

CHAPTER 4

CHAPTER 4

Thumbnail Sketch of Manipur

This chapter gives an overview on Manipur State. The state of Manipur consists of nine districts. These are further divided into 38 sub-districts, 33 towns and 2,391 villages including uninhabited villages (Government of India, Census 2001). The area covered by each district in Manipur is very small. 10 percent of Manipur area in valley area is divided into four districts Imphal east and Imphal west (Capital), Bishnupur, and Thoubal holding 65 percent of State population. The present chapter will include some of the aspects like settlement pattern, topography, demographic characteristics, educational status, economic status, political status and health service system. The purpose is to understand the context of the study which can influence directly or indirectly the overall growth of adolescent groups in Manipur specially girls at large. In this chapter, 2001 census data is used since data for other years are not available, but some of the estimated data for 2002-2004 are also being used.

4.1 TOPOGRAPHY OF MANIPUR

4.1 (i) Location

Manipur lies in the Northern most corner of Indian Union. Geographically, Manipur, one among the eight states in north east India is situated between 23.83 degrees and 25.68 degrees North latitudes and between 93.03 degrees and 94.78 degrees East longitudes. It is situated in the region covered by Nagaland in the north, Mizoram in

the South and Upper Myanmar in the east and Cachar of Assam in West. Manipur had been a Union Territory since 1956 and got full fledged statehood in 1972. Jawaharlal Nehru described Manipur as the 'Jewel of India'. The total area of Manipur is 22,327 sq.km where it comprises 1820 sq.km of flat plateau of alluvial valley and 20507 sq.km of hill territory. The valley is surrounded by steep hilly forest area divided by five districts holding 35% of state population. The capital city, Imphal is in the plains. Hill ranges from all sides surround the valley portion of the state. The hilly region covers about ninety- two percent of the total geographical area of Manipur. The hills have an average height above sea level of 1300 m (5000 ft); the valley. 660 m (2500 ft).

4.1 (ii) Mountains and Rivers

The mountain system of Manipur consists of western ranges, northern and eastern ranges. At its center is the famous Loktak Lake, which has an area of about 104 sq.km and is the largest freshwater lake in the northeast. The ranges in the west consist of Nungjaiband or Vangai, Kalanaga or Oinamlong, Ohakha Nungba, Khoupum and Koubru Laimaton hills. The old Cachar road, the new Cachar road and several trade routes pass through the western hills of Manipur. The northern ranges are the Koubru spur including Tenipu peak (9824 ft), Thumayon, Mayang khong and Leishom. On the east, hill ranges are Soramati or Ching Angouba, Kashom, Mipithel, Yomadong and Chin hills. In the central plain, Nongmaiching, Langathel, Longol Waithou and Thanga-karang The hills of Manipur are covered with rich forest which is dominated by mixed types of forest. The total area of land under the forest in the state is 14.365 sq. miles. The inhabited area of the Manipur valley is almost covered with dense evergreen forest and bamboo jungles. In Manipur we find four types of forest. They

are tropical moist semi-evergreen, Tropical moist deciduous. Sub-Tropical pine and dry temperate islets within the Loktak Lake are the small hills.

The main rivers of Manipur are the Thoubal in the east i.e. Iril, the Imphal in the Central Imphal valley and Irang, the Barak and Maku in the western hills. The greatest river of Manipur is the Barak flowing from northern Manipur through western hills then to the Brahmaputra. The waters of several rivers in Manipur valley fall either in the Loktak lake or the Imphal river which passes through the southern hills of Manipur and flows into the Chindwin hills of Burma and becomes a tributary of the Chindwin River, a tributary of Irrawady river of Burma. The Barak flows into the Burma then to the Brahmaputra (Anari, 1973).

4.1 (iii) Soil and Climate

The soil of Manipur is generally fertile. The soil of the valley is a little different from the soil of the hills within Manipur. The central valley has the fertile alluvial soil, clay or clayey-loams and the hill soils range from laterite to sandy loam with general red colour. Even though, the Tropic of Cancer divides Manipur into equal halves, Manipur has a pleasant sub tropical climate, and the tropical monsoon climate is modified by elevation. Since, Manipur consists of hills and valley, the climatic conditions are also differed. The higher hills are cooler than the valley.

4.1 (iv) Rainfall

The rainy season starts in Manipur in the month of May-September and there is a little rainfall during the post-monsoon period of October and November. The central valley, Imphal has the annual rainfall in between 967.20mm and 2.860 mm. The highest rainfall area of Manipur is found in High Hill areas in Tamenglong. The

lowest rainfall area is in Churachandpur. From December onwards, the northeast monsoon begins to blow in Manipur and it extends up to the month of February.

4.2 SETTLEMENT PATTERN IN MANIPUR

4.2 (i) Settlement of Meiteis

This small state is inhabited by a number of ethnic communities having their own distinctive cultural affinity communities. These ethnic groups can be broadly divided into Meiteis, Naga Tribes and Kuki-Chin-Mizo Tribes. There is also a sizeable Muslim population who are called Meiteis Pangals. There are other communities such as Nepalese, Punjabis, Biharis, Marwaris etc. The Meiteis, Kabui tribes, Pangals have been living together for centuries and Nepalese though came later, they have been settling in Manipur for at least more than one century year. Though they have been living together, they represent different endogamous group with different and distinct socio cultural, ethnic, linguistic and genetic identity (Singh, 2006).

The Meiteis usually referred to, as Manipuri community constitutes the largest share of the population. The Meiteis are the dominant ethnic group of Manipur, who mostly live in the valley. The group name “Meithei” has been derived from *mi* – man and *thei*- separate (Hodson, 1908). Physically the Manipuris (Meiteis) are distinctively Mongoloid in appearance, which suggests that their origins should be sought further east. Some of the early British observers, such as Brown, Dunn and Johnstone, on the contrary thought they discerned certain “Aryan” features in the people (Paratt, 1980). Although they are genetically mongoloid and speak a Tibeto-Burman language like the hill tribes, they differ culturally from the surrounding hill tribes by following Hindu customs. Today the majority of the Meitei community follows Vaishnavite

Hinduism. According to O. Bhogeshwar in his book "Sanamahi Laikhan" interpreted that the name of Manipur came during the reign of King Pamheiba (1709-1748). King Pamheiba on the instigation of Santadas Gosai, forced the people to adopt the new religion, Ramandi Dharma. He adopted Hindu religion and changed his name to Garibaniwaj alias Gopal, his queen and names of many festivals were converted into Hindu names. But in Manipur, still after the adoption of Hinduism, there is no rigid in caste system.

4.2 (ii) Settlement of Scheduled Caste

Rajendra (2000) revealed that caste system was not prevalent in Manipur before the adoption of Hinduism as we find in other states of India. In Manipur, among the Meiteis seven communities are recognized as scheduled caste communities. They are Lois, Yaithibis, Patni, Dhobi, Muchi, Ravidas and Sutradhar. Out of these, Lois and Yaithibis are the original people or direct descendants of the Meiteis. Fayeng Loi, however preserves a tradition that they once occupied the site of Konung or Fort from which they were driven out by Pakhungba. Andro Loi, a village in the vicinity of Fayeng, claims the same origin. The villagers of Chairel declare that they once occupied the slopes of Nongmaiching. The Lois in the southeast of the valley at Kakching, who is lived by iron-smelting were once under the rule of Heirolk king, whose dominions stretched from Kakching to Imphal. From the chronicles it would appear that the Loi villagers possess considerable antiquity, for it is stated that they were founded by Airaba, whose reign dated about 1000 A.D (Hodson, 1908).

4.2 (iii) Settlement of Tribal Group

The hill areas of Manipur are inhabited by various tribal groups. The major tribes by current nomenclature are Nagas and Kuki-Chin-Mizos. 29 tribal groups are

recognised by the Government of India as Scheduled Tribes (STs). and other smaller tribes and sub-tribes who are included in the category of unspecified tribes in the list (Oinam, 2003). The recognized Naga groups are the Anal, Chiru, Chothe, Kabui, Kacha Naga, Koireng, Kairao, Lamkang, Mao, Maram, Maring, Monsang, Mayon, Sema and Tangkhul who together form 18.7 per cent of the state's population. The Thangal, Liangmei and Tharao, also recognized as Naga tribes, are yet to be listed as STs. In 2003, the Poumei were recognized as a separate tribe. The recognized Kuki-affiliated tribes include Thadou, Zou, Vaiphei, Simte, Paite, Aimol, Gangte, and Ralte. Some groups like the Simte, Suhte and Population and Ralte identify themselves as Zomi. Among the other prominent tribes are the Kom and the Hmar (Shimray, 2003). The Zemis, the Liangmeis Kacha Nagas and the Rongmeis the kabui live in the Tamenglong District. The Maos, the Marams and the Thangals live in the Senapati District and Sadar Hill bordering Nagaland. The Tangkhuls live in the Ukhrul District. The Marings, the Mayons, the Mousangs, the Lamkangs and the Anals live in Chandel District. The Kuki-Chin-Mizo Tribes have their Maximum concentration in and around Chandel and Churachandpur District.

The Naga tribes of Manipur are the Tangkhul, the Rongmei Kabui), the Mao, the Kacha Naga Liangmei), the Maram, the Maring the Anal, the Monsang, the Lamkang, the Mayon, the Zemi, the Thangal, the Angami and the Sema. The Kuki-Chin-Mizo Tribes who live mainly in Manipur are Kom, Purum, Gangte, Paite, Simte, Thadou, Vaiphei, Sakte Tiddim Chin), Hmar, Zou, Ralte and other Mizo Lushai) Tribes.

4.2 (iv) Settlement of Meitei-Muslim (Meitei Pangal)

During the Khagemba (1597-1652) the Muslims whom we now called Meitei-pangals settled at Chothe Yanngbi and Pangal Sihal in Mayang Imphal. As Hudson pointed

out that the Pangals are believed to have originated from Cachar (Assam) as prisoners of war taken by the Meiteis. The Meitei pangals constituting a substantive part of the state's population (1, 67,204 by 2001 census) speak Manipuri as the mother tongue and scattered mainly in the valley and adjoining hills. By religion they profess Islamism and continued to be a mixture with traditional rituals of Meiteis because they married Meitei ladies so therefore they have become Meitei-Pangals though they profess Islam as their religion.

4.3 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF MANIPUR

Manipur has an area of 22,327 sq km having 9 districts, 39 sub-divisions, 33 towns and 2391 villages with total population of 2,166,788 compared to 21.67 percent at national level (Census, 2001). The density of population (per sq.km) is 107 with 5.8 household sizes. 10 percent of Manipur area is valley area divided into four districts Imphal East, Imphal West, Bishnupur, and Thoubal holding 65 percent of State population. The valley is surrounded by steep hilly forest area divided by five districts holding 35 percent of state population. Urbanisation is confined to the plains.

4.3 (i) Distribution of Manipur population as per Age, Sex and Region wise

(a). Sex Disparity in Age Composition

The sex ratio of Manipur is 978 females per 1000 males (census 2001). The age structures of population are considered as one of the basic demographic characteristics of population. Its study is important as it is determined by fertility, mortality and migration; the age structure of any population influences the growth of population, employment pattern, age at marriage and education.

Table: 4.1 Population of Manipur as per Age and Sex-1991 census.

Sl. No.	Age group	Manipur		
		Total	Male	Female
1.	0-9	4,28,184	2,16,639	2,11,545
2.	10-14	2,19,253	1,10,812	1,08,441
3.	15-19	1,96,842	96,881	99,961
4.	20-24	1,82,567	92,812	89,755
5.	25-29	1,66,216	82,968	83,248
6.	30-34	1,27,909	65,057	62,852
7.	35-39	1,16,220	60,944	55,276
8.	40-44	89,443	47,985	41,458
9.	45-49	72,524	37,825	34,699
10.	50-54	60,271	31,933	28,338
11.	55-59	47,091	24,572	22,519
12.	60-64	43,709	23,632	20,077
13.	65-69	25,903	14,221	11,682
14.	70-74	19,705	10,576	9,129
15.	75-79	9,909	5,090	4,819
16.	80+	11,879	6,020	5,859
17.	Age not stated	19,524	10,392	9,132
18.	All ages	18,37,149	9,38,359	8,98,790

Source: Publications of the Office of the Registrar General

It is obviously noted from Table: 4.1 that although there is a significant male-female differential in the all the age group where female numbers remain less but there is a sharp declined among the males in the 25-29 age groups. This may be due to death of

many male youths in the armed conflict and drugs. The increasingly high sex differentials of population in the higher age groups have also been reflected the low life expectancy among the women.

Table: 4.2 District wise Population in 2001

Sl. No.	District	Person			Density (per sq.km)
		Rural	Urban	Total	
1.	Senapati	2,83,621	-	2,83,621	87
2.	Tamenglong	1,11,499	-	1,11,499	25
3.	Churachandpur	2,27,905	-	2,27,905	50
4.	Chandel	1,03,365	14,962	1,18,327	36
5.	Ukhrul	1,40,778	-	1,40,778	31
6.	Imphal East	2,86,566	1,08,310	3,94,876	557
7.	Imphal West	1,97,699	2,46,683	4,44,382	856
8.	Bishnupur	1,33,627	74,741	2,08,368	420
9.	Thoubal	2,32,868	1,31,272	3,64,140	708

Source: Census of India 2001.

The Table: 4.2 shows the district wise population of rural and urban. There is a significant variation in the concentration of population in the plains (valley) and the hills of Manipur. From the table, it clearly reflects that the density of population in valley areas (631 per sq.km) is almost fourteen times concentrated than the hilly areas with 44 per sq.km. The present pattern of distribution and density of population in the region is the direct reflection of its spatially varied environmental conditions. The location of the state capitals and district headquarters also indicates other areas of population concentration in the plains. Though Manipur witness a low level of

urbanization, there is a significant spatial variation of urbanization levels across the district.

(b). Sex Ratio

Table: 4.3 District wise Sex Ratio in Manipur (1951-2001) (per thousand males)

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Senapati	T	1027	1001	949	928	942	951
	R	1027	1001	949	928	942	951
	U	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tamenglong	T	1098	1058	1013	975	935	922
	R	1098	1058	1013	975	935	922
	U	---	---	---	---	---	---
Churachandpur	T	1048	1004	976	929	931	944
	R	1048	1004	979	945	920	944
	U	---	---	947	861	983	
Chandel	T	1079	1008	975	935	915	981
	R	1079	1008	975	943	920	983
	U	---	---		883	870	984
Thoubal	T	1024	1014	988	994	980	998
	R	1024	1014	986	992	973	995
	U	---	---	1012	999	993	1004
Imphal	T	1028	1015	984	990	973	997
	R	1028	1024	986	996	976	985
	U	---	985	980	980	968	1019
Bishnupur	T	1019	1010	981	992	984	993
	R	1019	1010	1363	989	979	994
	U	---	---	974	999	993	991
Ukhrul	T	1061	1034	969	917	884	916
	R	1061	1034	969	920	884	916
	U	---	---	---	881	---	---
Manipur	T	1036	1015	980	971	958	978
	R	1039	1018	980	971	951	967
	U	633	985	980	969	975	1009

Source: SRS website.

Census of India 2001. *Excludes Mao, Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-Division of Senapati District of Manipur.

Many studies expressed serious concern over the decline in the sex ratio in India as it indicates women's status. Apart from the various socio-economic factors, there has been significant rural-urban differential in sex ratio (Table: 4.3). It suggests that the quality of life of the females among the rural areas in the districts is at marked variance from that of the males. It is also seen that sex ratio has been declining in Manipur since 1971 but there is not much attempt to examine this declining trend. Again it is very disappointing to see the sex ratio in Ukhrul district in 1991 with 884 though it has increased in 2001. Although, in Manipur there has been a little improvement from 958 in 1991 to 978 in 2001, the sex-ratio is still a matter of concern.

(c) Demographic Indicators

According to Kar (2002), the fertility rate is considered as an important indicator of physical well-being of women population. It is closely related with the health conditions of child bearing women, and educational advancement, economic condition and socio-cultural background of the population in any region. As per 2001 census, in Manipur the fertility rate² is recorded lower than the national average (Table: 4.4). It is observed that the decline in birth rate and crude death is relatively satisfactory as compared to the national level. Again it is seen that infant mortality rate (23) in Manipur is found to be significantly lower than the average level (68). The impact of the decline is well reflected in the fall of crude birth and death rates in Manipur.

² Fertility Rate: The number of children born alive during a year per 1000 women of child bearing ages 15-49 years.

Table: 4.4 The demographic indicators in Manipur in 2001

Sl.No.	Demographic indicator/1000 population	Manipur state	All India average
1.	Crude birth rate	18.3	25.8
2.	Crude death rate	5.4	8.5
3.	Infant mortality rate ³	23	68
4.	Leprosy prevalence	0.59	-
5.	Malaria prevalence	0.39	-

Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin Office of the Registrar General, India. National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2) conducted by International Institute for Population Studies (IIPS).

(d) Rural-Urban Differentials in Birth Rate and Death Rate

There is a perceptual rural-urban differential in birth rate and death rate in the region as elsewhere in the country. Better medical facilities and family planning consciousness are mainly responsible for low birth rate in the urban areas as compared to the rural areas. Very interestingly it is observed that although the birth rate is lower in urban areas but there is a presence of significantly high in death rate since 1990 though there were little changes in the years 1993, 1994 and 1995 (Table: 4.5, below). This is indicative of better social and physical well-being of women population in rural areas.

³ Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): Number of infants deaths under one year of age in a year per thousand of live births in the same year.

Table: 4.5 Annual Birth and Death Rates in Rural and Urban areas in Manipur.

Year	Birth Rate			Death Rate		
	Rural	Urban	Manipur	Rural	Urban	Manipur
1990	22.2	17.3	21.0	5.8	6.3	5.9
1991	20.7	18.0	20.1	5.4	5.7	5.4
1992	20.2	16.6	19.4	5.3	6.2	5.5
1993	20.2	20.6	20.3	5.1	4.2	4.8
1994	23.3	17.6	21.7	6.9	6.2	6.7
1995	21.4	18.4	20.6	7.0	6.0	6.7
1996	20.6	17.1	19.6	5.7	6.0	5.8
1997	20.5	17.6	19.7	5.8	6.2	5.9
1998	19.9	16.7	19.0	5.1	6.1	5.3
1999	19.4	16.4	18.6	5.0	6.6	5.4
2000	19.1	16.2	18.3	5.4	6.0	5.6
2001	19.0	16.1	18.3	4.8	6.1	5.2
2002	17.4	15.3	16.8	4.2	5.8	4.6

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

4.3 (ii) Distribution of Population as per Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

(a) Scheduled Caste

The percentage of scheduled caste to the total population is 2.77 according to 2001 census. The state has registered 61.8 per cent decadal growth of SC population in 1991-2001. There are seven (7) notified SCs and all of them have been enumerated in census 2001. The Lois represents 87.3 per cent of the total SC population of the state.

The population of Lois has increased from 11,234 persons in 1981 to 29,037 in 1991 and to 51,668 in 2001 Census. Patni (5.64 percent) and Namasudra (5.6 percent) are the other SCs having more than 3,000 populations in 2001 Census. Yaithibi, Sutradhar, Dhupi, and Muchi, the remaining four SCs of the state, are small in number (Table: 4.6)

Table: 4.6 Scheduled Caste Population, 2001 Census

Sl. No	Name of the Scheduled Caste	Total Population	Proportion to the total SC population
1.	All Scheduled Castes	59119	100%
2.	Lois	51,668	87.3
3.	Patni	3,335	5.64
4.	Namasudra	3,312	5.6
5.	Yaithibi	532	0.9
6.	Sutradhar	147	0.25
7.	Dhupi	80	0.14
8.	Muchi	45	0.08

Source: Census of India, 2001

According to census 2001, in Manipur the sex ratio of total SC population is 1006, reflecting preponderance of females. Lois has recorded the overall sex ratio of 1034, which is higher than the state average for the SCs. Namasudra (878) have recorded the lowest sex ratio, followed by Yaithibi (928) and Patni (942). The child sex ratio (0-6 age group) at 975 is higher than the aggregated figure at national level for SC population (938). It is the highest among Yaithibi (1136), followed by Patni (1073), Lois (970), and Namasudra (973). It is also seen according to 2001 Census, 72.3 per cent of the SC population is literate, which is above the national average for SCs as a

whole (54.7 percent). The gender gap in literacy is conspicuous with male and female literacy rates of 81.8 of 63 per cent respectively.

(b) Scheduled Tribe

There are 29 ethnic tribal groups with one unspecified tribe in Manipur. The percentage of scheduled tribes to the total population is 34.20 according to 2001 census. The proportion of Scheduled tribe is much higher in Manipur with 34.20 percent compared to 8.20 percent of all India population of Scheduled tribe. Among the tribal people who have recently asserted their separate ethnic identities and demand the inclusion of their ethnic names in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Manipur, mention may be made of the Mates, the Paomeis, the Chongthus, the Kharams, the Taraos and Inpuis. It may be mentioned here that the term Inpuis is the Ethnonyme preferred by the people in hive of the ethnic name Kabui Naga already enlisted in the Scheduled Tribes list of Manipur (Nabakumar, 2004). The different tribal communities inhabiting Manipur and their total population as per census operations of 2001 are given below (Table: 4.7) in order to give a comparative perspective in terms of their numerical strength.

Table: 4.7 Tribal populations in Manipur –2001 census

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Total Population
1	Aimol	2,643
2	Anal	13,853
3	Angami	650
4	Chiru	5,487
5	Chothe	2,675
6	Gangte	15,100
7	Hmar	42,690
8	Kabui: (i) Puimei (ii) Rongmei	62,216
9	Kacha Naga: (i) Zemei (ii) Liangmei	20,328
10	Koirao	1,200
11	Koireng	1,056
12	Kom	15,467
13	Lamkang	4,524
14	Mao	80,568
15	Maram	10,510
16	Maring	17,361
17	Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	10,520
18	Monsang	1,635
19	Moyon	1,710
20	Paite	44,861
21	Purum	503
22	Ralte	110
23	Sema	25
24	Simte	7,150
25	Sukte	311
26	Tangkhul	1, 12,944
27	Thadou	1, 15,045
28	Vaiphei	27,791
29	Zou	19,112
30	Unspecified Tribe	75,768
	Total	7, 13,813

Source: Primary Census abstract, 2001.

(c) Combination of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

The Census 2001 data in Table: 4.8 shows the break-up of the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) populations. The Scheduled Caste population in Manipur is minimal (2.80 percent) compared to 16.20 percent of all India population of Scheduled Caste whereas the proportion of Scheduled Tribe is much higher in Manipur with 34.20 percent compared to 8.20 percent of all India population of Scheduled Tribe.

Table: 4.8 Total Populations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their Proportions to the Total Population 2001

State CodeIndia/ State/ UT	Total Population	Scheduled Castes (SC) Population	Scheduled Tribes (ST) Population	Proportion of SC Population	Proportion of ST population
India @	1,028,610,328	166,635,700	84,326,240	16.20	8.20
Manipur@	2,166,788	60,037	741,141	2.80	34.20

Source: Primary Census Abstract: Census of India 2001

Note: '@' - Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

Table: 4.9 Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Each District, their Proportion to Total Population in Rural and Urban Areas and their Percentage Distribution in Districts

State/ Districts	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Population	SC population	SC populatio n as % of total populati on	ST population	ST population as % of total population	% of total SC populatio n of the state	% of total ST population of the state
MANIPUR	Total	2293896	60037	2.62	741141	32.31	100.00	100.00
	Rural	1717928	20802	1.21	705912	41.09	100.00	100.00
	Urban	575968	39235	6.81	35229	6.12	100.00	100.00
Senapati	Total	156513	238	0.15	122791	78.45	0.40	16.57
	Rural	156513	238	0.15	122791	78.45	1.14	17.39
	Urban	0	0	0				
Tamenglong	Total	111499	3	0.00	106349	95.38	0.005	14..35
	Rural	111499	3	0.00	106349	95.38	0.01	15. 07
	Urban	0	0	0				
Churachandpur	Total	227905	205	0.09	212482	93.23	0.34	28. 67
	Rural	227905	205	0.09	212482	93.23	0.99	30.10
	Urban	0	0	0				
Chandel	Total	118327	210	0.18	108779	91.93	0.35	14.68
	Rural	103365	178	0.17	101608	98.30	0.86	14.39
	Urban	14962	32	0.21	7171	47.93	0.08	20.36
Thoubal	Total	364140	33969	9.33	4274	1.17	56.58	0.58
	Rural	232868	2091	0.90	3268	1.40	10.05	0.46
	Urban	131272	31878	24.28	1006	0.77	81.25	2.86
Bishnupur	Total	208368	1727	0.83	6143	2.95	2.88	0.83
	Rural	133627	1687	1.26	4134	3.09	8.11	0.59
	Urban	74741	40	0.05	2009	2.69	0.10	5.70
Imphal	Total	839258	23685	2.82	45830	5.46	39.45	6.18
	Rural	484265	16400	3.39	20787	4.29	78.84	2. 94
	Urban	354993	7285	2.05	25043	7.05	18.57	71. 09
Ukhrul	Total	140778	0	0	134493	95.54	0.00	18.15
	Rural	140778	0	0	134493	95.54	0.00	19. 05
	Urban	0	0	0				

Source: Primary Census Abstract, 2001

The Table: 4.9 gives the population of SCs and STs in each district of Manipur and their proportion to the total population in rural and urban areas. The SC population of

Manipur is primarily concentrated in Thoubal district, which accounts for 56.6 per cent of the total SC population of the state. Other two districts having sizeable proportion of SC population are Imphal West (22.1 percent) and Imphal East (17.3 percent). The Lois has recorded the highest 74.5 per cent urban population. It is 37 per cent among Yithibi. On the contrary majority of Namasudra (96.1 percent) and Patni (99.9 percent), who have very small population in the state, are living in rural areas. Unlike most of the states, in Manipur the SC population is predominantly urban as 65.3 per cent of the SCs are living in urban areas whereas ST population is mainly in rural areas of Manipur as per 2001 Census. From the table it is also seen that in all the (hilly regions) ST population except Chandel district have totally nil of urban population.

4.3 (iii) Distribution of Population as per Religion, Language and Customs

Hindus constitute 57.67 per cent, Muslims 7.27 per cent, Christians 34.11 per cent, Sikhs 0.07 per cent, Buddhists 0.04 per cent, Jains 0.07 per cent and others 0.77 per cent of the total population of the state. The following is a sample distribution of 10,000 persons by spoken language: Manipuri 6,043; Nepali 253; Hindi 131; Bengali 106; Tamil 14; Punjabi 11; Assamese 9 and Urdu 1. A majority of the Muslim population speak in Manipuri.

(i) Meiteis

The religious customs and traditions of Manipur are unique. It involves the ethics and aesthetics of Manipuri. Mass propagation of Hindu customs and traditions in Manipuri society is the indicator of their relevance towards the Hindu deities and temples.

Birth: In Meiteis, the rites and rituals are now on the Hindu pattern but certain traditional rituals are also combined. During pregnancy the mother is not restricted on any kind of food. Savasti puja is conducted on the 6th day of birth of the child.

Marriage: Marriages are performed in accordance with the customs. There is still eloping system (love marriage) followed but premarital sexual relationship is not approved. The starting approach of marriage is termed 'Hinaba' happens in arranged marriage). The horoscopes are tallied and if both the parents agree then the next date for the meeting is fixed. On the next meeting, called 'Yathang Thanaba', the consent is given by the girl's parents. The next stage is 'Waroipt Puba' and the groom's family members bring food and the contract is finally sealed. Finally the engagement 'Heijapot' is declared among the friends and relatives. Friends and relatives from the boy's side then go to the girl's parents with different items of fruits, sweets and gifts and presents. The girl's parents also invite their friends and relatives. The Brahmin fixes the marriage. A Manipuri marriage party is of great show but little is wasted for giving meals. The men who come to attend the marriage wear in dhoti, kurta with a shawl wrapped around and women in 'Fanek Mayeknaiba' and different type of chadar in different colors. The reception is very formal. The bridal dress is unique, where she wears 'Potloi' in the lower part with blouse on the top with white chader, with gold necklace, earring and also decorated on the hairs with flowers etc. The bridegroom's dress is white dhoti, kurta and turban. Kirtans and shahnai music is started when the bride and the bridegroom make seven rounds the Tulsi plant. There is no stress on huge expenditure. The dowry is not a compulsory but voluntary. The parents of the girl provide essential items for her use such as utensils, sewing-machine, clothes etc. It is also seen in Meiteis that post-marital or extra-marital

relationship is not approved but widow re-marriage can be done which is totally dependent on the families of both the sides of woman and man.

Death: Hindu rites cremate the dead. The dying person is taken out of the hours to the verandah. The body is bathed and dressed in white clothes before it is cremated. The cremation is done on the bank of river or lake. The fire is taken from the deceased's house. The body is placed on the pyre, the next of the kin walks around the pyre with fire burning stick. The Brahmin does incantations and then pyre is lit. The men stay back till the body is consumed fully by fire. The persons who attended funeral should not enter home directly because they are impure for that time period. They are allowed to go after taking bath and meet a person with fire. They believe the evil spirits are then removed. The deceased person's bedding is also burnt. The bones of the deceased are collected from the ashes. These are placed in bamboo tubes and taken to holy places.

(ii) Naga Tribes

Marriage: In Naga tribes, they observe exogamy within the tribal clans and endogamy in the Naga group. The married son lives separately and established his own house with his wife and unmarried children. Eldest member or head of the family in the house perform the religious rites to the domestic God. The patrilineal society has got male dominance in domestic affairs. The unmarried girl is not allowed to eat flesh of male animals. The food taboo is also imposed on her while she attains her puberty. Men use nicotine but most women are not allowed.

The society considers that each boy and girl has a social responsibility on attaining certain age. For girls it is fourteen age. Physical maturity is thus considered as an important requirement to make them socially responsible and at attaining the proper

age they are married. Naga society feels that marriage is a bond and it is an obligation, which has to be performed in the right way. They believe that marriage confers one woman the right to enter the clan of her husband. The boys and girls get chance to meet one another on occasions like festivals, ceremonies etc. The bride price varies according to the status of the husband, the girl's clan and the village. There is no restriction on remarriage. Widow may marry the deceased husband's brother but it is not a rule. Divorce is not common.

(iii) Kuki Tribes

Marriage: Kukis observe exogamy as regards the family and endogamy as regard the clan. Marriage is permitted between the two exogamous clans namely Chanang (Musum) and kori (Mulchal) only. The parents of the boy go to the parents of a girl and the engagement is settled. The side, which breaks the engagement, is fined with one Mithun (buffalo). In the Kuki society polygamy is not a system. It is only the chief who used to have more than one wife. Widow Remarriage solely depends upon the will of the widow. The bride price is based upon the bride's beauty, dowry value and the clan she belongs to. The bride price of a chief's daughter used to be ten Mithuns. The bride's parents kill two pigs or cows. The boy's parents come with a mug of rice beer to settle the bride price. Divorce may not be common but easy to settle if the couple is not in a position to continue their married life together under certain circumstances. Adultery is punishable and rape is regarded as a crime. In Manipuri kukis, the eldest son inherits the property but this depends entirely upon the final will of the father. It is rare that woman inherits property but there are certain cases where women have inherited father's property. Kukis are very fond of songs and dances too.

(iv) Meitei Pangals (Manipuri Muslims)

Birth: At birth, 'Hakikat' a ritual is performed mostly after 45 days of birth of the child. The main motive of performing 'Hakikat' is giving name to the child according to the time of birth. In 'Hakikat', the family of the child sacrifice goat or cow depending on the economic condition of the family either in the form of distributing to the near relatives with two-three pieces of the meat, or calling for a grand feast and given to Madrassa (center for Islamic education) where the meat is distributed to the students of the school.

Marriage: The age of marriage of Meitei Pangal, mostly girls get married by the age of 16 and above and boys by 18 and above, which is legally not approved. Eloping and arranged marriage system is followed. Eloping system is most followed. After eloping the girl, the relatives of the man has to inform the parents of the girl within 24 hours. It is also seen that the parents of the girl demand money from the man's side at the time of compromising. The demand of money depends from Rs. 5000 to 100000; the common demand is in between 5000-10000. 1 lakh is so happened when the situations in both sides are in conflicts (in terms of Izzat ka sawal). 'Nikah Nama' is happened when both the sides of bride and bridegroom are legally accepted them as wife and husband. At this time 'Maharrma' (token in due respect of wife) a gift is given from bridegroom to the bride in the form of gold with 10-15 tulas. There is no as such dowry system followed but the bride is given some of the basic necessities.⁴

4.4 EDUCATIONAL PROFILE

The traits of modern society such as urbanization, industrialization and modernization are closely associated with the level of literacy and education. Further, spread of

⁴ The information is gathered from a student who belongs to Meitei Pangal community in Manipur.

women education is vitally important for balanced socio-economic development in any region. Because women' education are not only essential for socio-economic upliftment but also a factor for overall development.

According to 2001 census data, Manipur records the female literacy rate of 60.5 percent as against 53.7 percent of the country. The corresponding male literacy rates are 80.3 percent and 75.3 percent respectively. Although Manipur shows relatively a higher percentage of female literacy than the country's average, its position in this respect is quite discouraging when the comparison is made with the states like Kerala (87.7), Goa (75.4), Maharashtra (67), Himachal Pradesh (67.4) and Tamil Nadu. Mizoram (86.7), etc.

Table: 4. 10 District wise Literacy Rate of Manipur

State/Union Territory/District	Literacy Rate in 2001		
	Persons	Males	Females
Manipur*	70.5	80.3	60.5
Senapati*	50.47	56.39	44.04
Tamenglong	58.46	67.04	49.11
Churachandpur	74.67	84.98	64.40
Bishnupur	71.59	82.25	61.09
Thoubal	67.90	80.50	55.34
Imphal West	80.61	89.10	72.24
Imphal East	76.38	86.44	66.30
Ukhrul	68.96	75.40	61.91
Chandel	57.38	66.12	48.57

Source: Census of India website. Census tables for 2001. *Excludes Mao, Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-Division of Senapati District of Manipur.

From the Table: 4.10 (above), in 2001, the district wise rate of female literacy was highest is Imphal West. Imphal East registers second highest rate with 66.30. The lowest rate of female literacy was Senapati district being 44.04 only.

4.5 ECONOMIC STATUS OF MANIPUR

The economy of the people of Manipur state is basically agrarian. About 70 percent of the people are engaged in agriculture for their livelihood. The per Capita income at current prices during 2003-2004 in Manipur is Rs.14, 766 (Government of Manipur, 2004: 290). The percentage of population living with below poverty line in Manipur is 28.54 percent which is comparatively very high with 26.10 percent at national level. Agriculture is the base for subsistence in the state. People in the hills practice slashes and burn cultivation whereas those in the valley practise wet rice plantation. The agricultural method and technology that have been adopted in the valley is fairly developed. In fact, both men and women have played an important role in the socio-economic activities of the state.

From the Table: 4.11, it is seen that the work participation rate of females is almost half of its counterpart man in main worker whereas in marginal worker, females outdate the male counterparts. Of the total workers, 67.4 per cent have been recorded as main workers and 32.6 per cent as marginal workers. The female workforce participation rate in Manipur during 2001 is 40.51 per cent, which is quite high compared to 25.68 percent at national level. It is also seen the workforce participation rate in Manipur that, females are not so lagging behind from their male counterparts with 48.91 percent (Population Census, 2001)⁵. If we look at the scheduled caste workers, the percentage of SC workers to total population, the work participation rate

⁵ The figures of India excluded some districts in Gujarat city due to earthquake.

is quite high with 51.4 per cent, which is higher than the aggregated figure for SCs at national level (40.4 percent). An overwhelming majority (67.4 percent) of SC workers are main workers – male with 80.6 percent and female with 52.3 percent (Office of the Registrar General, 2001).

As majority of the people of Manipur live in rural areas, the number of people who are engaged in all the three main work, marginal and non-work are more in rural areas compared to urban areas which is seen in Table: 4.12.

Table: 4. 11 Workers and Non-Workers of Manipur by sex in 2001.

Main worker	Male	Female	Total
		4,30,227	2,29,137
Marginal worker	Male	Female	Total
	96,989	1,88,860	2,85,849
Non-worker	Male	Female	Total
	5,68,418	6,53,157	12,21,575

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

Note: Figures for 2001 excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-Divisions of Senapati.

Table: 4.12 Workers and Non-Workers in Rural and Urban areas of Manipur.

Main worker	Rural	Urban	Total
		4,94,747	1,64,617
Marginal worker	Rural	Urban	Total
	2,28,340	57,509	2,85,849
Non-worker	Rural	Urban	Total
	8,67,733	3,53,482	12,21,575

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

Note: Figures for 2001 excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-Divisions of Senapati.

Looking at the production side, the yield of rice per hectare increased from 2.192.35 kg/hectare in 2002-2003 to 2.415.51 kg/hectare in 2003-2004. The yield of maize has also increased immensely from 2.336.16 kg/hectare in 2002-2003 to 3.217.95 kg/hectare in 2003-2004. Multiple cropping is confined to 25 percent of the agricultural land only. The institutional and technological strength are to be given more emphasis. The intensity of cropping remains more or less stagnant during the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97). The value of agricultural and allied activities accounts for 42.94 percent of the State Domestic Product of Manipur in 1993-94 while the secondary sector accounts for 8.29 percent only. While the service sector accounts 48.77 percent much of it will depend on the industrial development, which is poor at the present stage. The domination of the primary sector remains more or less unchanged or marginally changed (Mohindro, 1998).

4.5 (i) Land Ownership

Based on NSS, 55th Round data, the patterns of land ownership can be mapped by type of household defined as follows: non-agriculture (self-employed); agricultural labour; other labour; agriculture (self-employed) and others. The bulk of the land is owned either by the agricultural self-employed (cultivators) or by the non-agricultural self-employed. The average land holdings are small-sized. Only 5 per cent of the non-agricultural self-employed; 11.5 per cent of the agricultural self employed, and roughly 6 percent of others own more than 2 acres of land. A majority of holdings are less than half an acre.

Traditionally, lands were distributed equally among all the common people. Coming of the British put an end to the system with the introduction of *patta* system. With

Manipur becoming part of India, the Land Holding Act of the country is applied to the state. with special provision for the hills.

Table: 4.13 Number of Land Holdings and their Operational Areas by the period of 15 years in Manipur

Category of Land Holding & Sizes of Land (hectare)	1985-86			1990-91		
	No. of Land-holding	%	(Area in hectare)	No. of Land-holding	%	Area (in hectare)
Marginal (below 1.00)	67.314	48.18	36,552	68.598	48.29	37.820
Small (1.00-1.99)	48,225	34.51	66,211	49,062	34.53	67,135
Semi-Medium (2.00-3.99)	21,093	15.10	54,477	21,452	15.10	54,892
Medium (4.00-9.99)	3,038	2.17	15,524	2,916	2.05	14,611
Large (10.00 and above)	55	0.04	873	43	0.03	523
All Sizes	1,39,725	100	1,73,637	1,42,071	100	1,74,981

Source: *Statistical Handbook of Manipur*. Directorate of Economics & Statistics. Government of Manipur. Imphal, 1999. pp. 118-9.

Recently, due to increase in population, tremendous pressure has been exerted to the traditional practice of equal distribution of parental land to the male offspring. The division has caused fragmentation in land holding and decline in the average size of land holdings in the valley.

4.5 (ii) Industries

Since Manipur is predominantly an agricultural state, contribution of the manufacturing sector to the overall economic growth of the state is very low. At present, Manipur is facing serious crisis of maintaining its middle-scale and small-scale industries. Industries like sugar mill, cement factory, food processing, rice mill, oil mill, saw mill, hand made paper, printing, etc. are turning out to be sick. The handloom and handicraft industry that serves as the pride of the region is fast declining. Reasons behind these are the poor accessibility and transport system, limited market and produce, lack of technological support to the skill and poor management. In spite of the rich mineral and forest resources, the region is yet to have proper industrial development.

In the 9th Five Year Plan, the government thus provides special focus on this industry. The main objective was to increase the area of silkworm-food-plants grown in a systematic way to enable increase in the annual production level of silk yarn from 216 MT (1996–97) to 324 MT in (2001–02). According to the State's 10th Five Year Plan Document, it is estimated to be less than 10 percent. Government of Manipur plans to focus on the development of small scale and agro-based industries, of which sericulture is among the top priority areas.

It is also seen that weaving which had been one of the important sectors of industry in Manipur play a crucial role in Manipur economy. Most of the people engaged in this field are women. According to second all India census of small-scale industries (SSI) units (1990) revealed that 12.5 percent of the units in the North-east India are controlled and managed by women as against 7.7 percent in the country. However, there is a state wise variation as women entrepreneurs account for 35.4 percent in

Manipur followed by 23.6 percent in Mizoram and 18.7 percent in Assam. Nagaland accounts for a mere 0.3 percent (Barua et al., 2004). As per national loom census, there are 2,70,261 looms of various types supporting a population of 2,84,205 in the state. During the last 25 years, the state government has taken a number of steps to develop the handloom industries through co-operative as well as individual sectors (Rural Upliftment Women Society, 2004).

4.5 (iii) Irrigation and Electrical Power

Manipur is overwhelmingly an agrarian region, which has had a slow and inadequate economic development. Agriculture and allied activities are the single source of livelihood of majority of rural masses and is also the mainstay of the state economy. Rice is the main crop. Shifting cultivation is still widely practiced in the hills. Irrigation is mainly done through major, medium and minor irrigation, flood control, and power. There are seven major and medium irrigation projects, which includes Sinda, Thoubal and Khuga Multi-purpose Projects, Loktak Lift Irrigation Project, Khoupum Dam, Imphal Barrage and Sekmai Barrage Medium Projects. These have an irrigation potential of 1022.4 sq. km. of which 580 sq. km. have been created so far. Minor irrigation projects, particularly in hill areas, have an estimated irrigation potential of 1670 sq. km. of which only 270 sq. km. has been created till now, with two-third of it being utilized for irrigating agricultural fields.

Manipur has a rich hydropower potential. According to electricity department Manipur, the percentage of electrified villages to total villages is 91.98 in the year 2002-2003. Loktak Lake is the only major power project in the state. With the commissioning of the Loktak Hydro Electric Project in 1983, the power position in Manipur has improved, though the state is still facing the plight of power shortage.

The power supply of the state depends upon the Central Sector Generating Stations (CSGS) located in the North Eastern Region (NER). As per the 16th Electric Power Survey of India, the maximum availability of power from CSGS during 2000–01 at peak hour is around 87 mw, which is against the peak demand of 142 mw. The per capita power consumption is only 140 kwh as against the all India average of 330.6 kwh. But in spite of the potential, there is always 38 percent shortage of power in the state. Against the total demand of 90 mw the State manages to get about 48mw.

As far the other infrastructures like safe drinking water is concerned, out of the total rural population of 13.20 lakh, 36 percent have been covered by the Rural Water Supply Schemes (1994). But 31 percent are reported to be unaware of the safe drinking water, 25.6 percent report availability of unsafe drinking water. In addition to the availability of the drinking water facilities in the rural sector, launching of awareness campaign for 'safe drinking' water has become equally imperative.

4.5 (iv) Roads, Transport and Communication

Manipur being surrounded by high hill ranges is yet to have railway lines both within as well as to connect with other states. The State is served by three National Highways, viz. NH.39, NH.53 and NH.150. The National Highway 39 passes through Imphal and Mao in Manipur, and Kohima and Dimapur in Nagaland. This Highway (Dimapur to Imphal), also known as Dimapur–Imphal Road, further extends from Imphal to Moreh, then runs towards Tamu of Myanmar and is called Indo–Burma Road. Imphal is also connected with Silchar in Assam by National Highway 53. But transport network development in Manipur is still quite inadequate for effective functioning of various social and economic activities. Road transport plays a crucial role in the movement of goods and passengers in the region. Lack of efficient

transport system especially in the hills states of the region has been a major obstacle towards economic and utilization of its potential resources. At present, road density per 100 sq. km in Manipur is only 32.4, which is very low compared with the all India average of 62. Recently the Union government has given its approval for the extension of the Superhighway Project from Silchar to Imphal. And recently under the World Bank's road plan, it was proposed that a total length of road of 1000km would be freshly built while 600 km would be built over the existing roads under the project.

4.6 POLITICAL SITUATION

Manipur is seen politically volatile. The state has not been in a stable government for the last decades. In the last two-three decades there is no or with little change in the political scenario due to toppling of governments, frequent change of Governments, party splits, year long governance by federal administrators and an armed struggle demanding sovereignty by various militant political groups. To add on there are ethnic clashes between different tribes, different communities and groups. In the last decade, Manipur however has seen a rise in ethnic conflicts. In early 1990s Meitei-Pangan had a major clash for the first time in their history (influenced by Hindu-Muslim analogy in Indian states), then erupted the Naga-Kuki followed by Kuki-Paite conflicts. There is also some volcanic rumbling between Meiteis and Tangkhuls and some Naga tribes on the issue of Manipur territorial integrity.

The Development in Manipur is closely related to the ongoing conflicts and social tensions in the state. In Manipur, every ethnic group no matter how small, wants to protect, preserve and cherish its identity at all cost. Every tribe has a socio-political organization working for the consolidation of linguistic-cultural uniformity. More

often than not what is seen as 'ethnic conflict' is actually a dispute over genuine social, political and economic issues, or historical grievances, and ethnicity is used as a means of social mobilization. The ethnic feelings that have thus spilled over into the political arena have deepened the sense of ethnic separation and self-identification in Manipur. Another major element of ethnic division is the large presence of ethnic group based underground organizations operating in the state. One such grouping is sections of Meiteis striving for independence from the Indian state. Fired by a sense of ethnic and cultural supremacy, their leaders are inspired by the vision of golden past and unfulfilled promises on their accession to the Indian nation state. The Nagas and Kukis are the other groups who are in conflict with the Indian state over their demand for self-determination. Different groups have different perceptions of autonomy and self-determination. This list is by no means exhaustive. The Armed Forces Special Powers Act, 1958 AFSPA was brought into effect and the Indian Army took over through the Assam Rifles with the objective of protecting the rights of the people from attacks by insurgent groups. They were, however, seen as occupiers, not protectors, and thus managed to keep the discord alive. There are reports of extensive violation of the democratic and fundamental rights of the common people in the name of fighting insurgency.

Thus the condition of Manipur is becoming worst and is clearly seen in media with intensive strikes, *bandhs*, protest rallies by *Meira Paibees*, students' groups, youths, trade unions, labour groups of government departments and different pressure groups against human right violation by state/federal security forces, no timely payment of salaries, rape cases, corruptions, etc. All these unwanted activities have been the day-to-day law and order situation for the last few years.

4.7 HEALTH

World Health Organization defined health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Health is a function, not only of medical care but of the overall integrated development of society-cultural, economic, education, social and political. Each of these aspects has a deep influence on health which in turn influences all these aspects. Hence, it is not possible to raise the health status and quality of life of people unless such efforts are integrated with the wider effort to bring about the overall transformation of a society. Good health and good society go together (Basu, 1992).

4.7 (i) Health Services in Manipur

In Manipur, health services include that of government services, private services and interventions of NGOs. In Manipur there are 4 nature cure hospitals and 13 hospitals including 7 (Seven) District Hospitals and 1 (one) State Level Hospital i.e. Jawaharlal Nehru Hospital as a referral hospital. There are 5 private hospitals run by NGOs and churches. In 2003-2004, there are 4501 Anganwadi Centers and 34 Projects in Manipur (Department of Social Welfare, 2001). Besides there are 9 (ninc) Drug de-adduction centers, TB centers at 6 (six) districts, 4 Leprosy Control Unit and 6 STD clinics are functioning in the State. There are 528 referral units in Manipur including CHC, PHC, PHSC and dispensaries in 2001-2002 (Table: 4.14).

Despite the quantity in health services, especially in the government sector, infrastructure development and provisions of other facilities are still lacking that has a negative influenced in people's perceptions towards health care. Apart from this, due to the prolonged armed conflict, many of the doctors and nurses are not able to provide their services.

Table: 4.14 District-wise numbers of Hospitals, Dispensaries in Manipur for the year 2001-2002

SL. No.	District/ State	Hospital	CHC and PHC	Dispensaries & Primary Health Sub-Centers	Beds Available
1.	Senapati	1	14	68	143
2.	Tamenglong	1	7	31	110
3.	Churachandpur	1	10	68	182
4.	Chandel	2	4	26	124
5.	Ukhrul	1	7	42	134
6.	Imphal	5	23	112	1433
7.	Bishnupur	1	7	36	102
8.	Thoubal	1	16	57	132
Total	Manipur (2001-2002)	13	88	440	2360
Total	Manipur (2002-2003)	13	88	440	2395

Source: 1. Directorate of Medical and health services, Manipur.

2. Regional Institute of Medical Sciences Hospitals, Manipur.

Table: 4.15 District-wise numbers patients treated in Manipur for the year 2001-2002

SL No	District/ State	Patients treated			Persons employed (in numbers)		population per Doctor (2001)
		Indoor	Out-door	Total	Doctors	Nurses, Midwives & Dias	
1.	Senapati	641	55413	56054	46	70	6165.6
2.	Tamenglong	743	22345	23088	21	16	5309.4
3.	Churachandpur	4235	164783	163018	62	80	3675.8
4.	Chandel	1839	44503	46342	19	35	6227.7
5.	Ukhrul	920	29345	30265	26	48	5414.5
6.	Imphal	38929	586657	625586	565	724	1485.4
7.	Bishnupur	3378	130781	134159	36	34	5788
8.	Thoubal	4636	176753	181389	40	57	9103.5
Total	Manipur (2001-2002)	55321	1210580	1265901	815	1064	2851
Total	Manipur (2002-2003)	60900	1095900	1156800	945	1148	-

Source: 1. Directorate of Medical & Health Services, Government of Manipur.

2. Regional Institute of Medical Services, Manipur.

According to statistical abstract Manipur 2004 report, it is shown that population served per Medical Institutions in 2001-2002 is 4.295 and 4.382 in 2002-2003. The population served per Hospital during 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 are 985 and 990 respectively. The report also has shown the population per Doctor during 2001-2002

is 2,851 and 2,509 in 2002-2003. But the number of doctors available in hilly areas especially in Senapati, Tamenglong, Chandel and Ukhrul districts; and in valley Thoubal and Bishnupur are very less compared to their population size. It is also seen from the Table: 4.15 that all the doctors, nurses and midwives are concentrated only in the Imphal. Thus rural areas are often neglected in accessing the health services due to inadequate health care services in the village, non-availability of doctors and nurses in time of needs, lack of health awareness, lack of infrastructure, shortage of medicines, poor transportation, bad road conditions and poor communication.

Table: 4.16 Number of Family Welfare Clinics/ Centers during 2002-2003

Sl. No.	District/ State	2002-2003				
		Total	Rural	Urban	Govt. Owned	Other bodies
1.	Senapati	3	3	-	3	-
2.	Tamenglong	4	4	-	4	-
3.	Churachandpur	6	5	1	6	-
4.	Chandel	3	3	-	3	-
5.	Ukhrul	5	5	-	5	-
6.	Imphal East	2	2	-	2	-
7.	Imphal West	4	3	1	2	2
8.	Bishnupur	3	3	-	3	-
9.	Thoubal	3	3	-	2	1
	Manipur	33	31	2	30	3

Source: Directorate of Family Welfare Services, Manipur.

The population served per Family Welfare Clinic in 2002-2003 is 2.509. There is improvement since 2001-2002 with 2.851 as doctors have increased in number during 2002-2003. While the sanction strength of ANMs is 18 percent in Manipur as against an all India average of Government of India 2002-2003 Annual report states there is shortfall. With this, state has achieved almost the National Norm for establishment of Health Institutions. From the Table: 4.16 (above), there is uniformity in the set up of Family Welfare clinics across the districts. It signifies that the health services in Manipur are more concern on the reproductive health (control fertility) and immunization.

Although department has been able to establish the required number of health institutions, or the quantity in health services, especially in the government sector, wide infrastructure gaps still exist in the area of building equipments and manpower. That has a negative influenced in people's perceptions towards health care. The emphasis is now to give optimal functions of the already established functionaries by providing the necessary infrastructures. Apart from this, due to the prolonged armed conflict, many of the doctors and nurses are not able to provide their services.

In brief, it is found that Manipur is a small state in Northeast India with multiethnic and multicultural characters which depend mainly on agricultural with little industrial development. Looking at the socio-political scenario there is an unstable situation in the state because of diversity among the ethnic group which rather hampers the overall infrastructural development. Manipur ranks fairly high in terms of sex ratio, literacy rate and health status indicators as compared to other states of India. Regarding the health services both in government and NGOs, there is a gap between

the health infrastructure, manpower and the health services provided towards the people. The present study is being carried out within this socio-political context.

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