charging penalties on traffic violators by the Traffic Wing of Police Department and Enforcement Team of Transport Department. For this also an MoU has been signed with SBI for supply of E-Challan machines, payment integration etc.

IX. Dealer Point Registration System:

With the launching of ‘Dealer Point Registration’ by Hon’ble Chief Minister, Manipur, entering of the particulars of vehicle owner/ purchaser name, and payment of MV tax, etc. are to be done from the dealers’ end and the same will be checked & verified by the concerned District Transport Office (DTO) and accordingly, the Registration No. will be assigned. This will tremendously decrease the time lag for registration of vehicles from months to less than seven days and also minimize the number of backlog/ pending cases of registration of vehicles.

X. Institute of Drivers Training & Research Centre (IDTRC) under MoRTH:

Manipur will have its own driving training centre with the inauguration of Institute of Driver Training & Research Centre (IDTRC) at Top Dussera, Imphal East, which was constructed under Ministry of Road Transport and Highway (MoRTH) at the cost of Rs. 12.79 crore. The Centre will impart driving training, both theoretical and practical to the existing and aspiring drivers.

XI. Manipur Electric Mobility Policy, 2022:

The Manipur Electric Mobility Policy, 2022 has come into force on 16th August, 2022. To encourage early adoption of Electric Vehicles (EVs) by general public, subsidy is provided by the government in the form of waiver in the Motor Vehicle Tax (MV Tax) levied at the time of registration of newly purchased EVs in the State. The MV Tax waiver for the following EVs purchased and registered in the State during the policy period is shown in Table 8.7.

Table 8.7: Motor Vehicle Tax Waiver per Type of Vehicle

Sl. No.	Type of Electric Vehicle	Number of vehicle targeted in 5 yrs.	Subsidy per vehicle
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	2 wheelers	1000	30% waiver on MV Tax
2.	3 wheelers/ E-Rickshaws /E-Carts	3000	30% waiver on MV Tax
3.	4 wheelers	1500	20% waiver on MV Tax
4.	Strong Hybrid 4 wheelers	30	20% waiver on MV Tax
5.	E- Buses	8	20% waiver on MV Tax

Source: Department of Transport, Manipur

The total numbers of e-vehicles that has availed the above concession in MV tax since the announcement of the Policy till 31st March, 2023 is given in Table 8.8.

Table 8.8: No. of EV's availing MV Tax Waiver

Sl. No.	e-Vehicle Class	Total Number of Registrations
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	e-Rickshaw	347
2.	e-motor cycle/two wheelers	71
3.	e-motor car/4-wheelers	6
Total		424

Source: Department of Transport, Manipur

XII. Motor Vehicles:

Registration of motor vehicles is the prime responsibility of the state government. The total number of motor vehicle registered in the state during the last five years as on 31st March, 2023 is 181783. The details of motor vehicles registered in the state during 2018-19 to 2022-23 are presented in the Table 8.9.

Table 8.9: District wise Number of Registered Motor Vehicles in Manipur

Districts/ State	Bus	Truck	Auto-rickshaw	Mini Bus	Car	Tractor	Two-wheeler	Taxi	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Senapati	113	317	400	9	813	3	350	26	259	2290
2. Tamenglong					6		2		7	15
3. Churachandpur	8	79	223		446		4287	8	215	5266
4. Chandel	6	25	27	8	331		38	12	168	615
5. Ukhrul	2	67	5	2	47		50	1	38	212
6. Imphal East	59	265	1493	11	7702	55	54243	50	1444	65322
7. Imphal West	199	1018	910	1	28364	22	61563	159	4100	96336
8. Bishnupur	25	189	330		254		1010	26	340	2174
9. Thoubal	16	143	721	3	916	14	7225	51	464	9553
Manipur	428	2103	4109	34	38879	94	128768	333	7035	181783

Source: Department of Transport, Manipur

Of the total number of vehicles registered, 70.84 per cent are two-wheeler, 21.39 per cent are cars, and 2.26 per cent are auto-rickshaws. Imphal West has the highest number of registered vehicles followed by Imphal East. Among the hill districts, Churachandpur has the highest number of registered vehicles.

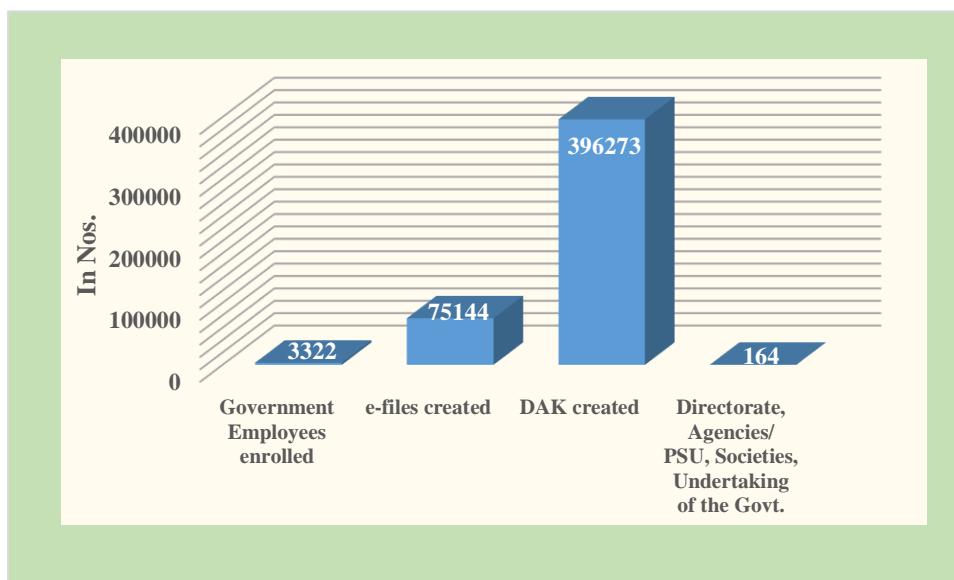
8.3 Information & Communication Technology (ICT):

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has the potential to affect many aspects of economic and societal activities such as GDP growth, employment, productivity, poverty alleviation, quality of life, education, and healthcare. ICTs play a pertinent role in Economic growth and development of India. ICTs are also expected to have an important impact on the transparency and responsiveness of governmental agencies, education and healthcare opportunities, cultural creativity, and social integration of individuals with diverse cultural backgrounds. ICTs play an important role in the development of the State also. The State Government is actively promoting the use of IT to improve governance and service delivery. The use of IT increases efficiency, transparency, accountability and accessibility. The State Government has launched a number of schemes for the development of IT in the State during 2022-23.

8.3.1 eOffice:

eOffice has been implemented across the entire State Government offices and is running successfully since 2020. Further, in order to spread the benefit of eOffice and to ensure transparent and efficient delivery of government schemes and services, eOffice is being extended to 40 number of colleges/schools under Government of Manipur. eOffice has been awarded with Chief Minister's Award for Good Governance in 2021.

Fig. 8.4: eOffice Implementation



Source: Department of Information Technology, Manipur

8.3.2 Information Technology Special Economic Zone (IT SEZ):

Towards developing an IT industry in Manipur, Government of Manipur is setting up an Information Technology Special Economic Zone (IT SEZ) over 10.85 hectares of contiguous land at Mantripukhri, equally divided into Processing Zone and Non-Processing Zone. The State Government has identified Cyber Corporation Manipur Limited (CCML) as a Special

Purpose Vehicle for implementation of the IT SEZ project. The Manipur IT SEZ Project is now at the following stage:

8.3.2.1 World Bank Funding for Manipur Infotech eNabled Development (MIND) Project:

A Detailed Project Report (DPR) with a project cost of Rs. 418 crore was submitted for approval to the World Bank through Department of External Affairs (DEA), Government of India for IT SEZ Manipur. The objective of the project is "to promote digital skills and entrepreneurship, increase access to broadband in project areas and to enhance and secure the foundations for digital government in Manipur". The project has obtained the World Bank's Board Approval and loan signing is envisaged shortly.

8.3.2.2 Hotel and Hospital in the Non-Processing Zone:

A 60-rooms hotel and a 75-bedded multispeciality hospital envisaged to be set up in the Non-Processing Zone are currently at RFP circulation stage.

8.3.2.3 Residential Apartments:

Work order has been issued to M/s Variety Trades Complex for construction, development and marketing of residential complex. It will house a total of 154 flats having 2, 3 & 4 BHK. Construction works are going on and estimated to be completed by the end of 2024.

8.3.2.4 Centre for Invention, Innovation, Incubation and Training (CIIIT):

MoU has been signed between DIT and Tata Technologies Limited for development of Centre for Invention, Innovation, Incubation and Training (CIIIT) in the Non-Processing Zone of IT SEZ. CIIIT will train 2,000 trainees per year in latest technologies viz IoT, Robotics, Electric Vehicles and make Manipur youths ready for high tech jobs.

8.3.2.5 Manipur Technology Innovation HUB (MTI-HUB):

MoU has been signed between DIT and KIIT-Technology Business Incubator (KIIT-TBI), KIIT University, Bhubaneswar. Construction of MTI-HUB Shed has been completed and interior works are at finishing stage. Currently operating from a temporary shed in Manipur IT Park activities like roadshows, training startups on how to pitch to investors have been commenced.

8.3.2.6 Industry Linked Training for 2000 trainees in IT/ITES:

A skilling and placement programme of 2,000 trainees from Manipur in the IT/ITES sector was taken up during June, 2022. Under the first batch training, a total of 1200 trainees have been placed in BPO companies. A proposal has also been submitted for second batch of training for 2,000 trainees in conventional BPOs (1000 trainees), Health Sector (500 trainees) and Programming and Coding (500 trainees).

8.3.2.7 HCL TechBee:

An MOU has been signed with HCL Technologies to provide IT skilling for the youths of Manipur, empowering them with world class training, experience in global projects and jobs

in multi-national companies. ‘TechBee’ is a one-year training programme for students who have passed class XII standard and upon completion of the programme, students are guaranteed a placement at HCL Technologies where they can pursue their higher education with leading universities while working simultaneously. Government of Manipur has agreed to pay a subsidy of Rs. 50,000/- for the first 500 candidates from Manipur against the training fee of Rs. 1,00,000 (excluding GST) for HCL TechBee training program. So far, 239 students have been selected for the interview for the said training programme, of which about 100 candidates have been onboarded and 70 have started their training.

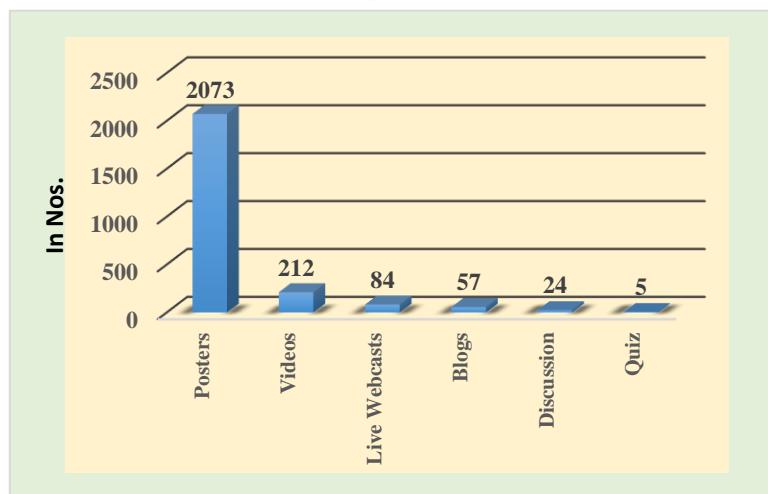
8.3.3 Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT):

For imparting international level IT Education, Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) has been set-up in Manipur and is functional from its city campus located at Mantripukhri, Imphal. The institute is in its 9th year of existence where eight academic sessions have commenced so far with a total of 839 students enrolled and a total of 232 students have graduated till date.

8.3.4 MyGov Manipur:

MyGov is citizen engagement platform of the Government of India which was launched by Hon’ble Prime Minister of India on 26th July, 2014. MyGov Manipur has been actively posting numerous posters and videos on different topics, including birth anniversaries, dissemination of state and central government schemes, state, national and international observance days, general knowledge, prominent personalities, etc. Number of posters and videos, posted on different social media handle including Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and Youtube are depicted at Fig. 8.5.

Fig. 8.5: MyGov Manipur Activity on Social Media



Source: Department of Information Technology, Manipur

8.3.5 Wireless Connectivity/ SWAN:

Towards establishing of reliable data network in the state, State Wide Area Network (SWAN) connectivity of horizontal office of District Headquarters & Block Headquarters has been completed and operational. Existing SWAN network has been upgraded by providing a

bandwidth capacity of 40 to 50 Mbps at cheaper cost using wireless technology so as to enable better communication and information sharing to allow the officers to work more effectively, resulting in cohesive administration.

8.3.6 e-District Project:

e-Services Manipur is a mission mode project with 35 numbers of end-to-end online services for nine departments under Government of Manipur which was launched during 2016 covering erstwhile nine districts of the State where citizens can avail services like Birth Certificate, ST/SC/OBC Certificate, Domicile Certificate, Income Certificate, Registration Certificate for employment exchange, etc. without having to go physically to the concerned office. Further, with the creation of seven new districts in the State, the e-District Project has been augmented for the process flow with respect to seven new districts and the same has been operational in 16 districts.

Till date 20,90,476 transactions have been done through e-Services Manipur. eServices Manipur has been awarded GOLD award in "Public Digital Platforms- State Category" for Digital India Awards 2022 by the Hon'ble President of India on Saturday, 7th January 2023, at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

8.3.7 4G Saturation Project:

Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 27th July, 2022 has approved 4G Saturation project to provide 4G mobile services in about 25,000 uncovered villages in remote and difficult areas throughout the country to be completed in 500 days starting from 28th July, 2022. 897 uncovered villages in the State were surveyed by BSNL Manipur and State Government and 155 sites have been identified for installation of Mobile Tower/BTS and 12 number of 2G & 3G towers will be upgraded to 4G towers which will cover 295 villages in total.

8.3.8 5G Roll-out:

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 1st October, 2022 has launched the 5G Services in India with an objective to transform various sectors which includes Agriculture, Health, Industry, Disaster Management, Transport & Logistics, etc. The Chief Minister of Manipur has also launched the 5G Network on 21st December, 2022 in the State.

8.3.9 Establishment of Drone Pilot Training School:

Drone is a revolutionary technology that offers multi-dimensional benefits to almost all sectors of the economy like agriculture, medical supplies, surveillance, disaster & emergency response, transportation, geo-spatial mapping, defence, law enforcement, etc. Drones can be a significant creator of employment and economic growth due to their reach, versatility and ease of use especially in remote and inaccessible areas. Accordingly, Government of Manipur is setting up a Drone Pilot Training School in the State.

8.3.10 Revival of State Data Centre Manipur:

The State Data Centre (SDC) has been identified as one of the important elements of the core infrastructure for supporting e-governance initiatives of National e-governance Plan (NeGP).

The State Government has initiated for revival of Manipur State Data Centre (MSDC) with the latest technologies to introduce the concept of convergence to reduce IT infrastructure resources with maximum utilization of IT resources for secure hosting of government data in its own premises. Currently, 22 websites and six applications for various departments under Government of Manipur are hosted at Manipur State Data Centre.

8.4 Irrigation:

Providing sufficient and assured irrigation along with the use of good variety seeds and other necessary crop supplements is very much required to realize the objectives of self-sufficiency and improvement of the standard of living of the farmers in the State.

The State, although geographically small in area, is comparatively rich in water resources especially in surface water due to the presence of number of lakes and river basins. Lake as well as river water is important for irrigation purposes. The possibilities of tapping ground water for irrigation purpose are very limited as the knowledge of hydrological conditions prevailing in Manipur is incomplete.

To lessen the high dependence on erratic monsoon for agriculture, tapping the potential sources of irrigation is extremely required. Some of the measures taken up by the Government for providing sufficient irrigation in the State are mentioned in the following paras.

8.4.1. Major and Medium Irrigation Projects:

The state has taken up the following eight major & medium irrigation and multipurpose projects till date. They are: (i) Loktak Lift Irrigation Project; (ii) Khoupum Dam Project; (iii) Sekmai Barrage Project; (iv) Imphal Barrage Project; (v) Singda Multi-purpose Project; (vi) Thoubal Multi-purpose Project; (vii) Khuga Multi- purpose Project; and (viii) Dolaithabi Barrage Project. Of these eight projects, five projects have already been completed and three projects viz. (i) Thoubal Multi-purpose Project; (ii) Khuga Multi- purpose Project; and (iii) Dolaithabi Barrage Project are still going on.

The ongoing projects could not be completed in time due to fund constraint in the earlier part and issues related to rehabilitation and resettlement. However, these projects have been included in the Prime Minister's Package and 99 Priority Projects of the Ministry of Jal Shakti for early completion.

The benefits from the completed, partially completed and ongoing projects may be accounted from the irrigation potentials created. The status of total irrigation potential created upto March, 2023 is 51,763 Hectares. In addition, 1,200 ha. and 900 ha of low lying areas of Loushipat and Poiroupat respectively has already been reclaimed after having been taken up as a part of Thoubal Multi-purpose project.

8.4.2 Minor Irrigation Schemes:

The scope of minor irrigation is very large 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 for plain areas in the valley districts supplementary

irrigation is to be provided during the dry spell of monsoon and drought by minor irrigation schemes, whereas in permanent terraced fields 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). Even though minor irrigation scheme is very small, their overall impact is quite substantial. Therefore, emphasis is to be laid on the minor irrigation schemes.

Since the minor irrigation scheme plays a significant role for the State, maximum priorities are given to accelerate the minor irrigation activities. Most of the minor irrigation schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) under Ministry of Jal Shakti, NABARD, NLCPR/ NEC schemes under Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER), Govt. of India are implemented under the sponsorship of Central Plan.

Minor irrigation schemes mainly taken up in the State may be broadly categorised as (a) Surface (River) Lift Irrigation Scheme; (b) Surface Flow Scheme; (c) Ground Water Schemes; (d) Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) Schemes etc.

The achievements of programmes taken up under different schemes during 2021-22 against its target is shown in Table 8.10.

Table 8.10: Physical Targets and Achievements of Different Minor Irrigation Schemes

Name of Scheme	2021-22						('000 ha)	
	Physical Target			Achievement				
	Hill	Valley	Total	Hill	Valley	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
i. Pick up Weir	0.80	1.65	2.45	0.52	1.38	1.90		
ii. River Lift Irrigation (RLI)	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.16	0.16		
iii. Irrigation Tank/RWH	0.42	0.20	0.62	0.20	0.90	0.29		
iv. Construction of Dug Well & Tube Well	0.54	1.52	2.06	0.40	1.03	1.43		
Total	1.76	3.63	5.39	1.12	2.66	3.78		

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2021-22, Department of Minor Irrigation, Manipur

During the year 2021-22, total physical target couldn't achieve both in hill and valley districts. However, achievement percentage is comparatively higher in valley districts. For the scheme Irrigation Tank/RWH, overachievement is reported for valley districts.

8.4.3. Steps for Improving Irrigation Facilities :

The various measures and schemes being implemented in the State for enhancing irrigation facilities are:

A. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

In order to provide assured irrigation in the fields and to promote agricultural activities of the farmers like double cropping, multiple cropping, plantation of cash crops etc., under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana – Har Khet Ko Pani (PMKSY-HKKP) the following two centrally sponsored schemes have been sanctioned during 2020-21. The projects are (i) 375 Nos. of Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes and (ii) Construction of 550 Nos. of Tube & Dug well.

B. North Eastern Council (NEC) Sponsored Schemes:

- i. Construction of a Concrete Weir across Heirok Litan Makhong;
- ii. Construction of Pick up Weir across Loklai river at Penjang Churachandpur;
- iii. Construction of a Gated Weir across Yaralkhong at Gurupat, Imphal East; and
- iv. Construction of Mini barrage across Langathel River nearby Lamlong Khunou, Thoubal District.

C. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), NABARD

Construction of 550 Nos. of Delivery Chamber and Branch Channel for Ground Water Irrigation under NABARD (RIDF-XXVI Tranche) Schemes in Valley and Hill Districts were sanctioned in 2020-21 by the NABARD-RIDF

D. North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)

The department is taking up 18 nos. of work under NESIDS's One Time Central Assistance for re-building totally washed away/damaged infrastructure during floods in 2017 for the State of Manipur

E. Rain Water Harvesting (RWH)

The Government of India had accorded One Time Special Assistance (OTSA), under central plan scheme, to take up RWHS in ten places during 2018-19. The works were taken up at Tamei (Tamenglong District), Nungshai Chiru Village (Kangpokpi District), Mantripantha (Chandel District), Ramrei Village (Kamjong District) and Val Veng Lamka (Churachandpur District)

F. Drought Mitigation Programme

During 2021-22, the Department was able to provide assured irrigation to the dry spell like situation in various parts of Valley districts due to shortage of rainfall in the state by operating 204 Nos. of RLI Station. Thus, saving around 3160 Ha of dry spell like situation in various paddy field of Valley districts

G. Focus Area Programme to increase Double Cropping

The Focus Area Programme for increasing double/rabi cropping was initiated during the year 2019. Under this, the Government has made commitment for providing assured irrigation to the areas where M.I. Schemes are available for promoting double/rabi cropping. Since its inception, the programme has been able to achieve minimum coverage of 1,000 Ha every year through some Surface Flow Weir Scheme and RLI stations

H. Command Area Development Programme

With the objective of integrating 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, Command Area Development Programme has been laying emphasis on On-Farm-Development works such as development of field channels, field drains, land levelling, enforcement of proper system of Warabandi, supply of inputs and services including strengthening of extension services, selection and introduction of suitable cropping pattern, development and maintenance of the main and intermediate drainage and modernization, maintenance and efficient operation of irrigation system.

Cumulative physical achievement made under ongoing Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD & WM) Programme is shown in the Table 8.11.

Table 8.11: Cumulative Achievement made under CAD & WM Programme

(*'000 hectare*)

Sl. No	Name of work	Cumulative Achievement up to 2021-22			Cumulative Achievement up to 2022-23		
		Valley	Hill	Total	Valley	Hill	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Field Channel	85.063	20.41	105.473	85.063	20.41	105.473
2.	Field Drain	46.7468	12.3126	50.0594	46.7468	12.3126	50.0594
3.	Land leveling	5.18	-	5.18	5.18	-	5.18
4.	Demonstration	13.3325	2.9644	16.2969	13.3325	2.9644	16.2969
5.	Farmers Training (nos.)	65901	16403	82304	65901	16403	82304
6.	Survey and investigation	46.942	16.02	62.962	46.942	16.02	62.962
7.	Correction of System deficiencies	8.943	-	8.943	8.943	-	8.943
8.	Functional Grant	7.688	-	7.688	12.194	-	12.194
9.	Infrastructural Grant (nos.)	14	-	14	64	-	64
10.	Micro Irrigation	0.180	-	0.180	0.180	-	0.180

– Not Available

Source: Command Area Development Department, Manipur

8.5 Banking and Institutional Finance:

Bank plays an important role in the economic development of a state. Without a sound effective banking system, no country can have a healthy economy. It is the financial institution that performs several functions like accepting deposits and lending loans. Banks play the most important role in connecting those who have capital with those who need capital. Banks also help to stimulate economic development by providing financing for various projects that can create jobs, increase productivity, and drive economic growth. The need for a well-developed banking system in the economic life of the State is incomparable. Growth of industry and trade has necessitated the development of banks and other financial institutions.

8.5.1 Scheduled Commercial Banks:

Commercial banks, an important segment of the banking organizations, accept deposits and provide short term loans and also discount bills of exchange and perform other subsidiary and general utility functions. In India, Scheduled Commercial Banks are categorized into five different groups according to their ownership and/or nature of operation namely (i) State Bank of India and its Associates, (ii) Nationalised Banks, (iii) Regional Rural Banks, (iv) Foreign Banks and (v) Other Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks (in the private sector). The total number of banking offices in Manipur for the year 2020-21 to 2022-23 is in Table 8(b) of Part II.

The Banking scenario of Manipur has undergone a sea-change over the years. As on 31st March, 2023 there are 240 scheduled commercial banking offices in the State as against 206 in 2018-19 as seen in Table 8.12.

Table 8.12: Distribution of Scheduled Commercial Bank Offices in Manipur

Year	Number of Bank Offices (as on 31 st March)			
	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2018-2019	85	46	75	206
2019-2020	88	59	76	223
2020-2021	88	64	62	214
2021-2022	107	60	60	227
2022-2023	114	68	58	240

Source: Lead Bank (SBI), Manipur

8.5.1.1 Growth of Deposit and Credit:

From the aggregate deposits and credits of banks including RRB and Co-operative Bank in the State, the Credit-Deposit ratio was worked out to be 68 in 2021-2022 which increases to 81 in 2022-23. The trends in deposit and credit of banks of the state over the past few years may be seen in the Table 8.13.

**Table 8.13: Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks of Manipur
(as on 31st March)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State Bank of India		Nationalised Bank		Small Finance Bank	
	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2019-2020	440462	303005	383100	105437	-	-
2020-2021	518281	379854	906588	584181	3789	1970
2021-2022	586156	448177	1015368	702771	4518	2022
2022-2023	650023	581222	1122599	880921	5182	4012

Contd.

**Table 8.13: Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks of Manipur
(as on 31st March)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Regional Rural Banks		Private Bank		Co-operative Bank		Credit Deposit ratio (%)
	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
2019-2020	31614	16348	-	-	-	-	50
2020-2021	38075	19470	288015	183236	46314	11625	66
2021-2022	43289	22218	310210	181484	56467	14072	68
2022-2023	47724	29030	330396	263163	50148	20261	81

Source: Lead Bank (SBI) Manipur

The district wise position of Deposits, Advances, and Credit-Deposit Ratio (CDR) are provided in Table 8 (c) of Part-II.

8.5.2 Institutional Finance:

The Directorate of Institutional Finance is basically entrusted to coordinate with various Government Departments, Corporations, Boards, Financial Institutions, Reserve Bank of India and Government of India in the matters relating to implementation of government sponsored programmes, particularly those having bank credit components.

DIRECTORATE OF INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE plays a key role in the banking development for the State such as expansion of bank branches, monitoring of credit flow, priority sector lending, and implementation of credit-linked employment generating /poverty alleviation schemes, financial inclusion by opening basic accounts, direct benefit transfer, and digital payments etc.

Some of the important roles being played for development of banking sector in the State during 2022-23 are as follows:

8.5.2.1 Opening of Bank Branches in Unbanked Blocks:

To promote financial inclusion and to extend the banking network in the unbanked blocks (i.e., blocks without a bank branch) in the State, the Sub-Committee of State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC), Manipur had been made bank-wise allocation for opening of their branches in the unbanked blocks. Out of the initially identified 27 blocks (unbanked), bank branches have been opened in 16 blocks and opening of the bank branches in the remaining 11 blocks is under progress. Out of the newly identified 12 unbanked blocks (besides the initial 27 unbanked blocks), bank branch has been opened in only one block, i.e., at Kangchup Geljang TD Block, Kangpokpi.

8.5.2.2 Opening of Bank Branches at Unbanked Urban Local Bodies (ULBs):

Some of the Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayats in the State are without bank branch which had hampered the trade and development of these Municipal Councils/ Nagar Panchayats. SLBC, Manipur identified these ULBs and made the bank-wise allocation for opening bank branches at these unbanked ULBs. Thus, bank branches have been opened at four ULBs in Imphal East, Imphal West, Kakching and Bishnupur Districts and bank branch have not yet opened at seven ULBs.

8.5.2.3 Number of Bank Branches and ATM Booths in the State:

For providing proper banking facilities in the State, functioning of the banks, banking committees and ATMs are closely monitored. As on 31st March, 2023, there are 249 bank branches, 396 ATM Kiosks and 7,335 CSPs in the State. The district wise Bank branches, ATMs and CSPs can be seen in Table 8.14.

Table 8.14: District wise Number of Bank Branches and ATM Booths

(As on 31st March, 2023)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of Bank Branches	Number of ATMs	CSP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Senapati	15	16	56
2.	Kangpokpi	13	10	53
3.	Tamenglong	5	2	29
4.	Noney	6	1	15
5.	Churachandpur	20	36	318
6.	Pherzawl	1	0	23
7.	Chandel	4	4	53
8.	Tengnoupal	7	6	57
9.	Ukhrul	8	8	200
10.	Kamjong	2	1	50
11.	Imphal East	35	25	774
12.	Jiribam	5	2	104
13.	Imphal West	77	225	4336
14.	Bishnupur	20	12	414
15.	Thoubal	21	31	596
16.	Kakching	11	17	257
Total		249	396	7335

Source: Directorate of Institutional Finance, Manipur

Districts like Pherzawl, Kamjong, Chandel, Tamenglong and Jiribam have very few bank branches. There is not even a single ATM booth in Pherzawl district, though there are 23 CSP. There is only one ATM each for Noney and Kamjong districts while Tamenglong and Jiribam got two ATMs each.

8.5.3 Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY):

Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana is a National Mission on Financial Inclusion encompassing an integrated approach to bring about comprehensive financial inclusion of all the households in the country. It envisages channeling all government benefits (from Central/ State/ Local Bodies) to the beneficiaries' accounts and pushing the Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) scheme of the Union Government. An effort is being made to reach out to the youth of our country to participate in this programme. Account can be opened in any bank branches or business correspondent outlets. PMJDY accounts are being opened with zero balance. As on 31st March, 2023, the number of accounts opened under PMJDY is 11,01,691. And the number of operative CASA (Current Accounts and Saving Accounts) is 30,92,021.

Development of social infrastructure is a crucial need for a welfare state. The Government of Manipur has been making several efforts continuously for all-round development prioritizing the sectors like education, public health, water supply, social welfare, employment etc., for uplifting the quality of life of the people of the state.

9.1 Education:

Education is a lifelong process by which an individual acquires and accumulates knowledge, skills, attitudes and insights. Knowledge can be accumulated through the agencies of formal education such as schools, colleges, universities etc. and also 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.). It plays an important role in the socio-economic development of the State.

As per National Policy on Education, priority has been accorded to the universalisation of primary education for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. Further, the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) was launched to provide rural India with quality access to basic amenities and opportunities and align adult literacy activities in Adarsh Gram located in Saakshar Bharat Districts with activities of SAGY programme. Again, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a centrally sponsored scheme, was launched by the Government of India on 2nd March, 2009 with the objective of enrolling students into classes IX to XII to achieve universalisation of secondary education by 2017 and full retention by 2020. In line with the programmes taken up at the national level, the State Government of Manipur has taken initiatives to bring about progress in the field of education in Manipur.

9.1.1 Progress of Education:

There has been a great deal of accomplishment in the field of education since 1950-51. The number of institutions imparting occupational and technical education have 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.

Located at Cachhipur, Imphal, Manipur University was established on 5th June, 1980 under the Manipur University Act, 1980 (Manipur Act 8 of 1980) as a teaching-cum-affiliating University with territorial jurisdiction over the whole of the State of Manipur and it was converted a Central University w.e.f. 13th October, 2005.

The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU), a Central University, opened in the State, is offering Post Graduate & M. Phil courses in certain arts subjects. Under an Act of

the Manipur Legislative Assembly, a private university called the Sangai International University came into being in 2015 is providing different courses of study at Churachandpur. A State University called Dhanamanjiri University, Manipur at Imphal was set up by clustering the various DM Colleges along with GP Women's College and L.M.S. Law College under the relevant component of Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) and was approved by the project approval board of the RUSA National Mission Authority in the Ministry of HRD, Government of India on 13th May, 2014.

Bir Tikendrajit University is a private university in Imphal, Manipur. It provides Diploma, Under Graduate and Post Graduate programmes for various disciplines. It was established in 2020 and affiliated under University Grants Commission.

Central Agricultural University (CAU) is an agricultural University at Lamphelpat, Imphal, Manipur. The CAU was established by an act of Parliament, the CAU Act, 1992. The Act came into effect on 26th January, 1993 with the issue of necessary notification by the department of Agricultural Research and Education, Government of India. The University has integrated programmes of teaching, research and extension education.

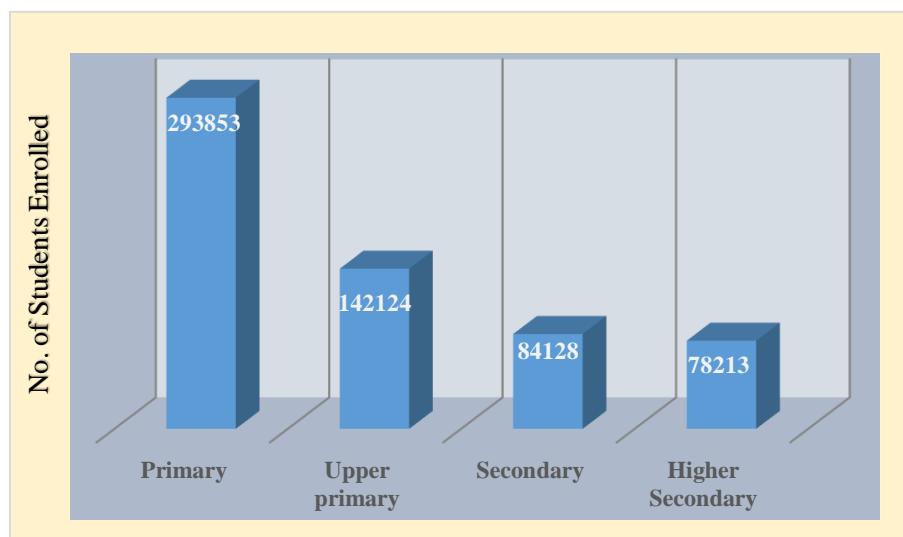
The Government Polytechnic at Takyelpat which was established in 1956 under the name of Adimjati Technical Institute is offering courses on Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering and Pharmacy.

9.1.2 School Education:

As per the National Policy on Education 1986, a target had been set for the universalisation of primary education for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. Under this policy, three aspects of elementary education viz. (i) universal access and enrollment (ii) universal retention of children upto 14 years of age and (iii) substantial improvement in the quality of education are to be achieved. Several programmes like National Programme of Nutrition support to primary education (Mid-Day Meal Scheme) and promotion of girls' education were also undertaken in the state. Under mid-day meal scheme, the state is providing 3kgs. of rice per student per month to the students of class I to V reading in Govt. and aided schools having primary classes. Under the scheme (Expanded Operation Black Board) of the Govt. of India, minimum teaching learning materials, like teachers equipment, teaching learning materials, games materials, play materials, books for library, furniture etc. were procured for upper primary schools of the state.

The school level education is primarily looked after by the State Government. The high school stage of education comprising of classes from class IX to X are under the academic control of the Board of Secondary Education, Manipur. And Higher Secondary Schools Education comprising of class XI to XII comes under the control of Council of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur. The number of students enrolled at different stages of Schooling as on 31st March, 2023 is shown in Fig. 9.1 and district wise number of students enrollment is shown in Table 9 (a) of part II.

Fig. 9.1: Students Enrollment at Different Stages of Schooling in Manipur



Source: Unified District Information System for Education, Directorate of Education (S), Manipur

9.1.2.1 Key Programmes for the year 2022-23:

The Government plans to implement the following key programmes in 2022-23:

Creation of ICT assets and piloting e-governance plans to promote transparency and delivery of service.

Vocational education will be implemented in Higher Secondary Schools with the aim to prepare educated, employable and competitive human resource.

Timely release of grants to Grant-in-Aid schools to ensure better functioning of these schools.

Finalization of Private School Regulation Rules to regulate and streamline the functioning of private schools in the State.

Efforts to streamline effective teaching-learning activities in classrooms.

Organization of various training programmes for teachers to keep them abreast with the latest developments and Teachers' awards in recognition of professional excellence and commitment.

Ensuring coverage of children of the age groups 15-18 years under *Lairik Tamhalasi* - No Child Left behind Scheme for enrollment in Government/ Government aided Schools in Classes IX-XII

To strengthen the initiatives of Nutritional Garden at schools level so as to supplement the Mid-day Meal.

Conversion of Aided Schools to Government Schools.

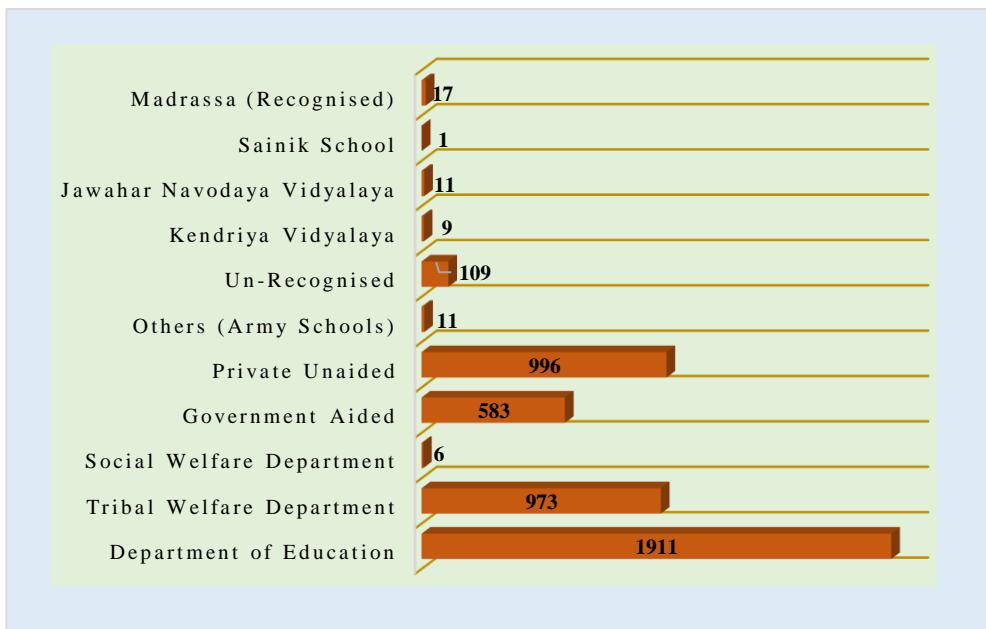
Incentives to government school students who excel in High School Leaving Certificate Examination/ Higher Secondary Examination" in the year 2022.

9.1.2.2 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):

The objective of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Project is to ensure universal education for children in the age group of 6-14 years through proactive participation of community in a mission mode as envisaged under the Right to Education (RTE) Act. According to the Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), there are 4,627 schools during

2022-23 which includes 2,443 Primary Schools (I-V), 954 Upper Primary Schools (VI-VIII), 950 Secondary Schools (IX-X) and 280 Higher Secondary Schools (XI-XII). The number of elementary schools by management in Manipur is shown in Fig. 9.2 and district wise number of schools in Manipur during 2022-23 is shown in Table 9(b) of Part II.

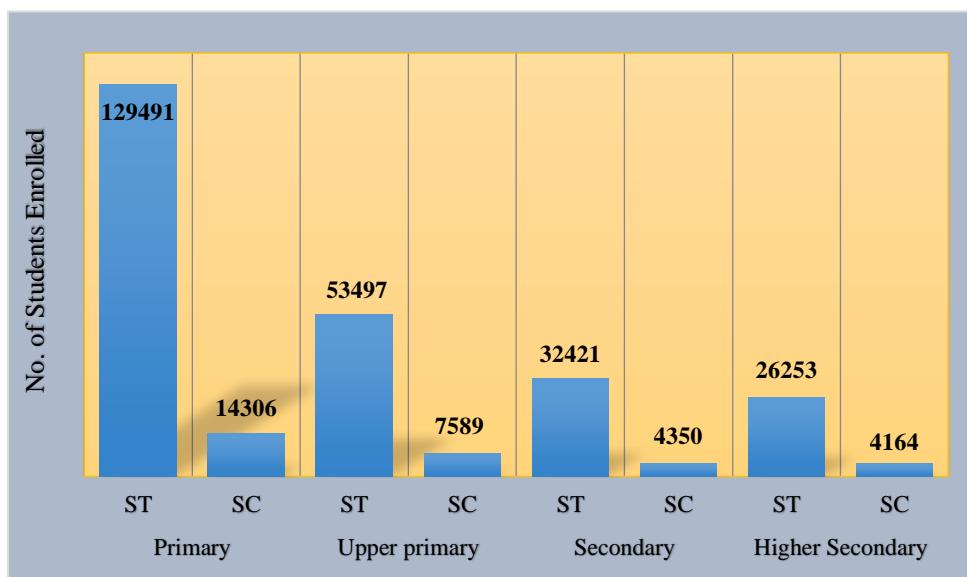
Fig. 9.2: Number of Schools by Management



Source: U-DISE, Directorate of Education (S), Manipur

As per U-DISE, the total number of Schedule Tribe enrollment in primary schools is 1,29,491 while the total no. of Schedule Caste is 14,306. The ST & SC students' enrollment for the year 2022-23 is given in the Fig. 9.3. The district wise number of students enrollment for ST & SC can be seen in Table 9 (c) and 9 (d) of Part II respectively.

Fig. 9.3: ST & SC Students Enrollment in School Education in 2022-23



Source: U-DISE, Directorate of Education (S), Manipur

The number of teachers by management in the State is given in Table 9.1.

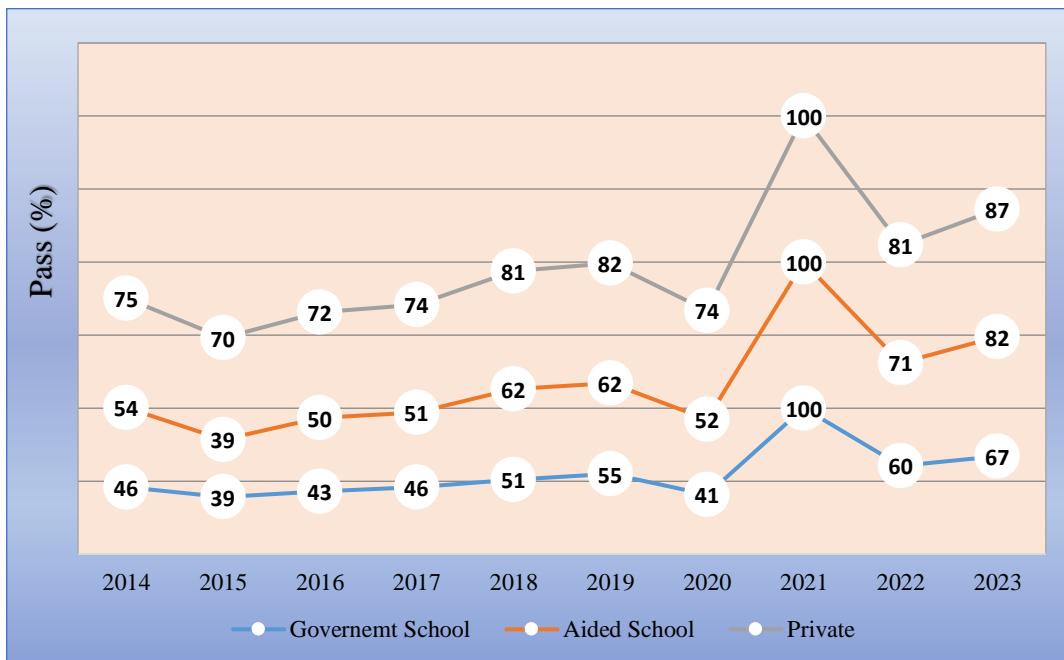
Table 9.1: Number of Teachers by Management in Manipur

Sl. No.	Management	Primary	Upper primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Department of Education	2747	2443	3392	2704	11286
2.	Other Central Govt. Schools	-	28	58	130	216
3.	Tribal Welfare Department	4601	560	5	-	5166
4.	Government Aided	1044	511	895	123	2573
5.	Private Unaided (Recognized)	397	3751	10291	5113	19552
6.	Unrecognized	317	656	-	-	973
7.	Social welfare Department	7	6	24	-	37
8.	Kendriya Vidyalaya(KV)	-	-	48	214	262
9.	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya	-	-	11	234	245
10.	Sainik School	-	-	-	24	24
11.	Madarsa Recognized	87	23	-	-	110
Total		9200	7978	14724	8542	40444

Source: U-DISE, Directorate of Education (S), Manipur

Fig. 9.4 shows the results of HSLC Examination in the State for the last ten years.

Fig. 9.4: Comparative Statement of HSLC Examination Results for the Last Ten years



Source: U-DISE, Directorate of Education (S), Manipur

One of the important indicators in elementary education is the per cent of children moving from Primary to Upper Primary level (i.e. from Grade V to VI). During the period 2022-23, the transition rate of girls is higher than boys in Primary and Upper Primary level. But the transition rate of boys is higher than girls in secondary level which can be seen from the charts given below.

Fig. 9.5: Transition Rate of Boys

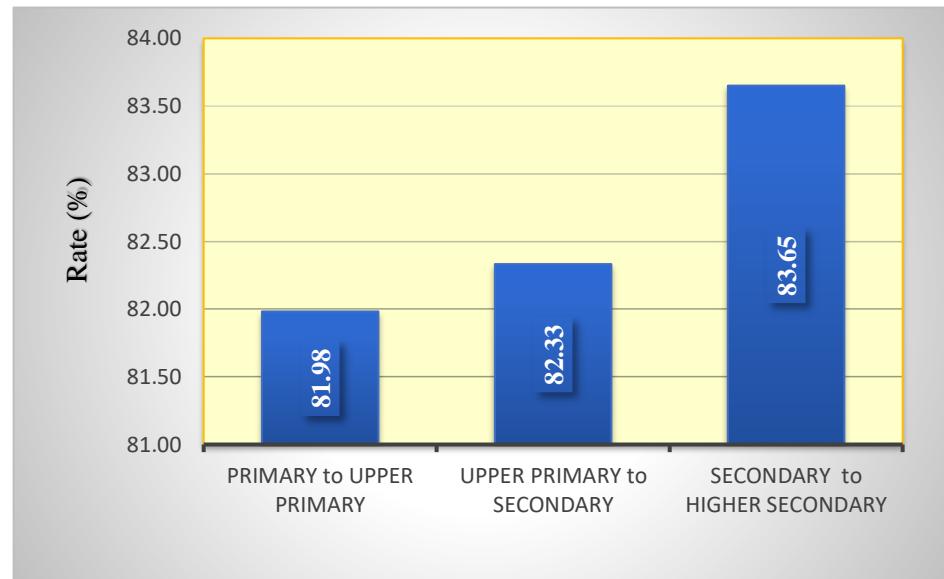
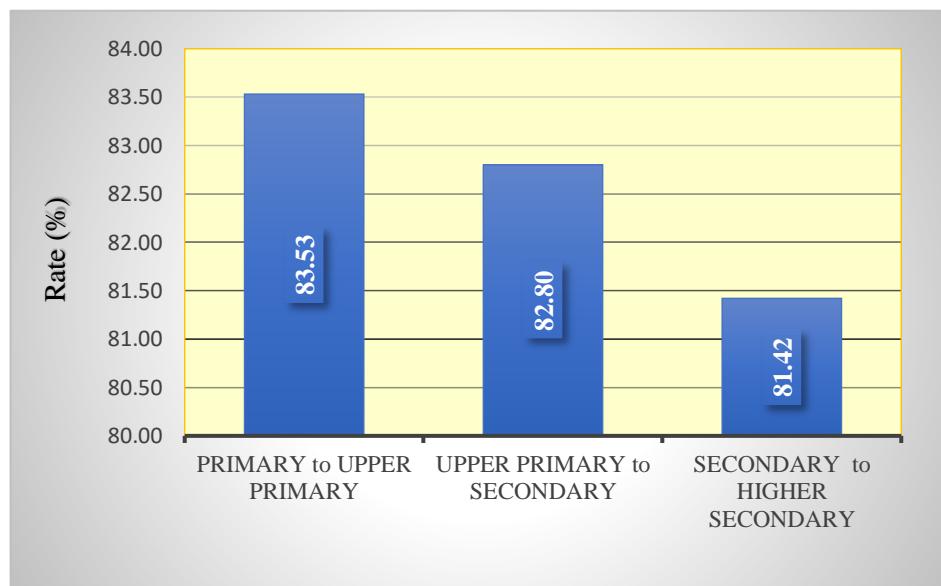


Fig. 9.6: Transition Rate of Girls



Source: U-DISE, Directorate of Education (S), Manipur

9.1.2.3 School Fagathansi Mission:

School Fagathansi Mission (SFM) was launched on 18th January, 2019 at a function held at Yumnam Huidrom High School, Wangoi A/C. The SFM was taken up with an objective to

improve and up-scale the Government Schools in terms of increasing enrollment, improve teaching learning transaction, improve student performance, provide committed teachers, and fill up infrastructural gaps. One High or Higher Secondary School in each A/C was selected for the mission in first phase (29 High Schools/ 31 Higher Secondary Schools). The schools shall have classes from Pre-Primary to Class-X or Class-XII except nine Higher Secondary Schools which have constraints in expansion. In the Phase-II launched in 2021, another 60 schools were covered. Foundation stone of these schools were laid on 17th August, 2019 at a function held at Cabinet Hall of Chief Minister's Secretariat and 26 schools have been inaugurated till March, 2022. Continuous and sustained monitoring by all concerned MLAs, DCs, ZEOs and the Education (S) Department is in place. Infrastructural gaps in each school have been identified and construction works have been started by the School Fagathansi Mission Management Committees headed by the concerned MLA of the Assembly Constituency.

9.1.2.3.1 Basic facts of the Mission so far:

Students enrollment has increased by 30 per cent from 2019 session to 2022 session in schools covered under SFM-I whereas, an increase of 10 per cent is noted in SFM-II during the period.

Two schools per Assembly Constituency have so far been covered under Phase-I and Phase-II. The schools have become English Medium School. 1 nearby Anganwadi Centre (AWC) to be co-located in these schools. For the year 2023, total enrollment in these 120 schools covered under SFM was 36,623 which excludes students who will be admitted in Class-XI.

Committed teachers selected after the interviews are posted in a particular school for three academic years.

Child friendly classrooms, sufficient TLMs, etc. are taken care of. New furniture provided, 106 new classrooms added, 687 classrooms repaired, 98 new toilets constructed, 32 Science Labs/ Libraries constructed, etc. under Phase-I.

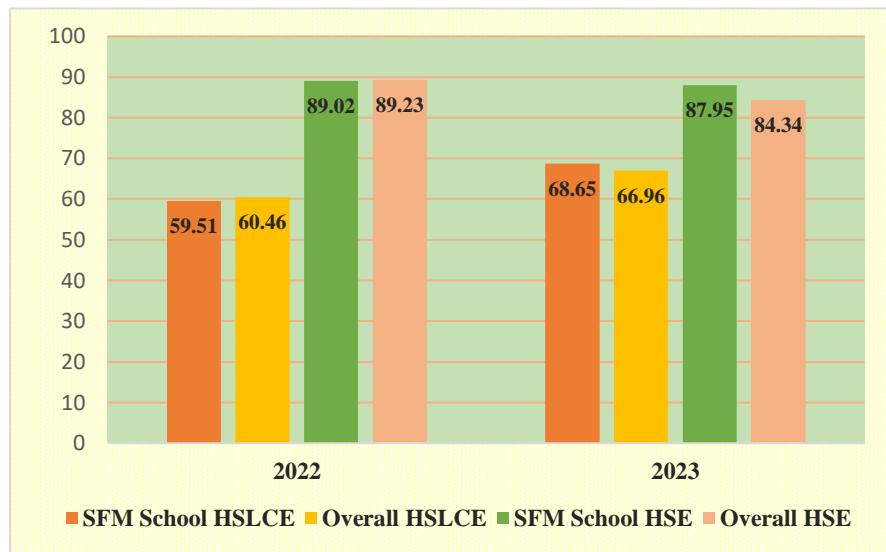
Approximately Rs. 50.00 crores have been released for Phase-I schools and Rs. 20.00 crores to Phase-II schools.

Works in Phase-II schools started recently.

9.1.2.3.2 Pass Percentage:

Pass percentage of students of schools covered under the SFM (both Phase-I & II) in the High School Leaving Certificate Exam (HSLCE) has 52.38 per cent in 2019, 59.51 per cent in 2022 and 68.65 percent in 2023. Result in the Higher Secondary Examination (HSE) in respect of students covered under the SFM also showed improvement with 61.65 per cent pass percentage in 2019, 89.02 percent in 2022 and 87.95 per cent in 2023. It may be mentioned that the overall pass percentage of all government schools in the HSLCE-2023 and HSE-2023 are 66.96 per cent and 84.34 per cent respectively indicating that students of government schools covered under the SFM are doing better as compared with other government schools not covered under SFM.

Fig. 9.7: Pass Percentage of Student of Government Schools in HSLCE and HSE during 2022 & 2023

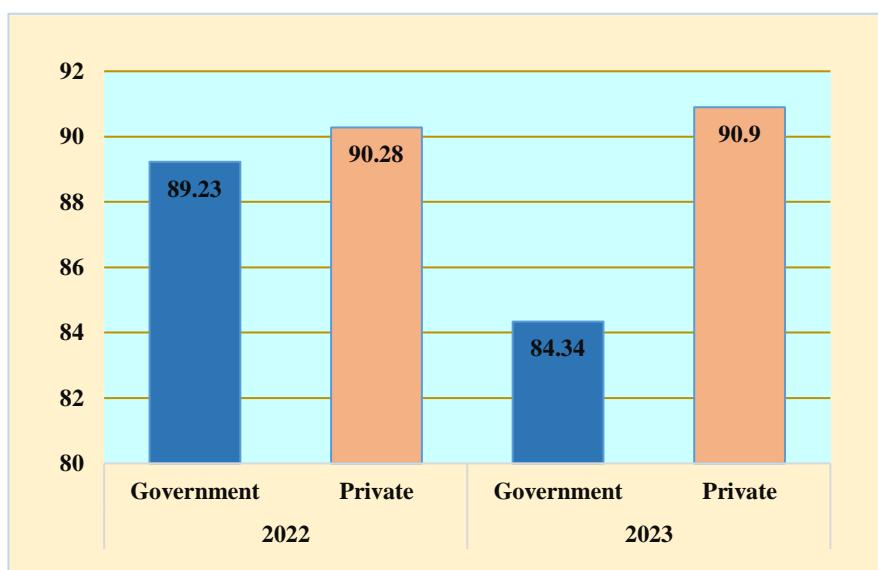


Source: Directorate of Education (S), Manipur

(a) Higher Secondary Examination 2023:

Seven students of government higher secondary schools were among the position holders of HSLC Examination, 2023. Out of a total of 44 subjects in the Higher Secondary Education, 2023, 17 students of government higher secondary schools scored highest marks in 14 subjects. Pass percentage of government/ private institutions in the Higher Secondary Examination for the year 2022 & 2023 is shown in Fig. 9.8.

Fig. 9.8: Pass percentage of government/ private institutions in the Higher Secondary Examination

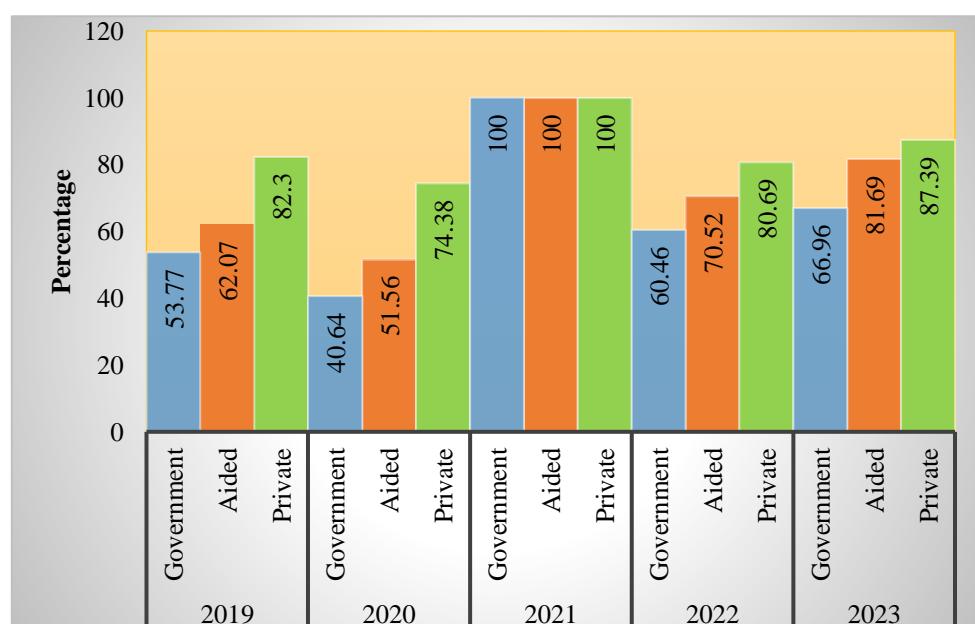


Source: Directorate of Education (S), Manipur

(b) High School Leaving Certificate Examination (HSLCE), 2023:

Out of a total of 38 subjects (including MIL/ optional), ten students of Government Schools scored highest marks in three subjects (i.e., Anal, Fine Arts & Zeme) in the HSLCE 2023. Further, out of 313 government schools appearing in the HSLCE 2023, 51 schools achieved 100 per cent pass percentage. Comparative statement of students' pass per cent of different schools in the last five years is shown in Fig. 9.9.

Fig. 9.9: Comparative statement of pass per cent of different category of schools in the last 5 years



Source: Directorate of Education (S), Manipur

9.1.2.3.3 Incentives to Government School Students who excel in High School Leaving Certificate Examination/ Higher Secondary Examination”.

Performance of students in government schools in the High School Leaving Certificate Examination/ Higher Secondary Examination conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Manipur/ Council of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur was poor in the past.

With a view to attract enrollment of students and also to provide financial assistance to poor and marginalized students who often come to Government Schools, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur, in his address on the eve of Well Wishing Ceremony on 28th February, 2018 at the Hapta Kangjeibung, Imphal announced incentives to students of Government Schools who excel in High School Leaving Certificate Examinations and Higher Secondary Examinations starting from the examinations conducted in 2018.

The salient features/ provisions of the scheme are:

The scheme aims to promote a sense of competitiveness among students in government schools who are appearing in Class-X and Class-XII exams.

The scheme has two components: (i) State level awardees who topped in the HSLCE/ HSE and (ii) District level awardees who topped at district level in HSLCE/ HSE.

The scheme also aims at providing financial assistance to enable poor but outstanding children studying in government schools to further their study beyond schools.

1st position holder in HSLCE/ HSE : Rs. 5,00,000/-

2nd position holder in HSLCE/ HSE : Rs. 4,00,000/-

3rd position holder in HSLCE/ HSE : Rs. 3,00,000/-

4th position onwards : Rs. 1,00,000/-

1st position in district : Rs. 50,000/-

2nd position in district : Rs. 25,000/-

Benchmark for the District level awards is a minimum of 70 percent marks in the respective examinations.

Number of awards given to student is shown in Fig. 9.10.

Fig. 9.10: Number of Awards given to Student in HSLCE/HSE during 2018 to 2022



Note: Exams were not conducted in 2021

Source: Directorate of Education (S), Manipur

9.1.2.3.4 e-Content/ e-Learning:

In view of the unpredicted crises, the world over due to the spread of Novel Corona Virus/ COVID-19 and the nationwide lockdown, our school students have lost a lot of instructional days due to closure of schools.

To mitigate this losses and to keep the students abreast with their syllabi in such trying times and considering the urgent need to adopt digital/ e-learning platforms as one of the alternative means of learning, Samagra Shiksha, Manipur in collaboration with the Department of Education (Schools), Manipur has initiated and prepared class specific e-content for such e-learning platforms.

9.1.2.3.5 Radio Class:

Samagra Shiksha, Manipur in collaboration with All India Radio has initiated the production of the drama based on Educational Programme called RADIO CLASS in (All India Radio, Imphal). The main objective of the programme is to provide distance learning to the students of class VI to XII through radio broadcasting to enable the learners receive low cost teaching and attempt to reach out to the needy students who do not have access to internet.

Further, at the end of every episode students are allowed to join question and answer round. And the winner is awarded with a cash prize of Rs. 200 – Rs. 500 respectively. This competition indeed motivated our young students to participate in RADIO CLASS. The Department of Education (S) in coordination with AIR conducts classes in the form of play.

9.1.2.3.6 Comic Textbook:

Comic textbooks are planned to be beyond comic strips and targeted to achieve better and higher objectives of learning for students of the State and beyond irrespective of the schools and regions where they belong to. There will not be a replacement of the existing school textbooks at the moment but no one can deny the impact of comic strip in classrooms in the days to come. Though comic textbooks may not be real substitutes for the conventional school textbooks, we cannot deny the fact that books in such form allow children to have fun in reading in the absence of teachers.

The importance of such books in the ongoing days of the recent COVID-19 pandemic is a case in point. The initiative which was started in 2019-20, has so far completed the development of 153 stories for Class 3-5 EVS, Mathematics and English textbooks. Utmost care has been taken to relate the stories to the cultures and traditions of the State. Efforts have also been made to cover the concepts and chapters of the entire textbook (Mathematics, Language/English, Environmental Studies) and also to cover all the Learning Outcomes for the specific classes and subjects. All comic textbooks are uploaded in DIKSHA Portal.

9.1.2.3.7 Lairik App/ Lairik website:

Adaptation of e-platforms in the sector of education in the State has rather been late. The possibilities and opportunities that can be explore in using e-platforms for education has been strongly felt and a small step towards a giant shift has now been taken in the school education sector in Manipur. All trainings and workshops are now being documented in either booklet or digital form for future reference and training purposes. A Mobile app called “LAIRIK” is available in Play store for all the students. All digital e-contents are available in it. This is an

initiative taken by Samagra Shiksha Manipur to provide access to knowledge and education to the students of classes 1 to 12.

The State Government has also launched e-learning website for students studying in classes 1 to 12. The e-learning website is only for students studying in schools affiliated to Manipur Board and Council of Higher Education. The website has 85 bi-lingual audiovisual classes. Both the domains lairik.net and laireek.net are owned by the government so as to avoid piracy. The Education Ministry of Manipur made a remark that, ‘The launch of the website and Mobile app marks the new chapter in the history of education in Manipur as students can go through the lessons for easier self-learning.’

The website will have audio-visual e-content for all the 200+ subjects (from Class 1-12) with compulsory subjects first. The project on completion will produce above 2000 hours of digital audio-visual e-content.

9.1.2.3.8 Jio TV Channel:

Manipur’s first ever dedicated educational TV Channel called “Lairik” was launched under the platform of Jio TV to provide benefit to both the teachers and students. Through the channel, students can watch the contents easily on a mobile phone instead of depending on a TV unit. Smart phones or even Jio Phone is capable of showcasing Jio TV. Lairik channel will be visible across India.

Lairik, which means book, can show programmes in local language as well as English. Live programmes like classroom sessions can also be integrated within it. The channel can be watched anywhere in the country. Jio TV is providing the platform to Manipur government for running the educational channel free of cost.

9.1.2.3.9 YouTube Channel:

More than 1000 videos of e-content are available in Department of Education -School YouTube Channel and Facebook page. This channel has been subscribed by more than 30,000 subscribers & 1,37,700 viewers.

9.1.2.3.10 No School Bag Day on every working Saturday– Joyful Day:

The State Government introduced “**No School Bag Day**” on all working Saturdays in respect of all children studying in classes I-VIII in Government/ Government Aided/ Private Unaided Schools in the State with the objectives of making schools joyful places of learning, building positive culture amongst the children, providing platform for innovative ideas and to reduce the stress and harmful effects of carrying heavy bags by the young children.

Motivating students to think creatively and express their thoughts, besides enhancing their personality and providing them better opportunities to participate in social activities on Saturdays.

The students would participate in extra-curricular activities such as PT, games, debate, painting, quiz and drawing etc.

No School Bag Day gave more age-appropriate activities that have thematic connotation to social and environmental wellbeing, personal hygiene, physical and mental health, games and sports, cognitive development, etc.

Heads of schools, in consultation with class/ school teacher(s), chalk out list of activities for each class/ section in advance and inform students/ parents accordingly to be taken up in month wise. Stocking of adequate number/ quantity of drawing-painting equipment, charts and maps, gardening equipment, toy making materials, comic books, story books, etc. have been main activities taken up.

9.1.2.3.11 Best practice in the State:

Kitchen garden is one of the best practices done by the State under MDM Scheme. Many schools are now attempting to develop more kitchen garden in schools. With an innovative idea, the State has introduced 103 Composite School Nutrition Garden in all districts and all are in good progress. Social audit shall be conducted in the near future to bring more awareness about the scheme.

Food security allowance is distributed through parents or directly to the children at schools by maintaining SOP of COVID-19 Pandemic.

9.1.2.3.12 Notes and solutions:

The Department of Education (S), Manipur had prepared Notes and Solutions for students learning in Class I to XII for all subjects with the help of concerned subject teachers. The notes and solutions prepared are uploaded in Lairik App which is available at Google play store at free of cost.

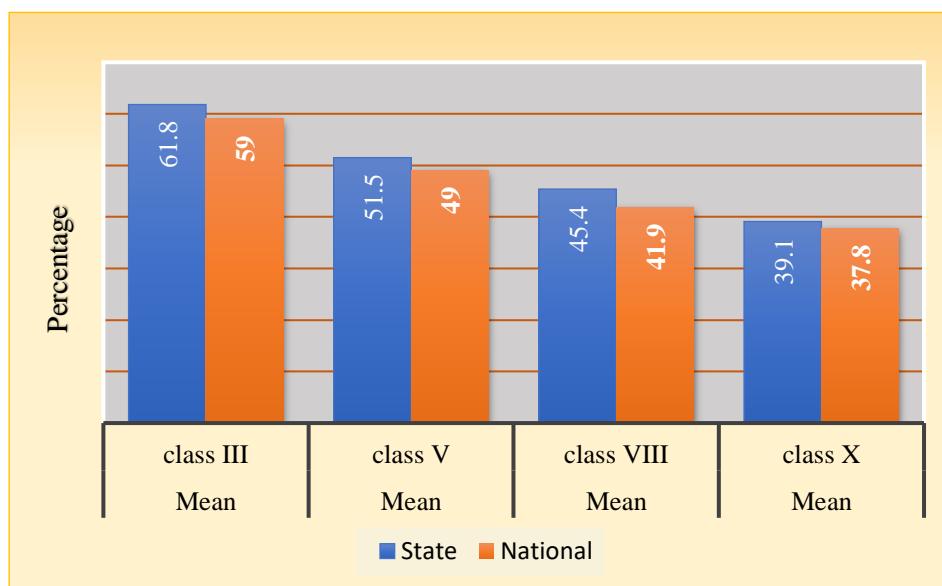
9.1.2.4 National Achievement Survey (NAS):

National Achievement Survey (NAS) is a nationally representative large-scale survey of students' learning undertaken by the Ministry of Education, Government of India. NAS gives a system level reflection on effectiveness of school education. Findings help compare the performance across spectrum and across population in order to find the desirable direction for improvements.

National Achievement Survey-2021 was scheduled on 12th November, 2021. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) have developed the Assessment Framework for gauging the competencies attained by the students vis-a-vis learning outcomes. The survey goes beyond the scorecard and includes the background variables to correlate student's performance in different learning outcomes vis-a-vis contextual variables. This national level survey was conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) as Assessment Administrator for Grade 3, 5, 8 and 10 students of State Government Schools, Government Aided Schools; Private Unaided recognized schools and Central Government schools.

With all the above interventions and innovative activities taken up, the State has contributed largely in making great improvements in the national arena as indicated in NAS 2021 which shows that the State's average performance level is higher than the National Average across all the classes where the survey was taken up (i. e. Class 3, Class 5, Class 8 and class 10) which is shown in Fig. 9.11.

Fig. 9.11: State's average performance level during 2021



Source: Directorate of Education (S), Manipur

State's average achievement is above the national average in all the grades. NAS 2021 would be a rich repository of evidences and data points furthering the scope of research and development. With this in view, NAS-2021 Portal has been developed by NIC as a dynamic platform in consultation with the NCERT, CBSE, UNICEF, DDG (Stats) and NITI Aayog under the overall guidance of Ministry of Education, Government of India.

The findings of the survey will be related to track the learning levels, its accountability at appropriate level and take mid-course correction in planning and revise interventions accordingly.

9.1.2.5 Samagra Shiksha, Elementary:

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India in partnership with State/UTs is implementing the centrally sponsored schemes of Samagra Shiksha, an integrated scheme for school education which envisages the ‘school’ as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels. The vision of the scheme is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to senior secondary stage in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for education.

With the persistent efforts of the Central and the State Governments, these schemes have significantly addressed several major gaps in the school education system. However, the major challenge is provision of quality education. The Government has, till now, tried to

adopt an integrated approach in the implementation of the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes. An overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class 12 has been, therefore, prepared with the broader goal of improving school effectiveness.

The major objectives of the scheme are provision of quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students; bridging social and gender gaps in school education; ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education; ensuring minimum standards in schooling provisions; promoting vocationalization of education; support states in implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009; and strengthening and up-gradation of SCERTs/State Institutes of Education and DIET as nodal agencies for teacher training. The main outcomes of the scheme are envisaged as Universal Access, Equity and Quality, promoting Vocationalization of Education and strengthening of Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs).

9.1.2.6 National Education Policy 2020:

9.1.2.6.1 Transforming Curricular & Pedagogical Structure:

Existing Academic Structure		New Academic Structure	
2 Years (Age 16-18)		4 Years (Class 9 to 12) (Age 14-18)	Secondary
10 Years (Age 6-16)		3 Years (Class 6 to 8) (Age 11-14)	Middle
		3 Years (Class 3 to 5) (Age 8-11)	Preparatory
		2 Years (class 1 & 2) (Ages 6-8)	Foundational
		3 Years (Anganwadi/ pre-school/ Balvatika) (Ages 3-6)	

New pedagogical and curricular structure of School Education (5+3+3+4):

Foundational stage (5) is multilevel, play/ activity-based learning (3 years in Anganwadi / pre-school)

Preparatory Stage (3) is play, discovery, and activity-based and interactive classroom learning.

Middle Stage (3) is experiential learning in the sciences, mathematics, arts, social sciences, and humanities.

Secondary Stage (4) is multidisciplinary study, greater critical thinking, flexibility and student choice of subjects.

9.1.2.6.2 Curtailing dropouts and ensuring universal access to education at all levels:

Household Survey conducted for identification of Out of School Children (OoSC) from 6-17 years. Fresh 3,856 OoSC have been identified, 2,154 mainstreamed.

State specific guidelines for OoSC (Drop Outs And Never Enrolled) developed.

Special Learning Support Material for drop outs and Never Enrolled being reformed in line with NEP, and activity based/experiential learning in collaboration with SCERT.

Child tracking system initiated.

Special training centres already in placed.

9.1.2.6.3 Equity and inclusion (SEDG and Processes):

Setting up gender & equity cell and Special cell for inclusive education undertaken by the Special Teachers.

Safety and security guidelines for girls in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) published.

Ramps with handrails and disabled friendly toilets are already constructed under civil works.

Mapping of needs of students with disabilities is initiated through household survey.

Some online reading materials and 1500+ e-learning videos already developed by the state.

Long-term plan for expanding KGBVs up to class 12 is initiated.

Orientation on 21 types of disabilities was already organised at state level for 89 special educators to cater to the needs of cross disability section.

Vending Machines and Incinerator installed.

Maa Beti Samelan implemented in all the 16 districts- A mela to promote the importance of girl child and her education.

9.1.2.6.4 Early Childhood Care and Education:

Pre-Primary classes opened in 1140 primary schools.

Locally contextualized curriculum framework developed by NCERT adapted.

Emergent curriculum based on NIPUN mission developed.

Locally contextualised TLM for ECCE based on the 3 goals of FLN developed in collaboration with SCERT.

Vidya Pravesh guideline based on local context called "Nawa Sindam" developed.

A self-learning teacher manual for pre-primary and primary teachers called, 'Joyful Learning' and worksheet for pre-school has been developed in collaboration with SCERT.

Child friendly furniture provided and also Building as a Learning Aid (BaLA) activities has been taken up.

9.1.2.6.5 Foundational Literacy and Numeracy- Progress so far:

The State Steering Committee and State Project Management Unit has been set up under NIPUN Bharat Mission and are actively functioning.

District NIPUN Cell, District Project Management Units (DPMUs) have been set up across 16 districts of Manipur.

Academic Task Force created and notified with roles and responsibilities.

A State Resource Group has been constituted to extend support during implementation of the FLN program and achieving the early milestones.

Supplementary materials and Activity books for Language & Mathematics (Class I-V) and also Activity books for students based on Vidya Pravesh are developed.

Guidelines of implementation of NIPUN Bharat has been published by the State and distributed to all the stakeholders.

Organized Mass Awareness Contest for Teachers, Students, Parents and Community on NIPUN Bharat.

Team of NCERT, New Delhi has extended their expertise in orienting NIPUN Key Mentors of Manipur successfully.

A School Preparedness Module (Vidya Pravesh) for Grade 1 students has been adopted and translated in regional language.

Teachers Self Learning Module based on Vidya Pravesh transactions has been developed titled as Nawa Sindam.

Teachers Handbook based on Literacy and Numeracy Skills has been developed.

Programme on development of improvised TLMs based on 3 Goals has been conducted.

One Day Sensitization cum Orientation Programme on FLN for Principals and Lecturers of DIET has been conducted by SCERT.

Awareness Videos, Rhymes, Pamphlets developed.

9.1.2.6.6 Gifted Children:

Samagra Shiksha, Manipur in collaboration with the department of Clinical Psychology, RIMS, Imphal conducted orientation programme on school mental health cum hands on training of Government school teachers for the identification of gifted child phase by phase for hill and valley districts.

408 students were selected for the state level identification of gifted child from the districts.

Tools used for the identification of the Gifted Students are (i) Color progressive matrices test for class I to V (at school/ district level), (ii) Standard progressive matrices test in class VI to VIII (at school/ district level), binet kamat test (at state level) and (iii) Multiple intelligence test (at state level).

9.1.2.6.7 Vocational Education:

Table 9.2: Vocational Training Implemented

Sl. No.	Sector	Job Role
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	IT & ITES	Domestic Data Entry Operator
2.	IT & ITES	Junior Software Developer
3.	Security	Unarmed Security Guard
4.	Healthcare	Home Health Aide
5.	Beauty & Wellness	Assistant Beauty Therapist
6.	Retail	Store operations assistant
7.	Telecommunication	Optical Fibre Splicer
8.	Tourism & Hospitality	Counter Sales Executive
9.	Physical Education	Early Years Physical Activity Facilitator
10.	Apparel, Made-Ups and Home Furnishing	Sewing Machine Operator
11.	Agriculture	Solanaceous crop cultivator
12.	Media & Entertainment	Roto Artist
13.	Beauty & Wellness	Beauty Therapist
14.	Agriculture	Dairy Farmer/ Entrepreneur
15.	Apparel, Made-Ups and Home Furnishing	Self Employed tailor
16.	Multiskilling	Multiskilling

Source: Directorate of Education (S), Manipur.

9.1.2.7 Swachh Bharat Summer Internship Programme:

The programme launched on 25th April, 2018 is an initiative taken up by the Govt. of India with an objective of developing the skills and orientation of youth toward sanitation related work, bring the youths across the country an opportunity to make a significant contribution to the Swachhata revolution and integrate the youths in the community service in rural areas in the run up to the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

9.1.2.8 Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat:

It is a bold and positive initiative of the Government of India. It was launched on 31st October, 2016 with the objective of strengthening the bond of love, unity and integrity among the culturally and ethnically heterogeneous Indians. The strategy consists in pairing States for cultural exchanges between the people of the concerned states to sensitize and make them aware of each other's culture, lifestyle, food habits, grievances/ inconveniences etc. thereby developing an atmosphere of oneness enabling them to come to one another. The paired state of Manipur is Madhya Pradesh.

9.1.2.9 Technical Education:

Technical education is basically meant to produce trained manpower in adequate numbers for speedy economic development of the state. Training have been diversified and programmes modified to take care of the needs of the modern development in technology. Presently, the Polytechnic University at Takyelpat is the only technical institution providing diploma courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Electronics & Communication Engineering and Pharmacy etc. in Manipur. The Technical Education Department, Manipur directly controls and administers the State level Diploma Institute (Government Polytechnic) at Takyelpat.

The Technical Education Department, Manipur gets reserved seats from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India for the students of Manipur. A total of 113 seats were allotted for Manipur State for studying Degree in Engineering & Allied courses which consist of 103 seats for Engineering courses, four seats for Architecture course and six seats for Pharmacy course along with 36 seats for Diploma in Engineering & Allied courses in various Institutions.

The National Institute of Technology (NIT), Manipur, which is an Institution of National Importance under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India had started from the year 2010 in the temporary campus of Government Polytechnic, Takyelpat, Imphal West District. The State Government through the Technical Education Department is giving all support to National Institute of Technology (NIT), Manipur.

9.1.2.10 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 support 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 for non-formal educational schemes for drop-outs 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 Higher Secondary Level for self-employment as one of the main objectives. This scheme is equally shared by Central and State Governments. It is basically aimed at providing the institutional infrastructure necessary both for coverage of non-enrolled and non-attending children and strengthening the academic inputs of the action programme of non-formal education.

9.1.2.10.1 Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA):

Under the National Programme of DIKSHA, ‘Manipur DIKSHA’ a state IT platform for teachers is being developed by Directorate of SCERT, Manipur under the guidance and support from MHRD, Government of India, NCTE and Team DIKSHA, New –Delhi. It is a comprehensive repository for all aspects related to the data, capacities and professional

development for school teachers, teacher-educators and future teachers in the State. SCERT, Manipur has energized 3 textbooks of EVS for Classes III to V by imposing QR codes and developing e-contents. It was launched on 7th February, 2019.

9.1.2.10.2 Tele-Education Network (EDUSAT):

The Tele-Education Network Programme is implemented in Manipur by setting up 25 Satellite Interaction Terminals at 14 Higher Secondary Schools, 9 DIETs and 1 H.T.T.I of the State in collaboration with ISRO and NESAC. It was inaugurated on 26th October, 2018 by Hon'ble Minister of Education at SCERT, Lamphelpat. Out of the 25 SITs, the SIT set up at Tele Education Studio of SCERT will act as the Teaching end and other 24 SITs will be the learning end. The main objective of the Tele-Education Network Programme is to reach out educational programme, messages and have interaction between the Experts/ Resource Persons/Teachers and Students on various subjects.

9.1.2.10.3 National Population Education Project (NPEP):

SCERT has been implementing the National Population Education Project (NPEP) in the State with financial support from NCERT, New Delhi. The objective of the NPEP is to make the learners aware of the issues of population and sustainable development.

9.1.2.11 Adult Education:

The ‘National Literacy Mission’ (NLM) was established in 1988 by the Government of India with the aim of successful implementation of strategies for 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 took decision to implement Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) in a phased manner. The State Literacy Mission Authority (SLMA), Manipur was constituted as per the directive given by the NLM Authority, Government of India. The Department of Adult Education/State Literacy Mission Authority Manipur is currently implementing Understanding of Lifelong Learning for All in Society (ULLAS) – now known as Bharat Saaksharta Karyakram at the State Level through District Literacy Mission Authorities with the objectives of eradicating illiteracy, retention of literacy among the adult learners and imperative critical life skills for neo-literates in the age group of 15 years and above at the district level in the five districts of the State namely Bishnupur, Chandel, Senapati, Tamenglong and Thoubal District in the first phase. It will be implemented in the remaining districts subsequently. During 2022-23, preparatory activities were taken up which included restructuring of State Literacy Mission Authority (SLMA), Manipur, restructuring of five District Literacy Mission Authority (DLMA), opening of respective bank accounts, registration of all accounts to Public Financial Management System (PFMS), preparation for survey works, etc.

The targets for five districts of Manipur for providing education to non-literates/neo literates in the age group of 15 years and above with an objective to achieve universal literacy by 2030 under ULLAS – now known as Bharat Saaksharta Karyakram is shown in the Fig. 9.12.

Fig. 9.12: Targets for Providing Education to non-literates/neo literates



Source: Adult Education Department, Manipur

Village level awareness programmes, publicity campaigns, pamphlet distribution, ‘Go to Village programme’ for dissemination of information on ULLAS – now known as Bharat Saaksharta Karyakram has been taken up. Learners can also do self-registration under the programme using ULLAS app available on app store.

9.1.2.11.1 Implementation of Padhna Likhana Abhiyan in Manipur 2020-2021 & 2021-2022:

The Directorate of Adult Education, Manipur has constituted State Literacy Mission Authority, Manipur for the purpose of successful implementation of the centrally sponsored scheme of *Padhna Likhana Abhiyan*. The Department has been implementing the programme through District Literacy Mission Authorities of the five concerned districts - Chandel, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Imphal West and Imphal East. Chandel is one of the most important aspirational districts of Manipur. All the villages are largely inhabited by Schedule Tribe community only. The District Literacy Mission Authority, Chandel mainly focusses to the women community for development of the family.

District administration, Adhakshya of Zilla Parishad, Commissioner of Town Committee, Pradhan and ward members of gram panchayats of the concerned districts play an important role in the successful implementation of the programme.

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 field of

science and technology in Manipur is carried out under the auspices of the State Government. The Government has been consistently laying emphasis on the development of science and technology as a major instrument for achieving national goals of self-reliance and socio-economic development.

The Science and Technology Department, Manipur has been acting as the 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. The Department has two registered societies viz., Manipur Science & Technology Council (MASTEC) and Manipur Remote Sensing Applications Centre (MARSAC). A number of schemes like science popularization schemes, Appropriate Technology and Innovation (ATI) and HRD & skill development scheme, innovation hub scheme, research & development scheme, knowledge research scheme and North Eastern Council scheme were implemented in the State for development of science & technology.

9.3 Ecology and Environment:

It is now universally accepted that environmental pollution on one hand and deforestation & population explosion on the other hand are threatening the very existence of life on the earth. The situation can be improved only with the realization of the importance of environmental protection. To check environmental pollution and for maintaining and preserving ecological balance in the State by implementing various programmes, the Directorate of Environment & Climate Change is mandated to enforce the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and subsequent rules in the State.

For a meaningful enforcement of the acts and rules laid down by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India, the State Government has implemented six major schemes during 2022-23 viz. (i) Eco-Development Programmes and Natural Resources Conservation, (ii) Environmental Education & Information Dissemination Programme, (iii) Environmental Monitoring, R & D with Multi-disciplinary Scientific Study of River Catchments and Spring Shed, (iv) Climate Change Impact Studies, (v) Environmental Planning & Management of Wetlands and Water Bodies, and (vi) Information Technology & GIS.

Various environmental quality monitoring works have also been carrying out continuously for some major rivers viz. river water quality, wetland ecosystem assessment, weather monitoring, climate change impact etc. Development of State botanical garden at Khonghampat, biodiversity park at Ningshingkhul, Jiribam, bio-diversity and eco-development at Kangla, road median plantation in Imphal city etc. have also been taken up. The State Government provides grant-in-aid to the Manipur Pollution Control Board which is playing a major role in preventing air and water pollution in the State.

9.3.1 Prevention and Control of Pollution:

The Manipur Pollution Control Board (MPCB) is entrusted the responsibility to ensure the people of the State breathe clean air, drink safe water, and live in healthy environment. Grant-

in-aid is being provided to the MPCB every year for effective implementation of Manipur Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Rules, 1991. Its duties are to enforce and implement the following acts and rules such as:

The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000
The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans Boundary Movement) Rules, 2016
The Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016
The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
The e-Waste Management Rules, 2016
The Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

The MPCB is also playing a major role for preventing air & water pollution by monitoring small scale industries especially brick fields and performing regular checking of emission level of transport vehicles.

9.3.2 Environment Protection Programmes/Projects Taken up During 2022-23:

Improvement of road median plantation with introduction of ornamental species from Keishampat to Malom Oil Depot.
Improvement of Biodiversity Park at Ningshingkhun, Jiribam.
Biodiversity conservation & development of Eco-park at Awang Potsangbam Khunou.
Eco development & beautification of Kangla.
Inauguration of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station under National Air Monitoring Programmed (NAMP) at Directorate of Environment and Climate Change Office Complex, Porompat.
Observance of World Environment Day, 5 th June, 2021.
A mega cleaning campaign at Nambol River at Mongshangei.
16 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at Heirangoithong Maibam Leikai.
Integrated approach for enhancing ecosystem services of Nungkot Sarkei Machangpat at Andro, Imphal East.
Distribution of eAuto/ Rickshaw at Kangla.
Nursery / greenhouse at Directorate of Environment and Climate Change Office Complex, Porompat.

9.4 Food and Civil supplies:

One of the important tasks for the State Government is to make the essential commodities available to the common man at reasonable prices through the public distribution system. The

Department of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (CAF & PD), Manipur, ensures the availability and distribution of essential commodities in the State.

Functions of the Department of CAF & PD:

Implement Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) of foodgrains with a view to maintain equitable distribution and availability of food grains and kerosene at fair and subsidized rate at the Fair Price Shop (FPS).

Regulate the sale of petroleum products, LPG and SK Oil; control adulteration of POL products.

Protect the interest of consumers and redressal of consumer disputes by the State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission and District Consumer Redressal Commission Fora under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

9.4.1 National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013:

The NFSA envisages to provide food grains at subsidized rate to the eligible households of the State. The proportion of beneficiaries covered under NFSA, 2013 is one of the National Indicator adopted to measure the achievement of SDG No. 2 i.e. end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. The target for the government is to cover 87 per cent of the total population under NFSA as per SECC 2011. Out of 87 per cent of population of 28, 55,794 (Census 2011), 70.33 per cent has been covered under NFSA in the State of Manipur.

9.4.1.1 Coverage of Household/ Population under NFSA:

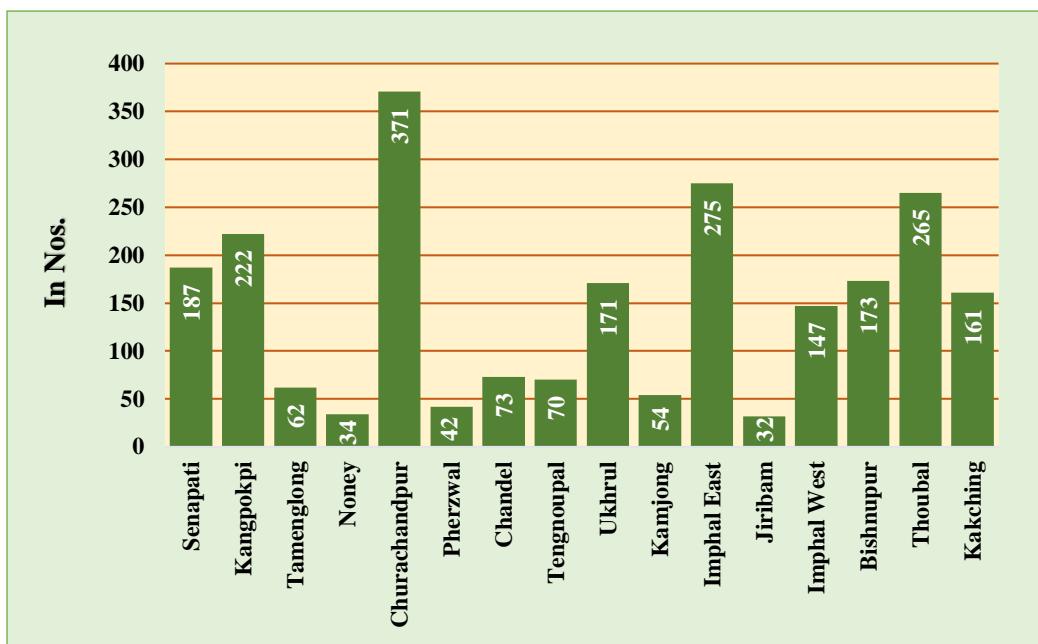
Eligible households and beneficiaries are identified by the district authorities based on the prescribed inclusion and exclusion criteria. Under NFSA, there were a total of 63,600 AAY Ration Card holders and 504,410 PHH Ration Card holders covering a population of 1,82,126 and 18,26,231 respectively during 2022-23. The break-up of monthly quantity of food grains distributed under AAY and PHH are 22,260 Qtls. and 91,312 Qtls. respectively during 2022-23. The monthly quantity of rice distributed under NFSA showed an increasing trend from 1,29,206 Qtls. in 2018-19 to 1,35,584 Qtls. in 2020-21. However, it declined to 1,06,106 Qtls. after cancellation of ration cards for beneficiaries without Aadhaar link during 2021-22. The allocation for 2022-23 is 11,3572 Qtls.

9.4.2 Fair Price Shop Automation through ePOS:

The Fair Price Shop Automation through ePOS was launched on July 10, 2019 with the objective to bring accountability, transparency and efficiency in the system for distribution of rice to the rightful beneficiaries of NFSA. ePOS devices have been distributed and installed to all the FPS in the State and are functional. Transactions are done through Aadhaar linked ePOS devices at all these modernized shops to distribute monthly food grains to entitled beneficiaries and ration card holders. All Fair Price shops of Manipur were also distributed Iris device for beneficiary authentication which act as effective mode of biometric authentication apart from fingerprint, which at times does not work in case of old and differently abled beneficiaries. For efficient delivery of food grains, 2,339 number of Fair

Price Shops have been established. The district-wise number of Fair Price Shops in the state during 2022-23 is shown in the Fig. 9.13.

Fig. 9.13: District wise Number of Fair Price Shops in Manipur

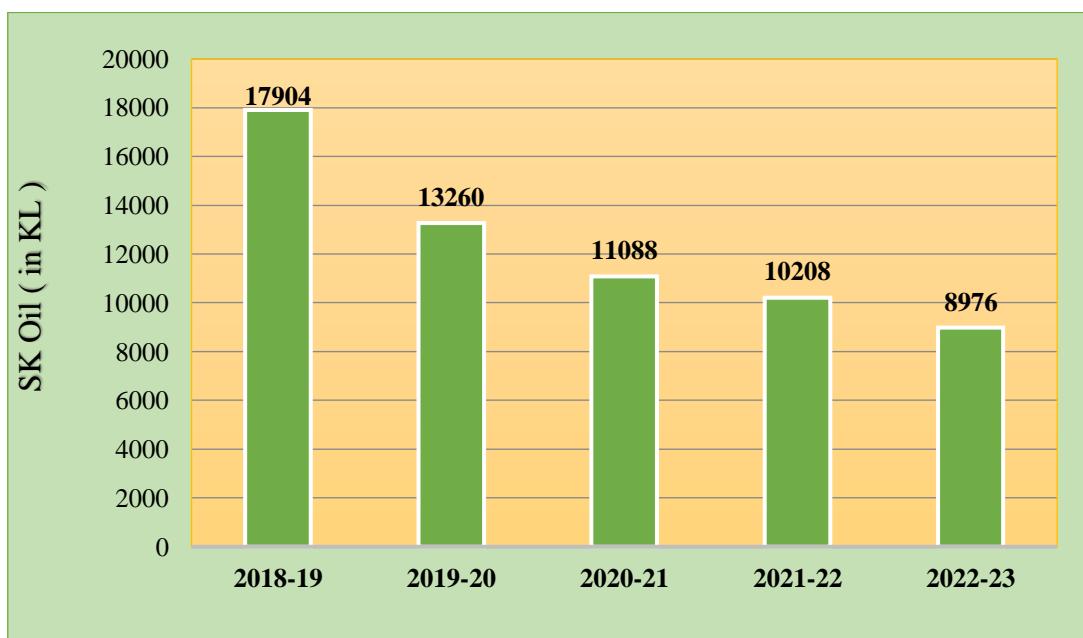


Source: Department of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Manipur

9.4.3 Distribution of Superior Kerosene Oil:

The Government is also distributing S.K. Oil at subsidized rates under PDS to the target beneficiaries only for the purpose of cooking and illumination. The allocation of SK Oil (in KL) by Government of India in Manipur during 2018-19 to 2022-23 is shown in the Fig. 9.14.

Fig. 9.14: Allocation of SK Oil (in KL) to Manipur



Source: Department of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Manipur

9.4.4 Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY):

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (1.0) was launched on 1st May, 2016 to provide LPG connections to poor women. The target beneficiaries were initially selected from the SECC (Socio-Economic Caste Census of 2011) data & the scope was later expanded to more categories to include deprived women in BPL households. On 10th August 2021, Ujjwala 2.0 was also launched for release of additional one crore deposit free LPG connection across the country under PMUY scheme. The district-wise no. of LPG connections distributed in Manipur under Ujjwala 1.0 and Ujjwala 2.0 can be seen at Table 9.3.

Table 9.3: District wise Number of LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana Scheme

Sl. No.	Districts/ State	Connection installed	
		Ujjwala 1.0	Ujjwala 2.0
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Senapati	10320	161
2.	Kangpokpi	3576	4380
3.	Tamenglong	4492	297
4.	Noney	8798	15
5.	Churachandpur	16760	2133
6.	Pherzawl	297	1026
7..	Chandel	1407	554
8.	Tengnoupal	2671	89
9.	Ukhrul	9838	407
10.	Kamjong	3734	1034
11.	Imphal East	20328	5080
12.	Jiribam	4528	823
13.	Imphal West	32350	12144
14.	Bishnupur	12999	3271
15.	Thoubal	12871	7376
16.	Kakching	5613	476
Manipur		150582	39266

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

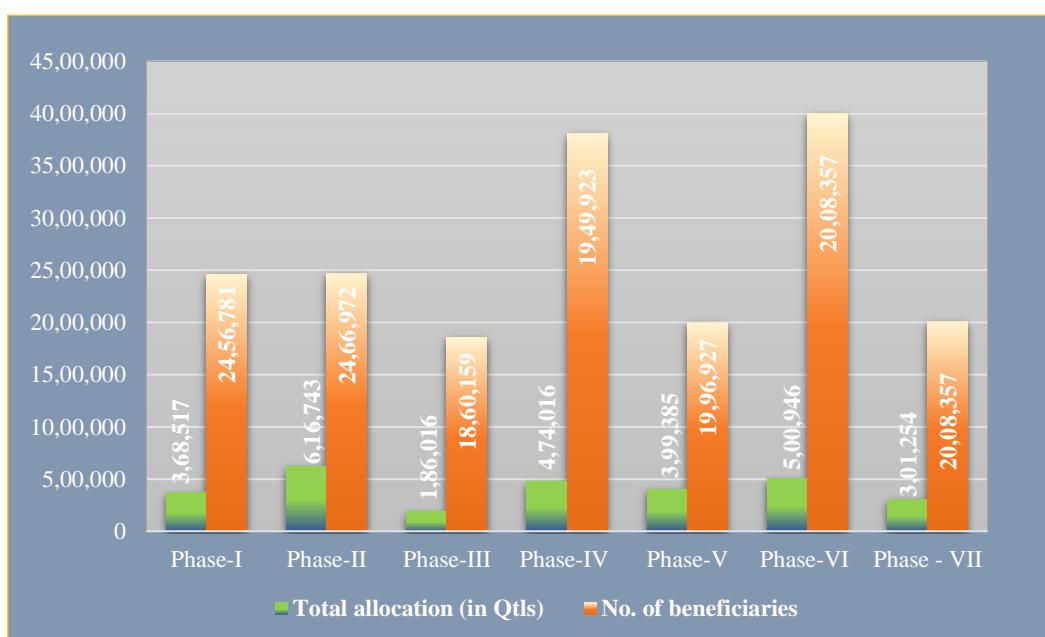
9.4.5 One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC):

‘One Nation One Ration Card’ was launched on 15th June, 2020 in Manipur and successfully implemented in the State in order to enable the NFSA ration card holders to lift their entitled quota of subsidized foodgrains from any ePOS enabled FPS of their choice anywhere in the country, by using the existing/same ration card after Aadhaar authentication on ePOS device.

9.4.6 Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY):

PMGKAY is a special scheme introduced by the Government of India as a COVID specific assistance to the States to mitigate the hardships of the people during the pandemic. Under this scheme, the government has distributed additional food grains @ 5 kg per person at free of cost to all NFSA beneficiaries from April, 2020 to December, 2022 in seven phases. One kg of masoor dal per household was allocated for three months in phase -I and one kg of whole chana dal per household was allocated for five months in phase-II. In all phases of PMGKAY, additional 5 kg of rice per person per month has been provided to all NFSA beneficiaries. The phase wise allocation of rice (in Quintal) is shown in Figure 9.15.

Fig. 9.15: Phase wise Allocation of Rice under PMGKAY



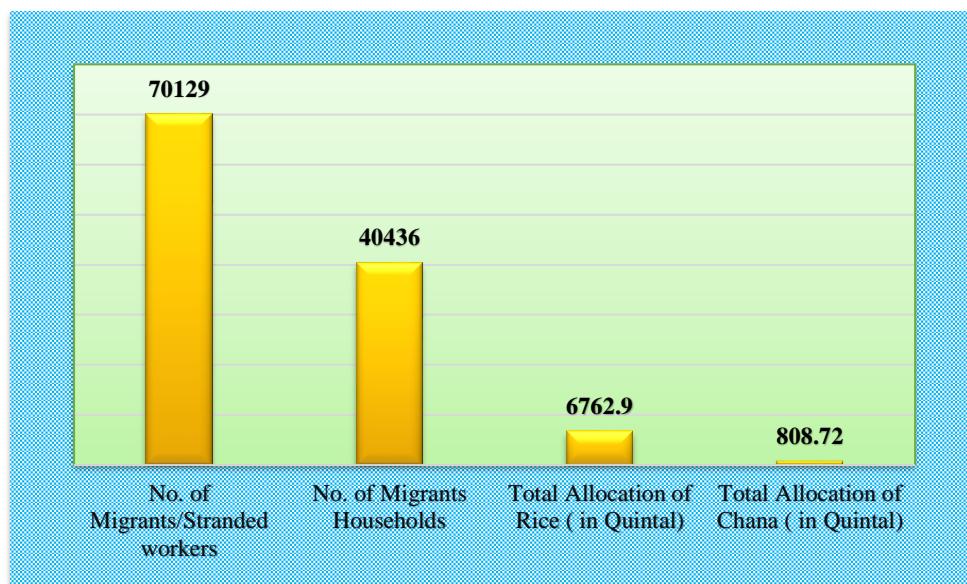
Source: Department of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Manipur

9.4.7 Atma Nirbhar Bharat (ANB):

Atma Nirbhar Bharat (ANB) scheme was launched during the time of COVID-19 pandemic to mitigate the food security requirements of migrants /stranded workers who are not covered under NFSA or are without a ration card in the State. The total number of migrants / stranded workers is estimated as 10 per cent of the total beneficiaries under the National Food Security Act, 2013. Government of India has allocated 1.228.39 MT rice per month and 58.750 MT of chana whole per month for May and June, 2020 to Manipur under Atma Nirbhar Bharat (ANB) in order to provide 5kg of rice per person per month and 1kg of chana per household per month free of cost to all beneficiaries household.

Under ANB, a total of 70,129 migrants/stranded workers were provided food grains free of cost. The allocation of rice and chana under ANB is shown in Fig. 9.16 and its District wise break up is provided in Table 9(e) of Part II.

Fig. 9.16: Allocation of Rice and Chana to Migrants and Stranded Workers under ANB



Source: Department of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Manipur

9.4.8 Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic) during Covid-19 pandemic:

The Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic) rice is used for distribution of free relief to non-NFSA population, including migrants, to tide over the deprivation caused by Covid 19 lockdown in the State. The cost of OMSS (D) rice was Rs. 2,250 per quintal which was supplied by Food Corporation of India (FCI). FCI had allocated 20,000 MT of OMSS (D) rice for Manipur during April, May and June, 2020. CAF & PD has released OMSS (D) rice to Deputy Commissioners for distribution to non-NFSA projected population estimated to be 8,57,268 persons, elected representatives, security forces, stranded persons like people living in rented houses, etc. during April, May and June, 2020.

Distribution of rice under the scheme of OMSS (D) to remaining population through the FPS network of CAF & PD Department, Manipur has been carried out during April, May and June, 2020. As a result, effectively no person in Manipur was denied any relief during the lockdown due to COVID-19.

9.5 Weights & Measures (Legal Metrology):

Standardization of weights & measures has been universally recognized as one of the major functions of the government. It has essential bearings upon socio-economic welfare of the society and is also intrinsically correlative to the technical, industrial and trade and commerce development. Hence, the more developed societies give greater attention to the metrological instruments and its applications the better it is for its development.

9.5.1 Functions and responsibilities:

To ensure general fair trade practices by all traders and to endorse and maintain price discipline and quantity control in respect of all kinds of packaged commodities. The following Central and State Acts and Rules have been enforced in the state:

The Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (No. 1 of 2010)

The Legal Metrology (Packed Commodities) Rules, 2011

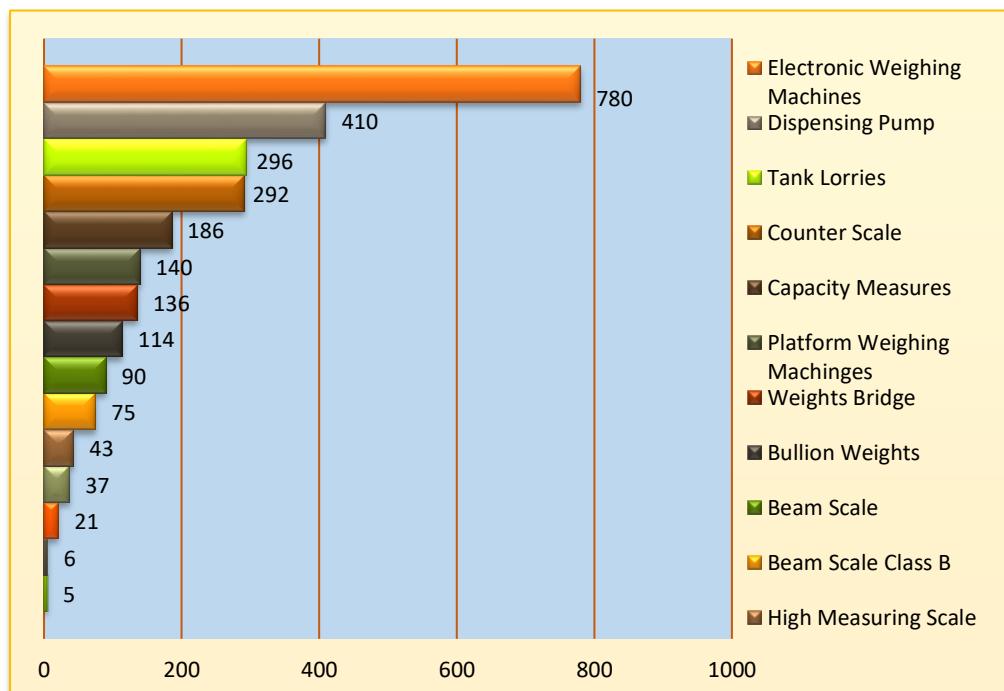
The Manipur Legal Metrology (Enforcement) Rules, 2011

The Legal Metrology (General Rules, 2011)

9.5.2 Verification and Stamping of Items:

The Office of Weights and Measures (Legal Metrology), Manipur has verified and stamped the following items during 1st April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022 as shown in Fig. 9.17.

Fig. 9.17: Items Verified and Stamped during 2021-22



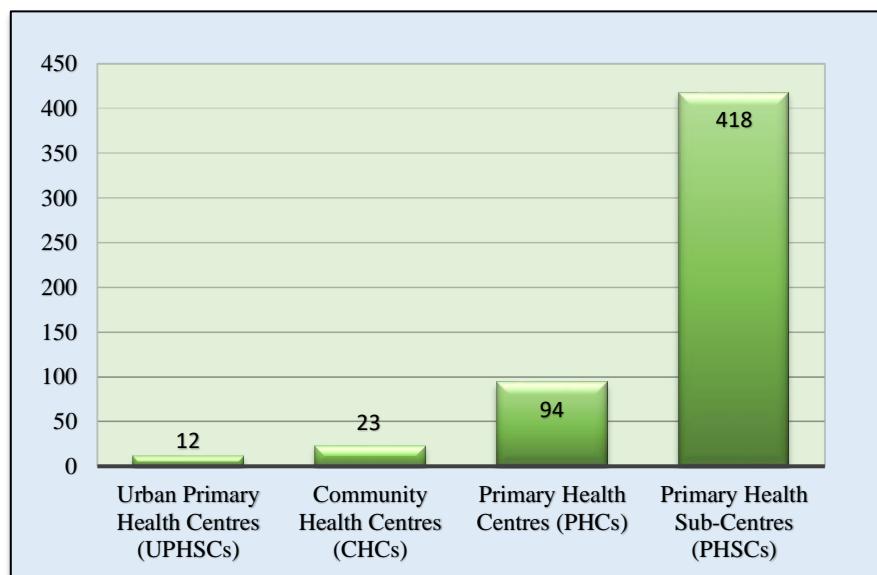
Source: Annual Administrative Report 2021-22, Department of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Manipur

9.6 Health and Family Welfare Services:

Medical facilities is the basic social input for healthy and efficient human resources. The State Government provides services such as public health, control of communicable diseases, health education, family welfare, maternal and child health care through a network of Civil Hospitals, Primary Health Centers, Primary Health Sub-Centers, Community/ Urban Health Centers and Dispensaries. Special attention is also given from time to time to eradicate diseases like Malaria, Leprosy, T.B., Iodine Deficiency and AIDS.

As on 31st March 2023, there are 16 District Hospitals, four Sub-District Hospitals, one TB Hospital, one Leprosy Hospital and 13 Leprosy Control Units in the State. The Number of health centres in Manipur is shown in the Fig. 9.18.

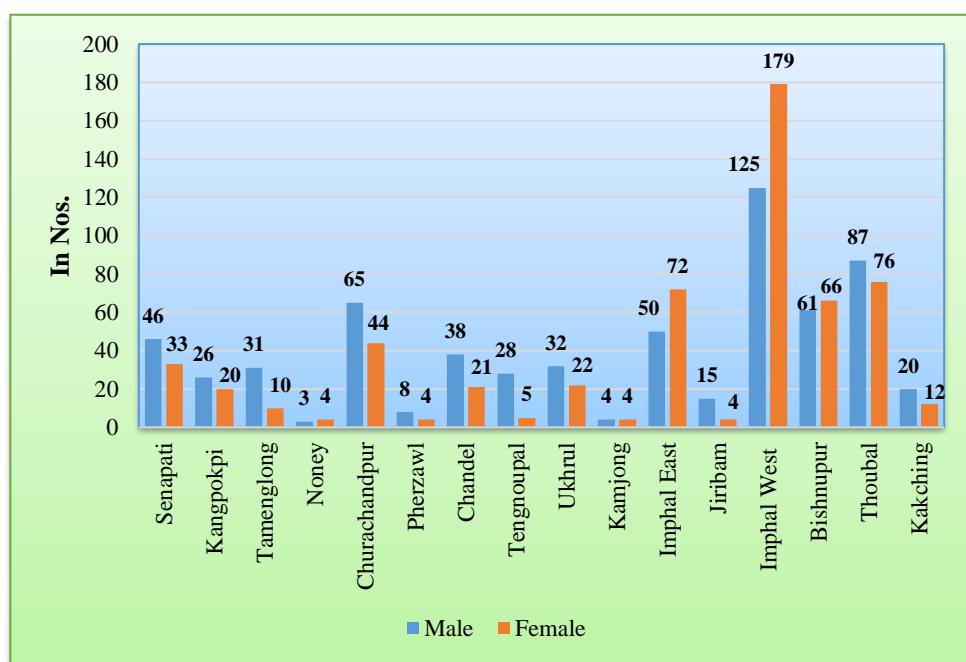
Fig. 9.18: Number of Health Centres in Manipur



Source: Directorate of Health Services, Manipur

There are 1,215 Allopathic Doctors, 78 Dentist and 175 AYUSH doctors working under the State Government health institutions in Manipur during the year 2022-23. The district wise, gender wise number of Allopathic Doctors, Dentists, and AYUSH Doctors are shown in Figures 9.19, 9.20 and 9.21 respectively.

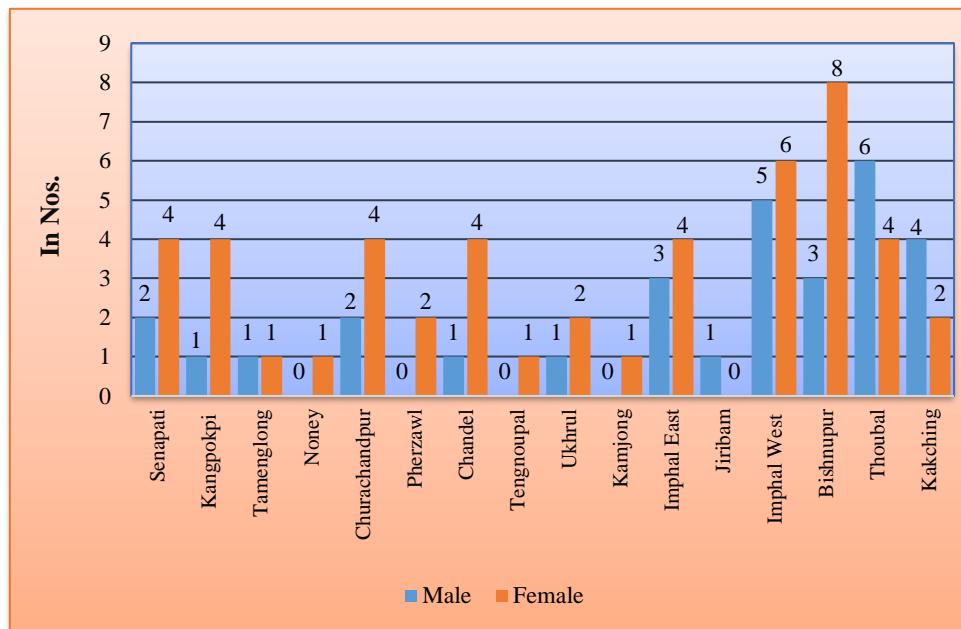
Fig. 9.19: District wise, Gender wise Allopathic Doctors



Source: Directorate of Health Services, Manipur

Districts like Noney and Kamjong have very few male and female Allopathic Doctors. Among the hill districts, Churachandpur got the highest number of Allopathic Doctors, followed by Senapati and Ukhrul. Among the valley districts, Jiribam has the least number of Allopathic Doctors.

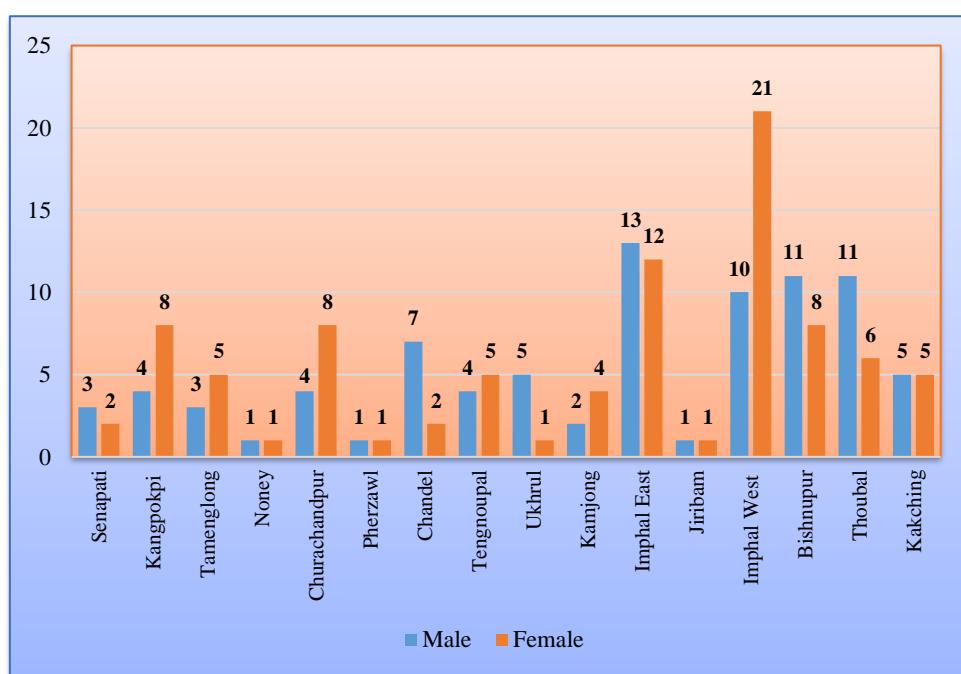
Fig. 9.20: District wise, Gender wise Dentists



Source: Directorate of Health Services, Manipur

As can be seen from the above figure, number of dentists is very less for almost all districts. The pattern of availability of dentists in the districts is similar to that of Allopathic Doctors. Presence of AYUSH Doctors can be seen in all the districts from Fig. 9.21.

Fig. 9.21: District wise, Gender wise Ayush Doctors



Source: Directorate of Health Services, Manipur

During the year 2022-23, 35,539 in-patients and 10,01,800 out-patients availed treatment in the health institutions run by State Government in Manipur. A total 8,322 cases of child delivery have been reported. 69,632 operations have been performed, out of which 16,914 are major operations and 52,718 are minor operation.

Table 9.4: District wise Number of Patients Treated in the State Government Health Institutions in Manipur for the year 2022-23

Districts /State	Patients Treated		Cases of Child Delivery	Operations Performed	
	In Patient	Out Patient		Major	Minor
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Senapati	1379	27246	377	112	1370
2. Kangpokpi	1298	23906	1113	130	1290
3. Tamenglong	2496	54124	2128	144	1296
4. Noney	401	14507	294	0	725
5. Churachandpur	12747	131241	2193	14205	27709
6. Pherzawl	495	4321	124	0	652
7. Chandel	4796	20619	259	138	431
8. Tengnoupal	2132	22046	133	0	525
9. Ukhrul	398	7601	113	148	678
10. Kamjong	292	5266	49	0	453
11. Imphal East	3295	339916	32	1576	2463
12. Jiribam	379	13760	78	0	170
13. Imphal West	606	132763	189	0	4361
14. Bishnupur	2173	64823	186	0	1996
15. Thoubal	2478	115088	997	461	6142
16. Kakching	174	24573	57	0	2457
Manipur	35539	1001800	8322	16914	52718

* Excluding RIMS & JNIMS

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Manipur

9.6.1 State Health and Family Welfare Programme:

A brief description of the various health and family welfare programmes carried out in Manipur are as follows:

9.6.1.1 National Centre for Vector Borne Disease Control (NCVBDC):

The National Centre for Vector Borne Disease Control (NCVBDC), a national institute under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, is playing a vital role in

prevention and control of vector-borne diseases in Manipur. The following table shows its performance during 2022-23.

Table 9.5: Performance of NVBDCP in Manipur During 2022-2023

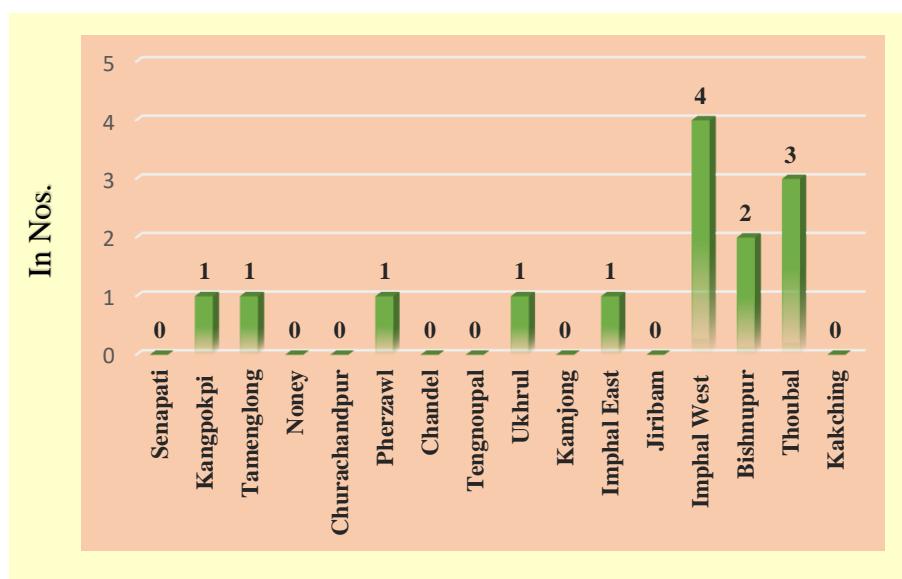
Sl. No.	Particulars	Numbers
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Blood Slides Examined	33670
2.	Malaria + ^{ve} Cases	21
3.	Malarial Death	0
4.	Japanese Encephalitis + ^{ve} cases	82
5.	Death due to JE	6
6.	Dengue + ^{ve} cases	545
7.	Death due to Dengue	4
8.	Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES)	424
9.	Death due to AES	0
10.	Chikungunga + ^{ve} cases	0

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Manipur

9.6.1.2 National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP):

National Leprosy Eradication Programme was introduced in 1984 with an objective of eradicating leprosy by 2000. The main strategies were active case detection and prompt treatment with Multi-Drug Therapy (MDT) to reduce case load and further transmission. Manipur has achieved the National Goal of prevalence rate of less than 1 per 10,000 population at the end of 2000-01. The District wise new cases of Leprosy during 2022-23 is shown in the Fig. 9.22. The number of new cases of leprosy detected in the districts of Manipur is almost negligible.

Fig. 9.22: District wise New Cases of Leprosy in Manipur



Source: Directorate of Health Services, Manipur

9.6.1.3 National TB Elimination Program (NTEP):

The National Tuberculosis Elimination Program (NTEP) is a comprehensive programme launched by the Government of India with the aim of eliminating Tuberculosis from the country by 2025. The programme provides free diagnosis and treatment for T.B. to all the patients in India.

Table 9.6: Performance of National TB Elimination Program, 2022-23

District	Total Current Patients	Treatment not Initiated	Treatment Initiated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Senapati	217	3	214
2. Kangpokpi	111	9	102
3. Tamenglong	31	4	27
4. Noney	20	6	14
5. Churachandpur	318	27	291
6. Chandel	56	4	52
7. Tengnoupal	76	7	69
8. Ukhrul	134	16	118
9. Kamjong	10	5	5
10. Imphal East	511	141	370
11. Jiribam	24	1	23
12. Imphal West	530	142	388
13. Bishnupur	141	14	127
14. Thoubal	174	29	145
15. Kakching	111	15	96
Total	2464	423	2041

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Manipur

During the year 2022-23, the NTEP program has shown an increase in the treatment initiation against the notified cases. However, a gap of 423 was due to certain factors pertaining to patients returning to their parent districts from the places of diagnosis, loss to follow up etc. The efforts are being put in to bridge the gap and hopefully by the end of September 2023, this gap will be bridged among public as well as private patients.

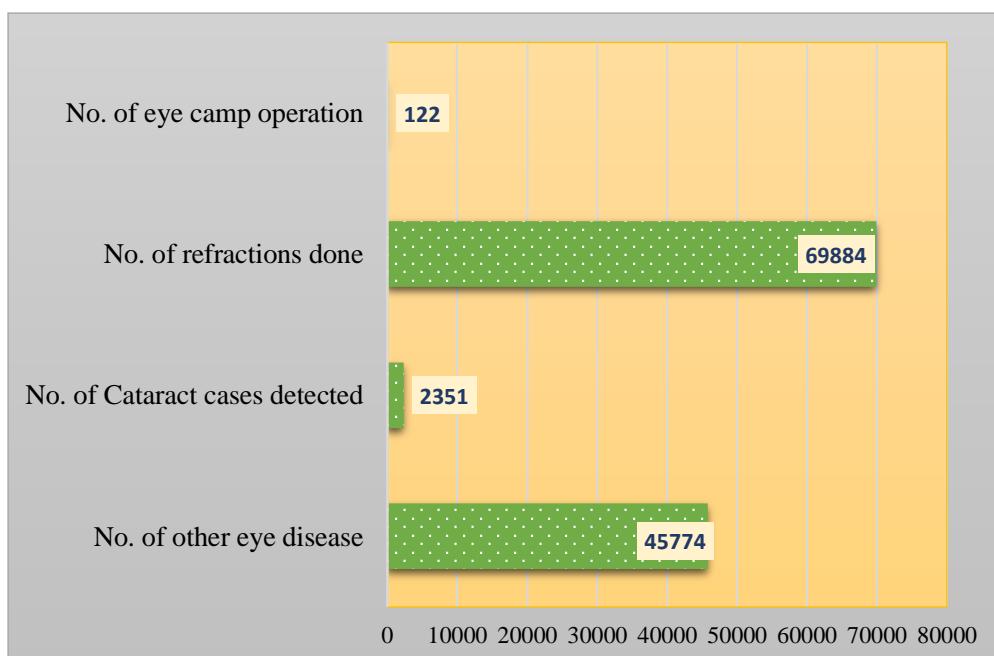
Some of the ongoing activities under Public Private Mix (PPM)
Undertook home visit for counselling and contact tracing among family members to ensure adherence and treatment completion.
Offering HIV, Diabetes Mellitus (DM), Universal Drug Sensitivity Testing (UDST) for any adverse reaction/resistance.
Sensitization of all chemist, stockist in the State on Schedule H1 and ensure notification and record keeping.
One on one sensitization of private doctors, other health care providers on the new guidelines of the NTEP.
One on one training on Ni-kshay (a Sanskrit word meaning End TB a centrally designed web portal) among the mapped private health facilities under Imphal East and Imphal West.

Conduct classes for MBBS, PGs of RIMS, JNIMS, Shija Medical Colleges on the guidelines of NTEP.
Conducted Active Case Finding (ACF) in 10 different places in collaboration with CONE (NGO) lead by Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization (ACSM) Officer. 92 Ni-kshay Mitras have so far been registered under the Pradhan Mantri TB Mukt Bharat Abhiyan (PMTB MBA) activities. Formation of State and District TB Forums which is a platform for engaging all stakeholders in fighting TB.
Launching of TB Preventive Treatment (TPT) in Imphal East, Imphal West and Bishnupur is an initiative to control the spread of TB. Collaborative activities with other line Ministries like PRI are underway.
Mapping of all private health facilities and chemists in the State and enrolling them in Ni-kshay.

9.6.1.4 National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB):

In order to control blindness in Manipur, nine District Blindness Control Societies at Imphal East, Imphal West, Chandel, Churachandpur, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Senapati, Tamenglong and Utkhrul are functioning under the NPCB programme. The achievement of NPCB during 2022-23 is shown in the Fig. 9.23.

Fig. 9.23: Achievement of NPCB during 2022-23



Source: Directorate of Health Services, Manipur

A total of 4,186 Intraocular Lens (IOL) implants have been done, out of which 1,840 are male and 2,330 are female. Further, out of the total IOL implants done during 2022-23, 132 and 308 are from SC & ST. *Chief Ministeri Mitki Layeng* was launched on 15th December, 2022 by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur. It is a three years mission mode campaign to achieve the cataract backlog free status by 2025. This campaign is integrated to the ongoing

Chief Minister's Health for All programme in which house to house visit is done for health screening. Blindness and visual impairment due to cataract will also be screened for 50 years and above by house to house visit and will be operated. Since its launch, house to house screening has been initiated in 64 villages in 14 districts, with a target to complete by three months. Manipur has done 3,322 cataract surgeries till December, 2022, which has exceeded the target of 3,000 of FY 2022-23.

9.6.1.5 National Mental Health Programme:

To address the huge burden of mental disorders and shortage of qualified professionals in the field of mental health, Government of India has launched National Mental Health Program (NMHP) in 1982 with the objectives to ensure the availability and accessibility of minimum mental healthcare for all in the foreseeable future, to encourage the application of mental health knowledge in general healthcare and in social development and to promote community participation in the mental health service development. District Mental Health Program (DMHP) was also launched in the year 1996 during the 9th year Plan and gradually expanded to cover all the districts. The aim of DMHP was to extend mental health services to persons with mental illness (PWMI) in the district through the existing healthcare personnel and institutions. Table 9.7 shows the performance of National Mental Health Programme for the year 2020-21 to 2022-23.

Table 9.7: Performance of NMHP during the year 2020-21 to 2022-23

Sl. No.	Service Delivery at DH/CSC/PHC	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	New Patients in OPD	2844	3190	6370	12404
2.	Follow up cases in OPD	730	2479	4664	7873
3.	Cases seen in the Outreach Camps	152	1806	4180	6138
4.	Total cases of Mental Disorders Provided Treatment	3726	7475	15214	26415

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Manipur

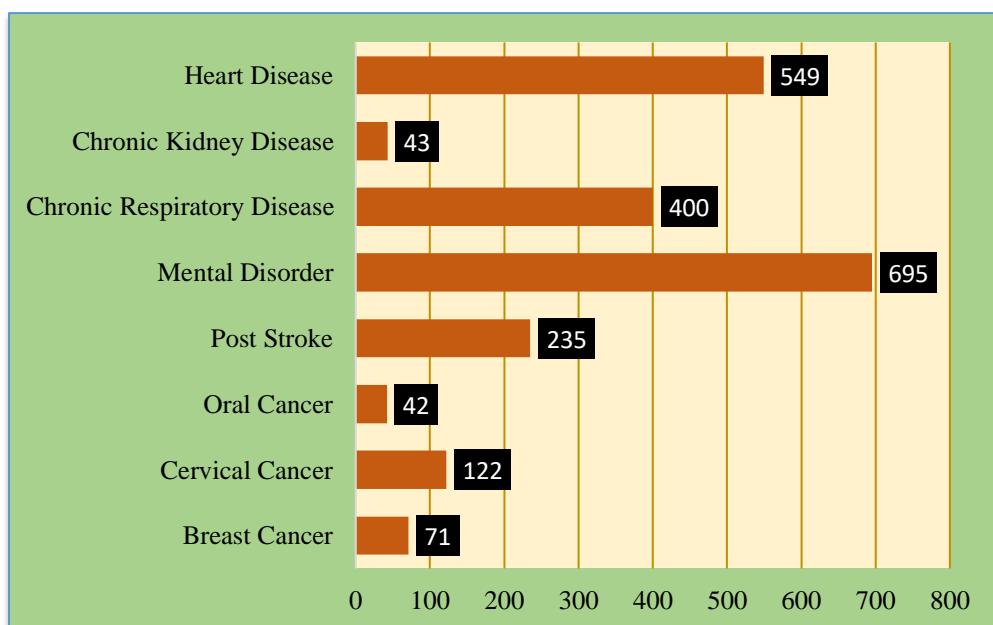
It is observed that the total number of patients catered under DMHP has gradually increased from 3,726 in 2020-21 to 15,214 in 2022-23. Since 2020-21, a total of 26,415 patients have been enrolled under DMHP.

9.6.1.6 Chief Minister Health for All (CMHA) Scheme:

Chief Minister's Health for All (CMHA) Scheme is an initiative of the Chief Minister of Manipur, with a primary objective to provide health screening of chronic diseases among the population of 18+ years of age and primary health care management at door step. Till 31st March, 2023, the scheme has been initiated in 1,263 villages across 16 districts of the State.

Out of 3,65,943 persons screened, 61,406 diabetes suspect cases and 61,435 hypertension cases were detected. During the screening process other diseases were also detected as shown in the Fig. 9.24.

Fig. 9.24: Number of Suspect or High Risk Cases



Source: Directorate of Health Services, Manipur

9. 6.1.7 National Urban Health Mission (NUHM):

The National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), a sub-mission of the National Health Mission (NHM) launched by the Government of India in 2013, aims to improve the health status of the urban poor and vulnerable by providing them with equitable access to quality healthcare services. The mission focus on strengthening of the existing Urban Primary Health Centers in order to reduce out of pocket expenditure and burden at tertiary level of health care facilities.

Physical achievement of NUHM during the year 2022-23:

12 UPHCs operationalized as Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centre (AB-HWCs)- UPHC-Sagolband established in a rented building and functional since 1st November, 2022. Upgradation of UHC Singjamei and PHSC Iroisemba to HWC and UPHC.

28 Urban HWCs are identified for establishment under 15th Finance Commission Health grant.

Laptops distributed to nine UPHCs for on time reporting and recording.

E-Sanjeevani teleconsultation services initiated at seven UPHCs.

Vulnerability assessment of urban population initiated and are in progress in Imphal East, Imphal West, Kakching and Thoubal Districts.

NUHM review meeting supported in organizing review cum orientation on urban health programmes of all 12 UPHCs in the State. Altogether 34 participants attended.

9.6.1.8 Mission Indradhanush Programme (MIP):

The main focus of this programme is to cover the unvaccinated and partially vaccinated children and give full immunization. Under routine immunization programme, 31,751 pregnant women have received Tetanus Diphtheria vaccine dose and total of 33,722 children aged zero to one year have been fully immunized against the target of 42,328 during the year 2022-23. The physical achievement on immunization programme is given in Table 9.8 and a picture of routine immunization for the year 2022-23 is shown in Table 9(f) of Part II.

Table 9.8: Target and Achievement of Immunization

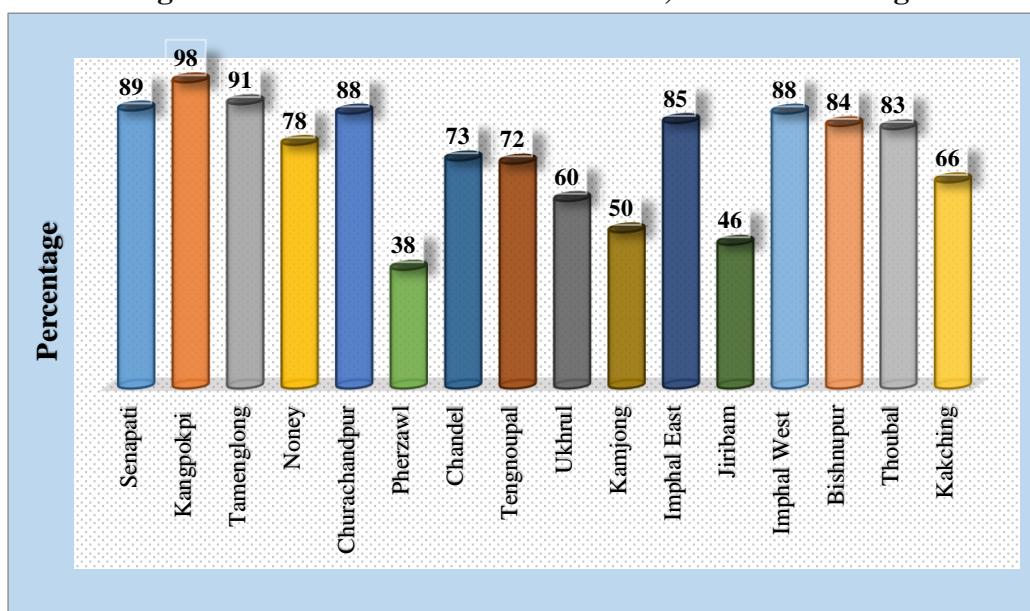
Year	Pregnant Women (Tetanus Diphtheria)		Full Immunization (Infant 0-1 year)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2020-21	42855	24152	42229	33614
2021-22	47438	23544	43496	29965
2022-23	46561	31751	42328	33722

Source: Directorate of Family Welfare Services, Manipur

9.6.1.9 Measles Rubella Vaccination Campaign:

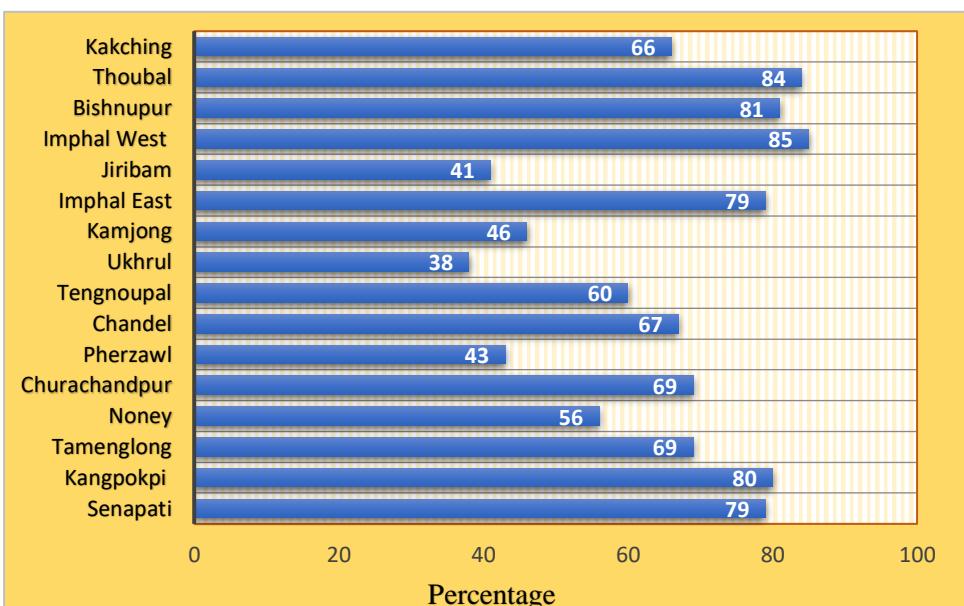
Under the aegis of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India Measles Rubella (MR) vaccination campaign has been conducted throughout the districts in Manipur. During 2022-23, 1st dose of MR vaccine was given with a target of 42,328 and achieved 34,777 with achievement rate of 82.2 per cent. A total of 31,589 children have got 2nd dose of MR vaccine with the achievement rate of 74.7 per cent against the target of 42,289. The district wise performance of MR vaccination campaign in percentage during the year 2022-23 can be seen in Fig. 9.25 and 9.26.

Fig. 9.25: District wise Measles Rubella, 1st Dose Coverage



Source: Directorate of Family Welfare Services, Manipur

Fig. 9.26: District wise Measles Rubella, 2nd Dose Coverage



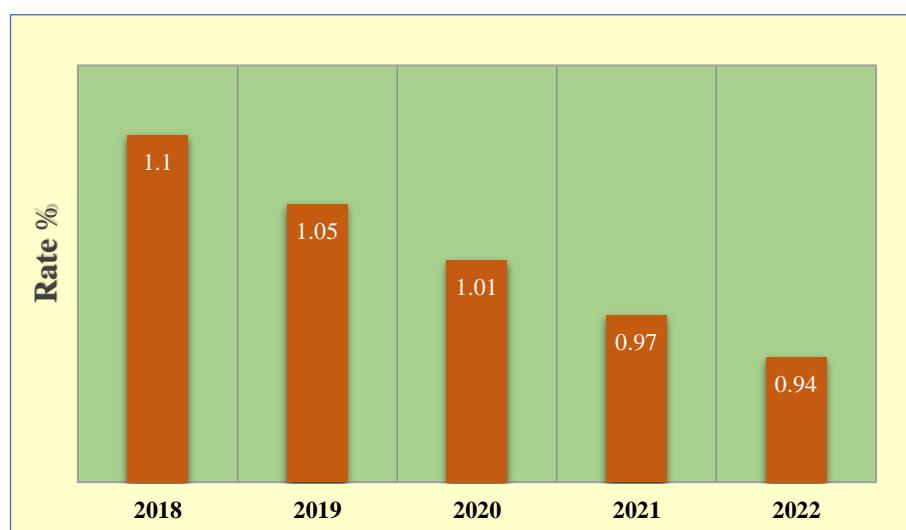
Source: Directorate of Family Welfare Services, Manipur

9.6.1.10 National AIDS Control Programme (NACP):

The Manipur State AIDS Control Society (MACS) functions as the nodal authority in respect of HIV/AIDS prevention and control programme in Manipur. Currently MACS is implementing 'National AIDS and STD Control Program Phase –V, 2021-26.

The estimated people living with HIV in India stands at 24.67 lakh and 25,948 are in Manipur in 2022. In Manipur, HIV prevalence rate among 15-49 years of age was 0.94 per cent as compared to national prevalence rate of 0.20 per cent in 2022. The rate of prevalence among 15-49 years of age in Manipur has declined from 1.1 per cent in 2018 to 0.94 per cent in 2022.

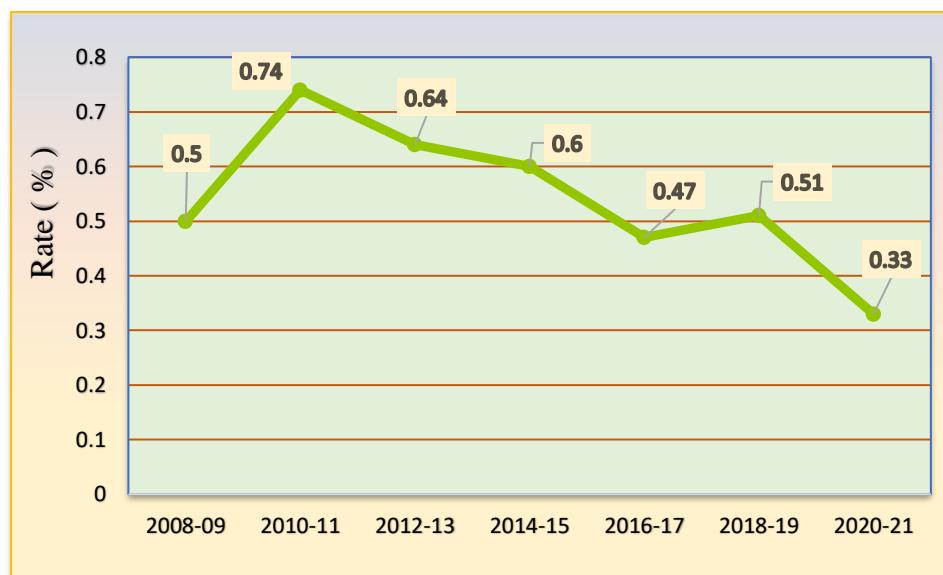
Fig. 9.27: HIV Prevalence Rate among Adults (15-49 years) in Manipur in the Last Five Years



Source: Manipur State AIDS Control Society

The HIV prevalence data is recorded once in two years. The HIV prevalence rate among Antenatal Clinic Attendee (ANC) from 2008-09 to 2020-21 is shown in Fig. 9.28.

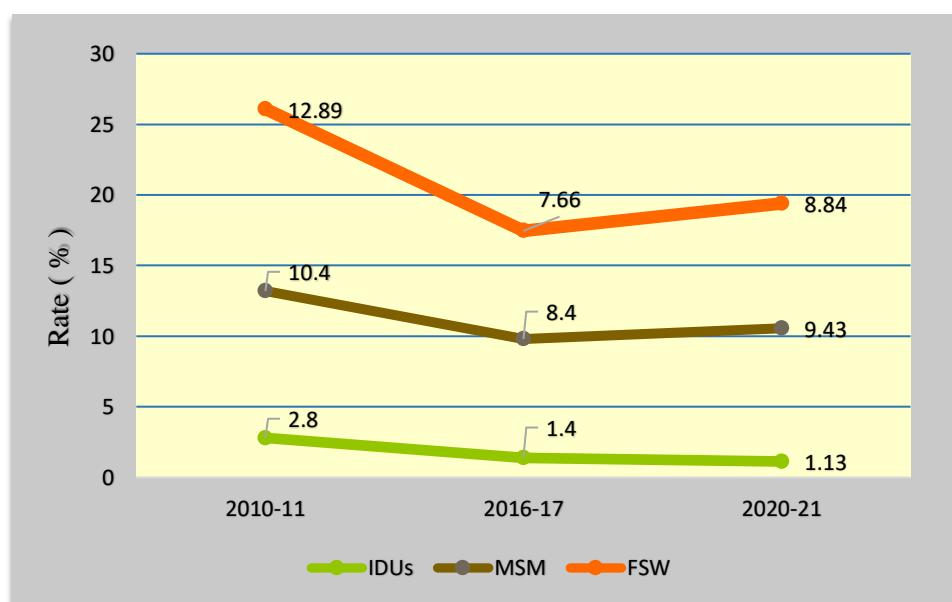
Fig. 9.28: HIV Prevalence Rate among ANCs (Antenatal Clinic Attendees)



Source: Manipur State AIDS Control Society

During the year 2010-11 to 2020-21, the trend of HIV prevalence among Injecting Drug Users (IDUs), Men who have sex with men (MSM) and Female Sex Worker (FSW) is shown in Fig. 9.29. The HIV Sentinel Surveillance report of Manipur is to be recorded every two years but due to time consuming process in data collection, the recording of data cannot be completed timely.

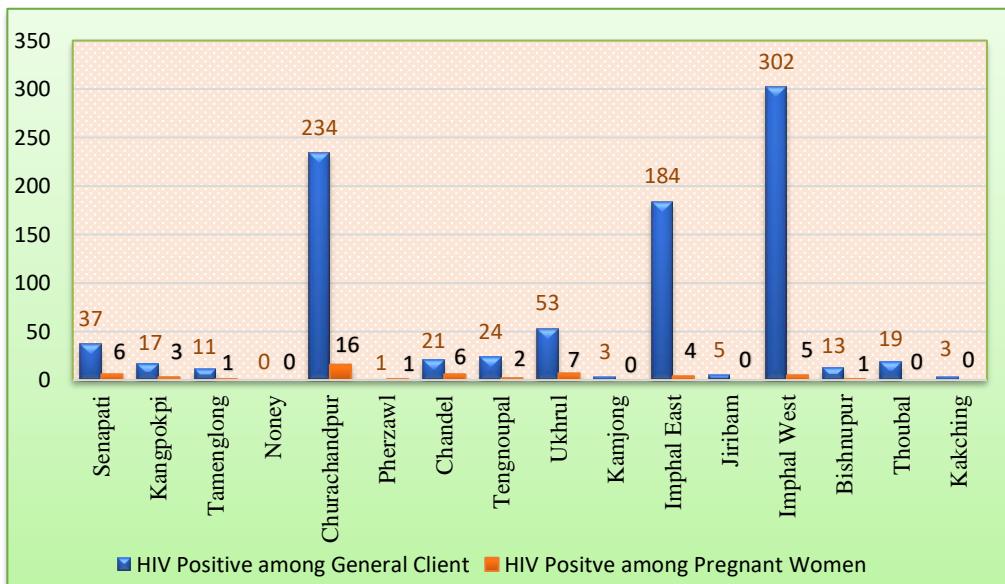
Fig. 9.29: HIV Prevalence Rate among IDU, MSM and FSW as per HIV Sentinel Surveillance Report



Source: Manipur State AIDS Control Society

During 2022-23, out of 1,64,016 blood sample screened, 927 were reported as HIV positive among general client and 52 were HIV Positive among pregnant women. District wise number of HIV cases detected during 2022-23 as per integrated HIV counseling and testing centers report is shown in Fig. 9.30. Highest number of positive cases found to be detected in Imphal West, Churachandpur and Imphal East Districts.

Fig. 9.30: District wise HIV Positive Cases Detected during 2022-23



Source: Manipur State AIDS Control Society.

The annual trend of the number of HIV/AIDS positive cases (Risks Group) in Manipur during the year 2016-17 to 2020-21 is shown in Table 9.9.

Table 9.9: Number of HIV Positive Cases (Risks Group) in Manipur

Year	Heterosexually Promiscuous	Homosexuals	Injecting Drug Users	Through Blood	Pregnant Women	Parent to Child	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2016-17	694	21	157	7	65	76	58	1078
2017-18	764	23	255	3	55	59	16	1175
2018-19	681	31	217	6	72	76	14	1097
2019-20	628	21	245	8	64	71	0	1037
2020-21	448	8	169	13	55	25	15	733

Source: Manipur State AIDS Control Society

Table 9.10 presents age group and gender wise HIV positive cases, excluding pregnant women (Sero-Surveillance) during the year 2018-19 to 2020-21 in Manipur.

Table 9.10: HIV Positive Cases (Sero-Surveillance) in Manipur

Age Group	2018-19			2019-20			2020-21		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Less than 14	27	33	60	33	22	55	4	15	19
15-24	41	33	74	55	33	88	36	19	55
25-34	193	114	307	166	90	256	106	82	188
34-49	285	164	449	256	152	408	188	130	318
50 & above	87	48	135	102	64	166	67	31	98
Manipur	633	392	1025	612	361	973	401	277	678

Source: Manipur State AIDS Control Society

It is observed that the maximum number of HIV positive cases are found in the age group of 34-49 (both in the case of male and female) which was followed by age group of 25 to 34 years.

9.6.1.11 Covid-19 Vaccination in Manipur:

Following Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India guidelines, vaccinations were made available first to healthcare workers including ICDS, followed by frontline workers, 60+ population, 45+ population, 18-44 years and children 14-18 years. As of 31st March, 2023, the State has administered a total of 32,69,105 COVID vaccine doses with 16,49,470 first doses, 13,39,219 second doses and 2,80,416 precaution doses. During 2022-23, the State has conducted 21,728 COVID vaccination session sites administering a total of 4,83,001 doses. District wise break-up of COVID vaccination achievement for the year 2022-23 is provided in the Table 9.11.

The State COVID-19 vaccination programme is a collaborative effort of the health department, the district administration, the police and different line departments. The programme is also actively supported by development partners including the WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, JSI, Jhpiego, Care India and CASA.

Table 9.11: District wise COVID Vaccination Achievement for the year 2022-23

Name of District	COVID Vaccination Sessions Conducted	1 st Dose	2 nd Dose	Precaution Dose	Total Doses Administered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Senapati	2487	4326	3871	2877	11074
2. Kangpokpi	1517	7075	8441	5439	20955
3. Tamenglong	1137	2502	3605	4450	10557
4. Noney	306	1213	1020	1924	4157
5. Churachandpur	1938	15773	26658	22580	65011
6. Pherzawl	504	908	2173	4785	7866
7. Chandel	658	2049	6992	6284	15325
8. Tengnoupal	370	1490	1711	2038	5239
9. Ukhrul	559	2781	14930	3292	21003
10. Kamjong	524	1017	2112	2100	5229
11. Imphal East	4015	20734	28157	59115	108006
12. Jiribam	218	1160	916	1917	3993
13. Imphal West	3448	26204	25155	54528	105887
14. Bishnupur	1294	7056	8365	14971	30392
15. Thoubal	1960	11093	20039	18985	50117
16. Kakching	793	4645	3627	9918	18190
Manipur	21728	110026	157772	215203	483001

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Manipur

9.6.1.12 Family Planning Programme:

The achievement of family planning in Manipur during the year 2022-23 is shown in Table 9.12.

Table 9.12: Achievement of Family Planning in Manipur for the year 2022-23

Sl. No.	Indicator	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Female Sterilization	265
2.	Male sterilization	16
3.	Interval IUCD Inserted	1714
4.	PPIUCD Inserted	231
5.	PAIUCD Inserted	55
6.	Injectable Doses	463
7.	Condoms Distributed	150480
8.	Chhaya Distributed	4031
9.	Mala N Distributed	43834
10.	ECP Distributed	6205
11.	Percentage of Operationalizing FPLMIS in Indenting and Issuing of FP Stock in the facilities	90%

Source: Directorate of Family Welfare Services, Manipur

9.6.1.13 Child Health Programme:

The programme aims to reduce infant and child mortality, improve child nutrition and promote healthy child development. It also provides a range of services including growth monitoring and nutritional assessment, treatment of common childhood illness, early detection and management of developmental delays and disability, counselling on parenting and children, and neonatal care. Achievement of child health programme during 2022-23 are highlighted as follows:

Vital Information on Child Health:

Infant mortality rate of Manipur stands at 6 per 1000 live births (SRS 2020) which is lower than the National average of 28. Manipur has the third lowest IMR in the country.

In Manipur the under five mortality rate is 30 per 1000 live births (NFHS 5) while India recorded 41.1.

Still birth is 5.6 per 1000 live births (Target<7 per 1000 live births).

Operationalization of five Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) at RIMS, JNIMS, DH Thoubal, DH Churachandpur and DH Ukhru.

SNCU successful discharge rate stands at 93.54 per cent against the target of 80 per cent.

Successful discharge rate at Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre-JNIMS is 100 per cent (Target 95 per cent).

Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (July, 2022) coverage of 91.84 per cent.

National Deworming Day 1st Round was conducted in April, 2022 with a target of 9,35,757 and achieved 8,82,016 with 94.2 per cent achievement.

National Deworming day 2nd Round was conducted in September, 2022 with a target of 959045 and achieved 908758 with 94.76 per cent achievement.

Significant progress can be seen in the child health programme in recent years, but there is still more work to be done to ensure that all children in Manipur have quality health care services.

9.6.1.14 Anaemia Mukt Bharat (AMB) and Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS):

Anaemia Mukt Bharat is a national programme launched by the Government of India to reduce prevalence of anaemia in women, children and adolescents through lifecycle approach. AMB and WIFS programme is implemented in all districts of the State in line with the India specific standard of anaemia reduction (6*6*6* strategy). Prophylactic Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation- Iron Syrup and iron folic acid tablets were allocated in all the 16 districts. The achievement of AMB and WIFS programme in Manipur during the year 2022-23 can be seen at Table 9.13.

Table 9.13: Achievement of AMB & WIFS during the year 2022-23

Sl. No.	Indicators	Target	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Children (6-59 months)	303321	12718	4.2
2.	Adolescent girls (10-19 years)	143130	290020	50.65
3.	Adolescent boys (10-19 years)	147215	282801	48.03
4.	Out of school adolescent girls (10-19 years)	20082	16123	80.28
5.	Children (6 - 10 years)	270366	747693	69.14
6.	Pregnant Women	52674	19298	36.66
7.	Lactating Women	31608	7313	23.14

Source: Directorate of Family Welfare Services, Manipur

9.6.1.15 Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) Manipur:

This programme aims at early identification and early intervention of birth defects and development delays including disabilities. The Regional Paediatric Cardiothoracic Unit at RIMS, Imphal taken up under RBSK Programme of NHM, Manipur was inaugurated on 6th January, 2023. Out of nine District Early Intervention Centre (DEIC), the installation of audiometry sound proof room at Imphal West, DEIC has been completed. The training of 43 MOs and 46 ANMs on journey of 1,000 days and training of 66 MOs and 59 ANMs on comprehensive newborn screening at delivery points have successfully been conducted under RBSK in the year 2022-23.

Table 9.14: Number of Children Screened at AWCs and School during 2022-23

Sl. No.	Particular	Target	Achieved	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Number of AWCs	23020	7460	32.4
2.	Number of School	3605	1618	44.8
3.	Number of Children Screened at AWCs and Schools	873355	236264	27.1

Source: Directorate of Family Welfare Services, Manipur

Table 9.15: Achievement of RBSK on Health Condition during 2022-23

Sl. No.	Health Conditions	Target for the year	Tertiary Management cases provided under RBSK
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Otitis Media	8	1
2.	Club Foot	4	2
3.	Cleft Lip and Palate	204	198
4.	Congenital Cataract	20	23
5.	Dental Conditions	3452	2304
6.	Congenital Heart Disease	110	105
7.	Congenital Deafness	5	2
8.	Others (squint operated)	23	20
Total		3826	2655

Source: Directorate of Family Welfare Services, Manipur

9.6.2 Maternal Health:

The State is committed to bring down maternal morbidity & mortality and to aid in achieving the SDG of reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to less than 70 per one lakh live births by 2030. It has envisaged a comprehensive approach under NHM for responding to the health needs and some of the important schemes were launched by MoHFW to improve the key maternal health indicators.

9.6.2.1 Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY):

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) was launched on 12th April, 2005 with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor pregnant women (BPL, SC, ST) with financial assistance for coming to a health facility for a safe delivery. During 2022-23, 2,396 home delivery BPL mothers and 8,236 institutional deliveries were paid JSY incentives.

9.6.2.2 Janani Shishu Shuraksha Karyakaram (JSSK):

Janani Shishu Shuraksha Karyakaram was launched in June, 2011 to provide completely free and cashless services to pregnant women including normal deliveries and caesarean operations and sick new born (up to one year after birth) in government health institutions in both rural & urban areas with provision of free drugs and consumables, diet (free diet for three days and seven days for normal and C-section respectively), diagnostics, blood and transport.

9.6.2.3 Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA):

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) was launched in Manipur on 8th August, 2016 and has rolled out in 74 public health facilities initially and now has increased to 134 public health facilities including three Urban Health and 50 Health and Wellness Centers. Under this programme, 15 volunteer doctors (14 OBGYs & one radiologist) from

private sector have been registered and started providing services. Assured and comprehensive antenatal services are also provided to pregnant women, at these designated health facilities by Obstetricians/Medical Officers along with free drugs and diagnostics like IFA tablets, calcium tablets, USG, etc. Three Urban Health Centres have been newly identified as PMSMA centres in December, 2022. Another 50 well-performing HWC had also been identified as PMSMA centres in February, 2022. The achievement of PMSMA during 2022-23 is shown in Table 9.16.

Table 9.16: Achievement of PMSMA during 2022-23

Sl. No.	Indicator	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Pregnant Women (PW) Received ANC	9432
2.	Total No. of PW attended by OBGY Specialists	4235
3.	Total No. of High Risk Pregnant Women Detected	813
4.	Total No. of PW Ultrasound conducted	4818
5.	Total No. of Referral Made	129

Source: Directorate of Family Welfare Services, Manipur

9.6.2.4 Special initiative PMSMA Programme (*Mirolbising gi Khudol*):

State is moving forward with a newer/special initiative programme called *Mironbising gi Khudol* under PMSMA by covering the public health facilities located in the far flung areas and where there is lack of volunteer doctors in the particular district. So far, 25 such programmes have been conducted successfully. Some of the achievements under this programme are shown in Table 9.17.

Table 9.17: Achievement Under *Mirolbising gi Khudol*

Sl. No.	Indicators	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Total No. of PW registered for ANC	2117
2.	Total No. of PW attended by Medical Officer/OBGY	2039
3.	Total No. of High Risk Women Detected	371
4.	Total No. of Ultrasonography Done	1262
5.	Total No. of General Laboratory Test Done	1039
6.	Total No. of HIV Test Done	918
7.	Total No. of Counseling Attended	822
8.	Total No. of Referral Made	8

Source: Directorate of Family Welfare Services, Manipur

9.6.2.5 Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (SUMAN):

All pregnant women, all mothers upto six months post delivery and all sick infants will be able to avail several free health care services under this scheme. A total of 105 public health facilities including four district hospitals and 100 well-performing HWCs have been notified as SUMAN facilities in FY 2022-23 in the State.

9.6.2.6 Establishment of Birth Waiting Homes (BWHs):

The 1st Birth Waiting Home was inaugurated by State Nodal Officer, Maternal Health (MH) at CHC Saikul, Kangpokpi District on 2nd December, 2022 to provide free accommodation (seven to ten days ahead of expected date of delivery), diet and transport to enhance institutional deliveries and thus reduce maternal mortality and neonatal mortality in the State. Moreover, the programme is also implemented in PHCs Maram, Paomata and Oinam Hills of Senapati District.

9.6.2.7 Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Day (VHSND):

VHSND has been part of the 100 action points for the first 100 days of the Government of Manipur in 2022-23 since 17th May, 2022 in order to provide momentum to the new government to serve the people of Manipur effectively throughout the five years. It has to be conducted monthly in the identified villages by Health Department in coordination with Social Welfare Department. The achievements of VHSND are given below.

Achievements of VHSND		
Pregnant Women Registered	:	9542
PW Registered for PMMVY	:	2346
HRP Detected	:	86
Children Vaccinated	:	33547
Number of SAM & MAM Children Detected	:	313
Number of Adolescent Sanitary Pads Distributed at Low Cost	:	35218
Number of Individual Who Had Received Contraceptives	:	22918
Number of 18+ Individuals Screened for NCD	:	57725

9.7 Water Supply and Sanitation:

9.7.1 Water Supply:

In the last couple of decades, due to increase in population and subsequent urbanization and climate change due to deforestation and other factors, the issue of water scarcity has become a global phenomenon including India. It affects socio, economic and health care system of all. In Manipur, similar situation/phenomena of water scarcity has been deeply felt and experienced especially more so during dry season. Sources of raw water in Manipur for domestic use predominantly consist of river, lakes, spring, ponds etc. In valley areas of the State, the source predominantly consists of rivers, ponds, streams, etc. whereas in rural and hilly areas, it consists of rivers, streams, springs, etc.

Both the State and Centre have been investing huge funds for creation of infrastructure for providing safe and adequate drinking water to all under various schemes/projects such as Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), etc. Besides these, huge effort has been put into to address and mitigate the issue of water scarcity and source sustainability especially during dry season through source strengthening, exploration of ground water resources, conservation of water and effective management of potable water. At present, Public Health Engineering Department, Government of Manipur is implementing various projects such as Jal Jeevan Mission, Manipur state water supply projects under New Development Bank (NDB) funding and others with the aim to provide safe and adequate drinking water to all by

2024. The projects aim to provide water supply to all the rural households of 16 districts of Manipur including schools and anganwadis.

The water supply system in the state can be broadly divided into two, namely: (i) Rural Water supply and (ii) Urban water supply.

9.7.1.1 Rural Water Supply:

The Hon’ble Prime Minister of India has laid the foundation stone for ‘Manipur Water Supply Project’ under NDB funding on 23rd July, 2020. The project is an important component to achieve the ‘Har Ghar Jal by 2024’ in Manipur. Rural water supply consists of providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to 2,556 rural villages covering 4,51,566 rural households in 16 districts of Manipur. The State is planning to achieve this target from three different funding sources viz. Jal Jeevan Mission, New Development Bank and Others (NLCPR/NEC/ NESIDS/HADP etc.) District wise progress of FHTC in Manipur is shown in Table 9.18.

Table 9.18: District wise Progress of FHTC during 2022-23.

Sl. No.	District	No. of Rural Household	Total household connection with PWS /FHTC	% of Total household with PWS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Senapati	42625	31607	74.15
2.	Kangpokpi	32327	27469	84.97
3.	Tamenglong	16511	12599	76.31
4.	Noney	11492	8471	73.71
5.	Churachandpur	42161	35816	84.95
6.	Pherzawl	8005	4114	51.39
7.	Chandel	19475	14135	72.58
8.	Tengnoupal	14973	12819	85.61
9.	Ukhrul	31199	23434	75.11
10.	Kamjong	11334	8151	71.92
11.	Imphal East	72889	56019	76.86
12.	Jiribam	7272	2702	37.16
13.	Imphal West	45725	33973	74.3
14.	Bishnupur	33004	22337	67.68
15.	Thoubal	42302	34188	80.82
16.	Kakching	20272	17373	85.7
	Total	451566	345207	76.45

Source: Public Health Engineering Department, Manipur

9.7.1.2 Urban Water Supply:

Urban water supply consists of water supply to the following areas:

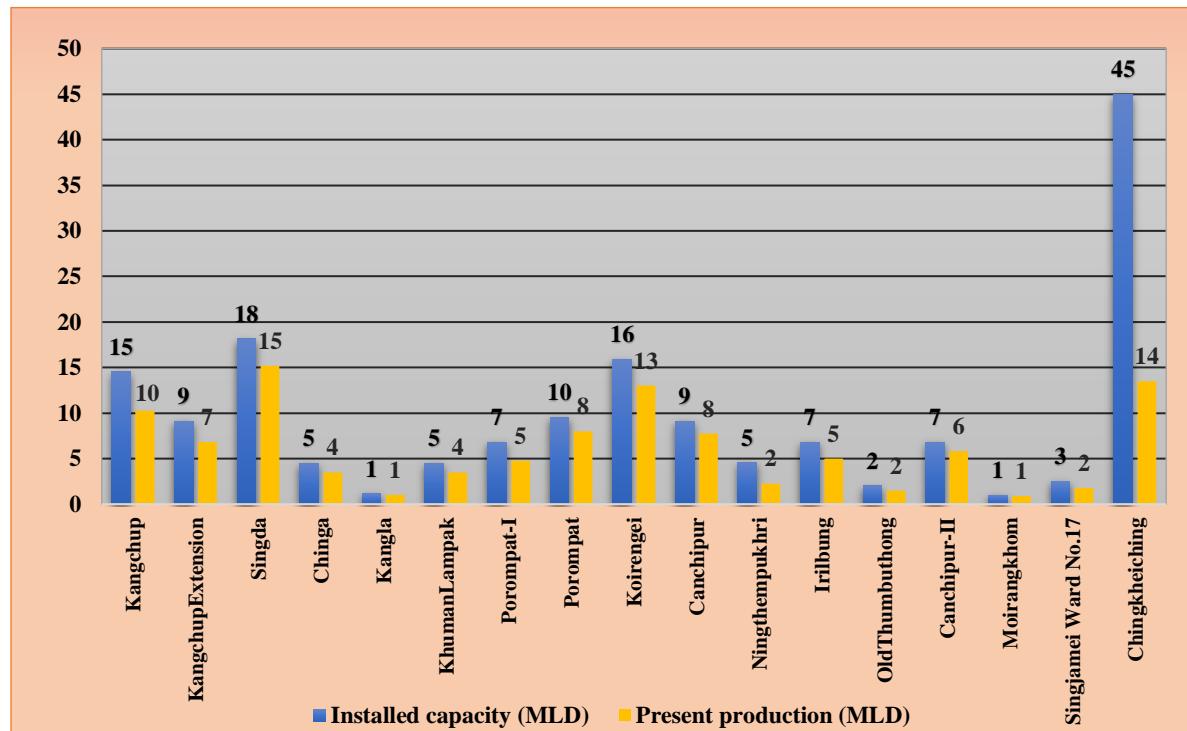
Imphal urban areas consisting of 27 IMC wards and parts of Greater Imphal areas.

26 other towns/ urban local bodies in Bishnupur, Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal, Jiribam and Kakching District.

(a) Imphal Water Supply:

The present water demand is calculated to be 136.75 MLD (2023) and requirement by the year 2031 will be 159.74 MLD. Even though the present installed capacity is 161.88 MLD, the production reduces during dry/lean period every year. The installed capacity of the existing water treatment plant as on 31st March, 2023 is 161.88 MLD.

Fig.9.31: Installed Capacity and Production of the Water Treatment Plant in Imphal, Manipur



Note: MLD - Million Liters per Day

Source: Public Health Engineering Department, Manipur

The following are the projects taken up by the government for providing safe drinking water supply for the Imphal Urban Water Supply.

Table 9.19: Projects of Imphal Urban Water Supply

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Source of Fund	Year of Sanction
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Integrated Water Supply Project for Imphal Planning Area Phase-I	JnNURM	2013-14
2.	Integrated Water Supply Project for Imphal Planning Area Phase-II	AMRUT	2015-16
3.	Integrated Water Supply Project for Imphal Planning Area Phase-III	NDB	2019-20
4.	Construction of water treatment plant at Chinkheiching (45 MLD capacity) for Imphal City	State Fund	2021-22

Source: Public Health Engineering Department, Manipur

In addition, installation of 44,000 Smart Water Meter in all the IMC area are also taken up under AMRUT and 28,388 Nos. of household are installed with Smart Water Meter as on 31st March, 2023. The year wise cumulative achievement of pipe water supply in urban areas of Manipur is shown in Fig. 9.32.

Fig. 9.32: Urban Households with Pipe Water Supply



Source: Public Health Engineering Department, Manipur

(b) Other Towns:

Augmentation of water supply scheme of 25 other towns namely Nambol, Oinam, Ningthoukhong, Moirang, Kwakta, Kumbi, Andro, Lamlai, Lamshang, Lamjaotongba, Lilong Chajing, Mayang Imphal, Thongkhong Laxmi Bazar, Sekmai, Samurou, Wangoi, Jiribam, Kakching Khunou, Sugnu, Heirok, Lilong Arapati, Sikhong Sekmai, Thoubal Town, Wangjing and Yairipok are taken up under NDB costing Rs 396.71 crore. This is one of the components under "Manipur Water Supply Project costing Rs.3054.58 crore.

9.7.2 Sanitation:

Sanitation covers arrangements for drainage of rain water and effluents, collection and disposal of garbage and removal of human excreta. Proper sanitation is a necessary condition for improvement in general health standards, productivity of labour force and quality of life. Sanitation has two aspects viz. (i) Rural Sanitation and (ii) Urban Sanitation. The PHE Department had undertaken Imphal Sewerage in urban area and construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), Community Sanitary Complexes, Solid Waste Management and Liquid Waste Management in rural areas under Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin Phase I & II.

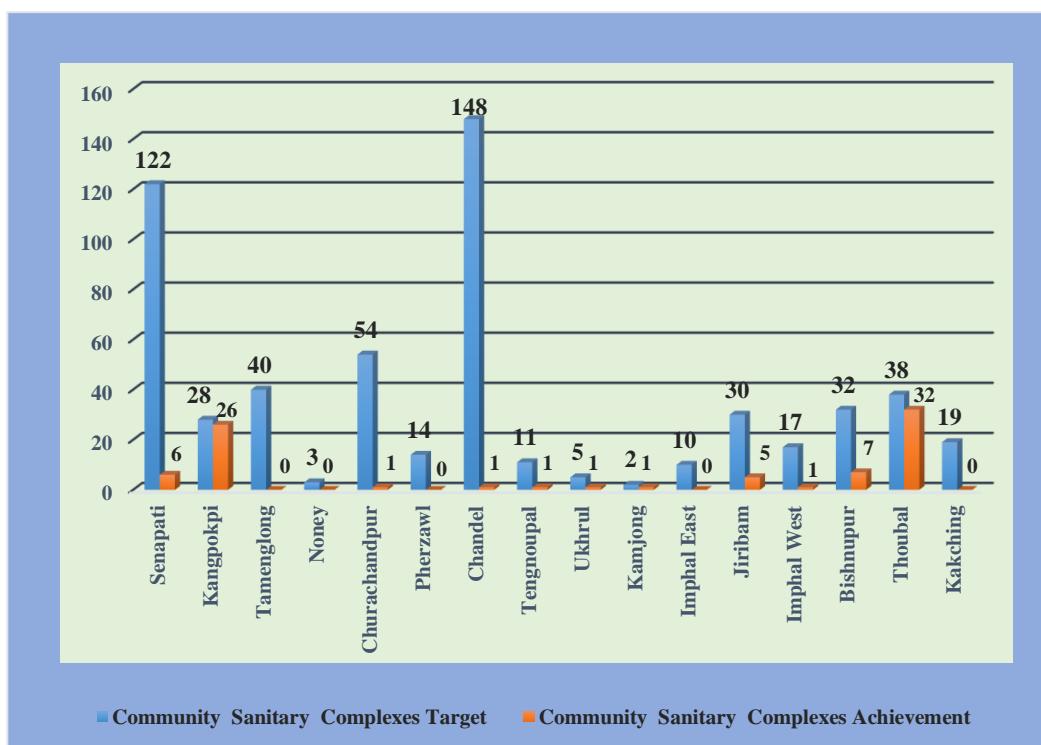
9.7.2.1 Rural Sanitation:

Manipur was declared as the 23rd Open Defecation Free (ODF) state of India under the Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen (SBMG Phase-I) on 2nd October, 2018. The Government of India renewed SBMG Phase –I to enhance sanitation and hygiene in rural areas with the approval of Phase- II from 2020-21 to 2024-25.

SBMG Phase –II aims to sustain ODF status of villages and improve cleanliness in rural areas through solid and liquid waste management, making villages ODF Plus. The goal is set for 2025. The plan for 2023-24 includes building 4,500 IHHLs and 14 block level plastic waste management units to tackle plastic pollution. Additionally 1,637 villages are designated for solid waste management and 1,494 for liquid waste management, promoting efficient waste management. The construction of 500 community sanitary complexes is planned to enhance hygiene in densely populated areas.

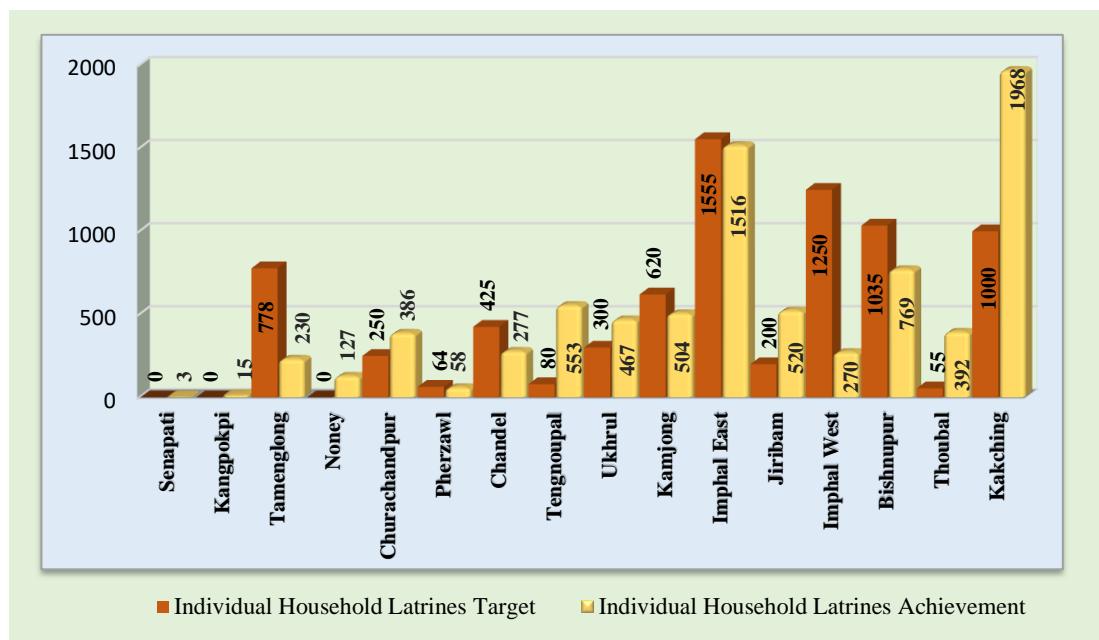
Manipur strives to become a model state for ODF Plus status through collaborative efforts, setting an inspiring example for the nation's cleaner, greener, and more sustainable future. The achievement of community sanitary complexes & IHHLs are shown in Fig 9.33 and Fig 9.34 respectively.

Fig.9.33: District wise Community Sanitary Complexes Constructed in 2022-23



Source: Public Health Engineering Department, Manipur

Fig. 9.34: District wise Individual Household Latrines Constructed in 2022-23



Source: Public Health Engineering Department, Manipur

Table 9.20: District wise Achievement of Solid and Liquid Waste Management for the Year 2022-23

Sl. No.	Districts	Solid Waste Management		Liquid Waste Management	
		No. of Villages Targeted	No. of Villages Achieved	No. of Villages Targeted	No. of Villages Achieved
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Senapati	136	0	136	0
2.	Kangpokpi	150	13	150	14
3.	Tamenglong	31	1	31	1
4.	Noney	15	0	13	0
5.	Churachandpur	86	1	86	1
6.	Pherzawl	37	0	37	0
7.	Chandel	264	1	264	3
8.	Tengnoupal	163	0	163	0
9.	Ukhrul	30	1	30	1
10.	Kamjong	67	7	67	7
11.	ImphalEast	10	0	10	0
12.	Jiribam	50	1	50	2
13.	ImphalWest	43	2	43	4
14.	Bishnupur	45	1	45	1
15.	Thoubal	30	0	30	5
16.	Kakching	28	0	28	0
Manipur		1185	28	1183	39

Source: Public Health Engineering Department, Manipur

9.7.2.2 Urban Sanitation:

At present, PHE Department is predominantly dealing with sewerage system and sewage treatment of Imphal urban areas only. The State has a sewage treatment plant at Lamphelpat, with a capacity of 27 MLD constructed under Imphal Sewerage Project –I. As on 31st March, 2023, 7,600 Number of households have been connected out of the targeted 9,564 Nos. of households to the sewerage system. To cover the remaining areas of Imphal, the State is taking up Integrated Imphal Sewerage Project Phase-II with total installed capacity of 49 MLD.



Sewage Treatment Plant at Lamphelpat

9.8 Development of Scheduled Tribes, Minorities, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes:

The State is implementing various development and welfare programmes for socio-economic and educational development of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and Other Backward Classes to bring them at par with other communities. Welfare and developmental programmes taken up by the State Government for the above communities are being discussed.

9.8.1 Schedule Tribes:

Government of Manipur has been implementing various schemes and programmes for the welfare and upliftment of the tribal population in the State of Manipur. Some of the important welfare schemes being implemented by the Government in the financial year 2022-23 are highlighted here. The particulars of the scholarship schemes under Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India and their disbursal during the year 2022-23 is given at Table 9.21.

Table 9.21: Particulars of the Scholarship Schemes and their disbursal during the year 2022-23

Sl. No.	Particulars of the Scholarship Schemes	Scholarship Disbursal during 2022-23	
		No. of Applicants Verified for Payment of Scholarship	Amount to be Disbursed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Pre-Matric Scholarship: For ST students studying in class IX & X whose total annual family income are not more than Rs. 2.5 lakh per annum.	1836	Rs. 5564250
2.	Post-Matric Scholarship: For ST students for pursuing higher education starting from class XI to post graduation courses in India. The ceiling income of parents is Rs.2.5 lakh per annum.	42579	Rs. 483574746

Source: Department of Tribal Affairs & Hills, Manipur

9.8.1.1 Rural Sector Schemes:

Government provides assistance to eligible poor and needy ST families in the State in the form of CGI Sheets every year under the State Plan. During the financial year 2022-23, 892 beneficiaries have been identified to cover under the scheme with an approximate amount of Rs. 5.0 crore to be disbursed.

9.8.1.2 Financial Assistance for Medical Treatment:

Financial assistance is also provided to eligible poor and needy ST families in the State in the form of medical re-imbursement for the expenditure incurred by them for undergoing treatment for different types of ailments/diseases, at both government and private hospitals in the State and outside the State.

9.8.2 Minorities:

The Department of Minority Affairs, Government of Manipur, which was bifurcated from the erstwhile Department of Minorities, Other Backward Classes & Scheduled Castes, Manipur, undertakes welfare schemes/ programmes to protect the interest of Minorities socially, economically, educationally so that they come at par with the advanced sections of the society, with funding from different sources.

9.8.2.1 Schemes under Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India:

A. Scholarship Schemes:

100 per cent centrally sponsored continuing scheme with the aim of giving uninterrupted education to the minority communities such as Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Zoroastrians (Parsis) and Jains. To be eligible, the annual income of the parents/guardians should not exceed Rs. 1.00 lakh for Pre-Matric, Rs. 2.00 lakh for Post-Matric and Rs. 2.50 lakh for Merit-cum-Means based scholarship scheme.

Table 9.22: Particulars of the Scholarship Schemes and their disbursal during the year 2021-22

Sl. No.	Scholarship Schemes	Achievement during 2021-22		Physical Allocation* (Fixed by Ministry of Minority Affairs, GOI)
		No. of Students (Both fresh & Renewal)	Scholarship Disbursed (Rs. in lakh)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Minority Students	52554	2823.38	18,336 students (3,077-Muslims; 15,126-Christians; 20-Sikhs; 91-Buddhists; 22-Jains)
2.	Post-Matric Scholarship for Minority Students	4632	393.62	3,056 students (513- Muslims; 2,521-Christians; 3-Sikhs; 15-Buddhists)
3.	Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship for Professional & Technical courses	338	94.42	367 students (62- Muslims; 303-Christians; 2-Buddhists)
4.	Begum Hazarat Mahal National Scholarship (earlier known as Maulana Azad National scholarship) is to provide financial assistance to meritorious Minority girl students who cannot continue their education due to lack of financial support.	76	4.21	i. Must be studying in class 9-12 and have secured at least 50 % marks or equivalent grade in aggregate in previous class/ qualifying exam. ii. Annual income of the parents/ guardians should not exceed Rs. 2.00 lakh. iii. Due to COVID-19 pandemic, the eligibility criteria of 50 % in previous class/ qualifying exam was relaxed for academic year 2021-22.

* There is no target for Renewal category and all applied Renewal applications are eligible for the scholarship.

Source: Department of Minority Affairs, Manipur

B. Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK):

This is a top up programme to meet development deficits under Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme for the welfare of minority to be undertaken in all catchment area where concentration of minority population is more than 25 per cent in 15 kilometers radius. Education, health, skill development and women-oriented projects are the priority sectors under PMJVK.

Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India has sanctioned 17,799 projects under PMJVK scheme with a total project cost of Rs. 1,18,365.13 lakh for 14 minority concentrated districts of the State. While 17,597 projects have been completed, 202 projects are in progress.

9.8.2.2 State Plan Schemes:

A. Economic and Skill Development Programme (ESDP):

Work Advisory Board (WAB) meeting of the Department of Minority Affairs, Manipur redesigned the scheme as Economic and Skill Development Programme by merging Economic Development Programme (EDP) and Skill Development Programme (SDP) to form a scheme where each sub-scheme shall have an assistance part in kind and, also a skill training part.

Table 9.23: Sub-schemes implemented under ESDP during 2021-22 and 2022-23

Sl. No.	Sub-Schemes	2021-22		2022-23	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Total amount spent (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Total amount spent (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Plumbing	44	657140	140	2100000
2.	Barbering	44	676720	140	2170000
3.	Electrical Works	50	1066000	140	3010000
4.	Masonry	30	433500	140	2100000
5.	Fishery Training	50	600000	100	1200000
6.	Mushroom Cultivation	50	449000	93	837000
7.	Mobile Vending	33	1603800	-	-
Total		301	5486160	753	11417000

Source: Department of Minority Affairs, Manipur

From the above table it can be concluded that both in terms of number of beneficiaries and total amount spent in the various sub-schemes under ESDP increased manifold in 2022-23 compared to 2021-22.

B. Grants-in-Aid Bodies:

WAQF Board, Manipur carries out registration and modernization of Madrassas for which an amount of Rs. 1,013.00 lakh were allocated during 2022-23.

Manipur State Haj Committee looks after Haj pilgrimage and related matters pertaining to Manipur. An amount of Rs. 94.00 lakh were allocated for the year 2022-23 to look after the Haj pilgrimage and related expenses of the committee.

Manipur State Minorities Commission looks after issues related to protection of minorities' rights, creation of awareness about minority welfare programmes. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh were allocated for the commission to meet its over-head office expenditures, to implement schemes/programmes in relation to the protection of minorities' rights, awareness programmes etc. during 2022-23.

9.8.3 Other Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes:

The Department of Other Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes (OBC & SC), which was bifurcated from the erstwhile Department of Minorities, Other Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes (MOBC & SC) takes up various welfare schemes and measures to protect the interests of the OBC & SC communities of the State socially, economically and educationally so that they come at par with the advanced sections of the society.

Mentioned may be made of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) sponsored by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India such as Scholarship Schemes for both OBC and SC students; Construction of Boys' and Girls' Hostels for OBCs and SCs; Village Development Programmes under PMAGY; and Livelihood and Income Generating Schemes of SC communities under SCA-SCSP besides, State Sponsored Schemes (SSS) including ESDP, Chief Ministers' *Lairik Heiminashi Programme* and civil works in backward classes areas.

9.8.3.1 Scholarship Schemes under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India:

The particulars of scholarship schemes under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India and the number of beneficiaries are given in Table 9.24.

Table 9.24: Particulars of the Scholarship Schemes and their disbursal during the year 2021-22 and 2022-23

Sl. No.	Particulars of the Scholarship Schemes	Scholarship Disbursal During			
		2021-22		2022-23	
		No. of Beneficiary Students	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Beneficiary Students	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	PM-YASAVI (Pre - Matric Scholarship - for OBC, EBC & DNT) : For OBC EBC & DNT students of class IX & X studying in government institutes only both inside and outside the State whose total annual family income is less than or equal to Rs. 2.5 lakh per annum.	4263	98.94	74	2.96
2.	PM-YASAVI (Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC, EBC & DNT): Provides financial assistance to OBC, EBC & DNT students studying at post-matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education. The ceiling income of parents is Rs.2.5 lakh per annum.	24966	-	12.957	1160.81
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarship - SC: For SC students of Class IX & X studying both inside and outside the State whose total annual family income is less than or equal to Rs. 2.5 lakh per annum.	571	19.60	633	26.87
4.	Post-Matric Scholarship - SC: This is continuing programme to award scholarship to SC students who are studying both inside and outside the State and the annual income of the parents/guardian of the students should not exceed Rs. 2.5 lakhs.	5988	537.13	5950	563.22

Note: Scholarship could not be disbursed as Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India released only Rs. 102.75 lakhs against the total requirement of Rs. 1731.71 lakhs for OBC Post-Matric Scholarship scheme for the year 2021-22.

Source: Department of Other Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes (OBC &SC), Manipur

9.8.3.2 Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India:

A. Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls:

The centrally sponsored schemes for construction of hostels for OBC boys and girls are being implemented to address the problem of educational backwardness amongst OBC students from rural areas, especially those belonging to the weaker sections with funding from the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (MoSJE), Government of India.

Table 9.25: Details of OBC Boys' and Girls' Hostels being constructed

Sl. No.	Name of the Work	Sanctioned Year	Project Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Project Implementing Agency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	100-bedded OBC Girls Hostel at Liberal College, Luwangsangbam, Imphal East District	2018-19	350.00	MOBEDS
2.	100-bedded OBC Boys Hostel at Heingang High School, Heingang, Imphal East District	2018-19	350.00	MOBEDS
3.	100-bedded OBC Girls Hostel at GP Women's College, Imphal West District	2018-19	350.00	MOBEDS
4.	100-bedded OBC Girls Hostel at Kebol High School, Imphal West District	2018-19	350.00	MOBEDS

Source: Department of Other Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes (OBC & SC), Manipur

B. Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana :

The erstwhile three existing schemes namely Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY), Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCA to SCSP) and Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) have been merged into one scheme as *Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY)*, by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India from the year 2021-22 onwards for better convergence of public money and optimal utilization of resources.

As part of the empowerment of SC students and to solve the problems of accommodation, SC Boys' and Girls' Hostels are constructed to various schools and colleges where there are no

hostel facilities and at strategic areas where SC students are concentrated, with funding from MoSJE, Govt. of India.

Currently, the following four hostels, which were sanctioned during 2018-19 by the Ministry, are being constructed:

Name of the Work:
100-bedded SC Girls Hostel at Manipur Technical University, Imphal West
100-bedded SC Boys Hostel at Manipur Technical University, Imphal West
100-bedded SC Girls Hostel at Kakching Higher Secondary School, Kakching
100-bedded SC Girls Hostel at Latingkhal High School, Jiribam

Further, the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India has also sanctioned for the construction of the following four new SC hostels during 2022-23 with 100 per cent central funding for both girls and boys hostel.

Table 9.26: Details of four new SC Boys and Girls Hostels

Sl. No.	Name of the Work	Sanctioned Year	Project Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Project Implementing Agency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	100-bedded SC Girls Hostel at Thana Leikai Mandap, Moirang, Bishnupur	2022-23	350.00	MOBEDS
2	100-bedded SC Girls Hostel at Luwangsangbam, Imphal East, Imphal	2022-23	350.00	MOBEDS
3	100-bedded SC Boys Hostel at Dhanamanjuri University, Imphal West, Imphal	2022-23	350.00	MOBEDS
4	100-bedded SC Girls Hostel at Dhanamanjuri University, Imphal West, Imphal	2022-23	350.00	MOBEDS

Source: Department of Other Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes (OBC&SC), Manipur

9.8.3.3 State Plan Schemes:

Economic & Skill Development Programme:

From 2021-22, the Work Advisory Board (WAB) meeting of the Directorate for Welfare of OBC & SC, Manipur has redesigned the scheme called “Economic and Skill Development Programme (ESDP)” by merging/combining Economic Development Programme (EDP) and Skill Development Programme (SDP) to form a scheme where each sub-scheme shall have an

assistance part in kind and, also, a skill training part. Selection of beneficiaries is done by Selection Committee constituted by the Government. Individuals whose annual family income is Rs. 1.00 lakh or below can apply for the scheme.

For 2021-22 and 2022-23, the details of sub-schemes implemented under ESDP are provided in Table 9 (g) of Part-II.

9.8.3.4 Grant-in-Aid Bodies:

Minorities and Other Backward Classes Economic Development Society (MOBEDS):

The main objectives of the Society, in general, are to promote socio-economic development of the minorities, other backward classes and scheduled castes in the State. MOBEDS identifies and promotes self-employment and other ventures suitable for unemployed and underemployed youths belonging to minority, OBC and SC communities.

Currently, it is undertaking construction works under Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram (PMJVK) scheme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, BJRCY and construction of OBC hostels schemes of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. It also undertakes certain deposit works assigned to it from time to time, such as construction of Haj House and civil works for OBC & SC and Minority Affairs Departments. A Grant-in-Aid of Rs. 150.00 lakhs were allocated during 2022-23 to meet office expenses including remuneration of the officials and staffs.

Manipur State Commission for OBC (MSCOBC):

The State Government has constituted a State Commission for Other Backward Classes to look into the reservation policy of OBCs and suggest measures for upliftment of OBCs in the State. An amount of Rs. 85.81 lakhs were allocated to meet the expenses for the functioning of the commission and other related activities like remuneration of the chairman/ members/ staff, office expenses, POL, TA/DA and miscellaneous expenses.

9.9 Social Welfare:

The Government of Manipur has been implementing various social welfare programmes and services for the upliftment of disadvantaged segments of the population specially women, children, disabled persons, old aged and infirmed etc. So, the welfare services are intended to provide needed care and protection for weaker sections of the community. Some of the important schemes and programmes taken up by the State are highlighted here.

9.9.1 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS):

The ICDS scheme which was launched on 2nd October, 1975 at Utkhrul TD Block in Utkhrul District is now expanded to the entire State covering 43 CD/TD Blocks/Imphal City (urban) with one State ICDS Cell and eight district ICDS Cells. The Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India has sanctioned 43 ICDS projects in Manipur and all these projects are operational in full swing. These projects include ten rural projects, one urban

project and 32 tribal projects under which 9,958 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and 1,552 mini AWCs are functioning through anganwadi workers & helpers in each AWCs.

9.9.1.1 Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP):

It is one of the major components of ICDS scheme. Under the scheme, children in the age group of six months to six years and pregnant & lactating mother and severely malnourished children are provided supplementary nutrition as morning snacks, Hot Cooked Meals (HCM) and Take-Home Ration (THR). Details of beneficiaries covered under the scheme in different districts of the State is provided in Table 9(h) of Part-II.

9.9.1.2 Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP):

The Wheat Based Nutrition Programme is a project tied to ICDS. Fortified rice delivered from this scheme are used for preparation of HCM at AWCs and for distribution as THR to the children in the age group of six months to three years and pregnant & lactating mother under ICDS Scheme.

9.9.2 National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP):

The NSAP is in implementation in Manipur since 2014-15 as a national policy for social assistance to poor households.

The scheme comprises the following five components:

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS),

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS),

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS),

National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS),

Annapurna Scheme.

I. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS):

On attaining the age of 60 years, one becomes eligible to apply for the pension scheme. The pension is Rs.200 p.m. for persons between 60 years and 79 years, while it is Rs.500/- per month for persons who are 80 years and above. The number of beneficiaries under IGNOAPS in different districts of the State in the last three years is provided in Table 9(i) of Part-II. For the State as a whole, there is steady increase in the number of beneficiary pensioners over the last three years.

II. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS):

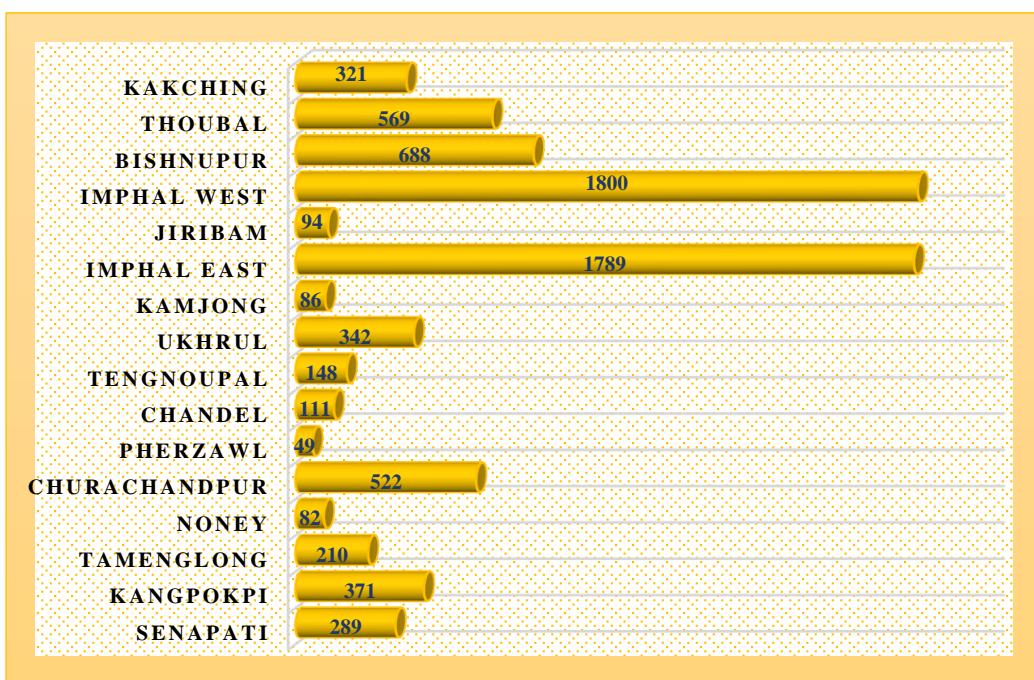
Under the scheme, widows living Below Poverty Line (BPL) 40 to 59 years of age are eligible for the pension at the rate of Rs 300/- per month. 6065 beneficiaries are registered

and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme remained same for all the districts during 2018-19 to 2022-23.

III. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS):

People living below poverty line with the age group of 18-79 years and having 80 per cent and above /multiple disabilities are eligible to get the pension. The pension amount is Rs.300 per month. During the last three years, Imphal West and Imphal East have the highest number of beneficiaries, while the districts like Jiribam, Kamjong, Noney and Pherzawl have least number of beneficiaries. District wise number of beneficiaries under the scheme is shown in Fig 9.35 for 2022-23. The district wise number of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme during the year 2020-21 to 2022-23 is given in Table 9 (j) of Part II.

Fig. 9.35: District wise Number of Existing Beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme during 2022-23



Source: Department of Social Welfare, Manipur

IV. State Share Contribution under IGNWPS and IGNDPS as Top-up:

The schemes were launched during 2021-22 to enhance the existing rate of benefit of Rs.300/- per month to Rs.500/- per month to the 6,065 beneficiaries of IGNWPS and 1,005 beneficiaries of IGNDPS by contributing a State top-up of Rs. 200/- per month under NSAP.

V. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBs):

The assistance is given in every case of the death of a breadwinner in a family. A lumpsum assistance of Rs.20,000/- is given to the bereaved household in the event of death of the

primary bread-winner. A woman in the family, who is a homemaker, is also considered as a ‘breadwinner’ for this purpose. For the purpose of the scheme, the term “household” would include spouse, minor children, unmarried daughters and dependent parents. In case of the death of an unmarried adult, the term household would include minor brothers/ sisters and dependent parents. The death of such a breadwinner should have occurred whilst he/she is more than 18 years of age and less than 60 years of age.

9.9.3 Manipur Old Age Pension (MOAP) Scheme:

Under this scheme, the Government of Manipur is providing financial assistance to the old aged & infirmed persons / destitute under Manipur Old Age Pension Rules continuously. A sum of Rs. 200/- p.m. has been given to these old and aged persons as pension. It is preferably given to low-income group and handicaps (both male and female).

Fig. 9.36: Total number of Beneficiaries covered under MOAP during the last five years



Source: Department of Social Welfare, Government of Manipur

9.9.3.1 Old Age Homes:

There are 42 old age homes for senior citizens and one Regional Resource Training Centre (RRTC) under Integrated Programme for Citizens.

9.9.4 Women Welfare Programmes/Initiatives:

9.9.4.1 ‘Financial Assistance & Support Services to the Victims of Rape’, a Scheme for Restorative Justice:

The scheme is in implementation since 2011-12 with the objective to provide financial assistance to the victims of rape and support services such as shelter, counseling, medical aid, legal assistance, education & vocational training depending upon the needs of the victim.

During 2022-23, 19 beneficiaries in Thoubal, two in Imphal East and one each in Kakching and Senapati were covered under the scheme.

9.9.4.2 Financial Assistance to Poor and Needy Widow Women Scheme:

The scheme started in 2011-12 to provide social security by way of giving one time financial assistance @ Rs.2,000/- each to the poor & needy widow in the age group of 18 – 40 years as this group are not getting benefit under the Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme.

Table 9.27: Number of Beneficiaries under Financial Assistance to Poor & Needy Widow during 2018-19 to 2021-22

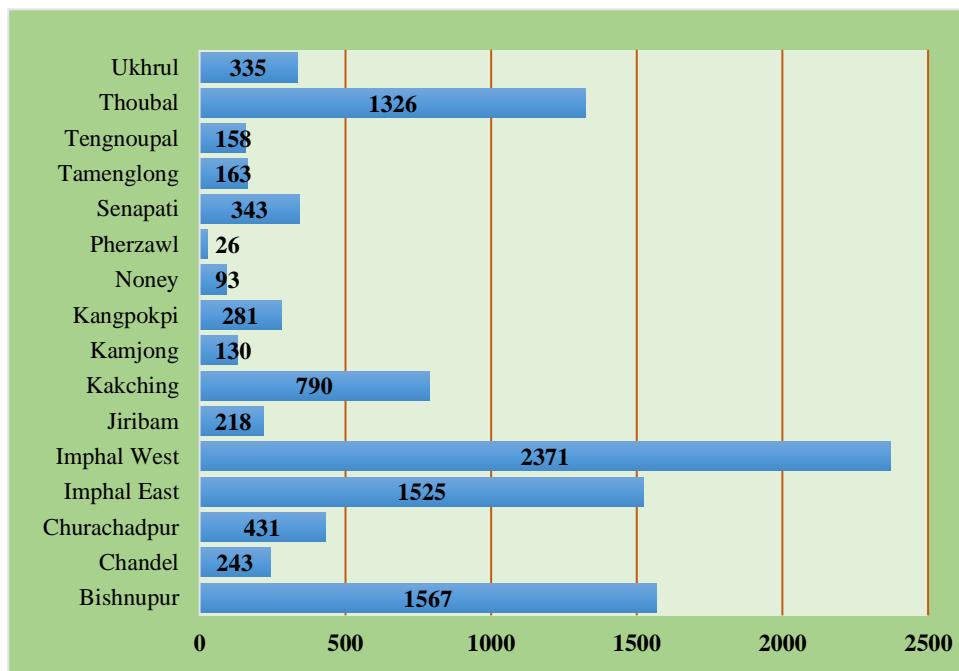
Districts/ State (1)	Year			
	2018-19 (2)	2019-20 (3)	2020-21 (4)	2021-22 (5)
1. Senapati	86	-	39	-
2. Kangpokpi	-	-	34	-
3. Tamenglong	32	-	33	3
4. Noney	-	-	43	6
5. Churachandpur	52	-	90	1
6. Pherzawl	-	-	12	-
7. Chandel	11	-	52	-
8. Tengnoupal	-	-	42	-
9. Ukhrul	39	-	31	1
10. Kamjong	-	-	20	-
11. Imphal East	98	-	89	70
12. Jiribam	-	-	-	11
13. Imphal West	154	-	284	164
14. Bishnupur	120	-	109	27
15. Thoubal	159	-	113	-
16. Kakching	-	-	73	-
Manipur	751	-	1064	283

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Government of Manipur

9.9.4.3 Chief Minister Widow Pension Scheme (CMWPS):

The scheme, which was launched during 2021-22, is applicable for those widows belonging to Economically Weaker Section whose annual income is less than Rs. 72,000/- per annum. The pension amount per beneficiary is Rs. 500 per month. The eligible age for applying the scheme is 40 to 59 years and in case of widows with HIV positive, the eligibility is 18 to 59 years. A total of 10,000 number of beneficiaries were eligible under the scheme during the year 2022-23.

Fig. 9.37: District wise Number of Beneficiaries under CMWPS, 2022-23



Source: Department of Social Welfare, Manipur

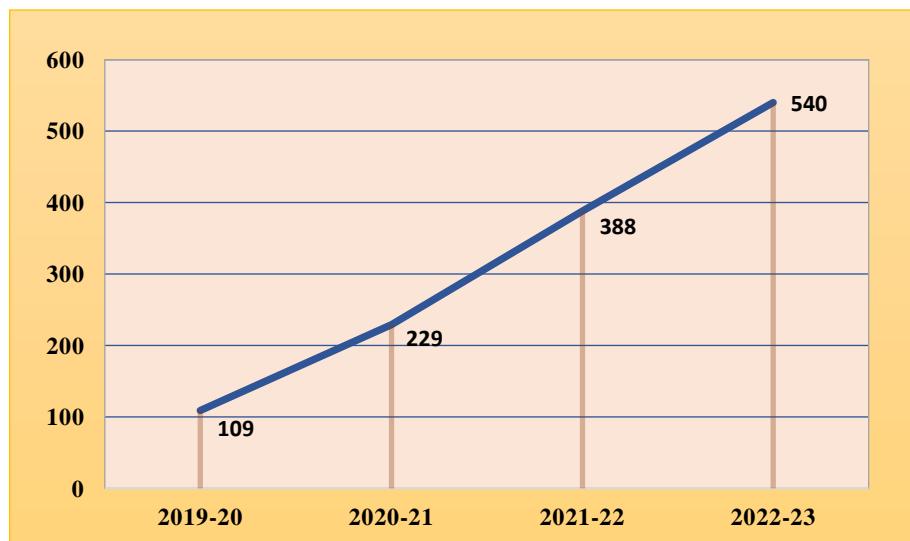
Some other important programmes and initiatives taken up by the government for welfare of women are (i) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls-SABLA; (ii) Women Shelter Home at Vellore; (ii) Welfare Training Institute, Takyel and (iv) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

9.9.4.4 Central Government Schemes for Welfare and Empowerment of Women:

UJJWALA: The objective of the scheme is to prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation through social mobilisation, rescue of victims from the place of their exploitation and place them in safe custody and to rehabilitate, etc. Under this scheme, during the year 2019-20, 179 women rescued and repatriated to Nepal.

The One Stop Centre (Sakhi) is to provide integrated support and assistance under one roof to women affected by violence, both in private and public space, within the family, community and at the workplace. One Stop Centre, Thoubal is the 1st centre established in the entire State. The total number of women assisted/ case registered is shown in Fig. 9.38. Assistance to women in One Stop Centre (Sakhi) increased from 109 in 2019-20 to 540 in 2022-23.

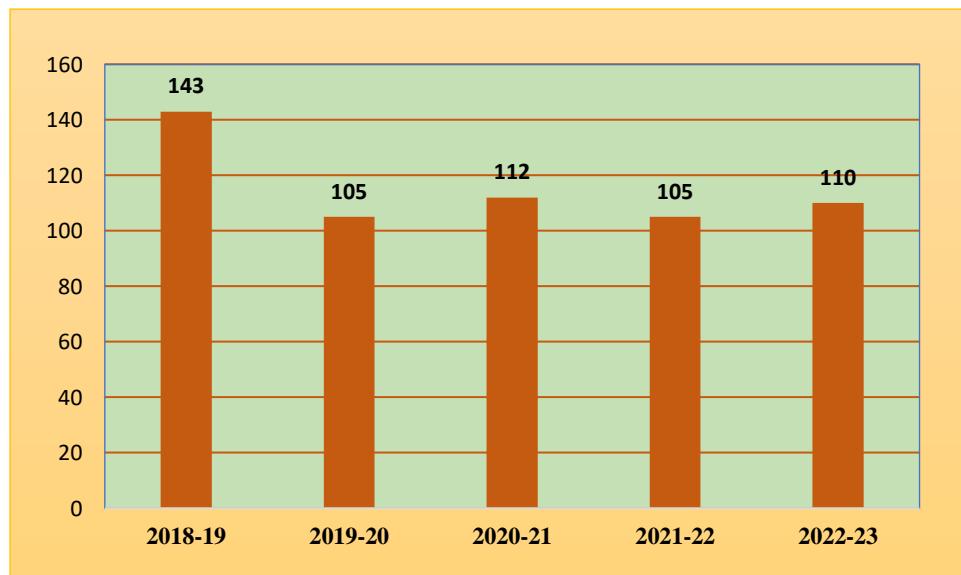
Fig. 9.38: Number of Women Assisted/ Case Registered under One Stop Centre (OSC), Manipur



Source: Department of Social Welfare, Manipur

WOMEN HELP-LINE (181) was launched in Manipur on 23rd June, 2017, to provide toll-free 24 x 7 telecom service to women affected by violence and to facilitate crisis and non-crisis intervention through referral to the appropriate agencies. The total number of women assisted case is shown in Fig. 9.39.

Fig. 9.39: Number of women assisted/case registered under WOMEN HELPLINE (WHL), MANIPUR during the last five years



Source: Department of Social Welfare, Manipur

9.9.4.5 Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY):

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) which is a centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented in accordance with the provision of the National Food Security Act, 2013 since 1st January, 2017.

Under PMMVY, a cash incentive of Rs. 5000/- in three instalments would be provided directly in the account of Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) for first living child of the family subject to their fulfilling specific conditions relating to maternal and child health.

Under **PMMVY 2.0**, cash incentive of Rs. 5,000/- shall be paid to PW&LM for the 1st child in two instalments. Also, to promote positive behavioural change towards girl child additional cash incentive of Rs. 6,000/- shall be paid to PW & LM for the 2nd child provided the 2nd child is a girl child, in one instalment after the birth. However, for availing benefits for the second child, registration during the pregnancy shall be mandatory and the woman shall not be an employee of Central Government, State Government or PSU.

Table 9.28: Physical Progress Report of PMMVY Since the Start of the Scheme from 2017-18 to 2022-23

Year	Beneficiaries Enrolled	Beneficiaries Paid	Fund Disbursed (Rs. in lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2017-18	4767	2506	65.81
2018-19	7557	4536	274.19
2019-20	23682	19966	1060.77
2020-21	14958	11680	663.69
2021-22	6404	6217	321.50
2022-23	6494	5536	300.80

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Manipur

Some other important schemes implemented through NGOs and voluntary organisations are: (i) SWADHAR Greh; (ii) Support to Training & Employment Programme (STEP) for women; (iii) Working Women Hostel with Day Care Centre; (iv) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (RGNCS); (v) Family Counseling Centre (FCC); (vi) Short Stay Homes.

9.9.5 Welfare for Disables:

9.9.5.1 Chief Ministergi Sotharabasing-gi Tengbang (CMST) Scheme:

The CMST scheme was launched on 3rd December, 2017 i.e., International Day of Persons with Disabilities with an aim for providing special care, assistance and dignity to persons

with disabilities, the aged homeless persons and their care-givers. The following are the five sub-schemes under CMST

Care- giver allowance/maintenance grant to persons with disabilities with high support needs @ Rs. 1,500 per month
Skill Development Programme for persons with disabilities under CMST
Scholarship to students with disabilities @Rs. 3000 to Rs. 8000 per month
Free travel & concession to persons with disabilities with benchmark disabilities for travelling in public transport
Maintenance grant for destitute older persons under CMST.

The physical and financial achievements of the five sub-schemes for three years under the CMST are given at Table 9(k) Part II.

9.9.5.2 Marriage Incentive Scheme:

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

9.9.5.3 Unemployment Allowance:

Allowance is given to educated unemployed disabled persons in the age group of 18 – 45 years and who have been registered in the special employment exchange but not able to get a gainful occupation. Rs. 400/- to 1,000/- per beneficiary per month is given to beneficiaries according to their educational qualification and degree of disability.

Table 9.29: Physical and Financial Achievements under Marriage Incentive Scheme and Unemployment Allowance during 2020-21 to 2022-23

Name of sub-scheme	Rate of scheme	Physical achievement (No. of Beneficiaries)			Financial Achievement (Amount in crore)		
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Marriage Incentive Award	Rs. 30000	45	45	45	0.0135	0.0135	0.0135
2. Unemployment Allowance	400 to 1000 per month	197	183	176	0.0128	0.01101	0.01202

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Manipur

9.9.5.4 B.B. Paul Mental Development Home, Mongshangei and Mission Blind School, Heikakpokpi:

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

Table 9.30: Grant-in-Aid to Institutes in the last five years

Name of Institute	Amount of GIA (Rs. in lakhs)				
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. BB Paul Mental Development Home, Mongshangei	15.00	15.00	15.00	-	-
2. Mission Blind School, Heikakpokpi	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	-

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Manipur

9.9.6 Prohibition of Drugs:

9.9.6.1 The Manipur State Policy on Psychoactive Substances, 2019:

The policy was framed by the State Government with the aim of strengthening the State Government's endeavor of making Manipur free from illegal use of all psychoactive substances using three-pronged strategy of demand reduction, supply reduction and harm reduction.

In pursuant to the mandate of the policy, the State Government has constituted the Manipur Psychoactive Substances Control Authority (MaPSCA), headed by the Chief Minister as Chairman, and the State Technical Committee (STC), headed by the Administrative Secretary (Social Welfare). A State Society for Prevention of Substance Abuse, Manipur (SoPSAM) has also been constituted to support the State Technical Committee.

9.9.6.2 Nisha Leitaba Manipur Semlasi:

The programme which was launched on 26th June, 2018 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur has later been merged to State Action Plan under National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR).

9.9.6.3 Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyan:

Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyan of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India is being implemented in all the districts of the State as a campaign for creating mass awareness on management of drug use.

9.9.6.4 Framing of State Specific Guidelines:

The State Government has recently framed the “guidelines for setting up of Treatment and Rehabilitation of Users for Social Transformation (TRUST) centre in Manipur” and “minimum standard of care and service for TRUST Centre” and notified in the official

gazette on 6th September, 2022 to regulate the non-funded/private de-addiction centres operating in the State and to ensure effective treatment services to the needy psychoactive substance users. 31 numbers of TRUST centres have registered under the Department. There are 27 numbers of Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA) which comprises integrated services for the rehabilitation of the substance dependent person.

9.9.6.5 Government TRUST Centre (Anouba Mangal):

A government TRUST centre namely *Anouba Mangal* TRUST centre at Sunusiphai, Bishnupur District, having 50 bedded capacity has also been set up on 26th June, 2022 for providing free treatment services to psychoactive substance dependents belonging to economically weaker section of the society. 336 clients have been treated till date and the particulars are provided in Table 9.31. The centre is now shifted to the premises of Manipur State Bal Bhavan, Khuman Lampak, Imphal.

Table 9.31: Number of the Clients Treated in Government run TRUST Centre at Sunusiphai during 2022-23

Sl. No.	Referrer	Number of Clients
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Police	16
2.	Family	171
3.	Ex-users	7
4.	Self	3
5.	Club/Organisation	3
6.	Department of Social Welfare	1
Total Number of Admissions		201

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Manipur

A monthly expenditure of Rs. 3,10,800 has been incurred for maintenance including medicine, fooding and contingency of the centre.

9.10 Art and Culture:

Manipur is inhabited by different ethnic communities. These communities collectively possess a wide variety of material and cultural properties that form a rich repository of Manipuri culture and civilization. Each ethnic group has its own distinct culture and tradition deeply embedded in its dances, music, customary practices and pastimes. Its own art-forms and cultural expressions distinctly showcase Manipur to the World.

The State is well known for its unique and rich cultural heritage. The famous Manipuri Dance (*Raas Leela*) which is one of the classical dances of India; the Sankritana of Manipur which is listed in the Intangible Heritage of UNESCO; the internationally famed Polo (*Sagol Kangjei*) and Manipuri *Thang-Ta* (Indigenous martial arts of sword and spear) are few examples of Manipuri culture.

9.10.1 Measures Taken up for Promotion and Preservation of Art and Culture:

Envisaging cultural harmony and emotional integrity among the various ethnic communities of the State, the Government of Manipur has been taking efforts to promote and preserve the rich cultural heritage of the state. Some of the various promotional activities are being discussed here.

9.10.1.1 Art Education and Training Centres:

Government Dance College is imparting knowledge on the classical and traditional dances of Manipur by conducting Foundation and Diploma courses on Folk, Tribal, Lai Haraoba and Raas dances.

Shri Shri Balmukunda Dev Music College is the only teaching institute under the Government of Manipur which impart classical music in both vocal and instruments that comprises six main disciplines such as vocal, tabla, violin, sitar, flute and guitar. During the 2022-23 session, 148 were students admitted in the college.

Imphal Art College imparts education in Fine Arts and other applied arts by offering 5years Diploma in Fine Arts and Bachelor in Fine Arts courses in sculpture, painting and commercial art. A total of 126 students enrolled for different courses during 2022-23 in the college.

Manipur University of Culture is promoting education, research and training in various spheres of culture including language, literature, visual arts, performing arts, folklore and tribal studies etc. within the institutional mechanism of university system so as to ensure continuity in contribution. It is a new and unique university of the State and first of its kind in the entire North Eastern part of India. Number of students enrolled in the university during 2022-23 for B.A. and M.A. courses in the above disciplines are 154 and 192 respectively.

9.10.1.2 Preservation of Rich Cultural Heritage and Historical Records:

Manipur State Archives is conserving innumerable government, public, private records, written documents in old archaic manuscripts (Puyas) on indigenous handmade papers, palms, aga-barks, etc. after accessioning them categorically and chronologically.

Manipur State Archaeology, Kangla conducts various exploration and excavation ventures, documentation and registration of antiquities, establishment and maintenance of *in situ* museums. While the **Kangla Board** is to oversee the development of the Kangla Fort. The number of visitors visited the fort in the year 2022-23 was 2,72,100.

Manipur State Museum is the showcase of the unique heritage of the State. It also plays an important role as an educational centre in bringing up the rich cultural heritage of mankind in generations to come. During 2022-23 a total of 37,204 (22,121 adults; 15,037 children and 46 foreigners) visitors visited the museum.

INA War Museum cum Library, Moirang displays more than 1000 museum objects and documents relating to the World War II and Indian National Army Movement. It has 15,292 books also. During the year 2022-23, 473 visitors/ readers enjoyed the service.

9.10.1.3 Events & Art Competitions:

Manipur State Kala Akademi (MSKA), with its different units, has been organising cultural festivals pertaining to different art forms of folk and classical of both the hills and valley. It also holds several promotional activities such as conferences, workshops as well as literary programmes, memorial lectures, art exhibition etc. The Akademi also annually honours individuals who have made outstanding and lasting contributions in different fields of culture with the prestigious Manipur State Kala Akademi Awards. During the year 2022-23 a total of 11 events such as *All Shumang Leela Festival, presentation ceremony of MSKA awards, annual State Exhibition of Art, drama festivals, and memorial lectures* etc. were organised by the Akademi.

Manipur State Film & Television Institute in collaboration with **Manipur State Film Development Society** organised *Imphal International Film Festival* in April, 2022 as a part of the celebration of Golden Jubilee Year of Manipuri Cinema.

9.10.1.4 Welfare Scheme for the Artistes:

In order to support and encourage artistes of the State, Government of Manipur introduced artistes' welfare scheme called 'Chief Ministergi Artistessinggi Tengbang (CMAT)' in 2020. The Scheme provides financial assistance to artistes in a variety of categories. The components of the scheme are as follows:

Table 9.32: Particulars of Chief Ministergi Artistessinggi Tengbang (CMAT)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Features of the Scheme	No. of Beneficiaries in 2022-23
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Artistes' Pension	To make easier the life of aged reputed artistes who have contributed in making the tradition, culture and art forms of Manipur more vibrant by working in various fields of art.	795
		Awardees & Gurus (150 Nos.) @ Rs. 4000/- per month.	
		Non-Awardees (850 Nos.) @ Rs. 2500/- per month	
2.	Assistance for International & National Festivals	To extend financial assistance to individual or group artists to meet their travel costs, visa fees, journey DA and performance remuneration.	3 Organisations
		International Festival Participation @ Rs 500000/- per group (maximum) & Rs 50000/- per individual	
		National Festival Participation @ Rs 200000/- per group (maximum) & Rs 20000/- per individual	
3.	Scheme of Financial Assistance to the Cultural Group for Training and New Production	Aims at providing assistance to registered cultural groups and individuals that have been relentlessly working on providing to the younger generation with new production to enrich the traditions, art and culture. The financial assistance is of Rs. 1,50,000/- each for 25 years group and Rs. 1,00,000/- each for 25 years & above below group	122

Contd.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Features of the Scheme	No. of Beneficiaries in 2022-23
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4.	Support for Purchase of Instruments/ Equipment	It is to support to many talented students who are in need of instruments/ equipment for their learning and performance @ Rs 15,000/- each to 300 students	247
5.	Scheme for Award to Distinguished Artistes	It has the provision for encouraging the artistes on winning National Awards namely Padma Awards, Sangeet Natak Akademi, Sahitya Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi Awards including Young Awardees, National Film Award winners and on winning any national level competitions @ Rs 1,00,000/- each for senior National Awardees and Rs 50,000/- each for junior National awardees.	24
6.	Linking with Start Up Manipur Scheme for Artistes	It is a one-time assistance to the State and National Awardees to pursue a project that would help them for economic sustenance through Planning Department	NA
7.	Linking with Chief Ministergi Hakselgi Tengbang (CMHT) for Artistes	It is for providing facilities for medical treatment by the artistes) through Health Department	NA

Concl.

Source: Department of Art and Culture, Manipur

9.11 Tourism in Manipur:

With incredible scenic natural beauties, favourable climatic condition throughout the whole year and warm hospitality of the local people, huge prospect of tourism is unquestionable. The State of Manipur, though tiny in size has immense scope for promotion of tourism and is a hidden gem waiting to be explored by travel enthusiasts. The State boasts of a plethora of tourist attractions that are sure to leave travelers spellbound.

Loktak Lake, the largest freshwater lake in Northeast India, is a major draw for tourists. Its unique floating biomass, known as phumdis, is a sight to behold. Keibul Lamjao National Park, the only floating national park in the world, is home to the endangered Sangai deer. The INA memorial at Moirang is a poignant reminder of India's struggle for independence. It is in this place, where the Tricolour was hoisted for the first time in the Indian soil. Shirui National Park at Ukhrul is a paradise for nature lovers. The park is home to a variety of flora and fauna, including the rare Shirui Lily, the State flower of Manipur. The Khongjom War Memorial in Thoubal District commemorates the bravery of the Khongjom Martyrs who sacrificed their lives during the Anglo-Manipur War of 1891.

Manipur is also known for its vibrant festivals that celebrate the State's rich culture and heritage. The Shirui Lily Festival, held annually in May, is a celebration of the beautiful Shirui lilies that bloom in the hills of Ukhrul District. The Barak Festival at Senapati, showcases the State's traditional arts and crafts, music, and dance forms. The Manipur Sangai Festival, held in November every year, is a celebration of the State's unique culture and heritage. The festival features traditional sports like polo, as well as cultural performances and food stalls that offer a taste of Manipur's cuisine.

Manipur's tourism potential is immense, with its natural beauty, rich cultural heritage, and historical landmarks attracting tourists from all over the world. The State Government has been taking up various schemes and projects for development of tourism sector. Some of the projects inaugurated in the recent past for development of tourism in the State are highlighted in Table 9.33.

Table 9.33: Projects Inaugurated for Development of Tourism in the State

Project (1)	Funded by (2)	Year of Inauguration (3)
1. Infrastructure development of tourist destination of Santhei Natural Park, Andro, Imphal East District	North Eastern Council	June, 2017
2. Infrastructure development of Tourist Resort at Sendra Hillock, Bishnupur District	Ministry of Tourism	June, 2017
3. Development of Marjing Polo Complex at Heingang, Imphal East District	Ministry of Tourism	March, 2018
4. Development of Manipur Adventure and Allied Sports Institute Complex (MAASIC), Keirao, Imphal East District.	Ministry of Tourism	March, 2018
5. Development of Sangai Ethnic Park at Moirang Khunou, Bishnupur District	Ministry of Finance under scheme for Special Assistance to State for Capital Investment	November, 2022
6. Development of INA Headquarters at Moirang, Bishnupur District	Ministry of Finance under scheme for Special Assistance to State for Capital Investment	January, 2022

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Manipur

9.11.1 Tourist Destinations:

Manipur is also a varied mixture of people, their culture, traditions, ethnicity, communities, languages and history. The State, being open for tourism all the year round, believes in importance and need for responsible tourism to conserve and protect the gifted terrain while promoting Manipur as one of the most sought-after tourist destinations. The list of main tourist destination in the districts of Manipur is given in Table 9.34.

Table 9.34: List of Tourist Destinations in Manipur

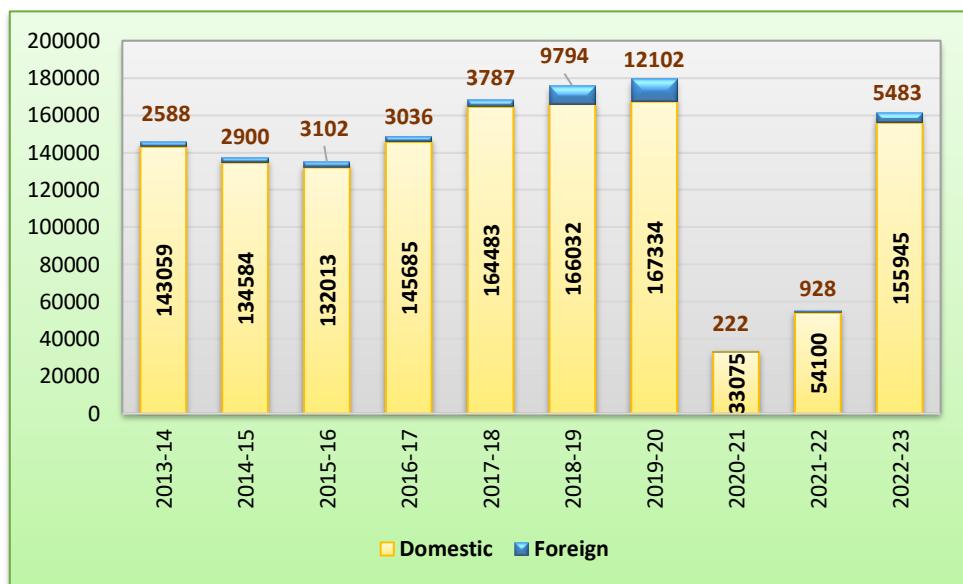
Sl. No.	Tourist Destinations	District
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Shirui Hills, Kachoupong Lake, Khangkhui Cave, Hundung Mova Cave, Nillai Tea Estates Adventure, Ango Ching, Phangrei, Ukhrul Khayang Waterfall, Shirui National Park.	Ukhrul
2	Thoubal River, Waithou Lake, People's Museum, Lousi Lake, Khongjom War Memorial, MMRC Unity Park, Shree Bungshibudon Temple	Thoubal
3	Zeilad Lake, The Barak Waterfalls, Bunning Meadow, Khoupum Valley, Tharon Cave	Tamenglong
4	Nagloi Waterfall, Tonglon Cave, Tuibuong Tribal Museum, Khuga Dam, Tipaimukh, Geljang Resort, Manipur Mountaineering Institute, Maasi.	Churachandpur
5	Singcha Peak, Khayang Peak, Khayang Waterfall	Kamjong
6	Integrated Tourist destinations	Noney
7	Yangkhullen, Dzukou Valley, Mao Cherry Blossom, Willong Khullen Monolith, Makhel Cave	Senapati
8	Awunching Biodiversity Park, Kangla, The Manipur Zoological Garden, Jama Masjid, Konghampat Orchidarium, Manipur State Museum, Manipur State Legislative Assembly and Manipur Legislative Assembly Museum, Shaheed Minar, Shri Bijoy Govindaji Temple, Mapal Kangjeibung (World's Oldest living Pologround)	Imphal West
9	Marjing Polo Complex, Polo Statue, Mutua Bahadur Museum, Santhei Natural Park, Panam Eco Park, Sekta Archaeological Living Museum, Shree Govindajee Temple, Shilheipung Garden, Matai Garden, Kombirei Garden, Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Eco Historical Park, Kaina Temple, Chingarel Biodiversity Park, Manipur Adventure and Allied Sports Institute Complex (MAASIC)	Imphal East
10	Ningshing Khun	Jiribam
11	Moreh (Border Trade), Langol Peak Garden, Gaby's Café	Tengnoupal
12	Eco Park, Thangal Serung	Kangpokpi
13	Loktak Lake, Shri Gopinath Temple, Sridhara Temple, Rasmancha Temple, Jorebangla Temple, Pancha Ratna Temple, The Keibul Lamjao National Park, Sangai Ethnic Park, Moirang Khunou, Karang Island, Sendra Park & Resort, Chaoba Ching Thanga, Siddheswar Temple, Shyamrai Temple, The Red Hill Lotpaching, INA Memorial Complex, Radha Shyam Temple, Sadu Chiru Temple	Bishnupur
14	Kakching Garden.	Kakching
15	Yangoupokpi Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary	Chandel

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Manipur

Another added factor for attracting tourist in the State is the improvement in the transport and communication. Manipur is now well connected with cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Guwahati, Silchar, Aizwal, Dimapur, Jaipur, Bagdogra, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Goa, Pune, Bengaluru and Mumbai by Air. The year wise number of tourists in Manipur is shown in Fig. 9.40. The

number of tourists in the State drastically decreased in the year 2020-21 and 2021-22 due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Fig. 9.40: Year wise Number of Tourist in Manipur



Source: Directorate of Tourism, Manipur

9.11.2 Manipur Sangai Festival - Festival of Oneness:

The first Manipur Sangai Festival was celebrated in 2010 to promote Manipur as a world-class tourist destination. Since then, it is held from 21st to 30th November annually and has become the biggest tourism festival of the State. The festival is named after the famed species of brow-antlered, Sangai deer which is endemic to the Keibul Lamjao National Park, the only floating National Park, of Manipur.

Manipur Sangai Festival, 2022 was organized at different locations. The star attraction of the event was the opening ceremony at the magnificent Sangai Ethnic Heritage Park in Moirang Khunou which also houses indigenous tribal huts showcasing the diverse ethnic communities of Manipur and the splendour of indigenous handloom and handicrafts which reveals the rich artistic heritage passed down through the ages.

Sagol Kangjei, a sport which has now evolved into the modern game of Polo, was showcased in its very own birthplace at the men's international polo tournament and CM's Sagol Kangjei Tournament at Kangla Polo Ground. On top of these several attractions the thrill of various indigenous sports and the athleticism of Thang Ta, Mukna Kangjei, and Yubi Lakpi enthralled the visitors at the festival.

The Manipur Sangai Festival 2022 welcomed national leaders, policymakers, industry experts, business delegates, cultural performers, exhibitors and visitors from countries like Bangladesh, Egypt, Thailand and from the continent of Africa.



Sangai Ethnic Park at Moirang Khunou, Bishnupur District

9.11.3 Shirui Lily Festival:

Manipur celebrates the Shirui Lily Festival every year at Ukhrul District during the month of May keeping in mind the peak blooming season of Shirui Lily, the State Flower of Manipur. The festival features demonstrations of the age-old traditions and culture of the inhabitants of the district.

The festival is spread over multiple venues which include the Shirui village ground, the Tangkhul Naga Long (TNL) ground and the Bakshi ground where Shirock, a grand music festival featuring international bands is held every year. The four-day long celebration showcases cultural performances by various cultural troupes from across the state, live music performances, exhibits, folk songs, traditional dances and indigenous games and sports competitions like the Shirui Lily Grand Prix besides other side events like camping and trekking and other adventure activities etc.

Manipur Tourism aims to spread awareness about the endangered Shirui Lily and promote the district of Ukhrul as a must-visit tourist destination in Manipur through this festival. Manipur Tourism recognizes the importance of Shirui Lily as an endangered flower and the event is a part of its efforts to develop and implement sustainable and responsible tourism in the State.

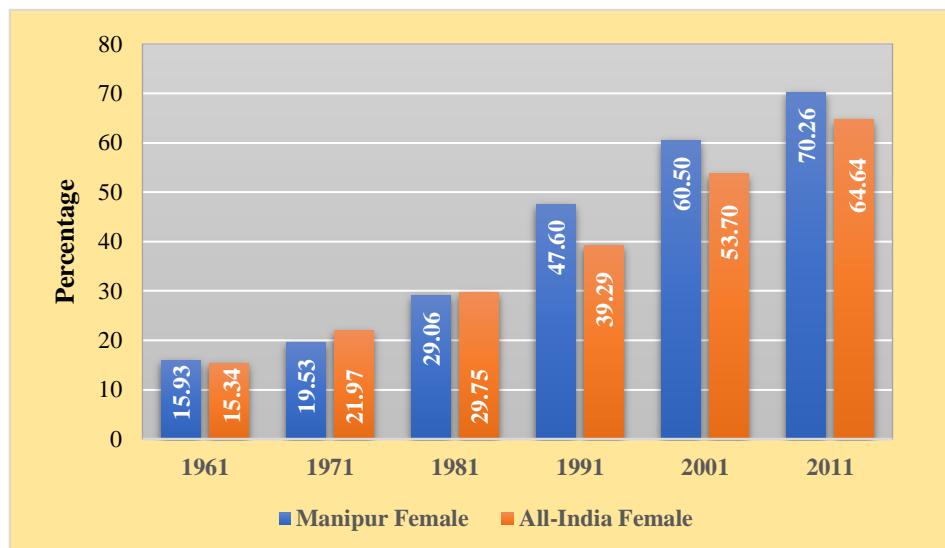
9.12 Empowerment of Women:

Women empowerment is critical to the process of 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 have 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.

9.12.1 Female Literacy Rate:

The female literacy rate of Manipur rose from 15.93 per cent to 70.26 per cent in 2011. The female literacy rate of Manipur and All-India in the census 1961 to 2011 are presented below.

Fig. 9.41: Female Literacy Rate of Manipur vis-a-vis All-India



Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

9.12.2 Women in the Workforce:

Women constitute a significant part of the work force in the state. Table 9.35 provides the District wise female workers and non-workers of Manipur.

Table No. 9.35: District wise Female Workers and Non-Workers in respect of Manipur, 2011 Census

District/State	Female		
	Workers	Non-workers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Senapati	109479	122346	231825
2. Tamenglong	33438	34842	68280
3. Churachandpur	52061	83262	135323
4. Ukhrul	41396	47884	89280
5. Chandel	33623	35980	69603
6. Imphal East	77286	152733	230019
7. Imphal West	84847	178091	262938
8. Bishnupur	47130	71487	118617
9. Thoubal	85942	125381	211323
Manipur	565202	852006	1417208

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

According to 2011 census, the main and marginal workers among females constitute 63.5 per cent and 36.5 per cent of the total female workers respectively. Out of the total 3,59,028 main

female workers, 1,85,617 (51.70 per cent) were cultivators, 21,075 (5.87 per cent) were agricultural labourers whereas the remaining 1,52,347 (42.43 per cent) were engaged in other sectors like manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing other than household industries and other services etc.

9.13 Multidimensional Poverty:

The eradication of poverty has been an integral component of the strategy for economic development. Defining poverty is the first step in estimating poverty. Though the term poverty could not be defined precisely and its concept and content vary from country to country. Historically, poverty estimation has been predominantly relied on income as the sole indicator. However, the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), based on the Alkire-Foster methodology, captures overlapping deprivations in health, education, and living standards. It complements income poverty measurements because it measures and compares deprivations directly.

Like the global MPI, India's national MPI has three equally weighted dimensions – Health, Education, and Standard of Living – which are represented by 12 indicators. The indices of the national MPI comprises: (i) **Headcount Ratio (H)**: *How many are poor?* Proportion of multidimensionally poor in the population, which is arrived at by dividing number of multidimensionally poor persons by total population; (ii) **Intensity of Poverty (A)**: *How poor are the poor?* Average proportion of deprivations, which is experienced by multidimensionally poor individuals. To compute intensity, the weighted deprivation scores of all poor people are summed and then divided by the total number of poor people. **Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)** value is arrived at by multiplying the headcount ratio (H) and the intensity of poverty (A), reflecting both the share of people in poverty and the degree to which they are deprived. According to the AF methodology, an individual is considered MPI poor if their deprivation score equals or exceeds the poverty cutoff of 33.33%. These estimates have been computed using data from the 5th round of National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) conducted in 2019-21, employing the same methodology as the baseline report for which data from NFHS-4 was utilized.

An overview of Manipur's headcount ratio (H), intensity of poverty (A), and MPI is shown in Table 9.36.

Table 9.36: Headcount Ratio, Intensity and Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) of Manipur

Year	Headcount Ratio (%)			Intensity (%)			MPI (H x A)		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2019-21	10.95	3.43	8.10	42.20	40.42	41.91	0.05	0.01	0.03
2015-16	22.33	8.49	16.96	45.11	42.51	44.61	0.10	0.04	0.08
Change Over 2015-16	(-)11.38	(-)5.06	(-)8.86	(-)2.91	(-)2.09	(-)2.70	(-)0.06	(-)0.02	(-)0.04

Source: National Multidimensional Poverty Index, A Progress Review, 2023, NITI Aayog

Manipur has achieved a remarkable reduction in its MPI value, headcount ratio and intensity between 2015-16 and 2019-21 for the State as whole as well as for both rural and urban areas, indicating success of the State's commitment and action to address the multidimensional nature of poverty through its multipronged strategies. A steep decline in poverty headcount ratio is observed in rural areas. The intensity of poverty, which measures the average deprivation among the poor people living in multidimensional poverty, reduced from 44.61 per cent in 2015-16 to 41.91 per cent in 2019-21. The trend is also found to be true for both rural and urban areas. The MPI estimates highlight more than halving the State's MPI value i.e. 0.08 in 2015-16 to 0.03 in 2019-21. The estimates indicate that rural areas saw a faster reduction in their MPI value, compared to urban areas.

District-wise dimensions of MPI for the State is indicated in Table 9.37 below. In 2019-21 (NFHS-5), headcount ratio is found to be highest in Tamenglong with 18.50 per cent and least in Imphal West (2.12 per cent). In case of intensity of poverty, it is again Tamenglong District with 44.20 per cent. For least intensity, it is again Imphal West District (38.63 per cent). The trend is true for the estimates of MPI. Though there is disparity in changes of estimates among the districts of Manipur, reduction in dimensions of MPI can be observed for almost all the districts except Bishnupur District. Change in intensity of poverty for Bishnupur District in 2019-21 over 2015-16 is 1.96 per cent implying that intensity of poverty has increased over the period. However, MPI value is found to be decreasing for the district too.

Table 9.37: District wise Overview of Headcount Ratio, Intensity and Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

Districts	NFHS-5 (2019-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)			Changes Over NFHS-4		
	Headcount Ratio (%)	Intensity (%)	MPI	Headcount Ratio (%)	Intensity (%)	MPI	Headcount Ratio (%)	Intensity (%)	MPI
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Senapati	15.60	43.30	0.068	33.58	45.78	0.154	(-)17.98	(-)2.48	(-)0.086
2. Tamenglong	18.50	44.20	0.082	37.38	47.84	0.179	(-)18.88	(-)3.64	(-)0.097
3. Churachandpur	15.35	42.49	0.065	20.86	47.47	0.099	(-)5.51	(-)4.98	(-)0.034
4. Bishnupur	6.91	42.98	0.030	13.72	41.02	0.056	(-)6.81	1.96	(-)0.026
5. Thoubal	7.46	39.86	0.030	16.74	42.74	0.072	(-)9.28	(-)2.88	(-)0.042
6. Imphal West	2.12	38.63	0.008	7.27	40.24	0.029	(-)5.14	(-)1.61	(-)0.021
7. Imphal East	5.19	42.35	0.022	12.87	44.26	0.057	(-)7.68	(-)1.91	(-)0.035
8. Ukhrul	17.87	42.12	0.075	28.52	46.71	0.133	(-)10.65	(-)4.59	(-)0.058
9. Chandel	14.74	41.45	0.061	26.89	45.55	0.123	(-)12.15	(-)4.1	(-)0.062

Source: National Multidimensional Poverty Index, A Progress Review, 2023, NITI Aayog

9.14 Labour, Employment and Craftsmen Training:

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

9.14.1 Labour:

The Government of Manipur through the Department of Labour undertakes the Labour Administration Services as is done by the other states of the country. The services are provided by administration, implementation and enforcement of various labour laws as in force in Manipur.

The Government provides care, protection, welfare and social security of the working population by enforcing different labour laws and labour welfare schemes. The four development schemes currently implemented are as follows.

Administration of Labour Laws to provide infrastructure of the administration of labour laws.

20 point Programme for enforcing minimum rates of wages for unorganized workers and formulating and implementation of welfare schemes for unorganized workers.

Elimination of Child Labour to implement National Policy for Education of Child Labour and various directions of the Supreme Court and National Human Right Commission on the issues of child labour.

Improvement of Information Technology (IT).

9.14.1.1 Implementation of Labour Laws:

The list of implemented Labour Laws and their objectives are presented here.

Name of Labour Laws	Objectives of the law
Employees' Compensation Act, 1923	: Employers to pay compensation to workers for disablement or death of employees arising out of personal injury by an accident in the course of and arising out of employment. DLC is the Commissioner of EC.
Trade Unions Act, 1926	: Registration of trade unions and regulation of working of registered trade unions. DLC is the Registrar of TUs
Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1939	: Prohibition of pledging of or agreement to pledge, labour of a child below the age of 15 years of age. Fines may be imposed against culprits.
Payment of Wages Act, 1936	: Regulates payment of wages and deductions from wages for the workers drawing monthly wages not exceeding Rs. 10,000/- in factories and certain other industrial establishments. DLC is the Claims Authority.

Contd.

Name of Labour Laws	Objectives of the law
Child & Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act,1933	: Total prohibition of employment of children below 14 years of age and there are restriction of employment of children between the ages of 15 to 18 years in hazardous occupations. Labour Inspectors are appropriate authorities.
Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act,1946	: Requires framing of Employment Standing Orders in Industrial establishments employing 100 or more workers to provide well defined Conditions of Service of worker and enforcement thereof.
Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	: Provides for investigation and settlement of industrial disputes in any industrial establishment/ employment through conciliation proceedings, adjudication or arbitration and prevention of illegal strikes of workers, illegal lock-out/ illegal retrenchment/ illegal lay-off by employer. DLC is the Conciliation Officer.
Minimum Wages Act, 1948	: Provides for fixing of minimum rates of wages of employees in the certain Scheduled Employments in the unorganized sector and enforcement of the minimum rates of wages.
Plantation Labour Act, 1951	: Providing for the welfare of plantation workers and regulation of conditions of their work/services.
Employees' Provident Fund, Family Pension and Misc. Provisions Act, 1952	: It provides for institution of compulsory provident funds for workers in every factory and establishments engaging 20 or more employees for the future of the workers after retirement and for their dependents in case of death.
Working Journalist and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) & Misc. Provisions Act, 1955	: Regulation of employment and conditions of services of newspaper employees and enforcement of rates of wages fixed by the Wage Board for the newspaper employees.
Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961	: It is applicable to Motor Transport Undertakings employing 5 or more workers. It regulates employment and conditions of services of the motor transport workers. Labour Commissioner is the Chief Inspector.
Maternity Benefits Act, 1961	: It is applicable to all establishment employing 10 or more persons. Maternity Leave for 26 weeks for 2 surviving children and 12 weeks for more than 2 children.
Payment of Bonus Act, 1965	: Payment of annual bonus by employers to their workers (not drawing salary/wage beyond Rs.10,000/- per month and who has worked for not less than 30 days in an accounting year) in every factories and other establishment employing 10 or more workers at the minimum rate of 8.33 per cent.

Contd.

Name of Labour Laws	Objectives of the law
Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970	: No Contractor employing 20 or more workers is allowed to execute or undertake in any establishment without a license issued to him. Labour Officer is the Licensing Officer and Labour Commissioner is the Authority to specify the hours of work, interval of rest, wage period and time of payment of wages etc.
Child Labour (Abolition) Act, 1986	: Prohibits employment of children below 14 years of age. However, children below 18 years can be engaged in certain non-hazardous employments subject to some conditions.
Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972	: Gratuity is a voluntary payment made by the employer to the employee in recognition of continuous and meritorious service towards the organization (in which 10 or more persons are employed) at the time of termination of employment (after not less than 5 years of continuous service) due to death, retirement or resignation. Maximum limit is specified as Rs. 20 lakh for Govt. and Rs.10 lakh for companies.
Equal Remuneration Act, 1976	: It provides for payment of equal remuneration to man and woman workers and for prevention of discrimination on the ground of gender in the matter of employment. It is applicable to both private and public sector.
Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976	: It prohibits bonded labour system and provides for their identification, release and rehabilitation. DMs are empowered under this act.
Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act 1976	: It regulates the condition of services of certain sales promotion employees employed in certain establishments. Initially it applied only to pharmaceutical industry but is now applies to host of industries such as cosmetics, readymade garments, biscuits, automobiles, electronics, electrical, paints etc.
Inter-State-Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and conditions of Service) Act, 1979	: Any person who is recruited by a contractor in one state is under an agreement for employment in any establishment in another state is a migrant worker. Employment of 5 or more inter-state migrant workers without registration is illegal and such a contractor is required to obtain a License in this regard. DLC is the Licensing Officer.

Contd.

Name of Labour Laws	Objectives of the law
Cine and Theatre Workers (Conditions of Service) Act, 1986	: Regulates their conditions of service like holidays etc.
Building and Other Construction Workers (RE&CS) Act, 1996	: It regulates employment and conditions of service of the building workers employed in establishments employing 10 or more building workers and by contractors employing 10 or more building workers. Registration of building workers is required for extending to them welfare benefits.
Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996	: It provides for levy and collection of a cess on the cost of construction incurred by employers employing 10 or more building workers in any building or other construction work for the purposes of welfare fund for the eligible building workers. Rate is not exceeding 2 per cent, but not less than 1 per cent of the cost of construction.
Manipur Shops & Establishment (RE & CS) Ordinance, 2021	: Registration of Shops & Establishment which employ 10 or more employees, regulation of employment & conditions of service, renewal thereof etc.

Concl.

9.14.1.2 Social Security Welfare Schemes for Unorganized Workers:

The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 defines well the term 'unorganized worker' for the propose of the various welfare schemes formulated by the Central Government and the State Government under the said Act. The definition of unorganized worker reads as "Unorganized worker means a home based worker, self-employed worker or a wage-worker in the unorganized sector and includes a worker in the organized sector who is not covered by (1) Employees Compensation Act, 1923, (2) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (3) Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, (4) Employees' Provident Fund & Misc. Provisions Act, 1952, (5) Maternity Benefits Act, 1961 and (6) Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. A person employed by the said six Acts is not an unorganized worker for the Welfare Scheme formulated under the said Act.

A person, who is not employed by an employer, but engages himself/herself in any occupation in the unorganized sector subject to a monthly earning of such amount as may be notified by the Central Government or State Government from time to time (Rs.15,000/- as notified by the Government of Manipur) or holds cultivable land subject to such ceiling as may be notified by the State Government, is Self-Employed Worker.

Name of Central Social Security Welfare Schemes of the unorganized workers and implementing departments under Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 are highlighted here.

Name of Central Social Security Welfare Scheme	Name of Implementing Departments
1. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (to extend the benefit of old age pension under this scheme to the old unorganized workers).	Department of Social Welfare, Government of Manipur.
2. National Family Benefit Scheme (to extend the benefits under this scheme to the family of unorganized workers).	Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Manipur.
3. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (to extend the benefits under this scheme to the handloom weaver unorganized workers).	Department of Textile, Commerce & Industry, Government of Manipur.
4. Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (to extend the benefits under this scheme to the handicraft artisan unorganized workers).	Department of Textile, Commerce & Industry, Government of Manipur.
5. Pension to Master Craft Persons.	Department of Textile, Commerce & Industry, Government of Manipur.
6. Janani Suraksha Jyoti (to extend the benefits under this scheme to the women unorganized workers).	Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Manipur.
7. National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension (to extend the benefits under this scheme to the fisherman unorganized workers).	Department of Fisheries, Government of Manipur.
8. Aam Admi Bima Yojana (merged with Janshree Bima Yojana) (to extend the benefits under this scheme to the unorganized workers).	Department of Social Welfare, Government of Manipur.
9. Pradhan Mantri Shram Jogi Maan Dhan Yojana for providing old aged pension to the unorganized workers.	Life Insurance Corporation of India
10. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (to extend the benefits of free medical treatment under the scheme to the unorganized workers belonging to BPL).	Department of Health Services, Government of Manipur.

There is no State Social Security Welfare Scheme formulated by the Government of Manipur under the said 2008 Act for the time being.

9.14.1.3 Wages and Bonus:

The State Government of Manipur revised the minimum rates of wages from Rs. 122.10 per day to Rs. 225.00 per day for Unskilled Labour, from Rs. 129.90 per day to Rs. 248.00 per day for Semi-Skilled Labour and from Rs. 132.60 per day to Rs. 273.00 per day for Skilled Labour in 15 different Scheduled Employments. The scheme for payment of annual bonus by the employer to their respective workers earning monthly wages not exceeding Rs. 10,000 under the payment of bonus Act, 1965 was extended to the workers employed in every factory (including brick kilns, stone crushing operations) shop and other establishment in the private sector and the implementation of the same was monitored.

9.14.1.4 Women Labour, Bonded Labour and Child Labour:

The discrimination of women in the matter of employment as well as wages on the ground of sex was totally prevented under the enforcement of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. The bonded labour system was totally prevented by implementing the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Child Labour (Abolition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibiting employment of child below 14 years of age in 16 different occupations and 65 different processes. No report of employment of such was received. The Rights of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 requiring sending all the children of 6 to 14 years of age to school augmented eradication of child labour.

9.14.1.5 Social Security for Workers:

The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 imposing obligation upon the employers to pay compensation to workers for accidents, arising out of and in the course of employment, resulting into death, total or partial disablement was enforced by the Commissioner appointed for Employees' Compensation. Under the Act, 15 claims were received and 5 claims were disposed off by awarding compensation to the claimants. Compensation for a total amount of Rs.31,50,029/- was distributed to the employees under the said Act.

9.14.1.6 Labour Welfare:

Various programmes for labour welfare were undertaken and implemented under 20 Point Programme. The labour welfare schemes providing for the welfare benefits and social security covering life of the workers, except Manipur Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Scheme, were implemented under 20 Point Programme.

9.14.2 Employment:

The generation of employment opportunities is one of the main objectives for economic development of the State. In the negligible presence of private sector job providers, still the government sector remains the largest job providers. The Department of Employment renders services like registration of job-seekers, sponsor of candidates against vacancies, career guidance, vocational guidance etc. Reports and return on employment are collected and the same are made available to the users.

9.14.2.1 State Employment Service:

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., (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, updated information of self-employment opportunities.

The services are provided through 17 Employment Exchanges (EE), viz. (i) EE, Imphal West, (ii) EE , Imphal East (iii) EE, Thoubal, (iv) EE, Bishnupur, (v) EE Churachandpur, (vi) EE,

Chandel, (vii) EE, Ukhru, (viii) EE, Senapati, (ix) EE, Tamenglong, (x) Town EE, Kangpokpi, (xi) Town EE, Tamei, (xii) Town EE, Jiribam, (xiii) Town EE, Sugnu, (xiv) Town EE, Moreh, (xv) Employment Information and Assistance Bureau at Saikul, (xvi) Special EE for Physically Handicapped Persons, and (xvii) University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, M.U. Campus, Cachipur. Besides, there are also three other cells, viz., (a) Vocational Guidance and Career Study Unit, at the Directorate of Employment, Lamphelpat, (b) Office for Enforcement of Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, and (c) the Self-Employment Promotion Cell respectively.

Under the National Career Service (NCS) project being implemented by the Director General of Employment (DGE), Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, a Model Career Centre (MCC) has been established at Employment Exchange, Imphal West on 28th December, 2022. On this day one mega job fair has been organized by the MCC at the complex of this Directorate in which 37 numbers of companies/ private sectors had participated and around 9,597 job seekers/ applicants attended the fair. As a positive outcome, 71 applicants have been placed in job in their respective sectors as on March, 2023.

9.14.2.2 Employment Situation

The number of persons newly registered in the employment exchanges in the State by the end of 2022-23 was 30,581 persons as against 17,232 persons during the year 2021-22. The vacancies notified in 2022-23 was 3,636 as evident from Table 9.38.

Table 9.38: Statistics on Registrants in the Employment Exchanges of Manipur During 2018-19 to 2022-23

Year	Number (as on December)				
	Employment Exchanges	Persons Registered During the Year	Registrants on the Live Register	Vacancies Notified	Submissions Made
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2018-19	17	48421	353134	1587	41491
2019-20	17	9641	297889	554	13118
2020-21	17	9896	294202	313	10949
2021-22	17	17232	301153	2502	46921
2022-23	17	30581	327453	3636	74128

Source: Directorate of Employment Exchange, Lamphelpat

Due to ever-increasing number of educated job seekers including technical and professional job-seekers, the problem of unemployment is continuing to be a matter of serious concern to the state's economy. This perennial problem can be observed from the data made available by the State Employment Exchange. A break-up of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe educated job seekers and distribution of online registration of by level of Education in Manipur are given in Table (l) & (m) of Part-II.

9.14.2.3 Shops and Commercial Establishments:

During the year 2022-23, the total number of commercial establishments was 410 giving employment to 1,714 employees. Out of this total number of 410 establishments, 206 were shops, 194 were commercial establishments and 10 were hotel & restaurants. The number of workers employed in the shops were 445 and 194 in commercial establishments and 25 in hotel & restaurants. The number of shops and establishments as well as employees in the shops, commercial establishments and hotels & restaurants in Manipur are shown in Table 9.39.

Table 9.39: Number of Shops, Commercial Establishments, Hotels and Restaurants and workers employed in the last four years

Year	Shops		Commercial Establishments		Hotel & Restaurants		Total	
	No.	Emplo- yees	No.	Emplo- yees	No.	Emplo- yees	No.	Emplo- yees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2019-20	744	740	316	828	30	88	1090	1656
2020-21	817	503	545	812	34	58	1396	1373
2021-22	703	587	534	852	50	77	1287	1516
2022-23	206	445	194	644	10	25	410	1114

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Manipur

9.14.3 Industrial Training Institute (ITI):

The main function of the Directorate of Craftsmen Training, Manipur which was set up in 1980 is ‘Job Oriented Skill Development’ with an objective to increase the industrial production for betterment of socio-economic condition of the people; solve unemployment problems among the educated youth by promoting self-employment; uplift the training standards by replacing out-dated tools/ machineries with new ones; and give training especially to Ex-ITI trainees for further enhancing their skill under Apprenticeship Training Scheme by implementing the following schemes and imparting training in 10 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs).

Craftsmen Training Scheme.

Apprenticeship Training Scheme.

Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS).

Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure (ESDI).

Skill Development Training Programme to the Registered Workers and their spouses, siblings and children.

9.14.3.1 Craftsmen Training Scheme:

Under this scheme, age group of 14 – 40 years are trained through 10 (ten) Govt. Industrial Training Institute with a total seating capacity of 2381 trainees in Engineering and Non-Engineering trades. Physical achievement of Craftsmen Training Scheme (ITIs) in Manipur during the year 2022-23 can be seen at Table 9.40.

Table 9.40: Achievement of Craftsman Training Scheme (ITIs) Manipur

Sl. No.	Name of ITI	Unit	Number	
			Trainees Passed	Trainees & appeared
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Govt. ITI, Takyel	11	137	151
2	Govt. Women ITI	8	62	68
3	Govt. ITI, Saikot	7	79	79
4	Govt. ITI, UTHRUL	9	105	107
5	Govt. ITI, Senapati	3	37	37
6	Govt. ITI, Phaknung, Imphal East	11	107	113
7	Govt. ITI, Kakching	11	100	107
8	Govt. ITI, Ningthoukhong	7	61	66
9	Govt. ITI, Chandel	7	75	85
10	Govt. ITI, Tamenglong	9	124	125
Total		83	887	938

Source: Directorate of Craftsmen Training (ITIs).

9.14.3.2 Apprenticeship Training Scheme:

All passed out ITI trainees are engaged as Apprentices in various fields in the Government establishment, public and private and central establishment undertakings etc. and make them thoroughly skilled. The Apprentices Act, 1961 makes it obligatory for employees in specified industries to engage apprentices as per prescribed ratio of apprentices to workers and availability of training facilities. This training consists of basic training followed by on the job or shop training with related instructions throughout the period of training. The number of Apprenticeship seats allotted by the Government of Manipur is 80 on 14 trades, such as Welder, Carpenter, Mechanic Diesel, Fitter, Turner, Machinist, Wiremen, Electronics, Mechanic (Agriculture & Machineries), Instrument Mechanic, Mechanic (Motor Vehicle), Surveyor, Draughtsman (Civil/ Mechanic) and Electrician.

9.14.3.3 Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS):

The SDIS was launched by the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Govt. of India for imparting short term training to the educated youth based on Modular Employer Skill (MES). The Govt. ITIs & private training institutes are registered with the Regional Directorate of Apprentice Training (RDAT), Eastern Region Kolkata as Vocational Training Providers (VTPs).

9.14.4 Manipur Society for Skill Development:

For implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) relating with the Directorate of Craftsmen Training (ITI) under the Department of Labour & Employment, Government of Manipur, different societies were constituted like (i) Manipur Society for Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS) and (ii) Society for Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure (ESDI). Later, the two societies were amalgamated as Manipur Society for Skill Development (MSSD).

During 2009, State Skill Development Mission was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Manipur. The same was re-constituted during 2015. As per skill gap study carried out by NSDC through Deolite, it was recommended to create separate department of Skill Development. For creation of separate Department of Skill Development proposal was placed before the State cabinet and it was recommended to utilise from the existing staffs of Directorate of Craftsmen Training with operationalisation of State Skill Development Mission by the MSSD being nodal agency.

Aims of MSSD:

To harness the vast potential of the youth in the state, the Manipur Society for Skill Development strives to provide quality skill development programs to improve their employability and efficiency.

To implement Centrally Sponsored Schemes, including the Skill Development Initiative Scheme, Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States and Sikkim, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna, Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP), and other similar or successor schemes.

To organize capacity building programs for skill development.

To collaborate with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), Directorate General of Training (DGT), Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), and other similar agencies to optimize resources for rapid and sustained skill development in the state.

To conduct and support research and development in the skill development sector, learning from innovative and emerging trends to improve livelihoods.

To develop and support projects on skill development in traditional as well as sunrise sectors.

To document and evaluate existing training, skill development, and vocational training programs, making recommendations for the consideration of the state government.

To create and support infrastructure, both physical and human, to facilitate a pool of resource persons for skill development in the state.

To evaluate the skills of existing trainers and support their upgrading and re-skilling through Training of Trainers (ToT) programs.

9.14.4.1 Schemes under Manipur Society for Skill Development:

9.14.4.2 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):

PMKVY stands for Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, which is a flagship scheme of the Indian government aimed at skill development and vocational training of the Indian youth. Launched in 2015 by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, PMKVY aims to provide certified training and skill development programs to youth across various sectors. The scheme provides skill training courses aligned with industry standards and also helps in facilitating job placements and self-employment opportunities for the trained individuals. The program is designed to enhance employability and entrepreneurship, ultimately leading to socioeconomic growth.

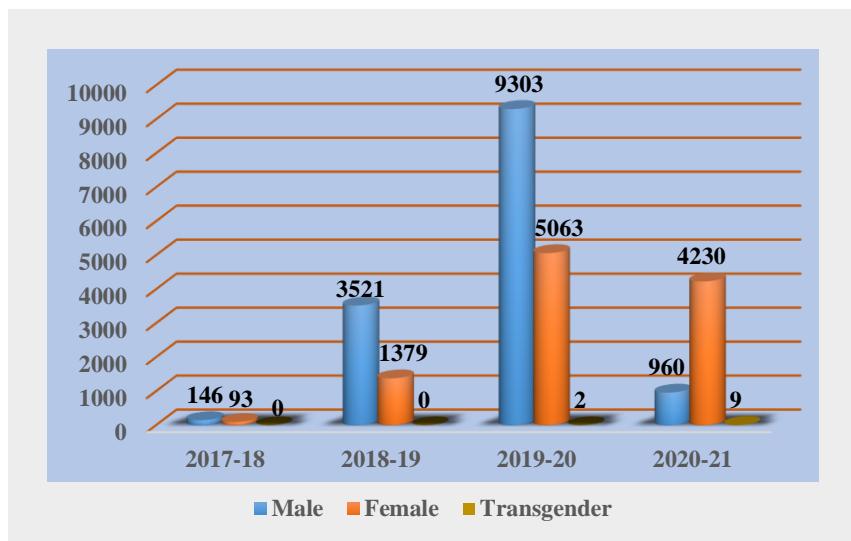
9.14.4.3 PMKVY 1.0:

The first phase of PMKVY was launched in 2015 with a target of skilling 24 lakh candidates. It offered training programs across different sectors, including construction, agriculture, healthcare, beauty and wellness, automotive, tourism, and electronic manufacturing, among others. The training was provided by various affiliated training partners and assessments were conducted to measure the skill level of candidates. Successful individuals were awarded a monetary reward on completion of the program. In Manipur, PMKVY 1.0 was centrally monitored and implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India.

9.14.4.4 PMKVY 2.0:

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2016 - 2020) called as PMKVY 2.0 is a modified and improved version of PMKVY-1. The PMKVY 2.0 Scheme is implemented by the Centre along with the States. Under PMKVY 2.0, the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship initially allocated 32,472 physical targets with a financial involvement of Rs. 49,99,77,879/- . However, after a rationalization of the Ministry's financial targets, it was reduced to Rs. 43.75 crore and the physical target was also reduced to 22,763. Out of the revised financial target/allocation, an amount of Rs. 41.59 crore was released and utilised in different component of the scheme i.e Training Cost, Assessment cost, induction Kit, conveyance cost, Reward for successful candidates, admin cost etc. and a physical achievement of 21,457 individuals. The number of Trainees Trained under PMKVY CSSM 2.0 is shown in Fig. 9.42.

Fig. 9.42: Number of Trainees Trained under PMKVY 2.0

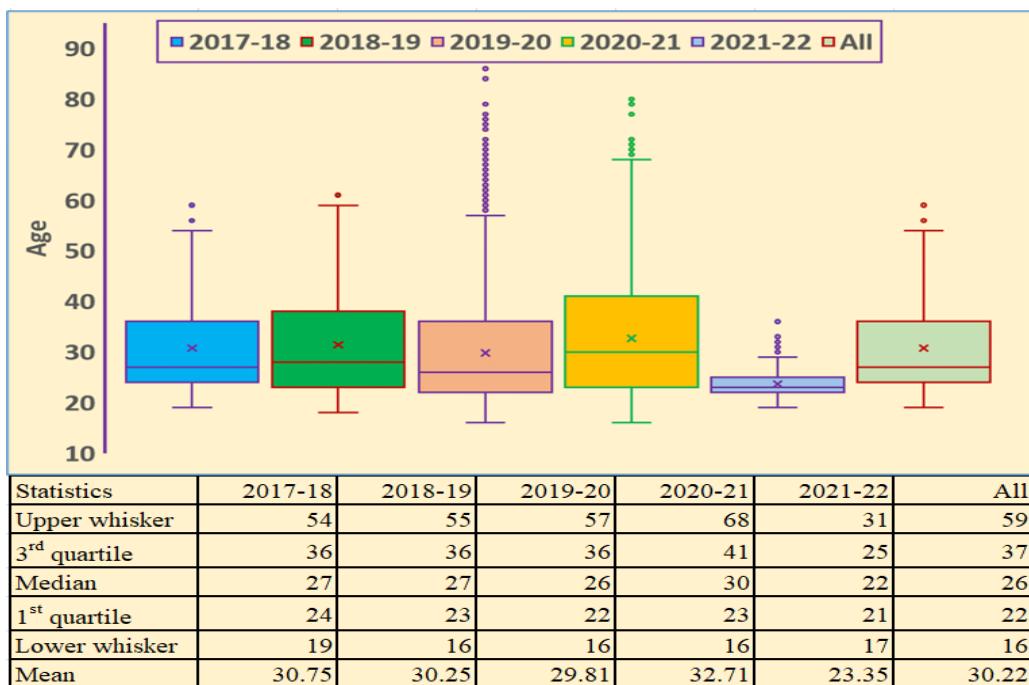


Source: Manipur Society for Skill Development, Manipur

9.14.4.5 PMKVY 3.0:

The third phase of PMKVY was launched in 2020 with the aim of up skilling 8 lakh candidates in two years. PMKVY 3.0 is also implemented by the Centre along with States. This phase introduced a few significant changes such as a digital platform for online training, flexibility in the selection of training courses, geographic mobility of candidates, and greater emphasis on apprenticeship-based learning. The program also laid more emphasis on emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, robotics, block chain, and data analytics. Number of age wise and district wise trainees enrolled under PMKVY 2.0 CSSM & PMKVY 3.0 CSSM is shown in the Table 9(o) & (p) of Part II.

Fig. 9.43: Box Whisker Plot number of enrollment during 2017-18 to 2021-22

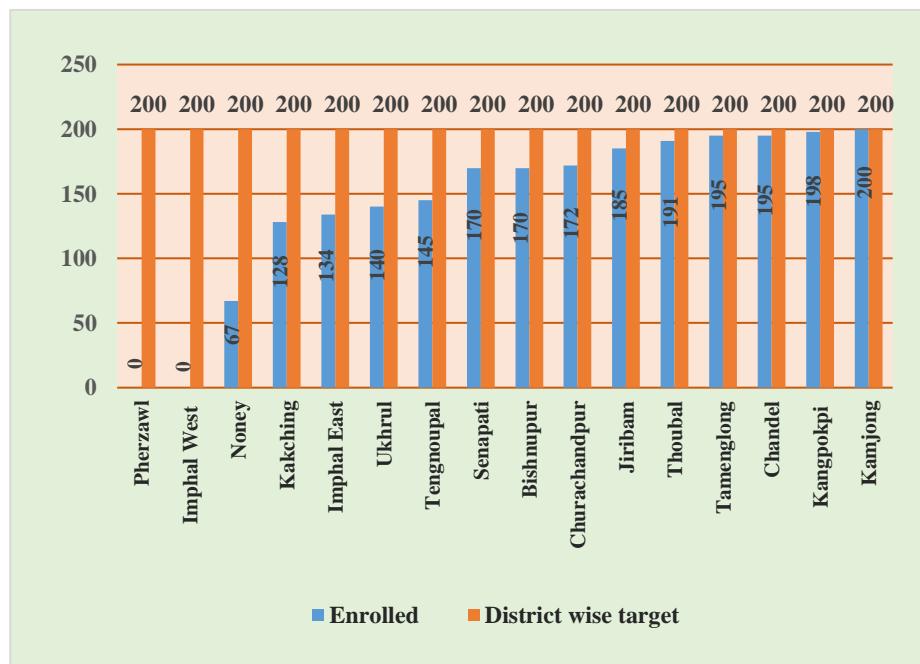


Source: Manipur Society for Skill Development, Manipur

The Box-Whisker Plot in Fig. 9.43 shows that there is positive skewness in the distribution of age in enrollment of trainees under PMKVY 2.0 CSSM & PMKVY 3.0 CSSM over the last 5 years. The positive skewness in the distribution of age of trainees during 2017-18 to 2021-22 shows that the density of enrollment is higher in the lower age group, i.e., below 26 years. The median of the distribution of age for the duration from 2017-18 to 2021-22 being 26 shows that 50 per cent of the trainees enrolled are below 26 years on the average and the 1st quartile being 22 years indicates that out of 50 per cent enrollment falling between age group 16 to 26, the rate of enrollment is higher within the age group 22-26 years. Moreover, the 3rd quartile being 37 years indicates that 75 per cent of the trainees enrolled over the years from 2017 to 2022 are below 37 years on the average.

PMKVY CSSM 3.0 Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) is a component of the PMKVY 3.0 that allows individuals with prior learning experience or skills to get assessed and certified under the scheme. This is especially beneficial for individuals who have gained their skills through informal learning, such as on the job training or work experience. Its target achieved is 71.56 per cent and target Remainder is 28.44 per cent during 2020-21. The district wise number of enrollment under RPL during 2020-21 is shown in Fig. 9.44.

Fig. 9.44: District wise Number of Enrollment under RPL during 2020-21

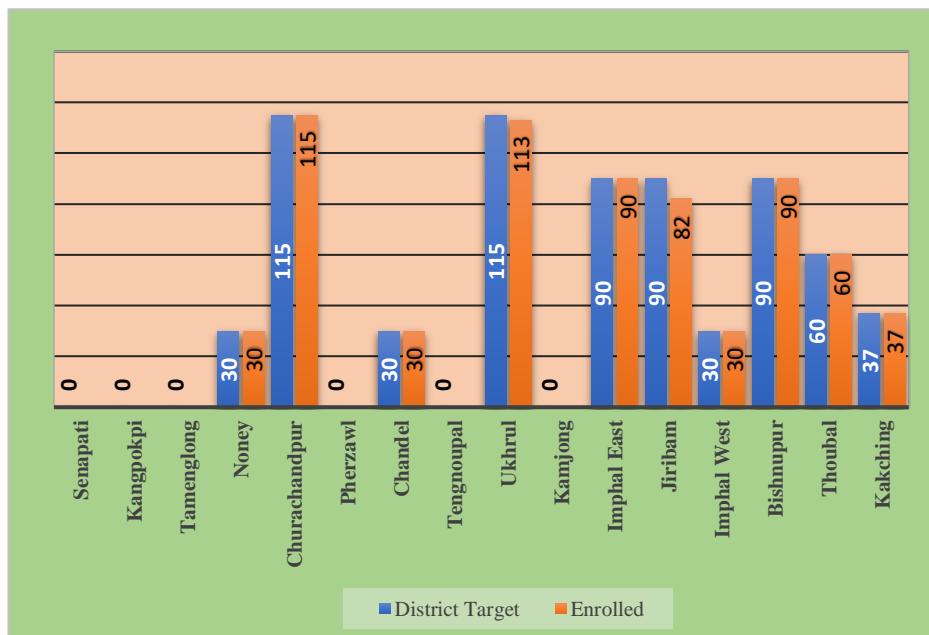


Source: Manipur Society for Skill Development, Manipur

PMKVY CSSM 3.0 Short Term Training (STT) provides short term training to unemployed youth and school/college dropouts to enhance their skills and make them employable. Its target achieved is 97 per cent and target remainder is 3 per cent during 2020-21. District wise

number of enrollment under PMKVY 3.0 CSSM Short Term Training during 2020-21 is shown in Fig. 9.45.

Fig. 9.45: District wise Number of enrollment under PMKVY 3.0 CSSM Short Term Training



Source: Manipur Society for Skill Development, Manipur

PMKVY 4.0 The fourth phase of PMKVY is currently under consideration. The details and specifics of PMKVY 4.0 have not been announced yet in the State. However, it is anticipated that this phase will incorporate the latest industry and market needs, aligning the skill development programs with the demands of the job market. It is expected to introduce new training sectors and courses to cater to the skill requirements of the youth.

Overall, the PMKVY program in its various iterations has played a crucial role in empowering the Indian youth with relevant skills and making them job-ready. It has helped bridge the skill gap and fostered a culture of continuous learning and improved employability. With each subsequent phase, the program has evolved to cater to the changing skill landscape and ensure that the youth is well-equipped to contribute effectively to the nation's workforce.

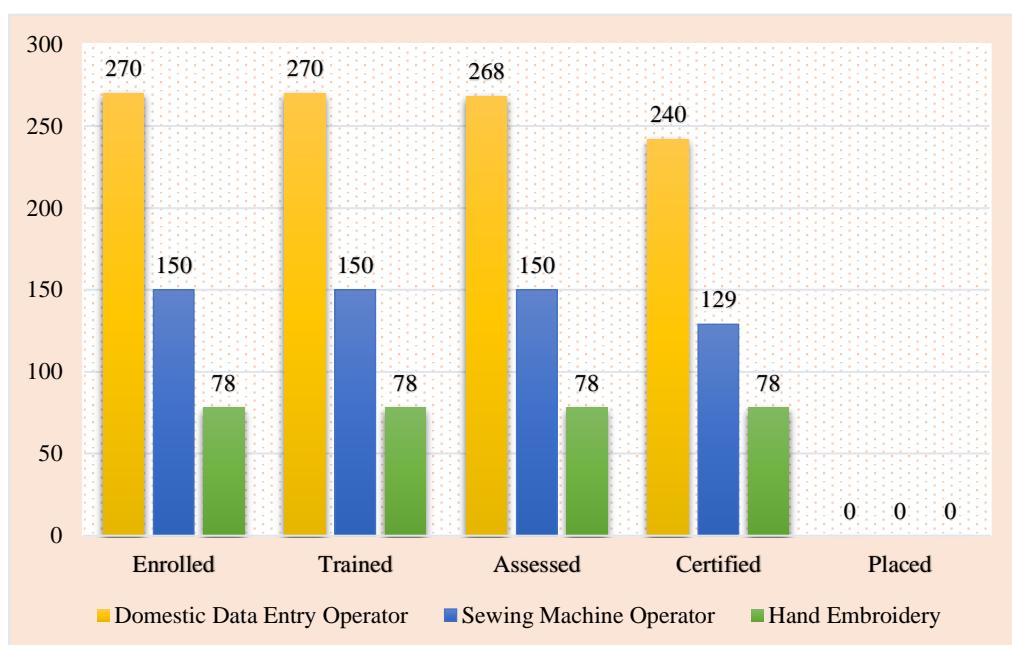
9.14.5 Implementation of Chief Minister Shotharabasingi Tengbang (CMST) for Persons with Disabilities (PwD):

For implementation of CMST for the Persons with Disabilities (PwD), Expression of Interest (EoI) was invited from the willing agencies/ firms/organisations for selection of suitable Training Provider (TP) in the year 2018. The Government of Manipur had constituted Project Approval Committee (PAC) in 2018. As per the proceedings of the Project Approval

Committee (PAC), 15 Training Providers (TPs) were recommended with the job roles/sectors.

Out of the 15 Training Providers (TPs) empanelled with Manipur Society for Skill Development (MSSD), only 4 TPs namely (1) Development for Women Program Centre, Thoubal (2) Integrated Research and Resource Development Organisation, Yaiskul Police Lane, (3) Society for Health & Education, Pangei Bazar and (4) Oinam Ibohal Polytechnic, Keishampat are found registered with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and affiliated with concerned Sector Skill Council and started their training program. The number of Enrolled, Trained, Assessed, Certified and Placed by Job Role is shown in the Fig. 9.46.

Fig. 9.46: Number of Enrolled, Trained, Assessed, Certified and Placed by Job Role



Source: Manipur Society for Skill Development, Manipur

9.14.5.1 Skill Development Training Programme for State Returnees due to COVID:

With the funding of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER) specific skill development training program for the State Returnees due Covid-19 Pandemic across the country and abroad has been taken up (upskilling) through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Short-Term Training (STT). The RPL Scheme was launched formally on 19th May, 2022 by Hon'ble Minister (Skills, Labour, Employment & Entrepreneurship), Manipur. Short Term Training program was implemented from June, 2021. Under RPL, 9400 trainees are allocated for skill development training program to different Training Providers (TPs). As on date 483 trainees have so far been enrolled and trained in different job roles. Those trainees who have completed their training program were handed over certificates during Skill Convocation by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 17th September, 2022. In respect of Short Term Training (STT), out of the allocated targets of 102 trainees, 102 trainees have

completed their training program through different Training Providers (TPs), 483 enrolled/trained in RPL training and 585 enrolled/trained in STT training. The job roles in which the trainees (State Returnees) are trained are as follows: 1. Short Term Training (STT): (i) Front Office Associate, (ii) Food & Beverage Service Steward. 2. Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL): (i) Front Office Associate, (ii) Home Delivery Boy, (iii) Nail Technician.

Further, Under Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure (ESDI), the ITI Kangpokpi constructed by Education Engineering Cell, was inaugurated on 4th January, 2022 by Hon'ble Prime Minister, Govt. of India and Foundation Stone for ITI Pherzawl and Noney was laid on 13th June, 2022 by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Manipur.

9.15 Youth Affairs & Sports:

The Government is committed to the promotion of Games & Sports including Indigenous Games and various Youth Welfare Programmes of the state. Various training and coaching programmes, tournaments and championship in various sports disciplines and other physical activities were held in the state. Games & Sports form an inseparable part on the lives of the people of Manipur. In earlier days, it flourished in different forms of Indigenous Games and enjoyed Royal Patronage. After the introduction of modern games by Sir Churachand Singh, KCSI, CBE and formation of Manipur Olympic Association after the Second World War, the players of this State have shown excellence in various sports activities. The successful hosting of the 5th National Games in 1999 and the installation of modern infrastructures have helped to enhance the standard of the players further.

Today, this tiny State is proud of having 19 (Nineteen) Olympians, 1 (one) Padma Bushan Awardees, 6 (six) Padmashree Awardees, 20 (Twenty) Arjuna Awardees, 3 (three) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Awardees, 1(one) Dhyanchand Awardee and 1 (one) Dronacharya Awardee, 27 (twenty seven) Asian Games Medalist, 30 Common Wealth Games Medalist and 3 Olympics medal list. Historically, Manipur being sports loving State, the youths are following it vigorously to excel despite various bottlenecks and resource constraints. A good numbers of sportsperson are playing under different banners countrywide. For a poor and resource handicapped State like Manipur Games & Sports have become an employment avenue as well as a past time for the youths and veterans alike.

9.15.1 Regular Coaching Centre (R.C.C.):

The Department of Youth Affairs & Sports has been organizing a Non-Residential coaching to the players of different age group (i.e from grass root to International level) with the latest technique as well as systematic & scientific way of coaching under the supervision of expert/trained coaches in 24 disciplines viz; Athletics, Archery, Boxing, Basketball, Body Building, Cycling, Canoeing & Kayaking, Fencing, Football, Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Judo, Rowing, Sepak Takraw, Shooting, Swimming, Table Tennis, Thang-Ta, Tae-Kwondo, Volleyball, Wrestling, Wushu and Weightlifting throughout the year. Diet consisting of Egg and Banana @ Rs. 15 per players are provided to around 1500 participants.

9.15.2 Performance of our sportspersons in the recent years:

A. Medal tally of Manipur for the last 4 National Games

Year	National Games	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
2007	33 rd National Games, Assam	51	32	40	123
2011	34 th National Games, Jharkhand	48	37	33	118
2015	35 th National Games, Kerala	22	21	26	69
2022	36 th National Games, Gujarat	20	10	20	50

B. Medal tally of Manipur in the last 5 Khelo India Youth Games

Year	Khelo India Games	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
2018	1 st Khelo India Games, Delhi	13	13	8	34
2019	2 nd Khelo India Games, Maharashtra	9	9	14	32
2020	3 rd Khelo India Games, Assam	14	20	20	54
2021	4 th Khelo India Games, Haryana	19	4	5	28
2022	5 th Khelo India Games, Madhya Pradesh	13	9	12	34

Manipur emerged as the overall team champion with a total of 240 medals which included 88 Gold, 75 Silver and 77 Bronze medals in the 2nd edition of the North East Olympic Games, Shillong, Meghalaya, 2022.

9.15.3 Infrastructure:

The Khuman Lampak Sports Complex, Imphal with an area of 168 acres is situated in the heart of Imphal and it was the main venue of the 5th National Games. Most of the important sports stadiums / halls are located inside this complex.

Some of the completed sports infrastructure in the State along with their source of funding and work agency is given at Table 9.41.

Table 9.41: Completed Sport Infrastructure in Manipur

Name of project (1)	Source of funding (2)	Work Agency (3)
1. Cricket Stadium at Luwangsangbam - Southern Gallery	NLCPR	WRD
2. Artificial Football Turf at Langjing Achouba, Imphal West	OTSA	WRD
3. Gallery at Keirao Kanjeibung, Imphal East	OTSA	TP Cell
4. Sports infrastructure and Amenities of Lamka Public Ground at Churachandpur	NEC	MTDC
5. Playground at Parbung, Churachandpur,	NEC	MTDC
6. Mini Outdoor Stadium at Senapati Public Ground	NEC	MANIDCO
7. Indoor Stadium at Haotabi Lampak, Thoubal	NEC	PDA

Contd.

Table 9.41: Completed Sport Infrastructure in Manipur

Name of project (1)	Source of funding (2)	Work Agency (3)
8. Pakang Mini Stadium, Henglep Sports Complex, Churachandpur	NEC	MTDC
9. Football Field and RCC Gallery at Hiyangthang Kangjeibung, Imphal	Khelo India	WRD
10. Football Field and RCC Gallery at Hao Ground, Chingamathak, Imphal West	Khelo India	WRD
11. Flood lighting for Main Stadium & Hockey Stadium at KLSC, Imphal	OTSA/State	WRD
12. District Sports Complex, Utkhrul	NLCPR	MDS
13. District Sports Complex, Tamenglong	NLCPR	MDS

Conld.

Source: Youth Affairs & Sports Manipur

9.15.4 Ongoing Projects:

The ongoing projects for the development of sports infrastructure is given at Table 9.42.

Table 9.42: Ongoing Sports Infrastructure Project in Manipur

Name of project (1)	Source of funding (2)	Work Agency (3)
1. District Sports Complex, Churachandpur	NLCPR	MTDC
2. District Sports Complex, Bishnupur	NLCPR	MDS
3. Mini Sports Complex at Akampat, SEEYO Ground, Imphal East	OTSA	PWD

Source: Youth Affairs & Sports Manipur

9.15.4.1 Ongoing projects under Khelo India:

Ongoing constructions under Khelo India are Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Charoibung Public Ground, Mayang Imphal, Imphal West, Swimming Pool with RCC Gallery, Toilet, dressing room at Bishnupur District Headquarters and Football Field and RCC Gallery at eight Blocks of Manipur namely (i) Chahkap Playground/ Chakpikarong at Chandel District (ii) Kuki Mun at Churachandpur (iii) Moirang Local Ground at Bishnupur (iv) Chaging at Wangoi Sub-division of Imphal West (v) Sana Ingkhol at Thoubal District (vi) Khulmi Play Ground Molnoi at Tengnoupal District (vii) Kyamgei Playground at Imphal East and (viii) Aihang Playground at Chandel District.

9.15.4.2 Special creation of Post for Olympians:

To promote sports and encourage Olympians hailing from the State of Manipur, the state has sanctioned for the creation of three posts of Joint Directors (Sports Promotion) for Gold

Medalists; five Posts of Deputy Directors (Sports Promotion) for silver/ bronze medalists; ten posts of Assistant Director (Sport Promotion) for other participants. Hockey Player Nilakanta Sharma of Manipur was appointment as Deputy Director at the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports.

9.15.4.3 Youth Welfare:

The Department of Youth Affairs & Sports conducts Residential & Non-Residential Youth camps to encourage the youth in welfare activities. The State Level Youth Festival and the District Level Youth Festival is conducted every year. The Youth Centres at 183 different places are maintained by the Department. Subscription of News papers @Rs. 500 per month are provided to the centers and honorarium for 175 Care Takers @ Rs. 500 per month are also provided.

9.15.4.4 National Sports Academy:

The National Sports Academy was established in the year 2007 to groom young sports talents of our State in six identified disciplines viz Archery, Boxing, Judo, Taekwondo, Weightlifting and Wrestling. The admitted students are provided free boarding and lodging, uniforms, sports equipments, textbooks and sports kits.

9.15.4.5 Grant-in-Aid for Promotion of Indigenous Martial Arts:

The Government of Manipur is promoting the growth and practice of traditional Indigenous Martial Arts by providing Grants-in-Aid to Chief Minister Indigenous Martial Arts Academy for construction of Sanglen (Hall), equipments etc. to various affiliated Thang –Ta , Cheibi, Mukna Associations.

9.15.4.6 Promotion of I-league qualified local Football Clubs:

Grants-in-Aid are given to I-league qualified local Football Clubs i.e. NEROCA FC & TRAU FC @ Rs. 1,00,00,000/- each for playing at the I-League. This grant is given to promote the clubs and to enable them to participate at the prestigious I-League which is regarded as the top level football league after Indian Super League (ISL).

9.15.4.7 Sports Incentives:

The Government of Manipur has been giving the '**Incentive State Sports Award**' every year since 1984 to encourage the outstanding sportspersons of Manipur. The objective of the award is to incentivize the achievements of outstanding sportspersons from the State of Manipur, encourage and motivate them for higher achievements. The Government has disbursed the Incentive State Sports Award till 2018 and is in the process of collecting entries for the incentives from athletes for events that happened in 2019 onwards.

The Government has disbursed a total amount of Rs. 1,62,65,500 (Rupees one crore sixty-two lakh sixty-five thousand five hundred) for the Incentive State Sports Award for 2018 to the 1210 recipients/ players. There is also a 'one-time cash incentive award' scheme.

Under this scheme, five (5) medalists and emerging young international sportspersons of Manipur were awarded for the year 2022-23:

Name of Sportsperson	Discipline	Amount Sanctioned
1. Linthoi Chanambam	Judo	1000000
2. K. Dinku Singh	Badminton	500000
3. Kh. Manjit Singh	Badminton	500000
4. Meiraba Luwang	Badminton	500000
5. Bishwamitra Chongtham	Boxing	500000
6. Bushan Haobam	Lawn Tennis	500000

Source: Youth Affairs & Sports, Manipur

Manipur had seven participants in the last Commonwealth Games held at Birmingham (England) from 28th July, 2022 to 8th August, 2022 out of which five were medallists and two were participants. The Government had proposed a ‘one-time cash incentives award’ to be awarded to the athletes as per their achievements as listed in Table 9.43.

Table 9.43: One-time Cash Incentives Award

Sl. No.	Medal	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Gold	1500000
2.	Silver	1000000
3.	Bronze	800000
4.	Participant	200000

Source: Youth Affairs & Sports, Manipur

In recognition of the achievements by Manipur athletes who participated in the Tokyo Olympics and to encourage them further, the Manipur Government has announced cash incentives of Rs. 1.2 crore for gold medal winners, Rs. 1 crore for silver medal winners, Rs. 75 lakhs for bronze medal winners at the Tokyo Olympics and Rs. 25 lakh cash incentive to the athletes from Manipur representing the country in Tokyo Olympics and the same has been provided to our athletes as well. Similarly, for the Asian Games the amount of 'one-time cash incentive award' is shown in Table 9.44.

Table 9.44: One-time Cash Incentives Award for the Asian Game

Sl. No.	Medal	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Gold	2000000
2.	Silver	1500000
3.	Bronze	1000000
4.	Participant	200000

Source: Youth Affairs & Sport, Manipur

Moving ahead from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been evolved through a long inclusive process for achieving during 2016-2030. The Sustainable Development Goals lay out a uniquely ambitious and comprehensive agenda for global development by 2030. The SDGs cover 17 goals and 169 related targets resolved in the UN Summit held during September 25-27, 2015. The SDGs are a comprehensive list of global goals integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. Global indicators have been identified by the United Nations for monitoring the progress of global SDGs and associated targets. India has also taken several steps in measuring the progress of SDGs since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for SDGs.

NITI Aayog is the nodal institution for monitoring SDGs in the country, leading the 2030 Agenda with the spirit of cooperative and competitive federalism. It monitors the national and sub-national level progress through various mechanisms like the SDG India Index and Dashboard, Multidimensional Poverty Index, Progress Review 2023, North Eastern Region Index and Dashboard and the likes. Localization of the SDGs is the key to reach furthest behind first and therefore a crucial mandate of the vertical. These efforts have strengthened the statistical systems and developed a monitoring framework covering all the 17 Goals and more than 100 indicators across the country. The task at the hand of NITI Aayog is not merely to collect high quality data on SDGs periodically but also to proactively fructify the goals and targets.

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Govt. of India had undertaken a parallel exercise of interaction with the ministries and evolved indicators reflecting the SDG goals and targets. The MoSPI has developed a monitoring framework namely, National Indicator Framework (NIF) for SDGs in 2018 consisting of 306 national indicators along with identified data sources and periodicity following due consultation process with concerned Ministries/Departments, UN Agencies and other stakeholders. NIF is the backbone for facilitating monitoring of SDGs at the national level and provides appropriate direction to the policy makers and the implementing agencies of various schemes and programmes.

10.1 Monitoring of SDGs at Sub-National Level:

10.1.1 North Eastern States:

The States/UTs have a vital role in monitoring of goals and associated targets of SDGs at sub-national level. Keeping the importance of monitoring of SDGs at State and Sub-State level in view, MoSPI has circulated guidelines for development of the State Indicator Framework (SIF) in 2019.

The states in the North Eastern Region are crucial players in the SDG localization process. The SDG India Index has now been taken forward to the district level with the release of North Eastern Region District SDG Index Report & Dashboard 2021-22, which has been collaboratively envisioned by NITI Aayog and the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MoDONER), with UNDP India, as a tool for fast-tracking the progress of the SDGs in the region. In alignment with SDG India Index, North East specific SDG index is developed for SDG monitoring in the region. The Index is first of its kind in the country as the progress is measured at the district level and is customised for the region.

It enables the States and districts to identify critical sectoral gaps, and promote competition and peer learning. It also guides the state on resource allocation based on performance. The index covers 15 SDGs (Goal No. 14 and 17 are not included) and ranks 120 districts of the region. The districts were classified into the four categories as Achiever, Front Runner, Performer and Aspirant in accordance with their distance from target and the category-specific score range.

The performance of the districts of Manipur among the 120 districts of the region is indicated at Table 10 (a) of Part-II. As per the report, composite result of Manipur lies between 64.93 and 72.13 among the NE States which is a Front Runner. Imphal West district scores highest composite score/ rank scoring 72.13/ 13 (Front Runner) and Tamenglong district scores the least 64.93/ 65 (Performer) among 103 districts. The remaining seven districts are all Front Runners (65 to 99.99). Key highlights of the report showing the performance of the State is shown in the Table 10.1.

Table 10.1: Goal-wise Performance of the Districts of Manipur among North Eastern States

Sl. No.	Goal No.	Rank Between		Remarks
		High	Low	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	SDG 1: No Poverty	28 (Imphal East)	81 (Bishnupur)	All Districts are Performers
2.	SDG 2: Zero Hunger	8 (Bishnupur)	66 (Tamenglong)	Imphal East and Imphal West score 11 and 20 respectively
3.	SDG 3: Good Health & Well-being	12 (Bishnupur)	78 (Ukhrul)	Only Bishnupur is Front Runners and the remaining districts are Performers
4.	SDG 4: Quality Education	9 (Imphal West)	37 (Tamenglong)	All districts score good ranking as Front Runners except Tamenglong as Performer
5.	SDG 5: Gender Equality	56 (Churachandpur)	83 (Ukhrul)	NA
6.	SDG 6: Clean water and Sanitation	9 (Churachandpur)	48 (Bishnupur & Imphal East)	All districts are Front Runners. Chandel and Senapati score 10 and 15 ranks respectively.

Contd.

Table 10.1: Goal-wise Performance of the Districts of Manipur among North Eastern States

Sl. No.	Goal No.	Rank Between		Remarks
		High	Low	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7.	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	11 (Imphal West)	84 (Ukhrul)	Seven districts are Front Runners; Ukhrul and Tamenglong are Performers.
8.	SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth	18 (Imphal West)	99 (Churachandpur)	Bishnupur and Churachandpur are Performers scoring 70 and 99 respectively.
9.	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	16 (Imphal West)	64 (Churachandpur)	Tamenglong and Churachandpur are Performers scoring 57 and 64 respectively. Ukhrul score is 46, and both Chandel and Senapati score 47.
10.	SDG 10: Reduced Inequality	2 (Bishnupur)	96 (Chandel)	Imphal East and Thoubal score 7 and 22 ranks respectively. Chandel, Churachandpur and Ukhrul are Aspirants.
11.	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	1 (Chandel, Churachandpur, Senapati & Ukhrul)	73 (Bishnupur)	Chandel, Churachandpur, Senapati & Ukhrul score 100 (Achiever). Tamenglong scores 8 rank.
12.	SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	49 (Thoubal)	90 (Churachandpur)	NA
13.	SDG 13: Climate Action	37 (Bishnupur & Thoubal)	65 (Ukhrul)	Both Bishnupur and Thoubal are Performer and the remaining seven districts are Aspirants.
14.	SDG 15: Life on Land	59 (Ukhrul & Tamenglong)	102 (Thoubal)	All districts are Front Runner except Thoubal which is Aspirant.
15.	SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	5 (Churachandpur)	83 (Tamenglong)	All are Front Runners except Tamenglong (Performer).

Concl.

Source: North Eastern Region District SDG Index Report & Dashboard 2021-22, published by NITI Aayog, MoDONER and UNDP India.

Though some districts score very high, a few districts score very low among the NE states. For instance, for SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, districts like Chandel, Churachandpur, Senapati and Ukhrul stood at rank one. However, in SDG 15: Life on Land, Thoubal district is at last but one rank i.e. rank 102 out of the 103 districts.

10.1.2: Aspirational Districts Programme:

The Aspirational Districts Programme essentially is aimed at localizing Sustainable Development Goals, leading to the progress of the nation. This programme is a policy priority of Government of India. NITI Aayog anchors the programme with support from Central Ministries and the State Governments. After several rounds of consultations with various stakeholders, certain performance indicators have been chosen to measure progress of the districts. Districts are aspiring to first catch-up with the best district within their State, and subsequently aspire to become one of the best in the country, by competing with, and learning from others in the spirit of competitive & cooperation federalism.

Out of 115 districts identified by NITI Aayog as Aspirational Districts, Chandel District of Manipur is included in 2018. The district was ranked 98 (out of 112 districts) as per the NITI Aayog report March, 2023.

A good practice emerging out of Manipur's experience on SDG localisation is the 'Go to Village' initiative, which strives to bring service delivery and development governance to the doorsteps of citizens and covers all 2,691 villages in all districts.

10.1.3: Initiatives for Monitoring SDGs for the State:

Planning Department, Manipur plays the role of the nodal agency for the SDGs. Like in other States, in November 2019, the State adopted its Vision 2030. The Planning Department, Manipur developed State Indicator Framework in respect of the State consisting of 108 indicators for 15 SDGs, which also included ten State specific indicators. To monitor the progress on the achievements of the SDGs in Manipur a state level committee and two working groups on SDGs have been constituted as shown in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2: Committees & Working Groups on SDGs

State Level Committee (1)	Inter Departmental Working Group (2)	District Level Working Group (3)
Chairman: Chief Secretary	Chairman: Principal Secretary (Planning)	Chairman: Deputy Commissioners
Members: Administrative Secretaries of Line Departments	Members: Administrative Secretaries, HoDs, representatives of Institutions/ Society/ Company implementing various Central and State programme	Members: District Level Officer (DLO) as member
Function: To monitor targets and goals and achievements bi-annually	Function: i) To carry out state mapping and re-align targets and goals of various CSS in line with goals and targets of SDGs. ii) To develop a suitable State Indicator Framework in line with the National Indicator Framework.	Function: Re-align targets and monitor achievements of the targets and goals set under SDGs at field level.

Source: SDG India Index Score, 2021-2022, NITI Aayog

The State Indicator Framework will be the backbone for monitoring the SDGs as they will serve as a management tool to allocate resources and as a report card to measure progress towards achieving a target and ensure the accountability of Government and stakeholders for achieving the SDGs. An extract of the latest available data/indicators, in respect of Manipur and India, against its goals is given at Table 10 (b) of Part II. The following graph depicts the performance of the State in terms of SDGs in 2020 over 2019.

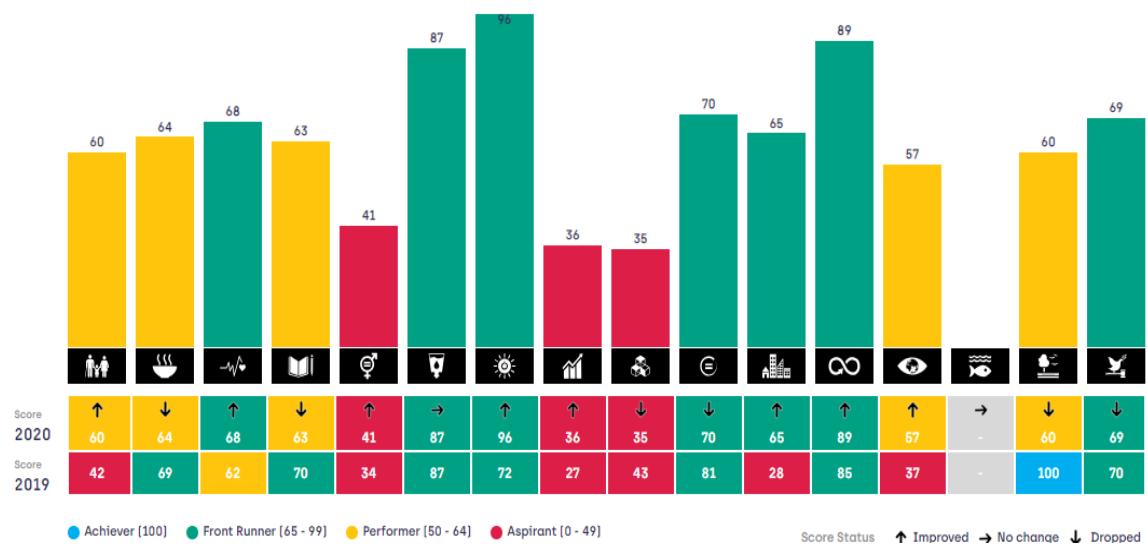


Chart courtesy: NITI Aayog

From the above chart, increase in SDG Index score can be observed as many as for eight SDGs and there is decline for six SDGs. There is no change for one SDG i.e. Goal No. 6: Clean Water and Sanitation with score 87.

The following table shows the relative ranking of Manipur vis-à-vis India in attainment of SDGs.

Table 10.3: Manipur's Attainment on SDGs

Goal No.	Sustainable Development Goals	SDG Index Score			
		Manipur		India	
		2019	2020	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	No Poverty	42	60	50	60
2	Zero Hunger	69	64	35	47
3	Good Health & Well-being	62	68	61	74
4	Quality Education	70	63	58	57
5	Gender Equality	34	41	42	48
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	85	87	88	83

Contd.

Table 10.3: Manipur's Attainment on SDGs

Goal No.	Sustainable Development Goals	SDG Index Score			
		Manipur		India	
		2019	2020	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	72	96	70	92
8	Decent Work & Economic Growth	27	36	64	61
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	43	35	65	55
10	Reduced Inequality	81	70	64	67
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	28	65	53	79
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	85	89	55	74
13	Climate Action	37	57	60	54
15	Life on Land	100	60	66	66
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	70	69	72	74

Concl.

Source: SDG India Index Score, 2021-2022, NITI Aayog

Manipur stood at rank 16 with composite score 64 in 2020. Though composite score increased from 60 in 2019, ranking of the State dropped from 13 in 2019. The State has attained the status of Front Runner for seven goals, Performer for five goals and Aspirant for three goals. Manipur was an Achiever (scored 100) for Goal No. 15: Life on Land in 2019. However, the Index Score reduce to 60 in 2020.

10.1.4 Indicators not covered in the SIF of Manipur:

The domain of indicators, data and monitoring associated with the SDG framework is immensely vibrant and dynamic. The number of indicators can increase or decrease based on the priorities and data availability. It is observed that for some of the indicators the data are not readily available while for some, information is available but is not included in the SIF. Some of the indicators, which are not included in the SIF of Manipur are highlighted in the Table No. 10 (c) of Part-II.

11.1 Urban Development:

The Department of Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development (MAHUD) deals with the control and supervision of Municipal Corporation, Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats/Small Town Committees under the Manipur Municipalities Act, 1994. The department has been implementing various urban development schemes viz. Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS), Improvement of District Headquarters and Other Towns (IDHQ), Smart City, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Housing for All by 2022 (Urban), Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), etc. These programmes/schemes are implemented through the statutory bodies/agencies such as Municipal Corporation, Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats/ STC, PDA, MUDA and other line departments like PWD, PHED, IFCD etc.

The role of MAHUD in urbanization of the State is multi-dimensional. It has to provide guidance and supervision to the urban local bodies to ensure the local self-governance activities from time to time viz, implementation of urban poverty eradication programmes, development of small and medium towns and shaping of the Imphal capital into a modern and beautiful city.

11.1.1 Smart City Mission:

The Government of India launched its flagship Smart City Mission (SCM) for comprehensive development of physical, institutional, social and economic infrastructure to meet the increasing demands of the growing urbanization. Imphal city is one of the 100 cities selected for the mission. The original funding pattern of 50:50 between Centre and State has been revised recently for the NE States to 90:10, subject to a maximum of Rs.500 crore.

The focus of the smart cities is to create a robust IT intervention & connectivity to provide smarter services for the citizen. To this end, Imphal Smart City has taken up an Integrated Command and Control Center (ICCC) encompassing various IT interventions for providing citizen centric services and conveniences. Besides the above IT interventions, some physical urban infrastructures are also being developed emphasizing on encouraging non-motorized transport, multilevel car parking cum offices, heritage, & other interventions.

11.1.2 Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban):

Out of the target of constructing 43,644 Nos. of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), 39,203 are constructed and 506 seats of public/ community toilets are constructed out of the mission target of 620 seats. All 27 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF). In the Swachh Survekshan-2021, the following ULBs of Manipur are awarded as:

Recognition in North-East Zone	Population Category	Name of the ULB
Best City in Citizen Feedback in North Zone	Population upto 50000	Kakching Municipal Council
The Cleanest City in North East Zone	Population upto 25000	Jiribam Municipal Council

The 2nd Phase of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0 was launched on 1st October, 2021 by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India. The duration of the Mission is for five years. “Used Water Management” (for towns less than one lakh population) is newly added component of the Mission. The Mission aims to have a clean sustainable environment with safe disposal with faecal sludge material.

11.1.3 Project under 10 % Lump Sum Scheme:

The projects taken up under the Scheme are (i) Construction of Tombisana Market and (ii) Construction / upgradation of road under Kumbi Nagar Panchayat.

11.1.4 Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM):

DAY-NULM aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage-employment opportunities resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis by building strong grassroot level institutions for the poor. The components under the scheme includes Social Mobilization & Institutional Development (SM & ID); Employment through Skill Training & Placement (EST&P); Self-Employment Programme; Shelter for Urban Homeless; Support to Urban Street Vendors and Innovative and Special Project (ISP).

Under DAY-NULM, about 3,131 Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed and being matured. 56 Area Level Federations have been formed to oversee the functioning and protect the interests of the SHGs. Under the Mission, eight Skill Training Providers (STPs) in healthcare, apparel, chemical & petrochemical, IT & ITES, food processing capital goods, electronic construction and tourism & hospitality management & retail have been empaneled for imparting skills training to the urban poor of the State. Accordingly, 4,356 numbers of trainees have been trained, 3,252 beneficiaries are undergoing training.

11.1.5 Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) (Cluster – B, Solid Waste Management Project):

Management of solid waste on regional basis (Cluster-B) in Manipur comprising of seven ULBs viz., Thoubal, Lilong, Wangjing Lamding, Yairipok, Heirok, Andro & Shikhang Sekmai Municipal Councils under NLCPR scheme has been approved by the Ministry of DoNER, Government of India. Vehicles, dust bin, etc. were procured during 2022-23.

11.1.6 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM):

Under the JnNURM, two projects viz., Nambul River & Naga Nalla Riverfront Project and Solid Waste Management Project at Lamdeng (upgraded from its present state of “Waste to Compost” to “Waste to Compost & Energy” purely on Public Private Partnership mode) which has a capacity of treating 100 MT of waste per day have been taken up.

11.1.7 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Scheme (PMAY):

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) scheme was launched by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India on 25th June, 2015 with an objective of providing affordable housing to urban homeless by 2022. So far, 18 towns of Manipur have achieved 100 per cent grounding of houses in their 1st BLC project and the Ministry has approved a 2nd BLC project with a total of 17,476 new beneficiaries and 55,804 houses for urban poor in 27 towns of Manipur. During the year 2022-23, construction of 11,657 houses have been completed and 34,101 houses are in different stages of construction. The Ministry also instituted a “PMAY (U) Award 2021 – 51 Days Challenge” to encourage healthy competition among State/ UT/ ULBs/beneficiaries and recognize their outstanding performance in the implementation of the scheme.

11.1.8 PM-SVANidhi and MUDRA:

Since the launch of the scheme on 1st June, 2010 by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India approved 20,117 letter of recommendations and 18,977 loan applications are received by the bank, out of which 9,219 loans are sanctioned and 8,852 loans are disbursed to the street vendors. The scheme is also extended to the hill districts and various loan camps are organized in the hill district headquarter towns of Manipur.

11.1.9 15th Finance Commission:

The 15th Finance Commission is recommended for the financial year 2021-22 till 2025-26 for the 27 ULBs of Manipur. In order to cater the growing urbanization needs, the Ministry released an amount of Rs.2,125.00 lakh as 1st installment of untied and tied grant for 27 ULBs. The untied grant can be used by the ULBs on felt needs under the 18th subjects enshrined in the 12th schedule, except for salaries & establishment costs, whereas the tied grants is earmarked for sanitation, solid waste management, drinking water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling. The 2nd installment for tied and untied amounting to Rs. 4,250 lakh is yet to be released by the Ministry. Budget estimate 2022-23 has allocated a sum of Rs.6,400.00 lakh, out of which Rs. 2,560.00 lakh is untied fund and Rs.3840.00 lakh is tied fund.

11.2 Town Planning:

Town Planning Department Manipur was established in the year 1965-66 to act as an advisory body on the proper and judicious use of land and also to carry out statutory functions as laid down in the Manipur Town & Country Planning Act, 1975 and Imphal Municipality Building Bye-Laws, 1969. The Department has been given the task of the preparation of regional plans, sub regional plans, area plan, preparation of guidelines for development of urban areas and functions specified under the Manipur Town & Country Planning Act, 1975. The Department was designated by the State Government as nodal department/ mission directorate for Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT).

11.2.1 Achievement:

The priorities set by the Department was to co-ordinate with the State Government, Imphal Municipal Council, other ULBs, various line departments and consultants in the implementation of projects under AMRUT 2.0, its sub-missions and preparation of GIS-based master plan for 14 district headquarters and border town of Moreh.

11.2.1.1 AMRUT:

Only Imphal city is covered under the scheme. Projects under water supply (laying of pipes), amounting to 97.50 per cent of the total State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) is taken up, while projects under parks (25 per cent) is being taken up under AMRUT.

The physical status of water supply project under AMRUT for Imphal Municipal Corporation area are as follows:

Laying distribution pipes in all the 27 wards of IMC (383.40 Kms.),

Installation of Smart Water Meters in 44,000 households of IMC area,

Imphal is the pioneer city among the NE-States to take up the project for installation of Domestic Smart Water Meters on a ‘Whole City’ approach

11.2.1.2 AMRUT 2.0:

AMRUT 2.0 was launched on 30th September, 2021 with an objective to make the cities ‘Water Secure’. The mission covers all the 27 ULBs of Manipur. Eligible components under AMRUT are (i) water supply (ii) rejuvenation of water bodies and (iii) parks and green space. The total Central share allocation for Manipur is Rs. 169.00 crore.

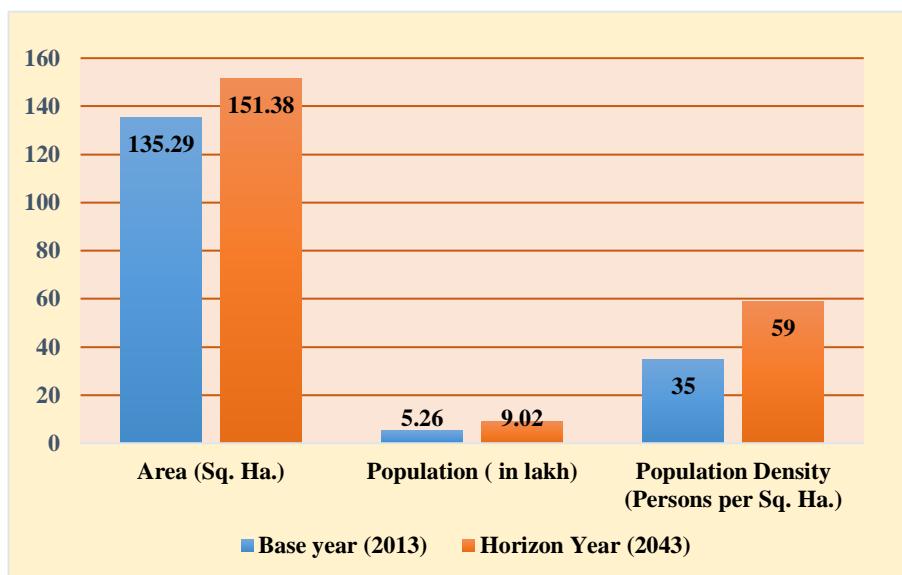
11.2.1.3 Local Area Plan (LAP) & Town Planning Scheme (TPS):

Imphal is one of the 25 selected cities for formulation of LAP and TPS. Government of India has appointed CEPT, Ahmedabad as the Anchor Institute (AI) to handhold Manipur in formulation of LAP and TPS. The AI has submitted Draft Request for Proposal (RFP) for engagement of Survey Consultant and Planning Consultant. The RFPs for engagement of Survey and Planning Consultants were issued and the two consultants were identified during the year under report. Necessary amendments in the Manipur Town & Country Planning Act, 1975 to facilitate the implementation of LAP & TPS were drafted and submitted to the government.

11.2.1.4 GIS Based Master Plan:

The Government of Manipur had engaged School of Planning & Architecture, Bhopal for preparation of GIS based Master Plan of Imphal City for the horizon year 2043. The project offer long-term vision for the growth of the town, proper utilization of land under municipal regulation and wise use of resources to produce positive economic development in Manipur.

Fig. 11.1: GIS Based Master Plan of Greater Imphal for Horizon Year 2043



Source: Town Planning Department, Manipur

11.2.2 e-Municipality As A Service (E-MAAS):

11.2.2.1 Online Building Permission System (OBPS):

OBPS has to be introduced in all the ULBS under 'Ease of Doing Business' and e-Municipality As A Service (e-MAAS). In this regard, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has approved the engagement of e-Governments Foundation, Bangalore and NIC to provide the necessary software and capacity building to the stakeholders. Online Building Permission System (OBPS) will be implemented in all the 27 towns of Manipur by 2nd week of August, 2022. The customization of building bye-laws for OBPS has been completed by NIC.

11.2.2.2 Online Municipal Services:

The Online Municipal Services under e-MAAS has to be introduced in all the municipalities by 31st March, 2021. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) will provide funding support for implementation of the Online Municipal Services for the first year and from second year onwards, the State Government has to fund from its own resources. List of municipal services prepared in consultation with all the 27 ULBs of Manipur to be made online using Service Plus platform of NIC are (1) Registration of Birth, (2) Registration of

Death, (3) Booking and Payment for Desludging Tanks, (4) Registration of Shops & Establishment and Collection of Fee and (5) Levy of Water Tax.

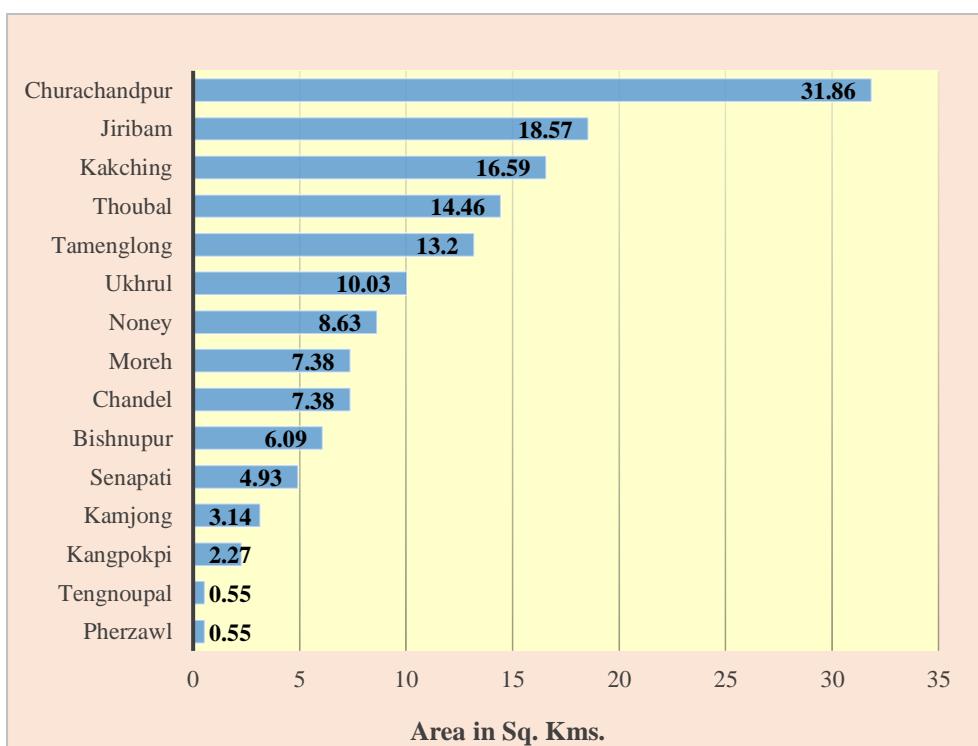
During the year under report, three services viz., (1) Registration of Birth, (2) Registration of Death and (3) Booking & Payment for Desludging Tanks were launched for all 27 ULBs of the State. In July 2022, the 4th service of Registration of Shops & Establishment and Collection of Fee for all 27 ULBs was launched.

11.2.2.3 GIS Based Master Plan for 14 District Headquarters & Moreh Town:

In order to ensure a planned development of 14 district headquarters and the border town of Moreh, the Government had taken up an initiative for preparation of GIS-Based Master Plan. School of Planning & Architecture, Bhopal was engaged by the State Government as the consultant for this work.

GIS Based Master Plan for 14 district headquarters & border town of Moreh for horizon year 2043 which are under preparation is shown in Fig. 11.2.

Fig. 11.2: GIS Based Master Plan for 14 District Headquarters & Border Town of Moreh



Source: Town Planning Department, Manipur

12

MISCELLANEOUS

12.1 Information and Public Relations:

The Department of Information and Public Relations, Manipur is a government agency responsible for disseminating information about the Government policies programmes and activities to the public. The DIPR provides a variety of services like press releases, publication, media outreach, public relations campaigns, events and exhibitions and social media. It plays an important role in keeping the public informed about the government's work and in building public trust and good will in the Government.

The State Government introduced Manipur State Journalists Welfare Scheme with the allocation of Rs.10 crores as corpus fund from the budget 2017-18 to provide one-time ex-gratia relief on urgent basis to journalists. The scheme also covers medical requirements of the journalists. Under the scheme, Rs. 29,70,057/- have been spent in providing ex-gratia relief on an urgent basis to the 22 accredited and recognized journalists of Manipur so far.

From October, 2022 onwards monthly pensions for journalists have been increased to Rs. 8,000/- from Rs. 4,000/- and family pensions to Rs. 5,000/- from Rs. 2,000/-. Under Manipur Working Journalists Pension Scheme, a total of 21 pensioners are availing benefits of the scheme out of which six are retired journalists and 15 are family pensioners. As a onetime measure, the upper age limit for applying the Manipur Working Journalists pension scheme was relaxed upto the age of 65 years on 30th March, 2021.

The Directorate has also started digitization and maintenance of data bank for working and retired journalists and of rare and old photographs and videos which are currently stored in the Directorate's Archives.

For the first time, DIPR Manipur live streamed the Manipur State Assembly Elections, 2022 on Directorate's Youtube Channel and Facebook on 10th March, 2022. The Live Webcast was viewed by around 5 lakhs 50 thousand viewers on YouTube alone. It also attracted around 10,000 new subscribers on the day.

Earlier, DIPR Manipur was assigned to install and operate PA/Sound System only in State and National functions. However, from 2022, DIPR Manipur has started taking major role in organizing Manipur Sangai Festival and other important events like Durand Cup. The Directorate installed PA/Sound System in all the venues of Manipur Sangai Festival besides taking active part in promoting these events through display of hoardings, radio jingles, TV advertisements, newspaper display advertisements, etc.

12.2 Loktak Development Authority (LDA)

The Loktak Development Authority was constituted by the Government of Manipur in 1986 for overall improvement and management of Loktak Lake. The lake and its associated wet lands like Pumlen, Khoidum and Lamjao, Ikop and Kharung, Loushi, Waithou etc. provide support to ecological and economic security of the region through provisioning of fisheries and other aquatic resources, serving as habitat of several rare and endangered biodiversity and supporting hydro power generation and irrigation. These wetlands covered an area of 340 Sq.Kms., as recorded in the Survey of India Top Map, 1970, with the Loktak lake comprising the largest (60 per cent). The wetland system is drained by Manipur River and its major tributaries viz., Irlil, Thoubal, Sekmai, Khuga etc.

An important feature of the Loktak Lake and its associated wetlands is the presence of national floating islands (Phumdi). The southern portion of the lake forms the Keibul Lamjao National Park (KLNP) which is the world's largest floating protected wildlife area and the natural habitat of the most endangered ungulate species, the brow antlered deer (Sangai).

The LDA implements the Short Term Action Plan (STAP) for the project on conservation and management of the Loktak Lake and associated wetlands integrating Manipur River Basin. With the completion of the Phumdi Management Activity by October, 2015 all components of STAP for the project have been completed.

12.3 Settlement and Land Records Manipur:

Settlement and Land Records, Manipur was established in the year 1960 under the Act, Manipur Land Revenue & Land Reforms Act, 1960. It is to carry out operations in accordance with the provisions of the act in order to determine or revise the land revenue payable on lands in any local area called a “revenue survey”. The results of the operations are called a “settlement” and the period during which such results are to be in force is called the “term of settlement”.

Under revenue survey, the record – of – rights are prepared or revised by (i) Traverse survey; (ii) Cadastral survey; (iii) Preliminary record writing and field classification (iv) Record attestation; (v) Revenue attestation, (vi) Offer of settlement; (vii) Publication of the draft record-of-rights; (viii) Disposal of objection under sub-section (I) of section 43 and (ix) Preparation and final publication of the record-of-rights under sub-section (2) of section 43.

During 2022-23, 44 (forty four) Nos. of revenue villages from seven districts were under this directorate for survey/ resurvey. District wise data of revenue villages under survey/ re- survey are: Imphal East – 11 , Thoubal – 13, Kakching – 17, Kangpokpi – 1, Noney – 1 and Tengnoupal – 1.

12.3.1 Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP):

For modernization of land records system in the country, the National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, was formulated by merging two Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz, Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) and

Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR). The NLRMP, has since been revamped as the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) as a Central Sector Scheme with cent per cent Central funding with effect from 1st April, 2016. The major components of this Programme are (i) Computerization of Land Records, (ii) Computerization of Registration, (iii) Survey/ resurvey and innovative initiatives, (iv) Modern record rooms, (v) Training & capacity building, IEC and Evaluation Studies, (vi) Project Management Unit (PMU) (vii) Consent-based linkage of Aadhaar with Record of Rights and (viii) Computerization of Revenue Courts.

In respect of the state of Manipur, the revamped programme was rolled out in 2020-21 with four components in target viz, Computerization of Land Records, Computerization of Registration, Modern record rooms & Project Management Unit (PMU).

In 2022 23, the following targets were achieved under the programme:-

Project Management Unit was set up to monitor the progress under DILRMP.

National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS) was implemented in Sub-Registrar Offices of Bishnupur, Imphal West & Thoubal.

Digitisation of 710 Nos. cadastral maps were carried out.

Scanning of old documents and land records are going on in all districts.

12.4 Relief & Disaster Management:

The Department of Relief & Disaster Management, Government of Manipur was setup as a separate Department in 2006 as per the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 in order to manage effectively the impacts of various natural calamities such as earthquake, landslides, floods, forest fires, pest attack etc. The state is situated under seismic zone-V, which is highly prone to earthquake hazards.

It is vested with responsibilities of not only providing relief assistance to the victims of various natural calamities but also responsible for imparting awareness programmes to various stakeholders on pre and post disaster management comprising of disaster preparedness, mitigation, prevention, search & rescue & relief and rehabilitation & reconstruction. It has set up Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) at the state level and district level for emergency communications, dissemination and coordination.

12.4.1 Mock Exercise:

The State Government have organized a State level Mock exercise and at District level too on the seismic disaster theme. These mock exercises helps the government to assess the preparedness, review the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and to evaluate the readiness of various related departments to any disaster or emergency. It also gives the opportunity to coordinate the activities of various stakeholders for their optimum utilization and to use the feedback to identify the gaps and lacuna and improve the capacities of the system to face an actual disaster situation in future.

12.4.2 Awareness/ Training Programme:

The State Government also conducts various awareness programmes on Disaster Management at the state, district and grassroot level such as DLOs community training, clubs, NGOs, NYKs, CBOs Village head/ Chief Asha worker etc. The Government also prepares the State Disaster Management Plan and updates annually. Department of Earth Sciences, Manipur University and MARSAC are involved in the preparation of State Disaster Management Plan with more emphasis on the Earthquake Hazards Vulnerability of the state, which help in mitigating the impact of any disaster and mounting an effective and timely response to it in the State.

12.4.3 Schemes/ Project:

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is implementing "Up-scaling of Aapda Mitra" Scheme in order to improve local capacity in disaster response across India. The Scheme focuses on training of 100000 community volunteers in disaster response in 350 most landslide, cyclone, flood and earthquake prone districts of all States/UTs of India. The scheme aims to provide the community volunteers with the skills that they would need to respond to their community's immediate needs in the aftermath of a disaster, thereby enabling them to undertake basic relief and rescue tasks during emergency situations. Imphal West, Bishnupur, Tamenglong, Kamjong, Ukhrul and Tengnoupal Districts have been successfully implementing the scheme.

District Disaster Management Authority Chandel is the only DDMA selected for the scheme 'Strengthening of DDMA of Hazard Prone District' out of 115 identified backward districts.

12.4.4 Implementation of Sendai Framework:

The centrally sponsored scheme for implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction is also being implemented in the State.

12.4.5 National Disaster Management Information System:

National Disaster Management Information System (NDMIS) is a comprehensive online application, being developed to capture disaster damages and the losses effectively and also for monitoring of fund disbursal under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to States for relief activities in case of disasters.

The online system will track the impacts of hazards for the entire country up to district level. It has two components: (i) Reporting the data related to SDRF and NDRF from the districts to state, and from state to centre and (ii) Capturing disaster damage and losses and also for monitoring the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) targets.

12.4.6 Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) based Integrated Alert System (SACHET):

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has envisaged a Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) based integrated Alert System for Disaster Management to warn the Indian public of emergencies and disaster and to address measures for the prevention of disaster, or the mitigation or preparedness and capacity building.

The primary objective of CAP Sachet is to modernize and integrate existing alert and warning system at the National, State, Territorial, Local level in a single, cohesive platform, which any forecasting agency can address public or the Infrared Search and Track (IRST) responders of a specific area simultaneously over all media coverage (SMS, TV, Radio, Internet Mobile application, social media etc.). This programme is implemented in the State by dissemination of warning or alert of the potential natural calamities after receiving alert/warning from various agencies like IMD, GSI, INCOIS, CWC, FSI etc.

12.4.7 Extension of Emergency Response Support System (Dial 112):

Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) is also one of the activity where an integrated emergency response system with a single emergency No. 112 can be provided. ERSS is designed to address all emergency signals received from citizens through voice call, SMS, e-mail, panic SOS signal, ERSS web portal etc.

12.4.8 Floods during the month of monsoon 2018:

A heavy incessant rain in June, 2018 caused floods in the State affecting both hills and valley districts. The disaster claimed lives and caused damages to public and private properties in the affected areas. Essential services like electricity and telephones were disrupted, large number of dwelling houses, schools, buildings both private & government and community assets like community halls, waiting sheds were damaged. Altogether 76 relief camps were opened in seven worse affected districts of Imphal West, Imphal East, Kakching, Kangpokpi, Bishnupur, Thoubal & Senapati Districts. With the guidelines of the Govt. of India and the State Government, food & necessary assistance were distributed to the families in relief camps. The following table shows the report of damages by the floods.

Table 12.1: Report of damages due to floods

Sl. No.	Sectors/ Items	Damages Report (in ha/ Kms./ Nos.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Human lives lost	25 Nos.
2.	Human lives injured	10 Nos.
3.	Agriculture	6744.63 Ha
4.	Veterinary & Animal Husbandry	21963 Nos.
5.	Fishery	3383.95 Ha & 20-Boats; 323: nets
6.	Housing	10817 Nos.
7.	Infrastructure	1. Road – 1170.44 Kms. 2. Culverts – 293 3. Power – 48 poles 4. Community Hall/ School/ Health – 110 Nos. 5. MI schemes – 151 Units 6. Embankment – 153 locations

Source: Relief & Disaster Management, Manipur

12.4.9 Drought 2019:

Manipur faced a serious drought arising out of scanty rainfall during monsoon 2019. The rainfall deficit in June was 67.7 per cent. The State Government had declared 70 blocks in 16 districts as drought affected and started relief measures on 31st August, 2019. A Core Group (CG) comprising Secretaries/Principal Secretaries of different line departments under the chairmanship of the State Chief Secretary continuously reviewed and monitored the situation. Similarly, a Task Force was constituted at the district level to review and monitor the situation at the district and lower levels. The actual rainfall recorded during the agriculture season till 31st August, 2019 is only 62.9 mm against a normal 195 mm showing a deficit of more than 67.7 per cent. The deficient or no rainfall situation throughout the state had adversely affected normal agricultural activities. Both the irrigated and rain fed areas have suffered substantially due to this unexpected situation.

12.4.10 COVID-19:

Coronavirus disease 2019 is a contagious disease caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2). The first case was identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The disease spread worldwide and led to a pandemic. The entire State was in lockdown from 23rd March, 2020. The handling and management of COVID-19 pandemic was controlled and co-ordinated by the Home Department primarily. Relief & Disaster Management Department supplemented in various ways. To tackle the pandemic situation the department had sanctioned some funds to the District Administration, Police Department, Health Department, Transport Department, Manipur Bhawan, Guwahati and Kolkata.

During the Pandemic situation the department took up many training sessions as an awareness programme in respect to COVID-19 & Disaster Management to the Public. The awareness was done by our official staffs along with concerned Medical Professional. Some of the subject discussed includes (1) Awareness on COVID-19 as a pandemic and how it is spread (2) How to deal with the onset of the pandemic (3). Demonstration on First Aid on how to tackle if any emergency arises. (5) Demonstration and spread of awareness on Disaster Management.

12.4.11 Catastrophic Landslide at Marangching, Noney District, Manipur, 2022:

A massive landslide occurred at Tupul yard railway construction camp site located near Makhuamn area about 15 Kms. North East of Noney Police Station, Maranching Part -V village, Noney District, Manipur on intervening night of 29th June, 2022 at around 11:30 pm & on 30th June, 2022 at around 1:00 am and trapped 79 people, killing 61 people and injuring 18 people. Search operations by NDRF, SDRF, MMTA, Police, Assam Rifle, Fire Services, Rongmei Naga Students Organisation (RNSO) and village volunteer continued for 20 days after which the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur called off the search operations and permitted the villagers to perform their religious rituals to the deceased. The number of victims as per various organizations are shown in Table 12.2.

Table 12.2: Number of victims in Marangching landslide, 2022

(as on 17th July, 2022)

Sl. No.	Organisation	Total No. of Victims	Injured	Deceased	Missing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	107 th Territorial Army COB (B-Coy)	43	13	29	1
2.	VSC (Venkata Sai Const.)	22	5	16	1
3.	Railways	3	0	3	0
4.	BIPL (Bhart. Infra Pvt. Ltd.)	3	0	3	0
5.	NIPL Infra Project	1	0	1	0
6.	Villagers	5	0	3	2
7.	Civil Driver (TA)	1	0	1	0
8.	Civil Cook (BIPL)	1	0	1	0
Total		79	18	57	4

Source: Relief & Disaster Management, Manipur

PART - II

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 2(a)
Administrative Divisions of Manipur

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Sub-division
1.	Senapati (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Senapati District)	1. Tadubi 2. Paomata 3. Purul 4. Willong 5. Chilivai Phaibung 6. Song-Song 7. Lairouching 8. Senapati
2.	Kangpokpi (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Senapati District)	1. Kangpokpi 2. Champhai 3. Saitu Gamphazol 4. Kangchup Geljang 5. Saikul 6. Lungtin 7. Tuijang Waichong 8. Island 9. Bungte Chiru
3.	Tamenglong (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Tamenglong District)	1. Tamenglong 2. Tamei 3. Tousem
4.	Noney (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Tamenglong District)	1. Nungba 2. Khoupum 3. Longmei (Noney) 4. Haochong
5.	Churachandpur (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Churachandpur District)	1. Churachandpur 2. Henglep 3. Singngat 4. Tuibuong 5. Sangaikot 6. Mualnuam 7. Kangvai 8. Samulamlan 9. Saikot 10. Lungthul Suangdoh
6.	Pherzawl (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Churachandpur District)	1. Pherzawl 2. Thanlon 3. Parbung-Tipaimukh 4. Vangai -Range

Contd.

Table 2(a)
Administrative Divisions of Manipur

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Sub-division
7.	Chandel (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Chandel District)	1. Chandel 2. Chakpikarong 3. Khengjoy
8.	Tengnoupal (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Chandel District)	1. Machi 2. Moreh 3. Tengnoupal
9.	Ukhrul (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Ukhrul District)	1. Ukhrul 2. Chingai 3. Lungchong-Maiphai 4. Jessami
10.	Kamjong (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Ukhrul District)	1. Kamjong 2. Sahamphung 3. Kasom Khullen 4. Phungyar
11.	Imphal East (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Imphal East District)	1. Porompat 2. Keirao Bitra 3. Sawombung
12.	Jiribam (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Imphal East District)	1. Jiribam 2. Borobekra
13.	Imphal West	1. Lamshang 2. Patsoi 3. Lamphelpat 4. Wangoi
14.	Bishnupur	1. Nambol 2. Bishnupur 3. Moirang
15.	Thoubal (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Thoubal District)	1. Thoubal 2. Lilong
16.	Kakching (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Thoubal District)	1. Kakching 2. Waikhong

Concl.

NOTE : Except for Imphal West District and Bishnupur District, 7 (Seven) new districts are created by bifurcating the existing districts vide Notification No.16/20/2016-R dated 8th Dec., 2016 published in Manipur Gazette No.408 dated December 9, 2016 and vide Corrigendum No.16/20/2016-R dated 14th Dec., 2016 published in Manipur Gazette No.420 dated December 14, 2016.

Table 2(b)
Area and Population by States (Census-2011)

India/ State/ Union Territory	Area in sq. kms.	Population in numbers	
		Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
INDIA (1) ++	32,87,469	83,37,48,852	37,71,06,125
Andhra Pradesh	275045	56361702	28219075
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	1066358	317369
Assam	78438	26807034	4398542
Bihar	94163	92341436	11758016
Chhattisgarh	135192	19607961	5937237
Goa	3702	551731	906814
Gujarat	196244	34694609	25745083
Haryana	44212	16509359	8842103
Himachal Pradesh	55673	6176050	688552
Jammu & Kashmir (1) ++	222236	9108060	3433242
Jharkhand	79716	25055073	7933061
Karnataka	191791	37469335	23625962
Kerala	38852	17471135	15934926
Madhya Pradesh	308252	52557404	20069405
Maharashtra	307713	61556074	50818259
Manipur	22327	2021640	834154
Meghalaya	22429	2371439	595450
Mizoram	21081	525435	571771
Nagaland	16579	1407536	570966
Odisha	155707	34970562	7003656
Punjab	50362	17344192	10399146
Rajasthan	342239	51500352	17048085
Sikkim	7096	456999	153578
Tamil Nadu	130060	37229590	34917440
Tripura	10486	2712464	961453
Uttar Pradesh	240928	155317278	44495063
Uttarakhand	53483	7036954	3049338
West Bengal	88752	62183113	29093002
Union Territory:			
A.&N.Islands	8249	237093	143488
Chandigarh	114	28991	1026459
D.&N.Haveli	491	183114	160595
Daman & Diu	111	60396	182851
Delhi	1483	419042	16368899
Lakshadweep	30	14141	50332
Puducherry	490	395200	852753

Contd/

Table 2(b)
Area and Population by States (Census-2011)

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

Concl/-

++ Area figures includes the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 78,114 sq.km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan

Source: Office of Registrar General of India.

Table 2(c)
Sex ratio, density and decadal growth rate of population of States/UTs of India
2011 census (Final)

Sl. No.	India/ State/ Union Territory	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	Density (Per sq. km)	Decadal Growth Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	INDIA	943	382	17.70
1	Andhra Pradesh	993	308	10.98
2	Arunachal Pradesh	938	17	26.03
3	Assam	958	398	17.07
4	Bihar	918	1106	25.42
5	Chhattisgarh	991	189	22.61
6	Goa	973	394	8.23
7	Gujarat	919	308	19.28
8	Haryana	879	573	19.90
9	Himachal Pradesh	972	123	12.94
10	Jammu & Kashmir (1) ++	889	124	23.64
11	Jharkhand	949	414	22.42
12	Karnataka	973	319	15.60
13	Kerala	1084	860	4.91
14	Madhya Pradesh	931	236	20.35
15	Maharashtra	929	365	15.99
16	Manipur	985	128	24.50
17	Meghalaya	989	132	27.95
18	Mizoram	976	52	23.48
19	Nagaland	931	119	-0.58
20	Odisha	979	270	14.05
21	Punjab	895	551	13.89
22	Rajasthan	928	200	21.31
23	Sikkim	890	86	12.89
24	Tamil Nadu	996	555	15.61
25	Tripura	960	350	14.84
26	Uttar Pradesh	912	829	20.23
27	Uttarakhand	963	189	18.81
28	West Bengal	950	1028	13.84
	Union Territory:			
29	A.& N.Islands	876	46	6.86
30	Chandigarh	818	9258	17.19
31	D.&N.Haveli	774	700	55.88
32	Daman & Diu	618	2191	53.76
33	Delhi	868	11320	21.21
34	Lakshadweep	947	2149	6.30
35	Puducherry	1037	2547	28.08

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

Table 2(d)**Child population (0-6 years) of the States/UTs of India by sex 2011**

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

* Based on final figures of Census, 2011

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

Table 2(e)**Population aged 7 years and above in the States/UTs of India by sex 2011**

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

* Based on final figures of Census, 2011.

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

Table 2(f)

Number of Literates and Literacy rates in the States/ UTs of India by sex, 2011

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

* Based on final figures of Census, 2011.

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

Table 2(g)

Sex Ratio of population in India

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

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

Table 2(h)

Population Trend, Manipur Vis-à-vis All-India

Census Year	Population (in lakh)		Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)		Density (per sq.km.)		Literacy rate (%)	
	Manipur	All-India	Manipur	All-India	Manipur	All-India	Manipur	All-India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1901	2.84	2,383.96	1,037	972	13	77	0.9	5.3
1911	3.46	2,520.93	1,029	964	15	82	2.1	5.9
1921	3.84	2,513.21	1,041	955	17	81	3.8	7.2
1931	4.46	2,789.77	1,065	950	20	90	3.3	9.5
1941	5.12	3,186.61	1,055	945	23	103	5.1	16.1
1951	5.78	3,610.88	1,036	946	26	117	11.4	18.3
1961	7.80	4,392.35	1,015	941	35	142	30.4	28.3
1971	10.73	5,481.60	980	930	48	177	32.9	34.5
1981	14.21	6,833.29	971	934	64	216	41.4	43.6
1991	18.37	8,463.03	958	927	82	267	59.9	52.2
2001*	22.94	10,287.37	974	933	103	313	70.5*	64.8
2011	28.56	12,108.56	985	943	128	368	76.94	72.9

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

Table 2(i)
Selected Basic Statistics of Manipur according to Census 1981-2011

Item	Unit	1981	1991	2001	2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Area	Sq.km.	22,327	22,327	22,327	22,327
2. Population	Lakh	14.21	18.37	22.94*	28.56
3. Decadal Growth rate	Percent	32.46	29.29	24.86*	24.50
4. Density	Per sq.km.	64	82	103*	128
5. Sex Ratio	Female per 1000 males	971	958	974*	985
6. Literacy	Percent	41.4	59.9	70.53*	76.94
7. Urban Population	Percent	26.42	27.52	25.11*	29.21
8. Rural Population	Percent	73.58	72.48	74.89*	70.79
9. Scheduled Castes Population.	Percent	1.25	2.02	2.77*	3.41
10. Scheduled Tribes Population	Percent	27.30	34.41	34.20*	40.88

* Excluding three Sub-divisions of Senapati District.

Table 2 (j)

Number of Towns and Population in Manipur by District according to Censuses

District	1971		1981		1991		2001		2011	
	Town	Popu- lation	Town	Popu- lation	Town	Popu- lation	Town	Popu- lation	Town	Popu- lation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Senapati	-	-	3	9631	-	-	-	-	1	7476
Tamenglong	-	-	1	4281	-	-	-	-	1	19363
Churachandpur	1	8706	3	25159	33666	-	-	-	3	18357
Chandel	-	-	1	7678	1	9673	1	14962	1	16847
Ukhrul	-	-	1	5823	-	-	-	-	1	27187
Imphal East	1	26854	2	51773	3	75816	6	108310	15	97458
Imphal West	1	76531	7	150703	10	215866	10	246683	13	317448
Bishnupur	3	15108	6	46886	7	63170	7	74741	7	87505
Thoubal	2	14293	8	73526	9	107454	9	131272	9	145472

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

Table 2 (k)

Population of Manipur by Mother Tongue/Language according to Censuses

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

Table 2 (k)
Population of Manipur by Mother Tongue/ Language according to Censuses

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

Contd.

Table 2(k)
Population of Manipur by Mother Tongue/ Language according to Censuses

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

Contd.

Table 2 (k)
Population of Manipur by Mother Tongue/Language according to Censuses

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

Contd.

Table 2 (k)
Population of Manipur by Mother Tongue/Language according to Censuses

	Mother Tongue/ Language	2001	% to Total Population	2011*	% to Total Population
		(1)	(12)	(13)	(15)
1	Manipuri	1266098	58.43	1522132	53.30
2	Aimol	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
3	Anal	22187	1.02	26508	0.93
4	Angami	48	0.00	76	0.00
5	Chiru	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
6	Chothe	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
7	Gangte	13752	0.63	15274	0.53
8	Hmar	43137	1.99	49081	1.72
9	Kabui	87950	4.06	109616	3.84
10	Katcha Naga	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
11	Khoirao	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
12	Koireng	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
13	Kom	14558	0.67	14621	0.51
14	Lamngang	N.A	0.00	NA	0.00
15	Lushai/Mizo	6825	0.31	6500	0.23
16	Maram	1672	0.08	32098	1.12
17	Maring	22154	1.02	25657	0.90
18	Mao	NA	0.00	224361	7.86
19	Mongsang/Mongsen	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
20	Moyon	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
21	Paite	48379	2.23	55031	1.93
22	Purum	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
23	Ralte	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
24	Sema	15	0.00	NA	0.00
25	Simte	10028	0.46	104	0.00
26	Salhte	NA	0.00	NA	0.00

Table 2 (k)
Population of Manipur by Mother Tongue/Language according to Censuses

Mother Tongue/ Language	2001	% to Total Population	2011*	% to Total Population
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
27 Tangkhul	139979	6.46	183091	6.41
28 Thado/Thadou	178696	8.25	223779	7.84
29 Vaiphei	37553	1.73	39902	1.40
30 Zou/Zo	20626	0.95	25861	0.91
31 Khasi	515	0.02	NA	0.00
32 Garo	109	0.01	65	0.00
33 Monsen(Ao)	1148	0.05	2529	0.09
34 Kuki (Unspecified)	12900	0.60	37805	1.32
35 Karbi/Mikir	13	0.00	107	0.00
36 Assamese	1456	0.07	2453	0.09
37 Bengali	27100	1.25	30611	1.07
38 Oriya	854	0.04	NA	0.00
39 Hindi	24720	1.14	31703	1.11
40 Nepali/ Gorkhali	45998	2.12	63756	2.23
41 Malayalam	1231	0.06	1519	0.05
42 Telugu	699	0.03	1098	0.04
43 Tamil	2279	0.11	1657	0.06
44 Gujarati	301	0.01	164	0.01
45 Marathi	472	0.02	1583	0.06
46 Kashmiri	79	0.00	48	0.00
47 English	359	0.02	331	0.01
48 Kannada	243	0.01	639	0.02
49 Tripuri	3182	0.15	208	0.01
50 Urdu	483	0.02	247	0.01
51 Punjabi	1438	0.07	1370	0.05
52 others/ unclassified	127552	5.89	124209	4.35
Total	2166788	100.00	2855794	100.00

Concl.

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

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

Table 2 (I)

Estimated Birth rate, Death rate, and Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate, North Eastern States of India, Vis-à-vis All India, 2020

Item	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	All India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Birth rate:									
Rural	17.8	21.9	13.5	25.1	16.8	12.9	14.0	13.4	21.1
Urban	15.0	14.3	12.8	12.9	11.7	11.8	18.2	10.7	16.1
Combined	17.3	20.8	13.3	22.9	14.4	12.5	15.6	12.6	19.5
2. Death rate:									
Rural	5.9	6.4	4.0	5.5	3.8	3.9	4.3	5.4	6.4
Urban	4.4	5.4	4.8	4.4	4.6	3.5	3.7	6.5	5.1
Combined	5.7	6.2	4.3	5.3	4.2	3.7	4.1	5.7	6.0
3. Natural Growth rate:									
Rural	11.8	15.5	9.5	19.6	13.0	9.0	9.7	8.0	14.7
Urban	10.6	8.9	8.0	8.5	7.1	8.4	14.5	4.2	11.0
Combined	11.6	14.5	9.0	17.6	10.2	8.8	11.6	6.9	13.5
4. Infant mortality rate:									
Rural	22	39	6	30	3	7	8	18	31
Urban	13	17	5	16	3	NA*	1	17	19
Combined	21	36	6	29	3	4	5	18	28

* Not available as no infant death was recorded in the respective sample units for the year 2020

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

Table 2 (m)
District wise Age wise number of electors

District	Age wise electors				
	18-19	20-21	22-29	30-39	40-49
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Senapati	2479	4244	28360	40136	32381
2. Kangpokpi	2575	4022	23292	26083	18446
3. Tamenglong	2502	4718	23378	29648	18797
4. Churachandpur	3481	6447	38567	56984	45866
5. Chandel	1311	2678	16258	23572	18612
6. Ukhrul	2846	4730	28301	32739	23532
7. Imphal East	8143	13140	57468	82011	64896
8. Jiribam	868	1295	6072	7886	5511
9. Imphal West	8763	14279	62259	93551	78882
10. Bishnupur	5215	7329	32394	45591	36256
11. Thoubal	8403	13631	61861	82484	62627
State Total	46586	76513	378210	520685	405806

District	Age wise electors			
	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Senapati	26482	12078	9138	6113
2. Kangpokpi	14165	8593	4546	2093
3. Tamenglong	13203	8250	5044	3388
4. Churachandpur	32680	21616	11399	5698
5. Chandel	14497	9571	5128	2882
6. Ukhrul	16634	11564	6569	4185
7. Imphal East	47358	31060	14510	4955
8. Jiribam	4345	2635	1110	394
9. Imphal West	57642	38613	19272	6473
10. Bishnupur	26149	17635	8694	2806
11. Thoubal	44709	28658	13531	3989
State Total	297864	190273	98941	42976

Note: Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Chandel, Ukhrul & Thoubal include the age wise number of electors for the newly created districts Noney, Pherzawl, Tengnoupal, Kamjong & Kakching respectively.

Source: Chief Electoral Officer, Manipur

Table 3 (a)
Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur at Current Prices

(Rs. in lakhs)

Industry of Origin	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	251623	297165	348748	400433	397568	419897
1.1 Crops	137772	168583	205623	248051	235995	224997
1.2 Livestock	52587	58268	67294	73744	80879	84455
1.3 Forestry and logging	42183	43885	41994	43083	40811	67973
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	19081	26429	33836	35555	39883	42472
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIMARY	251623	297165	348748	400433	397568	419897
3. Manufacturing	40990	30594	46011	47201	59408	60896
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	54276	55506	48391	27410	33257	39667
5. Construction	100712	106164	120023	191000	202688	191502
SECONDARY	195978	192264	214425	265611	295353	292065
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	156450	140653	217288	237568	260508	286274
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	70408	87255	98114	107959	124084	139817
8. Financial services	23399	25250	28230	29609	37875	38515
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	134847	144304	152279	157980	158360	169921
10 Public administration & defence	231790	243900	252574	288789	342238	346247
11. Other services	208417	241678	272290	298681	287332	351098
TERTIARY	825311	883040	1020775	1120586	1210397	1331872
12. Total GSVA at basic prices	1272912	1372469	1583948	1786630	1903318	2043834
13. Taxes on Products	48918	46019	77021	76376	97115	113598
14. Subsidies on products	30370	44163	42765	50101	47366	28043
15. Gross State Domestic Product at market prices	1291460	1374324	1618204	1812905	1953067	2129389
16. Population ('00)	28925	29561	30210	30873	31549	32239
17. Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	44649	46491	53565	58721	61906	66050

Contd.

– Not estimated due to non-availability of Mining & Quarrying data

Table 3 (a)
Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur at Current Prices

(Rs. in lakhs)

Industry of Origin	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22(Q)	2022-23(A)
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	673554	725622	756921	801394	923521	1009166
1.1 Crops	450711	509503	544732	594724	699360	777888
1.2 Livestock	96785	95040	103225	109680	120165	129948
1.3 Forestry and logging	76918	65258	56033	38562	41425	36193
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	49140	55821	52931	58428	62571	65136
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIMARY	673554	725622	756921	801394	923521	1009166
3. Manufacturing	61998	63648	44819	46141	55589	54448
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	59750	54968	55368	63177	66004	70252
5. Construction	211321	138334	146254	129510	170733	185591
SECONDARY	333069	256950	246441	238828	292326	310290
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	325480	368411	397782	311711	379953	391018
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	147565	156287	173096	154845	214714	246455
8. Financial services	43542	58371	69087	71562	77131	84773
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	184563	199661	199415	198331	209220	212584
10. Public administration & defence	361787	390771	436717	509599	650960	772876
11. Other services	434413	472161	564679	558245	703468	807744
TERTIARY	1497350	1645662	1840776	1804293	2235446	2515450
12.Total GSVA at basic prices	2503973	2628234	2844138	2844515	3451293	3834906
13. Taxes on Products	100840	140699	166011	187677	274203	304681
14. Subsidies on products	25890	30126	28846	54583	66049	73390
15.Gross State Domestic Product at market prices	2578923	2738807	2981303	2977609	3659447	4066197
16. Population ('000)	32943	33661	34394	35142	35905	36684
17. Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	78284	81364	86681	84731	101920	110844

Concl.

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Table 3 (b)
Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur at Constant (2011-12) Prices

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	251623	276425	288575	295331	273718	290342
1.1 Crops	137772	159419	167469	177112	152555	141966
1.2 Livestock	52587	54292	55878	56120	56995	58930
1.3 Forestry and logging	42183	40439	38993	36178	36806	61910
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	19081	22275	26235	25921	27362	27536
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIMARY	251623	276425	288575	295331	273718	290342
3. Manufacturing	40990	28894	41278	40523	52135	54581
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	54276	55762	54234	43057	46224	58536
5. Construction	100712	99017	111497	172786	198602	167221
SECONDARY	195978	183673	207009	256366	296961	280338
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	156450	130915	190705	203972	237194	256129
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	70408	80780	86841	95468	107764	121596
8. Financial services	23399	24918	27257	28309	35103	35788
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	134847	136333	137021	138289	132913	129535
10. Public administration & defence	231790	233668	216539	234826	281035	263348
11. Other services	208417	230853	227976	249977	233161	257226
TERTIARY	825311	837467	886339	950841	1027170	1063622
12. Total GSVA at basic prices	1272912	1297565	1381923	1502538	1597849	1634302
13. Taxes on Products	48918	42553	66521	63808	86905	98110
14. Subsidies on products	30370	40837	36935	41856	42386	24220
15. Gross State Domestic Product at market prices	1291460	1299281	1411509	1524490	1642368	1708192
16. Population ('00)	28925	29561	30210	30873	31549	32239
17. Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	44649	43953	46723	49379	52058	52985

Contd.

Table 3 (b)
Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur at Constant (2011-12) Prices
(Rs. in lakh)

Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Q)	2022-23 (A)
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	427979	412810	398989	385812	397872	395363
1.1 Crops	267660	267685	254353	259734	267554	267684
1.2 Livestock	62829	57444	59985	57546	58606	59036
1.3 Forestry and logging	70391	59720	58142	39331	40366	36011
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	27099	27961	26509	29201	31346	32632
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIMARY	427979	412810	398989	385812	397872	395363
3. Manufacturing	53275	52165	36966	39218	41102	38603
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	57022	35974	34762	37882	35628	35587
5. Construction	173285	106462	128361	96650	112116	116551
SECONDARY	283582	194601	200089	173750	188846	190741
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	283085	307748	327129	253188	272717	265336
7. Transport, storage, communication & services to related broadcasting	126003	127395	140558	139391	150367	160164
8. Financial services	37626	46629	52767	54338	54498	57484
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	126515	126368	124674	122408	128705	129557
10. Public administration & defence	249069	249541	263263	292619	361404	409780
11. Other services	281665	279482	312757	289824	359075	393148
TERTIARY	1103963	1137163	1221148	1151768	1326766	1415468
12. Total GSVA at basic prices	1815524	1744574	1820226	1711330	1913484	2001573
13. Taxes on Products	80121	103894	119205	135384	181755	190122
14. Subsidies on products	20571	22246	20713	39374	43781	45796
15. Gross State Domestic Product at market prices	1875074	1826222	1918718	1807340	2051458	2145898
16. Population ('00)	32943	33661	34394	35142	35905	36684
17. Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	56919	54253	55786	51430	57136	58497

Concl.

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Table 3 (c)
Net State Domestic Product of Manipur at Current Prices

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	230737	271876	319884	369191	364506	384484
1.1 Crops	120337	147588	181713	221580	207816	194498
1.2 Livestock	51840	57428	66389	72743	79944	83533
1.3 Forestry and logging	41722	43397	41511	42661	40433	67443
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	16838	23463	30270	32207	36313	39010
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIMARY	230737	271876	319884	369191	364506	384484
3. Manufacturing	32858	21852	36447	37037	49376	50135
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	39708	40541	32022	17752	22394	26421
5. Construction	95958	100561	112734	179771	190638	179757
SECONDARY	168524	162954	181203	234560	262408	256313
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	153265	136691	212327	231888	251028	275476
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	59876	75298	81176	89899	103649	115922
8. Financial services	23030	24803	27751	29063	37101	37665
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	117031	123175	127423	130344	129982	138935
10. Public administration & defence	178868	189647	197636	228275	274211	280156
11. Other services	200228	232510	262307	288040	276676	338721
TERTIARY	732298	782124	908620	997509	1072647	1186875
12. Total NSVA at basic prices	1131559	1216954	1409707	1601260	1699561	1827672
13. Taxes on Products	48918	46019	77021	76376	97115	113598
14. Subsidies on products	30370	44163	42765	50101	47366	28043
15. Net State Domestic Product at market prices	1150107	1218809	1443963	1627535	1749310	1913227
16. Population ('00)	28925	29561	30210	30873	31549	32239
17. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	39762	41230	47798	52717	55447	59345

Contd.

Table 3 (c)
Net State Domestic product of Manipur at Current Prices

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Q)	2022-23 (A)
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	636738	685892	715128	755314	872360	953483
1.1 Crops	418727	475386	508327	554631	654763	729171
1.2 Livestock	95784	93980	102105	108494	118735	128369
1.3 Forestry and logging	76187	64661	55539	38200	40993	35798
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	46040	51865	49157	53989	57869	60144
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIMARY	636738	685892	715128	755314	872360	953483
3. Manufacturing	50250	50670	30847	30690	37333	35095
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	46222	37365	38441	42468	44485	47170
5. Construction	202468	129171	136078	118178	157158	170347
SECONDARY	298940	217206	205366	191336	238976	252612
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	316197	353153	380658	292904	357502	366426
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	119135	121654	131420	110093	164835	192050
8. Financial services	42602	57042	67513	69703	75074	82408
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	150184	159964	156207	150812	154106	152247
10. Public administration & defence	296652	322647	363173	422447	538840	640202
11. Other services	420267	455866	545846	537484	677597	777598
TERTIARY	1345037	1470326	1644817	1583443	1967954	2210931
12. Total NSVA at basic prices	2280715	2373424	2565311	2530093	3079290	3417026
13. Taxes on Products	100840	140699	166011	187677	274203	304681
14. Subsidies on products	25890	30126	28846	54583	66049	73390
15. Net State Domestic Product at market prices	2355665	2483997	2702476	2663187	3287444	3648316
16. Population ('00)	32943	33661	34394	35142	35905	36684
17. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	71507	73795	78574	75784	91560	99453

Concl.

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Table 3 (d)**Net State Domestic product of Manipur at Constant (2011-12) Prices**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	230737	253024	263921	269800	247713	263369
1.1 Crops	120337	140047	147174	155764	130841	119341
1.2 Livestock	51840	53514	55076	55259	56157	58122
1.3 Forestry and logging	41722	39986	38565	35815	36472	61452
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	16838	19477	23106	22962	24243	24454
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIMARY	230737	253024	263921	269800	247713	263369
3. Manufacturing	32858	20586	32505	31471	43071	44922
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	39708	41338	38880	34424	36493	46667
5. Construction	95958	93671	104639	162372	187366	156016
SECONDARY	168524	155595	176024	228267	266930	247605
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	153265	127182	186190	198985	228714	246562
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	59876	69228	70691	79275	89735	100557
8. Financial services	23030	24484	26801	27825	34431	35045
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	117031	116631	114708	114707	108656	103464
10. Public administration & defence	178868	181533	165299	180095	219093	203309
11. Other services	200228	222114	218726	240611	223725	246294
TERTIARY	732298	741172	782415	841498	904354	935231
12. Total NSVA at basic prices	1131559	1149791	1222360	1339565	1418997	1446205
13. Taxes on Products	48918	42553	66521	63808	86905	98110
14. Subsidies on products	30370	40837	36935	41856	42386	24220
15. Net State Domestic Product at market prices	1150107	1151507	1251946	1361517	1463516	1520095
16. Population ('00)	28925	29561	30210	30873	31549	32239
17. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	39762	38954	41441	44101	46389	47151

Contd.

Table 3 (d)**Net State Domestic product of Manipur at Constant (2011-12) Prices**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Q)	2022-23 (A)
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	400663	384119	369893	354994	365524	361780
1.1 Crops	244531	243709	229677	233738	240105	239092
1.2 Livestock	62004	56632	59122	56655	57660	58044
1.3 Forestry and logging	69795	59260	57765	39062	40080	35765
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	24333	24518	23329	25539	27679	28879
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIMARY	400663	384119	369893	354994	365524	361780
3. Manufacturing	43107	41394	25489	26763	27682	24915
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	45193	21068	20514	20853	19219	18654
5. Construction	164880	98007	117319	86208	100274	103450
SECONDARY	253180	160469	163322	133824	147175	147019
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	275209	295389	313418	238491	256725	248577
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	101429	98150	106411	103852	112454	119477
8. Financial services	36825	45539	51499	52852	52936	55737
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	98940	96099	91985	87212	90867	89268
10. Public administration & defence	191597	191596	201777	221258	276818	313800
11. Other services	269643	266287	297683	273528	340492	372450
TERTIARY	973643	993060	1062773	977193	1130292	1199309
12. Total NSVA at basic prices	1627486	1537648	1595988	1466011	1642991	1708109
13. Taxes on Products	80121	103894	119205	135384	181755	190122
14. Subsidies on products	20571	22246	20713	39374	43781	45796
15. Net State Domestic Product at market prices	1687036	1619296	1694480	1562021	1780965	1852435
16. Population ('00)	32943	33661	34394	35142	35905	36684
17. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	51211	48106	49267	44449	49602	50497

Concl.

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Table 4 (a)
Trends in Revenue and Capital Receipts in Manipur State
(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State's Own Tax Revenue	Share in Central taxes	Total tax revenue (2 + 3)	Total non-tax revenue
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2011-12	36806.64	115403.00	152209.65	413145.19
2012-13	33282.65	131783.00	165065.65	516910.14
2013-14	47273.08	143879.00	191152.08	537127.36
2014-15	51684.45	152687.82	204372.27	595454.63
2015-16	55213.06	314073.00	369286.06	458724.69
2016-17	58668.28	375712.00	434380.28	478531.98
2017-18	79093.57	415433.38	494526.95	541256.51
2018-19	105699.35	468765.00	574464.35	481706.15
2019-20	120368.05	404521.02	524889.07	543527.34
2020-21	129724.02	426922.00	556646.02	741619.22
2021-22 (RE)	190338.64	532609.00	722947.64	1396733.60
2022-23 (BE)	240000.09	584720.00	824720.09	1560155.99

Year	Total revenue receipts (4+5)	Total Capital receipts including receipts from Public Accounts	Aggregate receipts (6 + 7)
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2011-12	565354.83	1609981.24	2175336.07
2012-13	681975.79	1387514.40	2069490.19
2013-14	728279.44	1653001.02	2381280.46
2014-15	799826.90	1903958.47	2703785.37
2015-16	828010.75	1631310.25	2459321.00
2016-17	912912.26	1058979.77	1971892.03
2017-18	1035783.46	1601829.17	2637612.63
2018-19	1056170.50	1788913.10	2845083.60
2019-20	1068416.41	1406814.08	2475230.49
2020-21	1298265.24	1607970.98	2906236.22
2021-22 (RE)	2119681.24	2466908.67	4586589.91
2022-23 (BE)	2384876.08	2469508.17	4854384.25

RE – Revised Estimates BE – Budget Estimates

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

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

Table 4 (b)
Revenue Expenditure of State Government of Manipur

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category of Expenditure	Year			
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22(RE)	2022-23(BE)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE				
A. Economic Services				
i. Agriculture & allied activities	47868.48	61399.41	113935.03	132318.09
ii. Rural Development & Special Area Programme	111051.66	201312.68	227530.99	246766.87
iii. Irrigation & flood control	6487.07	7119.51	7035.18	9602.27
iv. Energy	40544.78	40999.04	47127.51	48977.51
v. Industry & Minerals	7044.53	8033.13	19945.04	21264.70
vi. Transport	7220.14	7535.62	8440.42	13442.71
vii. Science, Technology & Environment	3931.78	8183.40	11260.60	7460.34
viii. General Economic Services (including compensation & assignment to Local Bodies & PRIs)	63550.02	69897.52	74437.75	91977.69
Sub-Total (A) :	287698.46	404480.31	509712.52	571810.18
B. Social Services				
i. Education including Arts & Culture	148159.56	157818.66	226888.38	256208.93
ii. Health & Family welfare	62160.51	82568.17	129342.21	127803.70
iii. Housing & Urban Development including water supply & sanitation	25909.94	29616.73	49246.20	50384.72
iv. Information & Broadcasting	940.21	1214.95	1881.18	1477.81
v. Social security & welfare including Nutrition, STs, SCs & OBCs	42333.43	50750.81	98408.45	91197.08
vi. Labour & Employment	3410.80	6317.46	36795.43	41626.43
vii. Natural calamities & others	8769.39	4559.08	9450.84	5674.69
Sub-Total (B)	291683.84	332845.86	552012.69	574373.36
Total (I) (A+B)	579382.30	737326.17	1061725.21	1146183.54
II. NON-DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE				
Revenue Expenditure under General Services				
i. Organs of State	19440.37	24179.75	39713.03	34113.37
ii. Fiscal Services	5877.27	6958.00	8669.53	9213.14
iii. Interest Payment & Servicing of debt	66354.38	83160.38	93285.01	100111.82
iv. Administrative Services	178962.24	217447.45	254027.92	269595.25
v. Pension & Miscellaneous Services	173846.84	173775.43	258849.76	222718.79
Total (II)	444481.10	505521.01	654545.25	635752.37
Grand Total (I + II)	1023863.40	1242847.18	1716270.46	1781935.91

RE: Revised Estimates BE: Budget Estimates

Source: Annual Financial Statement, Government of Manipur

Table 4 (c)

**Receipt and Expenditure of State Government of Manipur for the year
2011-12 to 2022-23**

Year (1)	Receipt (2)	Expenditure (3)	(in Rs.)
2011-12	2175336.07	2236395.56	
2012-13	2069490.19	2042819.30	
2013-14	2381280.46	2363762.86	
2014-15	2703785.37	2726305.27	
2015-16	2459321.00	2430038.94	
2016-17	1971892.03	1986881.36	
2017-18	2637612.63	2619141.29	
2018-19	2845083.60	2868662.92	
2019-20	2475230.49	2464398.18	
2020-21	2906236.22	2891554.09	
2021-22 (RE)	4586589.91	4828837.96	
2022-23 (BE)	4854384.25	5002634.19	

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

Table 5 (a)
Farmer Producer Companies/ Organisation under MOVCDNER in Manipur

Name of the FPCs/ FPOs	District	Crops	Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
i. Progressive Organic	Senapati	King Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric	1000 ha
ii. Thayong Organic	Kangpokpi- Sadar Hill and Thoubal	Pineapple, Ginger, Turmeric, Tamenglong Orange	1000 ha
iii. Reangluang Organic	Tamenglong	Tamenglong Orange, King Chilli, Turmeric	1000 ha
iv. Loulhoumi Organic	Churachandpur	Pineapple, Ginger, Turmeric, King Chilli	1000 ha
v. Churachandpur FPO	Churachandpur	Chakhao (Black Aromatic Rice)	500 ha
vi. Sinlung Organic.	Pherzawl	King Chilli, Ginger	1000 ha
vii. Chandel FPO	Chandel	Chakhao (Black Aromatic Rice)	500 ha
viii. Ruwmee Organic	Chandel	Ginger, Turmeric,	1000 ha
ix. Rinrumlan	Ukhrul	Kachai Lemon, Ginger, Turmeric, King Chilli	1000 ha
x. Kamjong-Ukhrul FPO	Kamjong-Ukhrul	Turmeric, King Chilli	500 ha
xi. Chingarel Organic	Imphal East	Chakhao (Black Aromatic Rice)	1000 ha
xii. Chak-Hao Poireiton Organic.	Imphal West	Chakhao (Black Aromatic Rice)	1000 ha
xiii. Phou-Oibee Organic	Bishnupur	Chakhao (Black Aromatic Rice)	500 ha
xiv. Apunba Organic	Thoubal	Chakhao (Black Aromatic Rice)	1000 ha
xv. Kakching Organic	Kakching-Tengnoupal	Ginger, King Chilli	500 ha

Source: Department of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Manipur

Table 5 (b)
**District wise Livestock and Poultry Population of Manipur according to 20th Quinquennial
 Livestock Census, 2019**

Items	District					
	Senapati	Kangpokpi	Tamenglong	Noney	Chura-chandpur	Pherzawl
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Cattle	11008	20820	5218	4922	20937	2543
2. Buffalo	9519	2971	1413	1860	6715	544
3. Mithun	1379	0	2044	0	749	0
4. Horse & pony	4	0	75	0	59	0
5. Sheep	741	2108	57	7	526	48
6. Goat	3751	6642	2869	587	2489	1098
7. Dog	4721	14614	6368	2233	15368	1459
8. Rabbit	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Pig	13639	19746	6001	5290	21486	2803
10. Poultry	273659	203979	114479	113997	134777	24940
10.1 Fowl	217264	142086	105697	90460	102092	23217
10.2 Duck	55287	61837	8740	23537	31725	1721
10.3 Turkey	1025	15	20	0	373	2
10.4 Other Birds	83	41	22	0	587	0

Items	District					
	Chandel	Tengnoupal	Ukhrul	Kamjong	Imphal East	Jiribam
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Cattle	6935	7908	8262	2548	30817	9827
2. Buffalo	1247	341	6074	3075	96	385
3. Mithun	4593	0	927	0	5	0
4. Horse & Ponies	14	0	2	0	166	0
5. Sheep	228	214	27	14	936	229
6. Goat	686	698	446	773	4057	3550
7. Dog	8779	12170	22247	5419	23061	2719
8. Rabbit	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Pig	6805	6549	20576	5331	26697	1745
10. Poultry	78557	107622	452930	188534	729784	52669
10.1 Fowl	62087	84046	439412	183334	480082	43822
10.2 Duck	15137	21806	12875	5022	241344	8803
10.3 Turkey	320	1038	287	21	712	10
10.4 Other Birds	1013	732	356	157	7646	34

Contd.

Table 5 (b)
**District-wise Livestock and Poultry Population of Manipur according to 20th Quinquennial
 Livestock Census, 2019**

Items	District				Total
	Imphal West	Bishnupur	Thoubal	Kakching	
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1. Cattle	26517	40236	15416	10566	224480
2. Buffalo	569	926	253	239	36227
3. Mithun	0	0	0	0	9697
4. Horse & pony	619	97	53	0	1089
5. Sheep	386	42	75	283	5921
6. Goat	5297	2127	3101	526	38697
7. Dog	36868	20241	13487	5053	194807
8. Rabbit	0	0	0	0	0
9. Pig	19746	46663	19828	12350	235255
10. Poultry	1075519	1414731	699907	231553	5897637
10.1 Fowl	716565	915477	376041	147616	4129298
10.2 Duck	346660	493393	307282	83579	1718748
10.3 Turkey	336	396	93	232	4880
10.4 Other Birds	11958	5465	16491	126	44711

Concl.

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, Manipur

Table 5 (c)**Achievement made under Animal Health & Disease Control Programme during 2022-23**

Sl. No.	Items	Name of District				
		Senapati	Tamenglong	Churachandpur	Chandel	Ukhrul
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Cases Treated					
	a) In – Patient	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Out – Patient	9,636	-	32,508	7481	26800
	c) Old Patient	-	-	-	-	-
	d) Total Patient	9,636	-	32,508	7481	26800
2	Castration Performed	245	-	-	83	-
3	Diagnostic cases performed in the Lab.	-	-	-	-	-
4	Vaccination performed					
	a) Rinderpest	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Hemorrhagic Septicemia Carnia (RS + BC)	-	-	-	-	-
	c) Black Quarter	-	-	1,509	260	1935
	d) Ranikhet	-	-			
	e) Foot & Mouth Diseases	-	-	7493		9075
	f) Other	-	-	2426	1773	4274
5	A.I. done	478	-	97	53	-
6	A.I. born calves	181	-	78	39	-
7	Operation Performed					
	a) Major	-	-	-	-	2
	b) Minor	30	-	-	111	8

Contd.

Table No. 5 (c)**Achievement made under Animal Health & Disease Control Programme during 2022-23**

Sl. No.	Items	Name of District				
		Imphal East	Imphal West	Bishnupur	Thoubal	Manipur
(1)	(2)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Cases Treated					
a)	In – Patient	-	-	-	-	-
b)	Out – Patient	30526	22122	9697	36299	
c)	Old Patient					
d)	Total Patient	30526	22122	9697	36299	175069
2	Castration Performed	746	101	325		1500
3	Diagnostic cases performed in the Lab.	-	-	-	-	-
4	Vaccination performed					
a)	Rinderpest	-	-	-	-	-
b)	Hemorrhagic Septicemia Carnia (RS + BC)	-	-	-	-	-
c)	Black Quarter	16738	2009	1900		24351
d)	Ranikhet	-	-	-	-	-
e)	Foot & Mouth Diseases	13908	12335	-	-	42335
f)	Other	12643	995	4370		26481
5	A.I. done	630	-	1425	9068	11751
6	A.I. born calves	313	-	730	8102	9443
7	Operation Performed					
a)	Major	16	-	1	87	106
b)	Minor	251	-	7	216	663

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, Manipur

Table 5 (d)**District wise production of Milk, Egg & Meat in Manipur, 2022-23**

Sl. No.	District/ State	Milk ('000 tonnes)	Egg (lakh Nos.)	Meat ('000 tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Senapati	3.53	37.82	0.80
2.	Kangpokpi	3.59	41.05	2.23
3.	Tamenglong	1.33	11.80	0.35
4.	Noney	0.78	7.66	0.20
5.	Churachandpur	6.09	21.22	3.35
6.	Pherzawl	0.59	2.08	0.37
7.	Chandel	0.64	12.58	0.91
8.	Tengoupal	0.37	9.28	0.55
9.	Ukhrul	1.50	66.77	0.54
10.	Kamjong	0.70	26.39	0.69
11.	Imphal East	9.47	196.52	1.92
12.	Jiribam	1.26	7.77	0.39
13.	Imphal West	12.43	264.76	3.01
14.	Bishnupur	20.62	332.04	2.47
15.	Thoubal	4.69	134.56	2.20
16.	Kakching	4.28	43.36	0.81
Manipur		71.87	1215.64	20.79

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, Manipur

Table 5 (e)
District wise Quantities and Values of Major and Minor Forest Products in Manipur for
the year 2022-23

Sl. No.	Item	District			
		Senapati	Kangpokpi	Tamenglong	Noney
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Major Forest Products					
(a)	(a) Timber				
	(i) Quantity (cum)	2852.05	29.859	1522.649	1232.870
	(ii) Value (Rs.)	4855900	334316	2136650	1288404
(b)	(b) Firewood				
	(i) Quantity (M Tonne)	221.86	377.00	-	-
	(ii) Value (Rs)	370981	540500	-	-
Total Value of Major Products (A)		5226881	874816	2136650	1288404
B. Value of Minor Forest Products (Rs)					
1	Bamboo (No)				
2	Sand (Cum)	27610479	725510	13200	10642883
3	Stone (Cum)	-	136000	26400	23230098
4	Earth (Cum)	-	-	-	6705916
5	Broom (Kg)	-	-	-	-
6	Charcoal (Qtl)	-	-	-	-
7	Supari (Kg)	-	512250	-	-
8	Betel leaf (No)	-	-	-	-
9	Dalchini (Kg)	-	-	-	-
10	Smilex (Kg)	-	-	-	-
11	Agar (Kg)	-	-	-	-
12	Sandal Wood (Kg)	-	-	-	-
Total Value of Minor Products (B)		27610479	1373760	39600	40578897
C. Miscellaneous					
1	Miscellaneous	-	155000	223740	-
2	Revenue from functionary divisions namely DCF, Research, DCF, Park & Sanc, Dir. Zoo & DFO/Wildlife & CF, Central/Northern /Eastern	-	-	-	-
Total Value of Miscellaneous (C)		-	155000	223740	-
Total Value (A+B+C)		32837360	2403576	2399990	41867301

Contd.

Table 5 (e)
District wise Quantities and Values of Major and Minor Forest Products in Manipur for
the year 2022-23

Sl. No.	Item	District				
		Churachandpur	Pherzawl	Chandel	Tengnoupal	Ukhrul
(1)	(2)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A. Major Forest Products						
(a)	(a) Timber					
	(i) Quantity (cum)	5146.37	1475	-	1192.396	1443.8
	(ii) Value (Rs.)	1850304	1929850	24635101	24651424	3801394
(b)	(b) Firewood					
	(i) Quantity (M Tonne)	11153.00	-	4527.00	16.00	3354.30
	(ii) Value (Rs.)	5450200	-	3135120	8400	1062550
Total Value of Major Products (A)		7300504	1929850	27770221	24659824	4863944
B. Value of Minor Forest Products (Rs)						
1	Bamboo (No)	256033	-	-	-	-
2	Sand (Cum)	-	-	-	2591520	48000
3	Stone (Cum)	-	-	-	10046400	92889
4	Earth (Cum)	-	-	-	3520000	
5	Broom (Kg)	-	-	-	-	-
6	Charcoal (Qtl)	134120	-	18060	-	-
7	Supari (Kg)	-	-	-	-	-
8	Betel leaf (No)	-	-	-	-	-
9	Dalchini (Kg)	132640	-	240000	-	72000
10	Smilex (Kg)	-	-	-	-	-
11	Agar (Kg)	-	-	-	-	-
12	Sandal Wood (Kg)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Value of Minor Products (B)		522793		258060	16157920	212889
C. Miscellaneous						
1	Miscellaneous	87000	-	214600	452704	11010
2	Revenue from functionary divisions namely DCF, Research, DCF, Park & Sanc, Dir. Zoo & DFO/Wildlife & CF, Central/Northern /Eastern	-	-	-	-	-
Total Value of Miscellaneous (C)		87000		214600	452704	11010
Total Value (A+B+C)		7910297	1929850	28242881	41270448	5087843

Contd.

Table 5 (e)

District wise Quantities and Values of Major and Minor Forest Products in Manipur for the year 2022-23

Sl. No.	Item	District				
		Kamjong	Central (Part of Imphal East & Imphal West)	Jiribam	Bishnupur	Thoubal
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
A. Major Forest Products						
(a) Timber						
(i) Quantity (cum)	8239.454	-	485	149.228	339.186	
(ii) Value (Rs.)	75036324	-	563050	1133300	2201971	
(b) Firewood						
(i) Quantity (M Tonne)	2999	198	-	-	330.00	
(ii) Value (Rs.)	972600	255020	-	-	275060	
Total Value of Major Products (A)	76008924	255020	563050	1133300	2477031	
B. Value of Minor Forest Products (Rs)						
1 Bamboo (No)		-	263126	79200	17400	
2 Sand (Cum)		3122	236694	3840		
3 Stone (Cum)			120800	4800	10246620	
4 Earth (Cum)		122310		34010	78000	
5 Broom (Kg)			42600	-	10900	
6 Charcoal (Qtl)		5640	-	-	60360	
7 Supari (Kg)		-	-	-	-	
8 Betel leaf (No)		-	296000	-	-	
9 Dalchini (Kg)	2092876	-	-	-	-	
10 Smilex (Kg)		23063	-	-	-	
11 Agar (Kg)		6430	-	-	-	
12 Sandal Wood (Kg)		59566	-	4800	-	
Total Value of Minor Products (B)	2092876	220131	959220	126650	10413280	
C. Miscellaneous						
1 Miscellaneous	105383	13568222	30000	204394	595000	
2 Revenue from functionary divisions namely DCF, Research, DCF, Park & Sanc, Dir. Zoo & DFO/Wildlife & CF, Central/Northern /Eastern		2417699	-	-	-	
Total Value of Miscellaneous (C)	105383	15985921	30000	204394	595000	
Total Value (A+B+C)	78207183	16461072	1552270	1464344	13485311	

Source: Chief Conservator of Forest, Manipur

Table 6 (a)
Physical Achievement under the MGNREGS

Sl No	Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	No. of Job Card Issued	563657	572046	578315	591238	596576
2	No. of Household provided Employment	513042	541440	547405	557986	360814
3	Approved Labour Budget (in lakh)	160	260	335	330	250
4	Man-days as per Approved Labour Budget	28	45.65	57.92	60.05	42.31
5	Person days generated (in lakh)	117.39	234.11	332.02	307.89	74.67
6	Average days of Employment provided	23	43.24	60.59	55.18	20.7
7	National Average Days of Employment provided	51	48.4	51.52	50.07	47.83
8	Percentage of PD Achieved against the Approved Labour Budget	73.37%	97.88%	99.00%	93.30%	29.87%

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

Table 6 (b)
District wise number of beneficiaries under PMAY-G in Manipur

District	2021-22				
	ST	SC	Minority	PH	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Senapati	0	0	0	0	0
2. Kangpokpi	236	2	0	0	8
3. Tamenglong	0	0	0	0	0
4. Noney	0	0	0	0	0
5. Churachandpur	3703	0	11	0	11
6. Pherzawl	911	1	2	0	2
7. Chandel	907	0	0	0	0
8. Tengnoupal	9	0	0	0	0
9. Ukhrul	0	0	0	0	0
10. Kamjong	0	0	0	0	0
11. Imphal East	77	1	185	0	2124
12. Jiribam	0	0	0	0	0
13. Imphal West	0	0	0	0	0
14. Bishnupur	0	0	0	0	0
15. Thoubal	2	5	857	0	2775
16. Kakching	11	116	34	0	136
Total	5856	125	1089	0	5056

SC: Scheduled Caste

ST: Scheduled Tribe

PH: Physical Handicapped

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

Table 6 (c)
District wise physical progress under PMAY-G in Manipur

District	Phase I (2016-17 to 2018-19)		Phase II					
			2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (AwaasPlus)	
	Target	Houses Completed	Target	Houses Completed	Target	Houses Sanctioned	Target	Houses Registered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Senapati	696	696	120	112	22	22	878	0
2. Kangpokpi	840	8400	1331	988	2003	1853	166	246
3. Tamenglong	690	690	686	69	1380	1368	267	0
4. Noney	378	378	369	20	840	820	0	0
5. Churachandpur	1483	1480	1372	1112	2352	2352	2101	3392
6. Pherzawl	336	336	417	346	666	666	730	914
7. Chandel	563	563	548	360	762	762	868	907
8. Tengnoupal	409	409	422	232	520	511	590	9
9. Ukhru	489	489	250	149	333	333	0	0
10. Kamjong	168	168	390	167	1230	1222	0	0
11. Imphal East	738	731	493	160	1339	1308	346	213
12. Jiribam	594	586	596	113	912	459	242	0
13. Imphal West	423	417	347	140	485	485	614	0
14. Bishnupur	347	347	273	167	245	245	672	0
15. Thoubal	755	755	601	240	1161	1161	264	2061
16. Kakching	831	831	685	414	489	1480	639	224
Total	9740	17276	8900	4789	14739	15047	8377	7966

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2021-22, RD & PR Department,
Government of Manipur

Table 6 (d)
**District wise number of Cooperative Societies classified by type during
the year 2021-22**

Type of Cooperative Societies	District									
	Senapati	Kangpokpi	Tamenglong	Noney	Churachandpur	Pherzawl	Chandel	Tengnoupal	Ukhrul	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1. Consumer Societies	6	8	3	0	16	0	2	0	0	4
2. Housing Societies	7	1	5	1	9	2	0	1		7
3. Farming Societies	100	7	9	14	0	1	3	0		12
4. Labour contract societies	3	22	0	4	5	4	3	1		0
5. Other Industrial Societies	3	0	10	0	25	0	1	0		6
6. Other Non-Industrial Societies	0	6	0	0	0	0	12	0		0
7. Poultry Farming Societies	13	9	7	8	26	1	8	3		13
8. Piggery Farming Societies	17	67	26	7	35	1	10	11		23

Types of Cooperative Societies	District								
	Kamjong	Imphal East	Jiribam	Imphal West	Bishnupur	Thoubal	Kakching	Manipur	
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
1. Consumer Societies	0	9	4	24	9	13	3	101	
2. Housing Societies	0	35	1	36	22	8	3	138	
3. Farming Societies	13	21	1	40	34	11	17	283	
4. Labour contract societies	0	34	6	25	6	13	5	131	
5. Other Industrial Societies	0	1	0	9	52	3	5	115	
6. Other Non-Industrial Societies	7	12	7	6	42	3	11	106	
7. Poultry Farming Societies	3	60	2	59	31	26	8	277	
8. Piggery Farming Societies	7	8	2	22	30	7	7	280	

Source: Department of Cooperation, Manipur

Table 6 (e)
Basic Statistical Information of the Cooperative Societies in Manipur, 2021-22

Sl. No.	Type of Societies (2)	Number	
		Societies (3)	Members (4)
(1)			
I CREDIT SOCIETIES			
1.1 State Level Banks (Agricultural Credit)			
i. Manipur State Cooperative Bank Ltd.		1	18033
ii. Manipur State Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank Ltd.		1	2772
1.2 Primary Banks (Agricultural Credit) :			
i. Imphal Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.		1	24177
ii. Moirang Primary Cooperative Bank Ltd.		1	3112
iii. Manipur Women's Cooperative Bank Ltd.		1	7790
1.3 Thrift & Credit Cooperative Societies		233	10857
1.4 Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies:			
i. G.P. Level		151	55350
ii. LAMPS		104	58934
iii. Service		16	250
2 NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES			
2.1 State Level :			
i. Manipur Milk Producers, cooperative Union Ltd.		1	269
ii. Manipur State Apex Cooperative Housing C. S. Ltd.		1	159
iii. Manipur State Fisheries Cooperative Federation Ltd.		1	104
iv. Manipur Apex Cooperative Marketing Society Ltd.		1	385
v. Manipur State Cooperative Consumers Federation		1	251
vi. Manipur State SC/ST Development Cooperative Federation.		1	49
vii. Manipur State Piggery Farmers Cooperative Federation.		1	50
viii. Manipur State Poultry Farmers Cooperative Federation.		1	77
ix. All Manipur Apex Transport Cooperative Society Limited		1	27
x. Manipur Khunai Chaokhat Cooperative Society Limited		1	181

Contd.

Table No. 6 (e)**Basic Statistical Information of the Cooperative Societies in Manipur, 2021-22**

Sl. No.	Type of Societies	Number	
		Societies	Members
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2.2 District Level			
	(i) District Supply Cooperatives	17	1702
2.3 Primaries :			
	i. Marketing	29	1722
	ii. Consumers	101	5271
	iii. Housing	138	4230
	iv. Transport	183	4649
	v. Dairy, Cattle Breeding & Rearing	880	29001
	vi. Fruits & Vegetables	74	3169
	vii. Pisciculture	791	22415
	viii. Labour Contract	131	4648
	ix. Forest	338	9076
	x. Piggery	280	6045
	xi. Poultry	277	9997
	xii. Collective Farming	84	4909
	xiii. Joint Farming	198	4097
	xiv. Bee Keeping	48	976
	xv. Livestock	188	5859
	xvi. Multipurpose	618	17496
	xvii. FPO	7	675
	xviii. Miscellaneous	115	2582
3 INDUSTRIAL :			
3.1 State Level :			
	i. Manipur State Sericulture Cooperative Federation. Limited.	1	43
	ii. Manipur Apex Handloom Weavers & Handicrafts Artisans Cooperative Society Ltd.	1	4228
	iii. Manipur Food & Medicinal Processing & Cold Storage Cooperative Society Ltd.	1	52
	iv. Manipur Rural Electronics Cooperative Federation	1	7
3.2 Primaries :			
	i. Handloom Weavers	6582	313125
	ii. Handicrafts	482	17743
	iii. Sericulture	197	7336
	iv. Electronics	7	307
	v. Miscellaneous	106	3521
Total		12394	667708

Concld.

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

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2021-22, Department of Cooperation, Manipur

Table No. 6 (f)**Distribution of Co-operative Societies and its members in Manipur, 2021-22**

(in nos.)

Type of Societies	State Level & other Societies under the direct control of RCS		Manipur	
	Societies	Members	Societies	Members
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. State Level Banks	2	20805	2	20805
2. Other State Level	14	5882	14	5882
3. Pry. Bank	2	31967	3	35079
4. GPLMPCS	0	0	151	55350
5. LAMPS	0	0	100	58934
6. Service	0	0	16	250
7. Thrift & Credit	0	0	229	10857
8. District Supply	0	0	9	1702
9. Pry. Mktg.	0	0	24	1722
10. Consumers	0	0	102	5271
11. Housing	0	0	113	4230
12. Transport	0	0	171	4649
13. Diary & Cattle	0	0	771	29001
14. Multipurpose	0	0	566	17496
15. Fruit & Veg.	0	0	74	3169
16. Pisciculture	0	0	777	22415
17. Labour Contract	0	0	123	4648
18. Forest/ Horticulture	0	0	344	9076
19. Piggery	0	0	223	6045
20. Poultry	0	0	266	9997
21. Collective Farming	0	0	82	4909
22. Jt. Farming	0	0	85	4097
23. Weaving/Handloom	0	0	6582	313125
24. Handicraft	0	0	482	17743
25. FPO	0	0	47	1820
26. Sericulture	0	0	197	7336
27. Electronics	0	0	7	307
28. Bee Keeping	0	0	48	976
29. Livestock	0	0	188	5859
30. Misc. Ind.	0	0	115	2582
31. Misc. Non- Ind.	0	0	106	3521
Total	18	58654	12394	667708
NGO	2483	-	25457	

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2021-22,
Department of Cooperation, Manipur

Table 7(a)**Salient features of Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), in respect of Manipur**

Characteristics	Unit	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Factories	Number	188	191	197	204
2. Invested capital	Rs. in lakh	20218	22625	22511	21645
3. Persons engaged	Number	8133	8532	8760	6898
4. Workers	Number	6942	4810	7558	5675
5. Value of output*	Rs. in lakh	36295	42083	46742	49845
6. Gross value added	Rs. in lakh	-	-	-	-
7. Depreciation	Rs. in lakh	1607	1883	1926	1781
8. Net value added*	Rs. in lakh	7383	8376	9131	8700

* Definitions of these parameters were modified in ASI 2019-20

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, Government of India

Table 8 (a)
District wise achievement of various Renewable Energy Scheme/ Project during 2002-03
to 2022-23

Particulars	2002-03	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. Solar						
i. Solar Lantern	—	—	5000 (50 kW)	—	500 (5 kW)	—
ii. Solar Street Lighting System	—	—	130 (9.5 kW)	101 (7.4 kW)	84 (6 kW)	451 (33.2 kW)
iii. Solar Home Lighting System Model I	—	—	1100 (19.4 kW)	—	—	—
iv. Solar Home Lighting System Model II	—	—	3038 (112.1 kW)	1072 (39.6 kW)	1084 (39.8 kW)	2000 (73.8 kW)
v. Solar Home Lighting System Model IV	—	—	—	—	—	—
vi. Solar Street Lighting System Model V	—	7952 (588.4 kW)	—	—	—	—
vii. Solar Water Pump (under kusum programme –phaseI)	28 (27 kW)	—	—	—	—	—
viii. Solar Study Lamp	—	—	—	—	—	—
ix. Solar Power Pack	—	—	—	—	—	—
x. Solar Power Plant	—	—	—	—	—	5 (27.5 kW)
xi. Grid Connected Solar Power Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Biomass Gasifier Power Project	—	—	—	3 (600 kW)	—	—
C. Small Hydel Projects	—	—	1 (5 kW)	—	—	1 (5 kW)
D. Wind Solar Hybrid system	—	—	—	—	3 (30 kW)	4 (40 kW)

Contd.

— Not Available

2004-05 is not available

Table 8 (a)
District wise achievement of various Renewable Energy Scheme/ Project during 2002-03
to 2022-23

Particulars	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
A. Solar						
i. Solar Lantern	—	—	—	—	—	—
ii. Solar Street Lighting System	5736 (424.3 kW)	596 (44 kW)	330 (24.3 kW)	157 (11.5 kW)	1400 (103.6 kW)	—
iii. Solar Home Lighting System Model I	—	—	—	—	—	—
iv. Solar Home Lighting System Model II	—	349 (12.6 kW)	110 (4 kW)	—	—	—
v. Solar Home Lighting System Model IV	—	—	—	—	—	—
vi. Solar Street Lighting System V	—	—	—	—	—	—
vii. Solar Water Pump (under kusum programme –phaseI)	—	—	—	—	—	—
viii. Solar Study Lamp	—	—	—	—	—	—
ix. Solar Power Pack	—	25 (25 kW)	129 (129 kW)	—	—	—
x. Solar Power Plant	—	4 (100 kW)	406 (622 kW)	46 (46 kW)	79 (395 kW)	—
xi. Grid Connected Solar Power Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Biomass Gasifier Power Project						
C. Small Hydel Projects						
	1 (25 kW)	1 (400 kW)	1 (5 kW)	1 (5 kW)	—	1 (5 kW)
D. Wind Solar Hybrid system						
	7 (70 kW)	—	—	—	—	—

Contd.

2014-15 is not available

Table 8 (a)
District wise achievement of various Renewable Energy Scheme/ Project during 2002-03
to 2022-23

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
A. Solar							
i. Solar Lantern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ii. Solar Street Lighting System	—	700 (28 kW)	—	—	19550 (1466.2 kW)	—	—
iii. Solar Home Lighting System Model I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
iv. Solar Home Lighting System Model II	—	—	—	3018 (603.6 kW)	—	—	—
v. Solar Home Lighting System Model IV	—	7078 (169.8 kW)	—	—	—	—	—
vi. Solar Street Lighting System V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
vii. Solar Water Pump (under kusum programme –phaseI)	—	—	—	—	—	28 (96 HP)	50 (172 HP)
viii. Solar Study Lamp	—	—	—	—	60664 (151.6 kW)	—	—
ix. Solar Power Pack	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
x. Solar Power Plant	14 (165 kW)	2 (125 kW)	3 (75 kW)	6 (50 kW)	10 (190 kW)	—	—
xi. Grid Connected Solar Power Plant	6 (50 kW)	89 (1105 kW)	209 (1044 kW)	496 (3286 kW)	3 (20 kW)	—	—
B. Biomass Gasifier Power Project	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Small Hydel Projects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. Wind Solar Hybrid system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Concl.

Source: MANIREDA, Manipur

Table 8 (b)

Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks/All Banks and their offices in North Eastern States of India as on 31st March

Sl. No	Name of the Bank	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A.	State Bank of India & Its Associates	48	53	56
B.	Nationalized Banks			
1	Bank of Baroda	16	16	16
2	Bank of India	4	4	5
3	Bank of Maharashtra	1	1	2
4	Canara Bank	5	7	7
5	Central Bank of India	8	9	9
6	Indian Bank	5	5	6
7	Indian Overseas Bank	2	3	3
8	Punjab National Bank	22	21	22
9	Punjab & Sind Bank	5	5	5
10	United Commercial Bank	13	13	14
11	Union Bank of India	1	1	1
C	Private Bank			
1	Axis Bank	11	11	11
2	Bandhan Bank	8	8	8
3	HDFC	10	12	13
4	ICICI	9	9	9
5	IDBI	2	2	2
6	Indusind Bank	3	4	4
7	Yes Bank	1	1	1
D	Small Finance Bank			
1	North East Small Finance Bank	3	3	6
E.	Regional Rural Bank			
1	Manipur Rural Bank	26	26	27
F.	Co-operative Bank			
1	Manipur State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	11	13	13
	Total	214	227	240

Source: Lead Bank, Manipur (SBI)

Table 8 (c)

**District wise position of Deposits, Advances, Credit Deposit Ratio Report of Manipur
as on 31st March, 2023.**

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Total Deposit	Total Advances	CD Ratio
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Senapati	50523.6	46664.6	92.36
2.	Kangpokpi	25907.5	31601.1	121.98
3.	Tamenglong	14191.9	7264.76	51.19
4.	Noney	5762.43	4187.11	72.66
5.	Churachandpur	100917	103456	102.52
6.	Pherzawl	123.28	1226.86	995.18
7.	Chandel	12492.3	18545.4	148.45
8.	Tengnoupal	13422	18574.6	138.39
9.	Ukhrul	27847	19385.4	69.61
10.	Kamjong	913.75	1836.72	201.01
11.	Imphal East	181181	143382	79.14
12.	Jiribam	12887.5	5006.15	38.85
13.	Imphal West	1002520	610585	60.91
14.	Bishnupur	37660.5	66189.3	175.75
15.	Thoubal	48504.6	83979	173.14
16.	Kakching	21332.5	36730.4	172.18
Total		1556187	1198615	77.02

Source: Directorate of Institutional Finance, Manipur

Table 9 (a)
District wise Number of Enrollment in Primary to XII by Sex in Manipur for the year 2022-23

Sl. No.	District	Class 1			Class 2		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Senapati	2846	2669	5515	2833	2698	5531
2.	Kangpokpi	3152	3013	6165	2772	2668	5440
3.	Tamenglong	1361	1237	2598	1170	1182	2352
4.	Noney	873	813	1686	733	726	1459
5.	Churachandpur	3875	3818	7693	3347	3250	6597
6.	Pherzawl	566	508	1074	480	473	953
7.	Chandel	802	869	1671	807	757	1564
8.	Tengnoupal	915	859	1774	774	775	1549
9.	Ukhrul	1981	1769	3750	1528	1386	2914
10.	Kamjong	862	783	1645	656	626	1282
11.	Imphal East	4853	4406	9259	3734	3651	7385
12.	Jiribam	1077	938	2015	663	681	1344
13.	Imphal West	5355	5050	10405	4548	4344	8892
14.	Bishnupur	3056	2911	5967	2362	2228	4590
15.	Thoubal	3730	3383	7113	2926	2735	5661
16.	Kakching	1428	1357	2785	1132	1100	2232
Total		36732	34383	71115	30465	29280	59745

Sl. No.	District	Class 3			Class 4			Class 5		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	Senapati	2223	1973	4196	1834	1719	3553	1826	1633	3459
2.	Kangpokpi	2344	2201	4545	2325	2165	4490	2203	2136	4339
3.	Tamenglong	1025	1016	2041	990	919	1909	949	865	1814
4.	Noney	630	576	1206	605	520	1125	592	522	1114
5.	Churachandpur	3230	3048	6278	3204	3024	6228	3346	3077	6423
6.	Pherzawl	474	426	900	393	391	784	341	329	670
7.	Chandel	712	735	1447	722	706	1428	650	650	1300
8.	Tengnoupal	734	673	1407	651	619	1270	674	696	1370
9.	Ukhrul	1325	1215	2540	1282	1195	2477	1301	1169	2470
10.	Kamjong	437	376	813	360	339	699	399	331	730
11.	Imphal East	3821	3656	7477	3773	3642	7415	3948	3715	7663
12.	Jiribam	572	588	1160	597	563	1160	608	599	1207
13.	Imphal West	4923	4896	9819	4845	4735	9580	5061	4787	9848
14.	Bishnupur	2366	2006	4372	2237	2100	4337	2223	2072	4295
15.	Thoubal	2578	2556	5134	2485	2344	4829	2470	2372	4842
16.	Kakching	1134	1196	2330	1153	1087	2240	1214	1046	2260
Total		28528	27137	55665	27456	26068	53524	27805	25999	53804

Contd.

Table 9 (a)
District wise Number of Enrollment in Primary to XII by Sex in Manipur for the year 2022-23

Sl. No.	District	Class 6			Class 7			Class 8		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
1.	Senapati	1376	1262	2638	1259	1303	2562	1403	1329	2732
2.	Kangpokpi	1676	1607	3283	1704	1594	3298	1780	1654	3434
3.	Tamenglong	695	744	1439	701	684	1385	711	712	1423
4.	Noney	335	283	618	318	287	605	394	347	741
5.	Churachandpur	2699	2500	5199	2670	2622	5292	2768	2654	5422
6.	Pherzawl	228	216	444	201	182	383	163	145	308
7.	Chandel	496	479	975	515	494	1009	531	558	1089
8.	Tengnoupal	564	580	1144	510	543	1053	510	526	1036
9.	Ukhrul	1149	1067	2216	1120	1070	2190	1244	1130	2374
10.	Kamjong	207	201	408	183	215	398	208	219	427
11.	Imphal East	3766	3657	7423	3595	3446	7041	3868	3852	7720
12.	Jiribam	431	470	901	354	423	777	423	431	854
13.	Imphal West	4743	4747	9490	4716	4738	9454	4733	4587	9320
14.	Bishnupur	2016	2016	4032	1883	1837	3720	2130	2110	4240
15.	Thoubal	2283	2247	4530	2338	2388	4726	2650	2671	5321
16.	Kakching	1127	1083	2210	1210	1062	2272	1306	1262	2568
Total		23791	23159	46950	23277	22888	46165	24822	24187	49009

Sl. No.	District	Class 9			Class 10			Class 11		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
1.	Senapati	1180	1144	2324	1147	1308	2455	1193	1013	2206
2.	Kangpokpi	1444	1430	2874	1366	1295	2661	928	1063	1991
3.	Tamenglong	660	638	1298	516	639	1155	324	418	742
4.	Noney	392	341	733	465	388	853	182	153	335
5.	Churachandpur	2469	2388	4857	2196	2151	4347	1566	1437	3003
6.	Pherzawl	96	81	177	76	69	145	0	0	0
7.	Chandel	463	529	992	523	530	1053	254	243	497
8.	Tengnoupal	366	385	751	389	430	819	315	213	528
9.	Ukhrul	1000	1098	2098	1031	1069	2100	632	758	1390
10.	Kamjong	131	159	290	159	125	284	65	43	108
11.	Imphal East	3564	3276	6840	3440	3337	6777	3138	2494	5632
12.	Jiribam	361	384	745	325	367	692	179	215	394
13.	Imphal West	4050	4132	8182	4043	4232	8275	5470	5636	11106
14.	Bishnupur	1820	1707	3527	1712	1694	3406	1487	1458	2945
15.	Thoubal	2186	2128	4314	2239	2132	4371	2417	2269	4686
16.	Kakching	1193	1101	2294	1272	1167	2439	663	620	1283
Total		21375	20921	42296	20899	20933	41832	18813	18033	36846

Contd.

Table 9 (a)**District wise Number of Enrollment in Primary to XII by Sex in Manipur for the year 2022-23**

Sl. No.	District	Class 12			Total Enrollment		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)
1.	Senapati	1326	1294	2620	22352	21149	43501
2.	Kangpokpi	1041	1089	2130	25404	24244	49648
3.	Tamenglong	326	431	757	10579	10553	21132
4.	Noney	360	312	672	6195	5538	11733
5.	Churachandpur	1439	1493	2932	36013	34538	70551
6.	Pherzawl	3	2	5	3457	3256	6713
7.	Chandel	403	345	748	7455	7497	14952
8.	Tengnoupal	312	234	546	6792	6592	13384
9.	Ukhrul	756	860	1616	14822	14200	29022
10.	Kamjong	85	48	133	4007	3689	7696
11.	Imphal East	4085	3245	7330	49442	45991	95433
12.	Jiribam	350	346	696	6417	6392	12809
13.	Imphal West	5830	6403	12233	65666	64932	130598
14.	Bishnupur	1505	1438	2943	28804	27123	55927
15.	Thoubal	2295	2166	4461	32434	31081	63515
16.	Kakching	772	773	1545	14943	14063	29006
Total		20888	20479	41367	334782	320838	655620

Concl.

Source: Unified District Information System for Education, Directorate of Education (S), Manipur

Table 9 (b)
District wise Number of Schools in Manipur for the year 2022-23

District	Primary (<i>schools having classes upto V</i>)				Upper Primary (<i>schools having classes upto VIII</i>)			
	Boys	Girls	Co-ed	Total	Boys	Girls	Co-ed	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Senapati	-	-	236	236	-	-	48	48
2. Kangpokpi	-	-	352	352	-	-	88	88
3. Tamenglong	-	-	200	200	-	-	34	34
4. Noney	-	-	97	97	-	-	20	20
5. Churachandpur	-	-	263	263	-	1	109	110
6. Pherzawl	-	-	71	71	-	-	35	35
7. Chandel	-	-	175	175	-	-	25	26
8. Tengnoupal	-	-	92	92	-	1	32	33
9. Ukhrul	-	-	110	110	-	-	41	41
10. Kamjong	-	-	122	122	-	-	14	14
11. Imphal East	1	-	212	213	-	-	113	113
12. Jiribam	1	1	68	70	1	-	21	22
13. Imphal West	-	1	155	156	-	1	130	131
14. Bishnupur	-	-	111	111	-	-	89	89
15. Thoubal	-	-	119	119	-	-	102	102
16. Kakching	-	1	55	56	-	1	47	48
Total	2	3	2438	2443	1	5	948	954

Contd.

Table 9 (b)**District wise Number of Schools in Manipur for the year 2022-23**

District	Secondary (schools having classes upto X)				Higher Secondary (schools having classes upto XII)				Total Schools =(5+9+13+17)			
	Boys	Girls	Co-ed	Total	Boys	Girls	Co-ed	Total	Boys	Girls	Co-ed	Total
	(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1. Senapati	-	-	53	53	-	-	19	19	0	0	356	356
2. Kangpokpi	-	-	64	65	-	-	21	21	0	1	525	526
3. Tamenglong	-	1	28	29	-	-	8	8	0	1	270	271
4. Noney	-	-	19	19	-	-	4	4	0	0	140	140
5. Churachandpur	-	-	83	83	-	-	22	22	0	1	477	478
6. Pherzawl	-	-	21	21	-	-	2	2	0	0	129	129
7. Chandel	-	-	22	22	-	-	7	7	0	1	229	230
8. Tengnoupal	-	-	20	20	-	1	6	7	0	2	150	152
9. Ukhru	-	1	59	60	-	-	14	14	0	1	224	225
10.Kamjong	-	-	21	21	-	-	3	3	0	0	160	160
11.Imphal East	-	-	129	132	1	1	49	51	2	4	503	509
12.Jiribam	-	1	12	13	-	-	3	3	2	2	104	108
13.Imphal West	1	8	176	185	1	3	62	66	2	13	523	538
14.Bishnupur	-	2	82	84	-	-	18	18	0	2	300	302
15.Thoubal	-	3	86	89	-	-	25	25	0	3	332	335
16.Kakching	-	1	53	54	-	-	10	10	0	3	165	168
Total	1	21	928	950	2	5	273	280	6	34	4587	4627

Concl.

Source: Unified District Information System for Education, Directorate of Education (S),
Manipur

Table 9 (c)

District wise Number of Schedule Tribe (ST) Enrollment in Primary to XII by Sex in Manipur for the year 2022-23

Sl. No.	District	Class 1			Class 2		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Senapati	2653	2491	5144	2640	2494	5134
2.	Kangpokpi	2307	2194	4501	2020	1976	3996
3.	Tamenglong	1344	1212	2556	1137	1168	2305
4.	Noney	855	804	1659	712	706	1418
5.	Churachandpur	3524	3531	7055	3054	3018	6072
6.	Pherzawl	548	489	1037	462	457	919
7.	Chandel	732	796	1528	750	694	1444
8.	Tengnoupal	777	725	1502	655	686	1341
9.	Ukhrul	1881	1686	3567	1438	1296	2734
10.	Kamjong	848	772	1620	644	623	1267
11.	Imphal East	372	374	746	296	326	622
12.	Jiribam	135	134	269	85	76	161
13.	Imphal West	270	279	549	284	267	551
14.	Bishnupur	59	58	117	63	67	130
15.	Thoubal	4	3	7	4	4	8
16.	Kakching	25	26	51	24	18	42
Total		16334	15574	31908	14268	13876	28144

Sl. No.	District	Class 3			Class 4			Class 5		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	Senapati	2014	1792	3806	1669	1546	3215	1656	1497	3153
2.	Kangpokpi	1646	1602	3248	1654	1527	3181	1528	1534	3062
3.	Tamenglong	1005	1004	2009	940	874	1814	934	849	1783
4.	Noney	610	561	1171	591	508	1099	582	514	1096
5.	Churachandpur	2957	2799	5756	2931	2816	5747	3062	2824	5886
6.	Pherzawl	451	410	861	378	377	755	330	317	647
7.	Chandel	659	688	1347	674	644	1318	587	596	1183
8.	Tengnoupal	619	579	1198	546	534	1080	529	558	1087
9.	Ukhrul	1223	1130	2353	1196	1116	2312	1221	1062	2283
10.	Kamjong	428	373	801	355	337	692	396	328	724
11.	Imphal East	367	347	714	417	435	852	440	415	855
12.	Jiribam	52	39	91	52	59	111	56	48	104
13.	Imphal West	235	270	505	226	293	519	281	269	550
14.	Bishnupur	72	55	127	43	50	93	58	59	117
15.	Thoubal	2	1	3	4	6	10	6	5	11
16.	Kakching	17	20	37	18	22	40	18	15	33
Total		12357	11670	24027	11694	11144	22838	11684	10890	22574

Contd.

Source: Unified District Information System for Education, Directorate of Education (S), Manipur

Table 9 (c)

District wise Number of Schedule Tribe (ST) Enrollment in Primary to XII by Sex in Manipur for the year 2022-23

Sl. No.	District	Class 6			Class 7			Class 8		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
1.	Senapati	1239	1133	2372	1148	1190	2338	1257	1195	2452
2.	Kangpokpi	1093	1096	2189	1092	1060	2152	1120	1132	2252
3.	Tamenglong	686	739	1425	691	676	1367	706	697	1403
4.	Noney	333	281	614	317	287	604	394	346	740
5.	Churachandpur	2448	2263	4711	2357	2368	4725	2514	2406	4920
6.	Pherzawl	220	201	421	194	172	366	160	145	305
7.	Chandel	442	433	875	443	418	861	468	501	969
8.	Tengnoupal	460	469	929	405	464	869	411	442	853
9.	Ukhrul	1049	977	2026	1035	994	2029	1167	1040	2207
10.	Kamjong	206	200	406	181	215	396	203	216	419
11.	Imphal East	423	421	844	430	436	866	446	451	897
12.	Jiribam	42	34	76	55	36	91	62	48	110
13.	Imphal West	269	310	579	269	298	567	263	334	597
14.	Bishnupur	49	50	99	53	38	91	70	56	126
15.	Thoubal	9	8	17	6	4	10	14	7	21
16.	Kakching	40	38	78	52	39	91	78	64	142
Total		9008	8653	17661	8728	8695	17423	9333	9080	1843

Sl. No.	District	Class 9			Class 10			Class 11		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
1.	Senapati	1082	1028	2110	1026	1192	2218	1055	918	1973
2.	Kangpokpi	927	966	1893	949	887	1836	599	714	1313
3.	Tamenglong	654	633	1287	512	634	1146	320	414	734
4.	Noney	388	337	725	442	381	823	160	149	309
5.	Churachandpur	2152	2114	4266	1956	1919	3875	1491	1354	2845
6.	Pherzawl	96	81	177	74	69	143	0	0	0
7.	Chandel	413	487	900	479	481	960	191	210	401
8.	Tengnoupal	299	319	618	280	351	631	217	177	394
9.	Ukhrul	981	1076	2057	1017	1051	2068	619	747	1366
10.	Kamjong	125	158	283	146	120	266	23	23	46
11.	Imphal East	600	518	1118	489	529	1018	701	543	1244
12.	Jiribam	38	59	97	67	68	135	47	51	98
13.	Imphal West	272	322	594	255	320	575	685	921	1606
14.	Bishnupur	75	54	129	61	51	112	98	83	181
15.	Thoubal	7	6	13	15	5	20	26	20	46
16.	Kakching	78	84	162	75	91	166	117	86	203
Total		8187	8242	16429	7843	8149	15992	6349	6410	12759

Contd.

Table 9 (c)

District wise Number of Schedule Tribe (ST) Enrollment in Primary to XII by Sex in Manipur for the year 2022-23

Sl. No.	District	Class 12			Total ST Enrollment		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)
1.	Senapati	1169	1182	2351	20253	19264	39517
2.	Kangpokpi	656	679	1335	17407	17022	34429
3.	Tamenglong	320	426	746	10387	10370	20757
4.	Noney	222	220	442	5915	5363	11278
5.	Churachandpur	1352	1401	2753	32759	31676	64435
6.	Pherzawl	3	2	5	3335	3151	6486
7.	Chandel	288	271	559	6651	6776	13427
8.	Tengnoupal	226	204	430	5502	5567	11069
9.	Ukhrul	728	854	1582	13989	13397	27386
10.	Kamjong	69	43	112	3870	3625	7495
11.	Imphal East	721	713	1434	6014	5836	11850
12.	Jiribam	81	51	132	887	784	1671
13.	Imphal West	460	617	1077	4184	4878	9062
14.	Bishnupur	86	105	191	856	793	1649
15.	Thoubal	27	28	55	129	101	230
16.	Kakching	147	143	290	712	663	1375
Total		6555	6939	13494	132850	129266	262116

Concl.

Source: Unified District Information System for Education, Directorate of Education (S),
Manipur

Table 9 (d)

District wise Number of Schedule Caste (SC) Enrollment in Primary to XII by Sex in Manipur for the year 2022-23

Sl. No.	District	Class 1			Class 2		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Senapati	16	13	29	20	14	34
2.	Kangpokpi	171	147	318	144	142	286
3.	Tamenglong	8	7	15	14	5	19
4.	Noney	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Churachandpur	69	51	120	79	55	134
6.	Pherzawl	13	13	26	5	4	9
7.	Chandel	19	29	48	14	28	42
8.	Tengnoupal	27	16	43	23	13	36
9.	Ukhrul	50	42	92	40	52	92
10.	Kamjong	0	0	0	1	0	1
11.	Imphal East	123	137	260	127	106	233
12.	Jiribam	207	173	380	96	105	201
13.	Imphal West	101	118	219	113	90	203
14.	Bishnupur	462	444	906	354	363	717
15.	Thoubal	130	108	238	81	74	155
16.	Kakching	441	394	835	325	367	692
Total		1837	1692	3529	1436	1418	2854

Sl. No.	District	Class 3			Class 4			Class 5		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	Senapati	20	21	41	13	25	38	12	15	27
2.	Kangpokpi	123	91	214	124	93	217	115	92	207
3.	Tamenglong	4	1	5	42	35	77	5	4	9
4.	Noney	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Churachandpur	64	62	126	42	61	103	66	58	124
6.	Pherzawl	12	8	20	6	7	13	5	6	11
7.	Chandel	13	12	25	16	22	38	7	11	18
8.	Tengnoupal	16	16	32	14	14	28	36	23	59
9.	Ukhrul	43	36	79	40	46	86	37	51	88
10.	Kamjong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Imphal East	113	113	226	128	106	234	117	131	248
12.	Jiribam	84	85	169	83	79	162	94	100	194
13.	Imphal West	111	109	220	112	103	215	119	141	260
14.	Bishnupur	332	254	586	350	322	672	322	327	649
15.	Thoubal	50	65	115	62	61	123	47	65	112
16.	Kakching	319	369	688	346	335	681	349	334	683
Total		1305	1242	2547	1378	1309	2687	1331	1358	2689

Contd.

Table 9 (d)

District wise Number of Schedule Caste (SC) Enrollment in Primary to XII by Sex in Manipur for the year 2022-23

Sl. No.	District	Class 6			Class 7			Class 8		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
1.	Senapati	5	1	6	2	3	5	3	3	6
2.	Kangpokpi	100	75	175	143	104	247	139	97	236
3.	Tamenglong	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	3
4.	Noney	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
5.	Churachandpur	80	61	141	111	94	205	91	101	192
6.	Pherzawl	7	10	17	6	8	14	0	0	0
7.	Chandel	7	5	12	16	16	32	13	14	27
8.	Tengnoupal	11	18	29	6	5	11	9	7	16
9.	Ukhrul	53	41	94	47	36	83	39	58	97
10.	Kamjong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Imphal East	105	113	218	112	114	226	142	115	257
12.	Jiribam	86	93	179	55	64	119	71	74	145
13.	Imphal West	116	143	259	136	134	270	123	112	235
14.	Bishnupur	301	304	605	249	315	564	319	384	703
15.	Thoubal	42	33	75	41	37	78	50	41	91
16.	Kakching	310	317	627	345	300	645	308	334	642
Total		1223	1214	2437	1271	1231	2502	1307	1343	2650

Sl. No.	District	Class 9			Class 10			Class 11		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
1.	Senapati	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
2.	Kangpokpi	76	66	142	67	56	123	115	92	207
3.	Tamenglong	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
4.	Noney	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2
5.	Churachandpur	119	107	226	73	107	180	8	8	16
6.	Pherzawl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chandel	15	10	25	15	21	36	18	12	30
8.	Tengnoupal	2	9	11	1	6	7	3	2	5
9.	Ukhrul	4	2	6	0	4	4	0	1	1
10.	Kamjong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Imphal East	86	74	160	90	81	171	137	135	272
12.	Jiribam	58	50	108	23	35	58	6	5	11
13.	Imphal West	110	118	228	114	113	227	358	369	727
14.	Bishnupur	308	314	622	254	280	534	164	157	321
15.	Thoubal	43	39	82	92	97	189	8	10	18
16.	Kakching	329	270	599	296	310	606	139	149	288
Total		1152	1060	2212	1028	1110	2138	959	940	1899

Contd.

Table 9 (d)

**District wise Number of Schedule Caste (SC) Enrollment in Primary to XII by Sex in Manipur
for the year 2022-23**

Sl. No.	District	Class 12			Total SC Enrollment		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)
1.	Senapati	0	0	0	108	110	218
2.	Kangpokpi	81	98	179	1559	1253	2812
3.	Tamenglong	0	0	0	80	63	143
4.	Noney	83	69	152	88	69	157
5.	Churachandpur	6	4	10	890	845	1735
6.	Pherzawl	0	0	0	71	59	130
7.	Chandel	51	38	89	228	237	465
8.	Tengnoupal	6	10	16	154	139	293
9.	Ukhrul	2	1	3	359	378	737
10.	Kamjong	0	0	0	1	0	1
11.	Imphal East	193	160	353	1524	1454	2978
12.	Jiribam	37	2	39	966	891	1857
13.	Imphal West	261	341	602	1933	2009	3942
14.	Bishnupur	171	210	381	4275	4323	8598
15.	Thoubal	9	6	15	688	664	1352
16.	Kakching	200	226	426	4162	4124	8286
Total		1100	1165	2265	17086	16618	33704

Concl.

Source: Unified District Information System for Education, Directorate of Education (S),
Manipur

Table 9 (e)
District wise allocation of Rice and Chana under ANB

(in Quintal)

Sl. No.	District	Number		Allocation Rice @ 5 kgs. Per person for 2 months	Allocation Chana whole @ 1 kg. per family for 2 months
		Migrants/ Stranded workers	Migrants Households		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Senapati	4101	841	410.10	16.82
2.	Kangpokpi	824	284	82.40	5.68
3.	Tamenglong	485	162	48.50	3.24
4.	Noney	292	162	29.20	3.24
5.	Churachandpur	1487	527	148.70	10.54
6.	Pherzawl	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Chandel	1200	900	120.00	18.00
	Tengnoupal	150	50	15.00	1.00
9.	Ukhrul	1200	250	120.00	5.00
10.	Kamjong	Nil	Nil	Nil	nil
11.	Imphal East	24994	8340	2499.40	166.80
12.	Jiribam	2000	1800	200.00	36.00
13.	Imphal West	28541	25000	2854.10	500.00
14.	Bishnupur	1075	943	107.50	18.86
15.	Thoubal	495	427	49.50	8.54
16.	Kakching	785	750	78.50	15.00
Total		70129	40436	6762.90	808.72

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

Table 9 (f)

Immunization Programme, 2022-23

Routine Immunization	Target	Achievement	P.C. %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pregnant Woman (Td II + Booster)			
Tetanus diphtheria (Td) – Pregnant Woman	46561	31751	68.2
Child Immunization (0 – 1 Year)			
No. of Live Birth	Male	17933	
	Female	16999	
BCG	42328	42946	101.5
Hepatitis - B 0 (Birth dose) Institutional Delivery	29144	26435	62.5
Pentavalent – I dose	42328	41169	97.2
Pentavalent – III dose	42328	37238	88.0
OPV – I dose	42328	40985	96.8
OPV – III dose	42328	37284	88.1
IPV – II dose	42328	36485	86.2
Rotavirus – I dose	42328	40950	96.7
Rotavirus – III dose	42328	36748	86.8
PCV – II dose	42328	32243	76.2
PCV – III dose	42328	27288	64.5
Measles Rubella (MR) I dose	42328	34777	82.2
JE - 1st dose	42328	34024	80.4
Child Immunization(0 - 1yr) Fully Immunized	42328	33722	79.7
Measles Rubella (MR) 2nd dose	42289	31589	74.7
JE - 2nd dose	42289	29358	69.4
DPT – 1st Dose	42289	32263	76.3
OPV – Booster	42289	32183	76.1
DPT – 5 years	41651	26476	63.6
Td – 10 years	40235	18466	45.9
Td – 16 years	38384	9279	24.2
Child immunization Vitamin A Dose – 1	42328	33081	78.2
Child immunization Vitamin A Dose – 5	42249	25645	60.7
Child immunization Vitamin A Dose – 9	41651	21451	52.0

Source: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services, Manipur

Table 9 (g)
Sub-schemes Implemented under ESDP during 2021-22 and 2022-23

Sub-Schemes	2021-22				2022-23			
	OBC		SC		OBC		SC	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Total amount spent (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Total amount spent (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Total amount spent (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Total amount spent (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Discretionary Fund under EDP (~5% of Total Budget)	Financial Assistance to Indigenous Salters of Ningel Village, Thoubal District	300000	165000	692000	648000			
2. Plumbing	45	672075	13	194155	92	1380000	35	5255000
3. Barbering	44	676720	13	199940	92	1426000	33	511500
4. Electrical Works	50	1066000	10	213200	90	1935000	35	752500
5. Masonry	30	433500	10	144500	92	1380000	31	465000
6. Fishery Training	50	600000	12	144000	80	960000	56	672000
7. Mushroom Cultivation	50	449000	15	134700	80	720000	55	495000
8. Mobile Vending	35	1701000	10	486000	-	-	-	-
Total	304	5898295	83	1681495	526	8493000	245	4069000

Source: Department of Other Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes, Manipur

Table 9 (h)
District wise Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition Programme
(SNP) from 2021-22 and 2022-23

District	2021-22			2022-23		
	Children (6m-3 yrs)	Children (3-6 yrs)	P & LM	Children (6m-3 yrs)	Children (3-6 yrs)	P & LM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Bishnupur	12242	14931	4672	12115	14766	4766
2. Imphal West	21372	27830	6342	20134	27090	6622
3. Imphal East	16068	22358	5779	17026	22387	5808
4. Jiribam	2864	3518	1165	2877	3524	1275
5. Thoubal	14922	19726	6357	14728	21780	5302
6. Kakching	5908	8426	2138	6913	8432	2141
7. Churachandpur	16762	17857	7832	16382	18293	7717
8. Pherzawl	4031	4540	1451	3922	4556	1413
9. Chandel	3409	5591	1132	3578	5015	1168
10. Tengnoupal	2506	3664	994	2245	3560	752
11. Senapati	12511	12537	4447	12034	12058	3721
12. Kangpokpi	17039	18547	7353	15336	17749	6956
13. Tamenglong	7229	7042	2618	6951	6704	2690
14. Noney	2856	2931	1246	2804	2906	1241
15. Ukhrul	7505	8956	2717	7333	9019	2577
16. Kamjong	4759	4838	1133	4508	5166	1090
Total	151983	183292	57376	148886	183005	55239

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Manipur

Table 9 (i)

**Number of Beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme during
2020-21 to 2022-23**

Districts	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Age 60 to 79	Age above 80	Age 60 to 79	Age above 80	Age 60 to 79	Age above 80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Bishnupur	4364	1028	4499	1060	4601	1084
2. Chandel	612	431	631	444	630	444
3. Churachadpur	3006	857	3099	883	3099	883
4. Imphal East	5027	2940	5182	3031	5575	3026
5. Imphal West	8889	1260	9164	1299	9437	1307
6. Jiribam	428	99	441	102	441	102
7. Kakching	1862	914	1920	942	1980	945
8. Kamjong	642	273	662	281	659	282
9. Kangpokpi	2158	1489	2225	1535	2226	1535
10. Noney	313	330	323	340	323	340
11. Phezawl	477	297	492	306	492	306
12. Senapati	3459	667	3566	688	3570	688
13. Tamenglong	993	829	1024	855	1023	854
14. Tengnoupal	680	300	701	309	701	309
15. Thoubal	4118	1543	4245	1591	4346	1595
16. Ukhrul	1744	887	1798	914	1854	921
Total	38773	14143	39972	14580	40957	14621

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Government of Manipur

Table 9 (j)

District wise Number of Beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme during 2020-21 to 2022-23

Sl. No.	District	Year		
		2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Senapati	283	289	289
2.	Kangpokpi	382	390	371
3.	Tamenglong	206	210	210
4.	Noney	80	82	82
5.	Churachandpur	512	522	522
6.	Pherzawl	48	49	49
7.	Chandel	109	111	111
8.	Tengnoupal	145	148	148
9.	Ukhrul	336	343	342
10.	Kamjong	83	85	86
11.	Imphal East	1735	1770	1789
12.	Jiribam	94	96	94
13.	Imphal West	1746	1782	1800
14.	Bishnupur	672	686	688
15.	Thoubal	548	559	569
16.	Kakching	311	317	321
Total		7290	7439	7471

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Government of Manipur

Table 9 (k)

Physical and Financial Achievement of the Five Sub-schemes during the Last Three Years under the Chief Ministergi Shotharabasingi Tengbang (CMST)

Name of Sub-scheme	Rate of Scheme (in Rs. per Month)	Physical Achievement			Financial Achievement (Rs in crore)		
		20-21	21-22	22-23	20-21	21-22	22-23
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Care Giver Allowance/ Maintenance Grant to Persons with Disabilities with High Support Needs under CMST	1500	5390	5942	7673	9.702	10.6956	13.8114
2. Self-Employment Loan with Subsidy Along with Skill Training	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Scholarship to students with Disabilities under CMST	3000 to 8000	112	107	81	0.0428	0.0515	0.075346
4. Free Travel Concession under CMST	NA	2052	2100	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Maintenance Grant to Homeless Older Persons	1000	360	292	310	0.432	0.3504	0.372

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Government of Manipur

Table 9 (l)
**Distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe educated job-seekers in Manipur
as on December, 2022**

Category	Job-seekers			
	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Total	%	Total	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Under Matric	299	3.90	26818	17.52
2. Matriculate	1213	15.81	49873	32.59
3. PUC/Intermediate/Higher Secondary	2766	36.06	44605	29.15
4. Graduates	2632	34.32	23982	15.67
5. Diploma Holders in Engineering & Technology	195	2.54	2474	1.62
6. Post-Graduates	565	7.37	50281	3.45
Total	7670	100.00	153033	100.00

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Manipur

Table 9 (m)

Distribution on Live Register of Employment exchange by level of Education in Manipur as on December, 2022.

Level of Education (1)	No. of applicants		
	Male (2)	Female (3)	Total (4)
1. Under Matric	38379	9623	48002
2. Matriculate	63272	20868	84140
3. PUC/Intermediate/Higher Secondary	68794	30377	99171
4. Graduates	43764	30371	74135
5. Diploma Holders in Engineering & Technology	2614	4910	7524
6. Post-Graduates	6622	6999	13621
7. Engineering	247	378	625
8. Others	68	167	235
Total	223760	103693	327453

Table 9 (n)

Name of Quality pack and no. of trainee Job Role with high demand under PMKVY 2.0 CSSM and PMKVY 3.0

Sl. No.	Quality pack	PMKVY 2.0				PMKVY 3.0	
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2020-21 (STT)	2020-21 (RPL)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Self Employed Tailor	120	1460	3482	1745	248	529
2.	Assistant Electrician	60	-	-	-	50	-
3.	Front Office Associate	30	268	-	-	50	-
4.	Plumber General	18	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Mason General	11	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Two shaft handloom weaver	-	598	1000	457	-	337
7.	Domestic Data Entry Operator	-	359	2542	649	221	133
8.	Assistant Electrician	-	342	1019	-	30	-
9.	Fitness Trainer	-	-	870	-	13	-
10.	Hank Dyer	-	-	-	643	13	600
11.	Pickle Making Technician	-	-	-	517	-	517
12.	Warper	-	-	-	-	30	-
13.	Field Technician computing and peripherals	-	-	-	-	30	60
14.	Rubber Nursery Worker General	-	-	-	-	22	-
15.	Domestic IT Help desk attendant	-	-	-	-	10	-
16.	CRM Domestic Non voice	-	-	-	-	10	-
17.	Loin loom Weaver	-	-	-	-	-	300
18.	Plumber (General)	-	-	-	-	-	50
19.	Retail sale Associate	-	-	-	-	-	45

Note: STT- Short Term Training, RPL- Recognition of Prior Learning

Source: MSSD, Manipur.

Table 9(o)

**Age Group wise of trainees enrolled and trained under PMKVY 2.0 CSSM & PMKVY 3.00
CSSM**

Age Group wise	PMKVY 2.0				PMKVY 3.0
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2020-21
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
16-20	4	372	7044	745	1143
21-25	91	1834			
26-30	47	828	3480	465	883
31-35	32	561			
36-40	24	477	2353	463	673
41-45	21	320			
46-50	11	262	1180	230	377
51-55	5	162			
56-60	4	50	255	45	147
61-65	-	23			
66-70	-	8	49	2	22
71-75	-	3			
76-85	-	-	7	1	3

Source: Manipur Society for Scheme Development, Manipur.

Table 9 (p)
District wise number of trainees enrolled under PMKVY CSSM 2.0

District	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Senapati	2	-	785	170
2. Kangpokpi	-	-	50	200
3. Tamenglong	7	-	359	200
4. Noney	-	-	13	130
5. Churachandpur	35	328	1402	429
6. Pherzwal	-	-	1	-
7. Chandel	8	120	1070	374
8. Tengnoupal	-	-	48	145
9. UTHRUL	21	59	989	423
10. Kamjong	-	-	4	200
11. Imphal East	13	1338	2183	924
12. Jiribam	-	-	37	307
13. Imphal West	121	2366	4468	903
14. Bishnupur	5	209	1160	290
15. Thoubal	27	480	1692	290
16. Kakching	-	-	84	215
17. Other State	-	-	23	-

Source: Manipur Society for Scheme Development, Manipur.

Table 10 (a)
Performance of Districts of Manipur on SDG Index of North Eastern States

District	Composite Score	Composite Rank	Remark	SDG 1 (Rank/ Score)		SDG 2 (Rank/ Score)	
				No Poverty		Zero Hunger	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Senapati	66.93	51	-do-	52/57	-do-	55/63	Performer
2. Tamenglong	64.93	65	Performer	52/57	-do-	66/60	Performer
3. Churachandpur	66.53	55	-do-	30/62	-do-	63/61	Performer
4. Chandel	67.4	44	-do-	41/60	-do-	59/62	Performer
5. Ukhru	65.27	63	-do-	64/55	-do-	42/66	Front runner
6. Imphal East	70.87	21	-do-	28/63	-do-	20/70	Front runner
7. Imphal West	72.13	13	-do-	41/60	-do-	11/73	Front runner
8. Bishnupur	69.27	26	Front runner	81/50	Performer	8/75	Front runner
9. Thoubal	68.93	29	-do-	77/52	-do-	23/69	Front runner

Contd.

Table 10 (a)
Performance of Districts of Manipur on SDG Index of North Eastern States

District	SDG 3 (Rank/ Score)		SDG 4 (Rank/ Score)		SDG 5 (Rank/ Score)		SDG 6 (Rank/ Score)	
	Good Health and Well-being		Quality Education		Gender Equality		Clean Water and Sanitation	
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1. Senapati	71/54	-do-	36/65	-do-	69/65	Front runner	15/86	Front runner
2. Tamenglong	56/56	-do-	37/64	Performer	59/73	Front runner	28/81	Front runner
3. Churachandpur	62/55	-do-	29/68	-do-	56/75	Front runner	9/88	Front runner
4. Chandel	42/58	Performer	17/73	-do-	78/59	Performer	10/87	Front runner
5. UTHRUL	78/51	-do-	29/68	-do-	83/57	Performer	32/79	Front runner
6. Imphal East	62/55	-do-	17/73	-do-	62/72	Front runner	48/74	Front runner
7. Imphal West	22/61	-do-	9/76	-do-	73/63	Performer	30/80	Front runner
8. Bishnupur	12/65	Front runner	25/70	Front runner	78/59	Performer	48/74	Front runner
9. Thoubal	56/56	-do-	21/72	-do-	72/64	Performer	41/76	Front runner

Contd.

Table 10 (a)
Performance of Districts of Manipur on SDG Index of North Eastern States

District	SDG 7 (Rank/ Score)		SDG 8 (Rank/ Score)		SDG 9 (Rank/ Score)	
	Affordable and Clean Energy		Decent Work & Economic Growth		Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	
(1)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1. Senapati	42/73	Front runner	62/67	Front runner	47/73	Front runner
2. Tamenglong	77/62	Performer	62/67	Front runner	57/62	Performer
3. Churachandpur	36/79	Front runner	99/53	Performer	64/57	Performer
4. Chandel	39/74	Front runner	58/68	Front runner	47/73	Front runner
5. Ukhru	84/58	Performer	58/68	Front runner	46/74	Front runner
6. Imphal East	24/89	Front runner	40/71	Front runner	35/87	Front runner
7. Imphal West	11/94	Front runner	18/77	Front runner	16/93	Front runner
8. Bishnupur	29/84	Front runner	70/64	Performer	33/88	Front runner
9. Thoubal	28/86	Front runner	31/73	Front runner	39/85	Front runner

Contd.

Table 10 (a)
Performance of Districts of Manipur on SDG Index of North Eastern States

District (1)	SDG 10 (Rank/ Score)		SDG 11 (Rank/ Score)		SDG 12 (Rank/ Score)	
	Reduced Inequality		Sustainable Cities and Communities		Responsible Consumption and Production	
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
1. Senapati	88/51	Performer	1/100	Achiever	87/54	Performer
2. Tamenglong	73/59	Performer	8/90	Front runner	82/56	Performer
3. Churachandpur	92/49	Aspirant	1/100	Achiever	90/52	Performer
4. Chandel	96/47	Aspirant	1/100	Achiever	76/58	Performer
5. Ukhru	94/48	Aspirant	1/100	Achiever	76/58	Performer
6. Imphal East	7/82.0	Front runner	49/67	Front runner	69/64	Performer
7. Imphal West	43/68	Front runner	26/76	Front runner	58/69	Front runner
8. Bishnupur	2/92.0	Front runner	73/52	Performer	66/66	Front runner
9. Thoubal	22/75	Front runner	23/80	Front runner	49/71	Front runner

Contd.

Table 10 (a)
Performance of Districts of Manipur on SDG Index of North Eastern States

District (1)	SDG 13 (Rank/ Score)		SDG 15 (Rank/ Score)		SDG 16 (Rank/ Score)	
	Climate Action		Life on Land		Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
1. Senapati	59/41	Aspirant	84/76	Front runner	13/79	Front runner
2. Tamenglong	57/43	Aspirant	59/84	Front runner	83/60	Performer
3. Churachandpur	59/41	Aspirant	87/75	Front runner	5/83	Front runner
4. Chandel	59/41	Aspirant	66/82	Front runner	47/70	Front runner
5. Ukhru	65/40	Aspirant	59/84	Front runner	34/73	Front runner
6. Imphal East	53/48	Aspirant	78/78	Front runner	47/70	Front runner
7. Imphal West	56/47	Aspirant	96/70	Front runner	23/75	Front runner
8. Bishnupur	37/64	Performer	98/66	Front runner	47/70	Front runner
9. Thoubal	37/64	Performer	102/39	Aspirant	39/72	Front runner

Concl.

Source: North Eastern Region District SDG Index Report & Dashboard 2021-22, published by NITI Aayog, MoDONER and UNDP India.

Table No. 10 (b)

Some of the Goals of Sustainable Development of Manipur State Indicators vis-à-vis National Indicators

Goal	Indicators		Year	Manipur State	India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below national poverty line	2011-12	17.4	21.91
	2.	1.3.1 Percentage of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance	2019-21	16.4	41.0
	3.	1.3.5 Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Maternity Benefit [Under Pradhan Mantri Matriitva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)]	2022-23	85.25	80.01
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	4.	2.2.1 Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	2019-21	23.4	35.5
	5.	2.2.2 Percentage of children under age 5 years who are wasted	2019-21	9.9	19.3
	6.	2.2.5 Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (Hb<11.0g/dl)	2019-20	42.8	67.1
	7.	2.3.1 Rice, wheat and coarse cereals produced annually per unit area(Kg/Ha) (Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice (in kg per hectare))	2021-22 Rice Wheat	2835 2457	2798 3537
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	8.	3.1.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio	2018-20		19
	9.	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	2020		32
	10.	3.3.2 Total case notification rate of tuberculosis (NIF 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1 lakh population)	2021	NA	197
	11.	3.7.3 Proportion of Institutional Deliveries	2019-21 5 Yrs. 1 Yr.	79.9 81.8	88.6 19.6
	12.	3.7.1 Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern methods of family planning (Similar to NIF 3.7.1, 3.8.1 & 5.6.1)	2019-21	18.2	74.1

Table No. 10 (b)
Statistics on the Manipur State Indicators vis-à-vis National Indicators - Sustainable Development Goals

Goal	Indicators	Year	Manipur State	India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	13. 4.1.5 Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in primary, upper primary and secondary education	2021-22	P	100
			U	79.1
			S	68.5
	14. 4.1.1 Percentage of students in grade III,V, VIII and X achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grades	2021	Language 3 – 46 5 – 52 8 – 48 Maths 3 – 44 5 – 23 8 – 29	Language 3 – 39 5 – 42 8 - 34 Maths 3 – 43 5 – 25 8 - 27
	15. 4.3.3 GER in Tertiary education (%)		37.8	27.3
	16. 4.5.1 Gender Parity Index for Tertiary education		1.05	1.05
	17. 4.5.2 Enrolment rate of children with disabilities	2021-22	P	1.03
			UP	0.57
			E	0.88
			S	0.41
			HS	0.17
	18. 4.c.1 Proportion of trained teachers, by education level (elementary, secondary)	2018-19	P	80.05
			UP	78.92
			S	77.42
	19. 5.1.3 Sex Ratio at Birth (the ratio calculated with base population of 135 crores)	2018-20	T	NA
			R	NA
			U	NA
	20. 5.1.4 Rate of crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	2021	19.11	64.45
	21. 5.2.4 Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year	2021	68.46	39.22
	22. 5.a.1 Operational land holdings - gender wise (NIF 5.a.1 Percentage of female operated operational holdings)	2015-16	6.80	13.96

Table No. 10 (b)

Statistics on the Manipur State Indicators vis-à-vis National Indicators - Sustainable Development Goals

Goal	Indicators		Year	Manipur State	India
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	23.	6.1.2 Percentage of Population having safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas (similar to NIF 1.4.1 & 6.1.2))	2022-23	100.0	99.25
	24.	6.2.1 Percentage of rural households with individual household toilets (similar to NIF 1.4.7)		100.0	100.0
	25.	6.2.2 Percentage of districts verified to be ODF		100.0	100.0
	26.	6.2.3 Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls		87	97.5
	27.	6.6.2: Percentage of blocks/ mandals /taluka over-exploited		0	16.00
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	28.	7.1.1 Percentage of households electrified (NIF- 1.4.3)	2021-22	100.0	100.0
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	29.	8.2.4 Annual growth in agriculture sector [at constant (2011-12) prices]		Agriculture, forestry & fishing	3.5
			2021-22	Crops	1.7
				Livestock	6
				Forestry & logging	2.4
				Fishing	9.3
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	30.	8.5.2 Unemployment rate (%)	2021-22	9	4.4
	31.	8.10.3 Number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population	2021-22	293.3	267.5
	32.	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	2021-22	12.2	11.6
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	33.	9.c.1 Number of Internet subscribers per 100 population	2021-22		60.20
	34.	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population		R	12.48
			2011-12	U	10.65
	35.	10.2.3 Proportion of SC/ST persons in State Legislative Assemblies (NIF 16.7.2)		SC	State fig only
			2019	ST	15.47
					8.66

*NIF 10.1.2 Gini Coefficient of household expenditure
(Manipur: Rural-0.211, Urban-0.209, India: Rural: 0.283, Urban-0.363)

Table No. 10 (b)

Statistics on the Manipur State Indicators vis-à-vis National Indicators - Sustainable Development Goals

Goal	Indicators		Year	Manipur State	India
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	36.	11.6.1 Percentage of waste processed (NIF)	2023	96	76
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	37	14.1.2: Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer to total fertilizer (N, P & K)	2021-22	77.46	65.24
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	38.	15.1.1 Percentage of total land area covered under Forest	2021	74.34	21.71
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	39.	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1 lakh population	2021	1.64	2.2
	40.	16.1.2 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months (Per 1 lakh population)	2021	26.58	101.25
	41.	16.2.1 Reported cognizable crimes against children per 1 lakh population (NIF 16.2.2 Proportion of crime committed against children during the yr)	2021	14.5	35.3
	42.	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population by sex, age and form of exploitation	2021	0.1	0.5
	43	16.5.1 Estimated reported corruption crimes per 1 lakh population (NIF 16.5.1)	2021	0.2	0.3
	44.	16.6.3 Number of Government services provided online to citizens	2021-22	35	4671
	45.	16.9.1 Percentage of births registered	2019	67.7	92.7

Additional State Indicator Proposed for Manipur by Planning Deptt., Manipur vide letter No.2/3/SDG-SIF/2019/Plg. dated 22nd October, 2019

NOTE: (i) The State Indicators is developed by the Planning Department, Manipur

(ii) Latest available data shown is only for indicators which has been approved for Manipur . The number of National Indicators is more than 108.

Source: Sustainable Development Goals – National Indicator Framework, Progress Report, 2023, MoSPI, GoI.

Table 10 (c)
Indicators not Covered in the SIF of Manipur

Sl. No.	Indicator	Year	Manipur	India	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1.	1.3.2 Number of beneficiaries under ICDS (Total children 6 months to 6 years)	2022-23	265667	84327266	
2.	1.3.6 Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through Old Age Homes/ Day Care Centres funded by the Govt.	2022-23	1000	120105	
3.	2.1.1 Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are under weight	2019-21	13.3	32.1	
4.	2.1.2 Proportion of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act, 2013 (%)	2022-23	80.14	98.48	
5.	2.2.4 Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal	2019-21	7.2	18.7	
6.	2.4.2 Percentage of farmers issued Soil Health Card	2019-20	-	100	
7.	2.4.3 Percentage of net area under organic farming	2020-21	0.01	2.38	
8.	3.1.2 Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 5 years)	2019-21	85.6	89	
9.	3.1.3 Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 1 year)	2019-21	87.2	90.9	
10.	3.1.4 Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth, for last birth, who received antenatal care, four times or more	2019-21	79.4	58.5	
11.	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	2022	0.27	0.05	
12.	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate (per 1,00,000 population)	2021	1.5	12	
13.	3.5.1 Number of persons treated in de-addiction Centres	2022-23	10313	339588	
14.	3.5.2 Percentage of population (Men: 15-49 years, Women: 15-49 years) who drink alcohol about once a week out of total population (Men: 15-49 years, Women: 15-49 years) who drink alcohol	2019-21	Women Men	19.5 46	36.6 43.4
15.	3.5.3 Percentage of population (Men: 15-54 years, Women: 15-49 years) who consume alcohol	2019-21	Women Men	0.9 37.2	1.3 18.7
16.	3.7.5 Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant	2019-21		8.6	6.8
17.	3.8.3 Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving ART among the detected number of adults and children living with HIV	2022-23		92	86
18.	3.8.4 Prevalence of hypertension among men and women aged 15 and above	2019-21	Women Men	23.0 32.2	21.3 24.0
19.	3.8.6 Percentage of women aged 30- 49 years who have ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer	2019-21		2.1	1.9

Contd.

Table 10 (c)
Indicators not Covered in the SIF of Manipur

Sl. No.	Indicator	Year	Manipur	India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
20.	3.9.2 Proportion of men and women reporting Asthma in the age group 15-49 years	2019-21	Women	1.4
			Men	2.2
21.	4.1.2 Gross intake ratio to the last grade [Primary (P), Upper Primary (UP) and Secondary(S)]	2020-21	P	18.85
			UP	86.81
			S	76.38
22.	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to	2021-22	Electricity	66.5
			Computer for pedagogical purposes	37.0
			Adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities/ disabled friendly ramp and toilets	49.6 (Ramp)
			Basic drinking water	98.9
			Single sex basic sanitation facilities	87.8
			Boy	96.2
			Girl	87.0
			Basic hand washing facilities (as per WASH indicator definition)	93.6
23.	5.2.7 Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) in numbers	2011	930	918
24.	5.3.1 Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married by exact age 18 years	2019-21	16.3	23.3
25.	5.6.3 Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	2019-21	Women	48.7
			Men	48.4
26.	5.a.3 Wages of casual labourers other than public works (per day in Rs.)	April-June, 2022	502	383
27.	5.a.4 Average Agricultural wage earnings from casual labour work other than public works (per day in Rs.)	April-June, 2022	446	299
28.	8.3.1 Percentage of workers in informal sector among total workers engaged in non-agriculture sector	2021-22	59.2	71.8
29.	8.3.5 Number of Start-up recognized under Start-up India	2022		26522
30.	8.5.2 Unemployment Rate (%)	2021-22	9.0	4.1
31.	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (in %)	2021	84	77.1
32.	16.3.3 Number of judges per lakh population	2022	3	1.49
33.	16.4.1 Number of cases under Arms Act	2021	35	74482

Concl.

Source: Sustainable Development Goals – National Indicator Framework, Progress Report, 2023,
MoSPI, GoI.

ACRONYMS

AAY	:	Antyodaya Anna Yojana
AB-HWC	:	Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centre
AC	:	Assembly Constituency
ACA	:	Additional Central Assistance
ACF	:	Active Case Finding
ACSM	:	Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization
ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
ADMS	:	Automatic Demand Management Scheme
AI	:	Artificial Insemination
AIIB	:	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AL	:	Agricultural Labourer
AMB	:	Anaemia Mukt Bharat
AMRUT	:	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
ANB	:	Atma Nirbhar Bharat
ANC	:	Antenatal Check-up
ANC	:	Antenatal Clinic Attendee
ANM	:	Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife
AO (M.I)	:	Agriculture Officer, Market Intelligence
APEDA	:	Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority
ARWSP	:	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
ASCAD	:	Assistance to State for Control of Animal Diseases
ASI	:	Annual Survey of Industries
ASPIRE	:	A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship
ATI	:	Appropriate Technology and Innovation
AWC	:	Advanced Wound Care
AWC	:	Anganwadi Centre
AYUSH	:	Ayurveda Yoga Naturopathy Unani Siddha & Homeopathy
BaLA	:	Building as Learning Aid
BADP	:	Border Area Development Programme
BBI	:	Bamboo Based Industry
BDO	:	Block Development Officer
BJRCY	:	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana
BMS	:	Basic Minimum Services
BN	:	Bharat Nirman
BRO	:	Border Road Organisation
BWH	:	Birth Waiting Home
CAD & WM	:	Command Area Development and Water Management
CADCP	:	Critical Animal Disease Control Programme
CAGR	:	Compounded Annual Growth Rate
CAP	:	Common Alerting Protocol
CASA	:	Current Account and Saving Account
CAU	:	Central Agricultural University
CBE	:	Commander of British Empire
CBO	:	Community Based Organisation
CCE	:	Crop Cutting Experiment
CCML	:	Cyber Corporation Manipur Limited

ACRONYMS

CDR	:	Credit-Deposit Ratio
CEA	:	Central Electricity Authority
CEO	:	Chief Executive Officers
CFC	:	Consumption of Fixed Capital
CG	:	Core Group
CGI	:	Corrugated Galvanised Iron
CHC	:	Community Health Centre
CIF	:	Community Investment Fund
CIIT	:	Centre for Invention, Innovation, Incubation & Training
CLR	:	Computerisation of Land Record
CMAT	:	Chief Ministeri Artistesinggi Tengbang
CMHA	:	Chief Minister's Health for All
CMHT	:	Chief Ministeri Hakselgi Tengbang
CMST	:	Chief Ministeri Shotharabasingi Tengbang
CMWPS	:	Chief Minister Widow Pension Scheme
CONE	:	Community Network for Empowerment
CPIN	:	Consumer Price Index Numbers
CRC	:	Chawki Rearing Centre
CRP	:	Community Resource Persons
CSF	:	Classical Swine Fever
CSP	:	Customer Service Point
CSS	:	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
CSSM	:	Centrally Sponsored State Managed
CWC	:	Central Water Commission
DAY-NULM	:	Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission
DBT	:	Direct Benefit Transfer
DDMA	:	District Disaster Management Authority
DDUGJY	:	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana
DEA	:	Department of Economic Affairs
DEA	:	Department of External Affairs
DEIC	:	District Early Intervention Centre
DGE	:	Director General of Employment
DGT	:	Directorate General of Training
DIC	:	District Industries Centre
DIET	:	District Institute of Educational Training
DIKSHA	:	Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing
DILRMP	:	Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme
DLMA	:	District Literacy Mission Authority
DLO	:	District Level Officer
DLT	:	Deputy Labour Commissioner
DM	:	Diabetes Mellitus
DMHP	:	District Mental Health Program
DNT	:	De-Notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes
DoNER	:	Development of North Eastern Region
DPMU	:	District Project Management Unit
DPRC	:	District Panchayat Resource Centre
DPR	:	Detail Project Report

ACRONYMS

DRDA	:	District Rural Development Agency
DTO	:	District Transport Office
DWCRA	:	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas
EAP	:	Externally Aided Project
EBADA	:	Eastern Border Areas Development Authority
EBC	:	Economically Backward Classes
EC	:	Empanelment Committee
ECCE	:	Early Childhood Care and Education
ECP	:	Emergency Contraception Pill
EDP	:	Economic Development Programme
EE	:	Employment Exchange
e-FMS	:	Electronic Fund Management System
EIUS	:	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums
e-MAAS	:	e-Municipality As A Service
EOC	:	Emergency Operation Centre
EoDB	:	Ease of Doing Business
EOP	:	Equal Opportunity Principle
ePOS	:	Electronic Point of Sale System
ERSS	:	Emergency Response Support System
ESDI	:	Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure
ESDP	:	Economic and Skill Development Programme
EST&P	:	Employment through Skills Training and Placement
ESVHD	:	Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries
EVS	:	Environmental Studies
FC	:	Finance Commission
FCC	:	Family Counselling Centre
FCI	:	Food Corporation of India
FFS	:	Farmer Field School
FHTC	:	Functional Household Tape Connection
FI	:	Financial Institution
FLN	:	Foundational Literacy and Numeracy
FMD	:	Foot and Mouth Disease
FPC	:	Farmer Producer Company
FPI	:	Food Processing Industries
FPLMIS	:	Family Planning Logistics Management Information System
FPO	:	Farmer Producer Organization
FPS	:	Fair Price Shops
FSI	:	Forest Survey of India
FSW	:	Female Sex Worker
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	:	Gas Insulated Sub-Station
GIS	:	Geographic Information System
GKY	:	Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
GPLMPCS	:	Gram Panchayat Level Multipurpose Cooperative Societies
GSDP	:	Gross State Domestic Product
GSI	:	Geological Survey of India

ACRONYMS

GSVA	:	Gross State Value Added
GVHL	:	Global Vectra Helicorp Limited
HADP	:	Hill Area Development Programme
HC	:	Handicraft
HCM	:	Hot Cooked Meal
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HOLDCO	:	Holding Company
HRD	:	Human Resource Development
HSLC	:	High School Leaving Certificate
HTTI	:	Hindi Teacher Training Institute
IARH	:	Individual Adult Rearing Houses
IAY	:	Indira Awas Yojana
ICAP	:	Integrated Cluster Action Plan
ICAR	:	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICCC	:	Integrated Command and Control Centre
ICDP	:	Intensive Cattle Development Programme
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Service
ICPS	:	Integrated Child Protection Scheme
ICT	:	Information and Communication Technology
IDBI	:	Industrial Development Bank of India
IDHQ	:	Improvement of District Headquarters
IDTRC	:	Institute of Driver Training & Research Centre
IDU	:	Injecting Drug User
IGNDPS	:	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme
IGNOAPS	:	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
IGNTU	:	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University
IGNWPS	:	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme
IHHL	:	Individual Household Latrine
IMD	:	India Meteorological Department
IMR	:	Infant Mortality Rate
INA	:	Indian National Army
INAPH	:	Network for Animal Productivity and Health
INCOIS	:	Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services
INM	:	Integrated Nutrient Management
IOL	:	Intraocular Lens
IPDS	:	Integrated Power Development Scheme
IRCA	:	Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts
IRDP	:	Integrated Rural Development Programme
IRST	:	Infrared Search and Track
ISDP	:	Integrated Sericulture Development Project
ISL	:	Indian Super League
ISP	:	Innovative and Special Project
ISRO	:	Indian Space Research Organisation
IT	:	Information Technology
ITES	:	Information Technology Enabled Service
ITI	:	Industrial Training Institute
ITSEZ	:	Information Technology Special Economic Zone
IUCD	:	Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device

ACRONYMS

IW	:	Industrial Worker
JJM	:	Jal Jeevan Mission
JNIMS	:	Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Medical Sciences
JnNURM	:	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
JSI	:	John Snow Inc.
JSSK	:	Janani Shishu Shuraksha Karyakaram
JSY	:	Janani Suraksha Yojana
KCSI	:	Knight Commander Star of India
KGBV	:	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
KIIT-TBI	:	KIIT-Technology Business Incubator
KLPN	:	Keibul Lamjao National Park
KVIB	:	Khadi and Village Industries Board
KVIC	:	Khadi and Village Industries Commission
LAMPS	:	Large Area Multipurpose Societies
LBI	:	Livelihood Business Incubator
LDA	:	Loktak Development Authority
LDHCL	:	Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Limited
LODP	:	Laying Out of Demonstration Plot
LPG	:	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MAASIC	:	Manipur Adventure and Allied Sports Institute Complex
MACS	:	Manipur State AIDS Control Society
MAHUD	:	Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development
MAM	:	Moderate Degree of Malnutrition
MANIDCO	:	Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Limited
MANITRON	:	Manipur Electronics Development Corporation Limited
MaPSCA	:	Manipur Psychoactive Substances Control Authority
MARSAC	:	Manipur Remote Sensing Applications Centre
MA	:	Market Aggregator
MASTEC	:	Manipur Science & Technology Council
MCC	:	Model Career Centre
MDG	:	Millennium Development Goal
MDT	:	Multi-Drug Therapy
MeitY	:	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
MES	:	Modular Employer Skill
MFICL	:	Manipur Food Industries Corporation Limited
MGNREGA	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MGNREGS	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MH	:	Maternal Health
MHA	:	Ministry of Home Affairs
MHRD	:	Ministry of Human Resource Development
MIDH	:	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
MIP	:	Mission Indradhanush Programme
MIS	:	Management Information System
MLALADP	:	Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Programme
MLD	:	Millions Litre per Day

ACRONYMS

MLD	:	Minimal Liquid Discharge
MMR	:	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MNRE	:	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
MOAP	:	Manipur Old Age Pension
MOBC	:	Minority and Other Backward Classes
MOBEDS	:	Minorities and Other Backward Classes Economic Development Society
MoDONER	:	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
MoHFW	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MOMA	:	Manipur Organic Mission Agency
MoRD	:	Ministry of Rural Development
MORTH	:	Ministry of Road Transport and Highway
MoSJE	:	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
MoSPI	:	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MoT	:	Ministry of Textiles
MOVCDNER	:	Mission Organic Value Chain Development of North Eastern Region
MPCB	:	Manipur Pollution Control Board
MPWC	:	Maintenance & Performance Warrant Contract
MR	:	Measles Rubella
MSCOBC	:	Manipur State Commission for Other Backward Classes
MSDC	:	Manipur State Data Centre
MSFDS	:	Manipur State Film Development Society
MSIC	:	Manipur Small Industries Corporation Limited
MSKA	:	Manipur State Kala Akademi
MSM	:	Men who have Sex with Men
MSME	:	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MSP	:	Manipur Sericulture Project
MSAPCC	:	Manipur State Action Plan on Climate Change
MSPCL	:	Manipur State Power Company Limited
MSRIP	:	Manipur State Roads Improvement Program
MSRLM	:	Manipur State Rural Livelihood Mission
MSRRDA	:	Manipur State Rural Roads Development Agency
MSSD	:	Manipur Society for Skill Development
MU	:	Mega Unit
MURDAIMP	:	Manipur Urban Road Drainage and Asset Management Improvement Project
MW	:	Mega Watt
MWS	:	Million Wells Scheme
MVA	:	Mega Volt Ampere
NACP	:	National AIDS Control Programme
NAD	:	National Accounts Division
NADCP	:	National Animal Disease Control Programme
NADEP	:	National Agribusiness Development Programme
NAMP	:	National Air Monitoring Programme
NAPCC	:	National Action Plan on Climate Change
NAPDDR	:	National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction
NAS	:	National Achievement Survey

ACRONYMS

NCD	:	Non-Communicable Diseases
NCERT	:	National Council of Educational Research and Training
NCS	:	National Career Service
NCTE	:	National Council for Teacher Education
NCVBDC	:	National Centre for Vector Borne Disease Control
NDB	:	New Development Bank
NDMA	:	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMIS	:	National Disaster Management Information System
NDRF	:	National Disaster Response Fund
NDRMF	:	National Disaster Risk Management Fund
NEC	:	North Eastern Council
NeGP	:	National e-Governance Plan
NEH	:	North-Eastern Hill
NERPSIP	:	North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project
NERTPS	:	North Eastern Region Textile Promotion Scheme
NESAC	:	North Eastern-Space Application Centre
NESIDS	:	North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme
NFBS	:	National Family Benefit Scheme
NFE	:	Non-Formal Education
NFHS	:	National Family Health Survey
NFSA	:	National Food Security Act
NFSM	:	National Food Security Mission
NGDRS	:	National Generic Document Registration System
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHB	:	National Horticulture Board
NHIDCL	:	National Highway and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited
NHM	:	National Health Mission
NIELIT	:	National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology
NIF	:	National Indicator Framework
NILP	:	New India Literacy Programme
NIPUN	:	National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy
NIT	:	National Institute of Technology
NITI	:	National Institution for Transforming India
NLCPR	:	Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources
NLEP	:	National Leprosy Eradication Programme
NLM	:	National Literacy Mission
NLRMP	:	National Land Records Modernisation Programme
NMHP	:	National Mental Health Program
NPCB	:	National Programme for Control of Blindness
NPDD	:	National Programme on Dairy Development
NPEP	:	National Population Education Project
NRDWP	:	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NREGS	:	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NRHM	:	National Rural Health Mission
NRLM	:	National Rural Livelihood Mission
NRM	:	National Rurban Mission

ACRONYMS

NRSC	:	National Remote Sensing Centre
NSAP	:	National Social Assistance Programme
NSDA	:	National Skill Development Agency
NSDC	:	National Skill Development Corporation
NSDP	:	Net State Domestic Product
NSO	:	National Statistical Office
NSOP	:	Non-Scheduled Operators Permit
NSSO	:	National Sample Survey Office
NSSO	:	National Sample Survey Organization
NTEP	:	National Tuberculosis Programme
NUHM	:	National Urban Health Mission
OBGY	:	Obstetrics and Gynaecology
OBPS	:	Online Building Permission System
ODESH	:	Organisation for Development of Economic and Self Help
ODF	:	Open Defecation Free
ODOP	:	One District One Product
OECF	:	Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund
OMPLIS	:	Orvakal Mandal Podupu Laxmi Ikya Sangham
OMSSD	:	Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic)
OMU	:	Organic Manure Unit
ONDC	:	Open Network for Digital Commerce
ONORC	:	One Nation One Ration Card
OoSC	:	Out of School Children
OTSA	:	One Time Special Assistance
PA	:	Personal Assistant
PAC	:	Project Approval Committee
PACS	:	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies
PAIUCD	:	Post Abortion Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices
PCI	:	Per Capita Income
PDS	:	Public Distribution System
PESA	:	Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas
PFMS	:	Public Financial Management System
PGCIL	:	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
PH	:	Power House
PHC	:	Primary Health Centre
PHED	:	Public Health Engineering Department
PHH	:	Priority Household
PIU	:	Programme Implementation Unit
PLFS	:	Periodic Labour Force Survey
PM KISAN	:	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi
PMAGY	:	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana
PM-AJAY	:	Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana
PMAY-G	:	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin
PMEGP	:	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme
PMFBY	:	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
PMFME	:	Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises
PMGKAY	:	Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana

ACRONYMS

PMGSY	:	Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana
PMJDY	:	Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana
PMJVK	:	Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram
PMKSY-PDMC	:	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana- Per Drop More Crop
PMKSY-HKKP	:	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana – Har Khet Ko Pani
PMKVY	:	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
PMMSY	:	Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana
PMMVY	:	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
PMRY	:	Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana
PMSMA	:	Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan
PMTBMBAA	:	Pradhan Mantri TB Mukt Bharat Abhiyan
PMU	:	Project Management Unit
PMUY	:	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
PM-YASAVI	:	Prime Minister's Young Achiever Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India
POL	:	Petroleum Oil and Lubricants
PPA	:	Power Purchase Agreement
PPC	:	Primary Processing Centre
PPIUCD	:	Postpartum Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices
PPM	:	Public Private Mix
PPR	:	Peste des Petits Ruminant
PRI	:	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PSDF	:	Power System Development Fund
PW & LM	:	Pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers
PWD	:	Persons With Disability
PWMI	:	Persons With Mental Illness
PWS	:	Pipe Water Supply
RAP	:	Request for Proposal
RAS	:	Recirculatory Aquaculture System
RBSK	:	Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram
RCC	:	Regular Coaching Centre
RCC	:	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RCMS	:	Ration Card Management System
RCN	:	Regional Coconut Nursery
RCS	:	Registrar of Co-operative Societies
RCS-UDAN	:	Regional Connectivity Scheme-Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik
RDAT	:	Regional Directorate of Apprentice Training
RE & CS	:	Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service
REGP	:	Rural Employment Generation Programme
RF	:	Revolving Fund
RGGVY	:	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
RGNCS	:	Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme
RGSA	:	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
RIDF	:	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RIMS	:	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences
RKVY	:	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

ACRONYMS

RL	:	Rural Labourers
RMSA	:	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
RNSO	:	Rongmei Naga Students Organisation
RFP	:	Request for Proposal
RPL	:	Recognition of Prior Learning
RPP	:	Request for Proposal
RRB	:	Regional Rural Bank
RTE	:	Right to Education
RUSA	:	Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan
RWH	:	Rain Water Harvesting
SAAP	:	State Annual Action Plan
SABLA	:	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescents Girls
SACHET	:	Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) based Integrated Alert System
SAGY	:	Saanshad Adarsh Gram Yojana
SAM	:	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SARS-CoV-2	:	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2
SBM	:	Swachh Bharat Mission
SBMG	:	Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen
SC	:	Scheduled Castes
SCA-SCSP	:	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan
SCERT	:	State Council of Educational Research and Training
SCM	:	Smart City Mission
SCSP	:	Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan
SDC	:	State Data Centre
SDG	:	Sustainable Development Goal
SDIS	:	Skill Development Initiative Scheme
SDP	:	Skill Development Programme
SDP	:	State Domestic Product
SDRF	:	State Disaster Response Fund
SDRMF	:	State Disaster Risk Management Fund
SECC	:	Socio Economic & Caste Census
SEDG	:	Socially and Economically Disadvantage Group
SERP	:	Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty
SFDRR	:	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SFC	:	State Financial Corporation
SFM	:	School Fhagathasi Mission
SGSY	:	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SHG	:	Self Help Group
SIDBI	:	Small Industries Development Bank of India
SIIDC	:	State Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation
SIF	:	State Indicator Framework
SIT	:	Special Investigation Team
SITRA	:	Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans
SK	:	Subsidized Kerosene
SLBC	:	State Level Bankers Committee
SLDC	:	State Lodge Despatch Centre
SLEC	:	State Level Empowered Committee

ACRONYMS

SLMA	:	State Literacy Mission Authority
SM & ID	:	Social Mobilization and Institutional Development
SNCU	:	Special New-born Care Unit
SNP	:	Supplementary Nutrition Programme
SO	:	Section Officer
SOP	:	Standard Operating Procedure
SoPSAM	:	Society for Prevention of Substance Abuse Manipur
SPA	:	Special Plan Assistance
SPMRM	:	Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission
SPV	:	Solar Photovoltaic
SRA & ULR	:	Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Record
SRI	:	System of Rice Intensification
SSA	:	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
SSC	:	Sector Skill Council
SSS	:	State Sponsored Scheme
STAP	:	Short Term Action Plan
STC	:	State Technical Committee
STEP	:	Support to Training & Employment Programme
STP	:	Sewage Treatment Plant
STP	:	Skill Training Provider
STT	:	Short Term Training
SUMAN	:	Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan
SWAN	:	State Wide Area Network
TB	:	Tuberculosis
THR	:	Take-Home Ration
TLC	:	Total Literacy Campaign
TLM	:	Teaching Learning Material
TNK	:	Tangkhul Naga Long
ToT	:	Training of Trainers
TP	:	Training Provider
TPDS	:	Targeted Public Distribution System
TPT	:	Tuberculosis Preventive Treatment
TRUST	:	Treatment and Rehabilitation of Users for Social Transformation
TRYSEM	:	Training to Rural Youth for Self Employment
TTI	:	Teacher Training Institution
TU	:	Trade Union
UAM	:	Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum
UDAN	:	Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik
U-DISE	:	Unified District Information System for Education
UDST	:	Universal Drug Sensitivity Testing
UHP	:	Urban Health Programmes
ULB	:	Urban Local Body
ULLAS	:	Understanding of Lifelong Learning for All in Society
UN	:	United Nations
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme

ACRONYMS

UNESCO	:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children's Fund
UNME	:	Urban Non-Manual Employees
UNNATI	:	UNispace Nanosatellite Assembly & Training
VHSND	:	Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Day
VTIP	:	Vocational Training Improvement Project
VTP	:	Vocational Training Provider
WAB	:	Work Advisory Board
WBNP	:	Wheat Based Nutrition Programme
WHO	:	World Health Organisation
WIFS	:	Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation
WPIN	:	Wholesale Price Index Number
ZEQ	:	Zonal Education Officer



ECONOMIC SURVEY, MANIPUR, 2022-2023

Printed at:

nest advertising & marketing (p) Ltd.
3rd Floor Job Center building, Babupara
opposite Telecom Bhavan, Imphal 795001 Manipur

Published by:

Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Government of Manipur

No. of Copies : 500

MRP : Rs. 550