

Chapter-2

Study Area

Manipur

Manipur is one of the eight sisters of the North Eastern Region of India. It is a small but beautiful State lying in the extreme North Eastern corner of India. It is bounded on the north by Nagaland State, on the east by Somra Tract and upper Chindwin District of Myanmar, on the south by the Chin state of Myanmar and on the west by Mizoram and Cachar District of Assam. Manipur is literally known as “Land of Jewel”. The State has an area of 22,327 sq.km of which constitutes 0.7 percent of the total land surface of the country. Geographically the State is divided into two parts i. e. the Hill and Plain areas. The State is a land of social, cultural, linguistic and ethnic diversity. There are 29 Scheduled Tribes (ST) and 7 Scheduled Caste (SC) having their distinct languages, tradition and culture. The total Scheduled Tribe population in Census 2011 is 902740. Of this, 791126 are in rural areas and 111614 in urban areas. In terms of proportion, the Scheduled Tribe population constitutes 35.1 % of the total population. The total Scheduled Caste population returned in Census 2011 is 97042. Of this 47563 are in rural areas and 49479 in urban areas. In terms of proportion, the Scheduled Caste population constitutes 3.8 % of the total population.

The state is divided into nine Districts and of which five Districts are the Hills Districts. They are Chandel, Churachanpur, Tamenglong, Senapati and Ukhrul Districts. The four plain Districts are Imphal East, Imphal West, Bishnupur and Thoubal. In addition to these, there are three sub-district administrative units. They are Jiribam in Imphal East, Kangpokpi in Senapati and Moreh in Chandel District. There are 38 sub Divisions, 51 towns (Statutory towns 28, Census town 23) and 2582 villages in the State. The state is having 166 Gram Panchayats in four plain districts and six Autonomous Councils in five Hill Districts. The distribution of population and area of the districts in the State are shown under Table-2.1:

Table-2.1: State Profile

Name of District	Area (Sq Km)	No.of Villages (2001 Census)	Populationn 2011 Census			Populn. density per sq.km
			Urban	Rural	Total	
A. Valley Districts						
Imphal East	709	197	182354	270307	452661	638
Imphal West	519	114	318592	196091	514683	992
Thoubal	514	86	149206	271311	420517	818
Bishnupur	496	48	88295	152068	240363	485
Total Valley	2238	445	738447	889777	1628224	728
B. Hill District						
Chandel	3313	350	16909	127119	144028	43
Churachandpur	4570	541	17373	253901	271274	59
Senapati	3271	604	7454	347514	354972	109
Tamenglong	4391	174	15727	124416	140143	32
Ukhrul	4544	201	26222	156893	183115	40
Total Hill	20089	1870	83685	1009843	1093532	54
Total (A+B)	22327	2315	822132	1899620	2721756	122

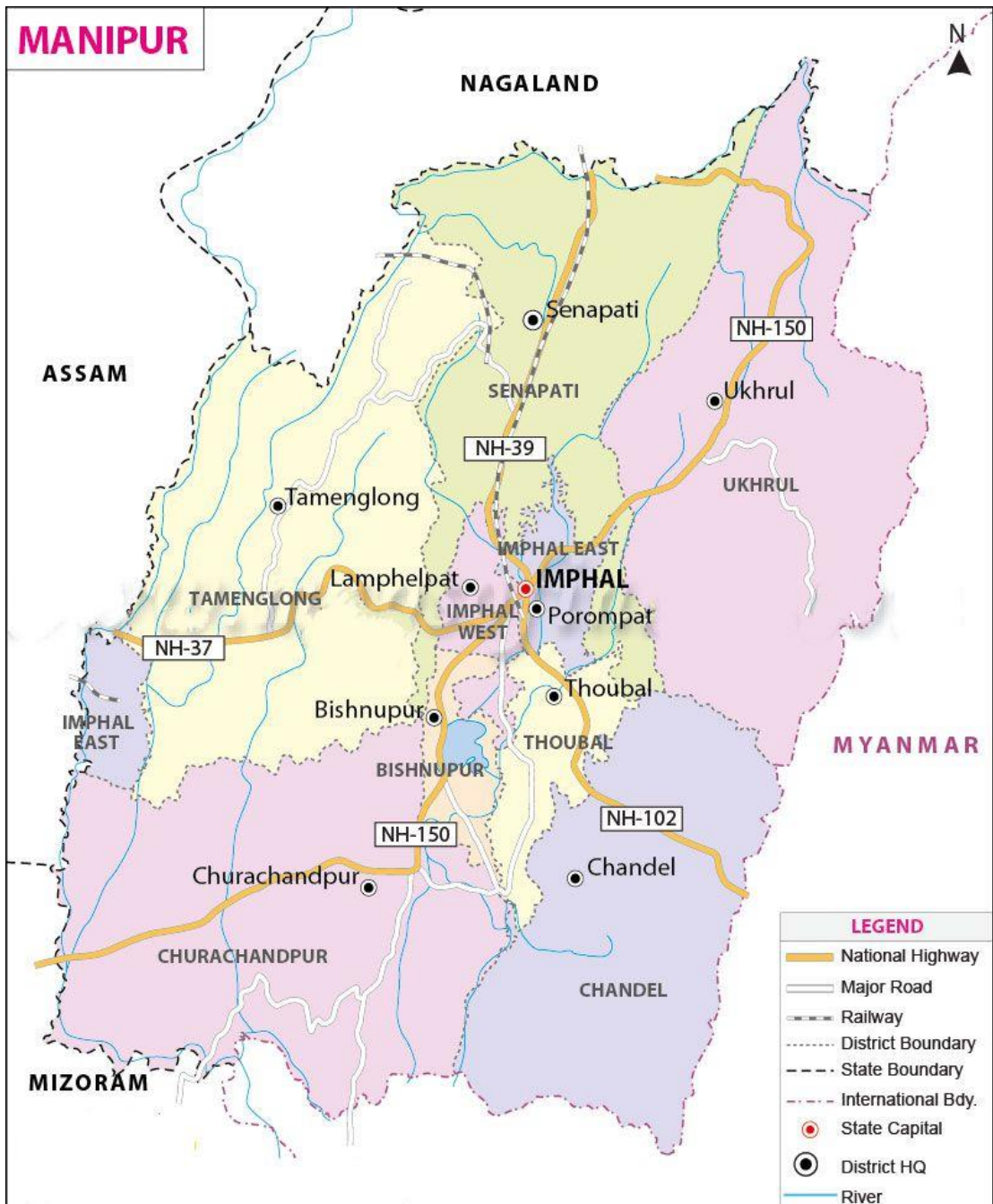
Source: Manipur Health Directorate

The ranking of districts of the state by population size of the census is topped by Imphal West with a total of 5,14,683(18.91 %) followed by Imphal East at 4,52,661 (16.63%) , Thoubal at 420,517 (15.45 %) ,Senapati at 354,972 (13.04 %), Churachandpur at 271,274 (9.97 %), Bishnupur at 240,363 (8.83%), Ukhrul at 183,115 (6.73 %) ,Chandel at 144,028 (5.29 %) and Tamenglong as the least populated at 140,143 (5.15 %).

Literacy

The literacy of the state is 79.85, males (86.49 %) and females (73.17 %), which is the second highest ranking among the north eastern states. The district with the highest literacy rate is Imphal West with 86.70 % literate population, followed by Churachandpur 84.29 %,Imphal East 82.81 %, Ukhrul 81.87%, Thoubal 76.66%, Bishnupur 76.35, Senapati 75.00%, Chandel 70.85% and Tamenglong 70.40%.

Manipur



Source: www.mapsofindia.com

Health Indicators of Manipur

Life expectancy, infant Mortality rate (IMR), sex Ratio, maternal mortality rate (MMR) are important health indicators of the state. Life expectancy have increased over the years, this has largely been the outcome of the disappearance and control of diseases such as small pox and cholera. Unlike the slow-moving life expectancy rate, the infant mortality rate is more sensitive to changes that have a bearing on the quality of life, particularly to the health and longevity of populations. In Manipur, the declining IMR compares very favorably with the all-India figures. The distribution of health indicators of Manipur and all India averages is shown in Table-2.2

Table -2.2: The health indicators in the State are as follows:

Item	Manipur State	All India average
Infant Mortality rate	11 (SRS-11)	44 (SRS-11)
Crude Birth Rate	14.4 (SRS-11)	21.8 (SRS-11)
Maternal Mortality Rate	64 (RIMS-10-11)	212 (SRS,07-09)
	80 (RIMS,11-12)	
Sex ratio	987 (Census- 11)	940 (Census ,11)
% of mother with full ANC	46.7 (HMIS-10)	26.5 (CES 09,Unicef)
Institutional Delivery %	68.3 (HMIS-10)	47.0 (DLHS-3)
% of delivery by skilled health personnel	90.3 (HMIS-10)	76.2 (CES-09,Unicef)
Early institution of Breast Feeding	75.1 (CES-9,Unicef)	33.5 (CES-09,Unicef)
% of Child exclusively breast fed for 6 months	79.2 (DLHS-3)	57.1 (DLHS-3)
Fully immunized children 12-13 months	81.4 (HMIS-10)	61.0 (CES-09,Unicef)

Source: Manipur Health Directorate

**SRS- Sample Registration System, RIMS-Regional Institute of Medical Science, HMIS-Health Management Information system DLHS-District Level Household Survey, UNICEF-United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund*

The Health Infrastructure

Health Infrastructure is an important indicator to understand the healthcare delivery provisions and mechanisms in a state. It also signifies the investments and priority accorded to creating the infrastructure in public and private sectors. The health system under the State Health Department is organised at three levels, each level supported by a referral centre. The levels are:

- a) Primary care level comprising of Primary Health Sub Centres (PHSC), Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC). Essential basic health care are provided at this level.
- b) Secondary care level comprising of CHCs and District Hospital, which act as referral centres and where comparatively better services are provided with basic specialist facilities.
- c) Tertiary care level where specialist and super specialist care are provided. The State Level Hospital (JN Hospital) is providing the service.

There has been considerable progress numerically in the establishment of health institutions in the State during the past 30 years. Although the department has been able to establish the required number of health institutions, wide infrastructural gaps still exist in the area of building, equipment and manpower. The health service in the state is primarily under the government sector, although there are a few private hospitals/nursing homes to reckon with. The number of health institutions in the state along with bed strength is as in the table Table -2.3

Table -2.3: Health facilities of Manipur

Category of Institution	Number	Sanctioned bed Strength	Actual bed in position	General hospital beds
A. Under the State Health Department				
State General Hospital	1	500	376	376
State TB Hospital	1	100	100	0
State Leprosy Hospital	1	30	6	0
District Hospitals	7	450	295	295
Sub district Hospital	1	50	50	50
CHC	16	480	344	344
Subtotal Secondary	0	1610		1065
PHC	85	432	370	0
PHSC	421	0	0	0
Allopathic Dispensary	20	0	0	0
AYUSH Dispensary	10	0	0	0
Total: A	563	2042	1541	1065
B. Under Ministry of Health Government of India				
RIMS Hospital	1	1074	1074	1074
C. Under Private Sector				
Regd.Hospital andNursing Home	26	807	807	807
Grand Total(A+B+C)	590	3923	3422	2946

Source: Manipur Health Directorate

The bed population ratio to be achieved is 1 bed per 1000 population. If we take into account the 807 beds under private hospitals and 1074 beds under RIMS the bed population ratio desired may be said as achieved for the State. However, beds in CHCs and PHCs cannot be counted as giving the desired quality care. It shows that there is a still dearth of health facilities in Manipur.

The present study was conducted in Nagamapal area under Lamphel subdivision of Imphal west district and Heinoubok village under Nambol Sub-Division of Bishnupur district of Manipur. The brief description of the study areas are given below

Imphal West District

The Imphal West District falls in the Category of Manipur valley region. It is a tiny plain at the centre of Manipur surrounded by Plains of other districts. Imphal City, the State Capital is the nodal functional centre of this District. It is surrounded by Senapati District on the north, on the east by Imphal East and Thoubal districts, on the south by Thoubal and Bishnupur Districts, and on the west by Senapati and Bishnupur Districts.

Population

The initial provisional data released by census India 2011, Imphal West had population of 517,992 of which male and female were 255,054 and 262,938 respectively. The density of Imphal West district for 2011 is 998 people per sq. km

Literacy

The Average literacy rates of Imphal West in 2011 were 86.08, if things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 92.24 and 80.17 respectively. For Total literate in Imphal West District were 392,626 of which male and female were 205,985 and 186,641 respectively.

Sex Ratio

With regards to Sex Ratio in Imphal West, it stood at 1031 per 1000 male. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate. In 2011 census, child sex ratio is 949 girls per 1000 boys

Child Population

In census 2011, the total populations of children under 0-6 age of Imphal West ditrict were 61,875. Out of total 61,875 children, male and female were 31,747 and 30,128 respectively. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 and children under 0-6 formed 11.95 percent of Imphal West District.

Imphal West District Urban Population

Out of the total Imphal West population for 2011 census, 62.33 percent lives in urban regions of district. In total 322,879 people lives in urban areas of which males are

158,106 and females are 164,773. Sex Ratio in urban region of Imphal West district is 1042 as per 2011 census data. Similarly child sex ratio in Imphal West district was 957 in 2011 census. Child population (0-6) in urban region was 36,416 of which males and females were 18,606 and 17,810. This child population figure of Imphal West district is 11.77 % of total urban population. Average literacy rate in Imphal West district as per census 2011 is 88.40 % of which males and females are 93.92 % and 83.16 % literates respectively. In actual number 253,235 people are literate in urban region of which males and females are 131,016 and 122,219 respectively.

Imphal West District Rural Population

As per 2011 census, 37.67 % population of Imphal West districts lives in rural areas of villages. The total Imphal West district population living in rural areas is 195,113 of which males and females are 96,948 and 98,165 respectively. In rural areas of Imphal West district, sex ratio is 1013 females per 1000 males. If child sex ratio data of Imphal West district is considered, figure is 937 girls per 1000 boys. Child population in the age 0-6 is 25,459 in rural areas of which males were 13,141 and females were 12,318. The child population comprises 13.55 % of total rural population of Imphal West district. Literacy rate in rural areas of Imphal West district is 82.16 % as per census data 2011. Gender wise, male and female literacy stood at 89.45 and 75.04 percent respectively. In total, 139,391 people were literate of which males and females were 74,969 and 64,422 respectively.

Nagamapal

Nagamapal area comes under the ward No-3 and ward No-4 of Lamphelpat Subdivision of Imphal West district. The total population of the ward No- 3 & 4 were 14655 (Male-7142, Female-7513) and the total number of households were 3315 (based on 2011 census). Nagamapal is one of the most central parts of Imphal town which is surrounded by major health amenities of the state like Regional Institute of Medical Science (RIMS), Suba Hospital (Private), Langol View Clinic (Private), Imphal Hospital and Research Centre (Private), and consequently there are also many diagnostics centre, dispensaries, pharmacist in the area. The area is mostly inhabited by the Meitei Communities. Being in the most central part of the most urbanized area of the state the area has got the most imperative prerequisite infrastructural facilities as pipeline drinking water in almost all the households.

Bishnupur District

The Bishnupur with its headquarter at Bishnupur (27 Km. from Imphal) was opened on 25-05-1983. Stretching between 93.43 ° E and 93.53 ° E Longitudes and 24.18 ° N and 24.44 ° N Latitudes the total geographical area of the District is 530 Sq. Km. It is bounded on the North by Imphal West District, on the South by Churachandpur District, on the East by Imphal and Thoubal Districts. The original name of Bishnupur was Lumlangdong (now Lamangdong) .There are 64 Revenue villages in the District. For a better and convenient administration the District is divided into three Sub-Divisions, viz (1) Bishnupur Sub-Division with its head quarter at Bishnupur 2) Moirang Sub-Division with its head quarter at Moirang and (3) Nambol Sub-Division with its head quarter at Nambol. There are 6 (six) SDC Circles in the district. Nambol, Oinam and Bishnupur circles are situated within Bishnupur Sub-Division. Ningthoukhong, Moirang and Kumbi circles are situated within Moirang Sub-Division. The Manipur Meiteis constitute the largest population followed by the tribals and Meitei Pangal (Manipuri Muslims). Splinter number of Biharis and Marwaris are temporarily settled in the district mainly for the business professions.

There are 6 (Six) Assembly Constituencies, viz -24-Nambol Assembly Constituency, 25- Oinam Assembly Constituency, 26-Bishnupur Assembly Constituency, 27-Moirang Assembly Constituency, 28-Thanga Assembly Constituency, and 29-Kumbi Assembly Constituency . The number of Gram Panchayat is 24 (12 Gram Panchayat each in one block). As for the Local Self Government, there are 4 (four) Municipalities namely (1) Nambol, (2) Bishnupur, (3) Ningthoukhong and (4) Moirang.

Population

The total populations of Bishupur District in 2011 census were 237,399 of which male and female were 118,782 and 118,617 respectively and the density of Bishnupur district for 2011 is 479 people per sq. km.

Literacy

Average literacy rate of Bishnupur district in 2011 were 75.85 and male and female literacy were 85.11 and 66.68 respectively. Total literate in Bishnupur District were 156,333 of which male and female were 87,313 and 69,020 respectively.

Sex Ratio

With regards to Sex Ratio in Bishnupur district, it stood at 999 per 1000 male. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate. In 2011 census, child sex ratio is 933 girls per 1000 boys.

Child Population

According to 2011, child under 0-6 age of Bishnupur districts were 31,303. Out of the total 31,303 male and female were 16,192 and 15,111 respectively. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 933 and children under 0-6 formed 13.19 percent of Bishnupur District in 2011.

Bishnupur District Urban Population

Out of the total Bishnupur population for 2011 census, 36.86 percent lives in urban regions of district. In total 87,505 people lives in urban areas of which males are 43,611 and females are 43,894. Sex Ratio in urban region of Bishnupur district is 1006 as per 2011 census data. Similarly child sex ratio in Bishnupur district was 929 in 2011 census. Child population (0-6) in urban region was 11,194 of which males and females were 5,804 and 5,390. This child population figure of Bishnupur district is 13.31 % of total urban population. Average literacy rate in Bishnupur district as per census 2011 is 79.64 % of which males and females are 88.03 % and 71.40 % literates respectively. In actual number 60,775 people are literate in urban region of which males and females are 33,282 and 27,493 respectively.

Bishnupur District Rural Population 2011

As per 2011 census, 63.14 % population of Bishnupur districts lives in rural areas of villages. The total Bishnupur district population living in rural areas is 149,894 of which males and females are 75,171 and 74,723 respectively. In rural areas of Bishnupur district, sex ratio is 994 females per 1000 males. If child sex ratio data of Bishnupur district is considered, figure is 936 girls per 1000 boys. Child population in the age 0-6 is 20,109 in rural areas of which males were 10,388 and females were 9,721. The child population comprises 13.82 % of total rural population of Bishnupur district. Literacy rate in rural areas of Bishnupur district is 73.63 % as per census data

2011. Gender wise, male and female literacy stood at 83.40 and 63.89 percent respectively. In total, 95,558 people were literate of which males and females were 54,031 and 41,527 respectively.

Heinoubok Village

Heinoubok is a village of Bishnupur district of Manipur. The village falls under Irengbam Gram Panchayat of Nambol sub-division. It is stationed in about 24 km from Imphal town in the Tiddim road (Airport road). Total population of Heinoubok was 573 (288 male and 285 female), and total number of households was 217 in the village (based on 2011 census). Heinoubok is divided into two localities (leikai) viz, Mamang leikai and Namoikhul, popularly known as Heinoubok Awang Leikai. The village is inhabited by Meitei community only. It has got, two Lower Primary School, five Angawadi centre, two temples, one small market shed and one women work shed under the Centre for Social Development and one Meira paibee Shang (Women Organisation shed). The area has two pipe line water supply output points which is the source of drinking water of the majority of the household of the village. The nearest Primary Health Centre is in the neighboring village Leimaram. In the name of Health services there is only two ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) and a *local dais* in the village

The rationale for selecting the two study areas is that the entire state of Manipur can be broadly divided into urban and rural areas, hence the Nagamapal area comes under Lamphel subdivision of Imphal West district , which is one of the most central parts of Imphal town is also surrounded by major health amenities of the state, represents the urban areas of the state and Heinoubok village under Nambol sub-division of Bishnupur district which is one of the most backward part of the state and also alien to health facilities, stands for the rural settings of the state.

Hence the study of the status of socio-economic, health, education, nutrition, decision making, cultural factors, perception and awareness level about the health care services of the women of this diverse setting will be appealing and the findings of the study can provide suggestions for further advances in the field of health services in both the setting of the state and the country as a whole. Moreover the conclusion of the study

can provide the direction to improve the status of women health, encourage awareness about their health services and reproductive rights among women of the area.