

Chapter – 4

Manipur: A Brief Profile

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This chapter gives a generic outline of Manipur State with special focus on Senapati district such as history, geography, administrative structure, people, population, sex ratio, density, literacy, agriculture and other features of the state. This is considered important in context of the study as all these aspects have a direct or indirect influence on the position of the people in the state. Census report 2011 and other government reports have been greatly referred to substantiate the study.

History

Manipur has a long and glorious history from before the beginning of Christian era. The political history of Manipur started from 33 AD with the coronation of the Nongda Lairen Pakhangba. After Pakhangba, a number of kings ruled over the kingdom of Manipur. The independence and sovereignty of Manipur remained uninterrupted until the Burmese invaded and occupied it for approximately seven years in the first quarter of the 19th century (1819-1826). Then, Manipur came under British rule on 27th April, 1891. Manipur regained its independence in 1947 and merged into Indian Union on 15th October, 1950. Thus, it became a part C state under a Chief Commissioner. During 1950-51, an advisory form of Government was introduced and in 1957, this was replaced by a Territorial Council of 30 elected and 2 nominated members. Later, in 1963 a Territorial assembly of 30 elected and 3 nominated members was established under the Government of Union Territories Act, 1969. The status of administrator was raised from that of a Chief Commissioner to that of a Lt. Governor in December 1969. Manipur became full-fledged State on 21 January 1972 with a Legislative Assembly of 60 members of whom 19 are reserved for scheduled Tribes and one for the Scheduled Castes. The state is represented in the Lok Sabha by two members and by one member in the Rajya Sabha

Geography

Manipur is situated in the extreme north-eastern border of India. It is bounded on the east by upper Myanmar, on the north by Nagaland, on the west by Cachar District of

Assam and on the south by Chin hills of Myanmar and Mizoram. Manipur has a total border line of about 854 kms of which about 352 kms are international boundary with Myanmar on the east and south east. This state can be claimed as a geographically unique position, since it virtually is the meeting point between India and South-East Asia. Manipur lies between 23.80 degree N and 25.68 degree N latitude and between 93.04 degree E and 94.78 degree E longitude. The state has a total area of 22,327 sq. kms which constitutes 0.7% of the total land surface of India. The details of the district wise area of the state are shown at Table-4.1. There is a small oval shaped plain in the central part. This central plain as Imphal Valley is at a height of about 790 meters above MSL. This valley is surrounded by hills on all sides. 90% of the total geographical area of the state i.e. 20,089 sq.kms is covered by hills, the remaining area is a small valley covering only 2,238sq.kms accounting for only one-tenth of the total area of the state. The hill ranges are higher on the north and gradually diminished in height towards the south. The valley itself sloped down towards the south. The State has two topographical zones-valleys and hills. The valley is known as the “Rice Bowl” of the state. The valley has sub-tropical to tropical to sub-temperate climate. The hills have sub-temperate climate with an average altitude of 3000 metres above MSL. The State has distinct winter, warm, humid and rainy summer. The average rainfall covering the State is 1436 mm. It occurs mainly during June to September when the State is under the spell of South West Monsoon.

Table-4.1: District Wise Area (Approx. sq.km) of Manipur

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the district</i>	<i>Area in Sq. Km</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Senapati	3,271	14.7
2	Tamenglong	4,391	19.7
3	Churachandpur	4,570	20.5
4	Bishupur	496	2.2
5	Thoubal	514	2.3
6	Imphal West	519	2.3
7	Imphal East	709	3.1
8	Ukhrul	4,544	20.3
9	Chandel	3,313	14.9
	Total	22,327	100

Source: R. Gupta's Manipur General Knowledge (2013), p. 182

Administration

According to the Census of India 2011, there are nine administrative districts in the State out of which five districts viz: Chandel, Ukhrul, Senapati, Tamenglong and

Churachandpur districts are situated in the hills and the remaining 4 districts viz: Imphal East, Imphal West, Bishnupur and Thoubal are situated in the valley. As a whole, there are 38 sub-districts, 51 towns and 2,588 villages. Manipur lives in rural areas as 69.79% of the people in Manipur live in rural areas. The Manipur Legislative Assembly consists of 60 seats out of which 20 seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes, 1 for Scheduled Caste and 39 for General. Manipur has two tier Panchayati Raj system. Gram Panchayat at the village level and Zilla Parishad at the District level. There are about 166 Gram Panchayats and 4 Zilla Parishads (The Imphal East Zila Parishad, the Imphal West Zilla Parishad, the Thoubal Zila Parishad and the Bishnupur Zila Parishad). The hill areas are divided into Six Autonomous Districts: (1) Senapati Autonomous District; (2) Churachadpur Autonomous District; (3) Ukhrul Autonomous District; (4) Tamenglong Autonomous District; (5) Sardar Hills Autonomous District; and (6) Chandel Autonomous District Council. The number of Lok Sabha (Lower House of Indian Parliament) from Manipur is 2 and 1 from Rajya Sabha (Upper House of Indian Parliament). Manipur is within the jurisdiction of Guwahati High Court. The Imphal Bench of Guwahati High Court came into existence on 21st January 1972, the same day Manipur attained statehood. District wise of the state with their sub-divisions is shown at Table-4.2.

Table-4.2: Name of the Districts with Sub-Divisions of Manipur

<i>Sl. No. of the district</i>	<i>Name of the district</i>	<i>Sl. No. of the sub-divisions</i>	<i>Name of the sub-division</i>
I.	Senapati	1.	Mao Maram
		2.	Paomata
		3.	Purul
		4.	Kangpokpi
		5.	Saitu Gamphazol
		6.	Saiku
II.	Tamenglong	7.	Tousem
		8.	Tamenglong
		9.	Tamei
		10.	Nungba
III.	Churachandpur	11.	Parbung
		12.	Thanlon
		13.	Churachandpur
		14.	Henglep
		15.	Singngat
IV.	Bishnupur	16.	Nambol
		17.	Bishnupur
		18.	Moirang
V.	Thoubal	19.	Lilong
		20.	Thoubal
		21.	Kakching
VI.	Imphal West	22.	Lamsang
		23.	Patsoi
		24.	Lamphelpat
		25.	Wangoi
VII.	Imphal East	26.	Jiribam
		27.	Sawombung
		28.	Porompat
		29.	Keirao Bitra
VIII.	Ukhrul	30.	Chingai
		31.	Ukhrul
		32.	Kamjong Chasad
		33.	Phungyar Phaisat
		34.	Kasom Khullen
IX.	Chandel	35.	Machi
		36.	Tengnoupal
		37.	Chandel
		38.	Chakpikarong

Sources: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_districts_of_Manipur&R. Gupta's Manipur General Knowledge

When comparing the Census 2011 with that of Census 2001, there is no specific increase of the districts, Sub- districts and statutory towns in Manipur but there is an increase of 18 Census towns and 191 villages from 2001 to 2011.

Population

As per Census 2011, the total population of Manipur is 2,570,390. District wise population of the state is given at Table-4.3.

Table-4.3: District Wise Population of Manipur State

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Number of population</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Senapati	193,744	7.6
2	Tamenglong	140,651	5.4
3	Churachandpur	274,143	10.7
4	Bishupur	237,399	9.2
5	Thoubal	422,168	16.4
6	Imphal West	517,992	20.1
7	Imphal East	456,113	17.8
8	Ukhrul	183,998	7.1
9	Chandel	144,182	5.7
	Total	2,570,390	100

Source: Primary Census abstract, 2011

(*Excluding the population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub divisions of Senapati district of Manipur)

Of 2,570,390, the rural population is 1,736,236 and the urban population 834,154. In absolute numbers, out of the total increase of 403,602 added in the last decade, the contribution of rural is 1, 45,416 and urban area is 2, 58,186. Proportion of rural and urban population of the state is shown at Table-4.4.

Table-4.4: District Wise Proportion of Rural and Urban Population of Manipur: 2001 -2011

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Proportion 2001</i>		<i>Proportion 2011</i>	
		<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
1.	Senapati	100	0.0	96.1	3.9
2.	Tamenglong	100	0.0	86.2	13.8
3.	Churachandpur	100	0.0	93.3	6.7
4.	Bishupur	64.1	35.9	63.1	36.9
5.	Thoubal	64.0	36.0	64.2	35.8
6.	Imphal West	44.5	55.5	37.7	62.3
7.	Imphal East	72.6	27.4	59.8	40.2
8.	Ukhrul	100	0.0	85.2	14.8
9.	Chandel	87.4	12.6	88.3	11.7
	Manipur (total)	73.4	26.6	67.5	32.5

Source: Primary Census abstract, 2011

(*Excluding the population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub divisions of Senapati district of Manipur for Census 2001 and 2011)

The rural population in Manipur constitutes 67.5 % and urban population 32.5 % of the total population. There has been an increase of 5.9 % in the proportion of urban population in the last decade. Senapati (96.1 %) has the largest proportion of rural

population, while Imphal West (62.3%) has the highest proportion of urban population. In terms of percentage, the growth rate of population in Manipur in the last decade is 18.6 % (Rural 9.1 %; Urban 44.8%). Chandel has recorded the highest decadal growth rate in rural population (23.2%) and Imphal East (69.2%), the highest decadal growth rate in urban population during 2001 -2011.

The population of India, Manipur and Senapati district excluded three sub-divisions of Senapati district viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul due to administrative reasons. The estimated population by sex and residence of the three sub-divisions is given at Table-4.5.

Table-4.5: Estimated Figures of Three Sub-Divisions (Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul) of Senapati District That Have Been Excluded in the Census 2011

<i>Sub-division</i>	<i>T/R/U</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Mao-Maram	Total	45,905	39,679	85,584
	Rural	45,905	39,679	85,584
	Urban	-	-	-
Paomata	Total	16,897	16,609	33,506
	Rural	16,897	16,609	33,506
	Urban	-	-	-
Purul	Total	19,299	18,970	38,269
	Rural	19,299	18,970	38,269
	Urban	-	-	-

Source: Primary Census abstract, 2011

The population of India, Manipur and Senapati district by sex and residence excluding and including the estimated population of the aforesaid three sub-divisions is given at Table-4.6.

Table-4.6: Census of India and Manipur Including and Excluding the Estimated Population of Three Sub-Divisions (Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul) of Senapati District

<i>India/State/District</i>	<i>T/R/U</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
India(Excluding 3 sub-divisions of Manipur)	Total	623,121,843	587,447,730	1,210,569,573
	Rural	427,632,643	405,830,805	833,463,448
	Urban	195,489,200	181,616,925	377,106,125
India (Including 3 Sub-divisions of Manipur)	Total	623,203,944	587,522,988	1,210,726,932
	Rural	427,714,744	405,906,063	833,620,807
	Urban	195,489,200	181,616,925	377,106,125
Manipur	Total	1,372,272	1,355,477	2,727,749
	Rural	960,570	933,025	1,893,595
	Urban	411,702	422,452	834,154
Senapati	Total	181,009	170,094	351,103
	Rural	177,289	166,338	343,627
	Urban	3,720	3,756	7,476

Source: Primary Census abstract, 2011

Density of Population

In Manipur, the density of Population (persons per sq.km) according to Census 2011 works out to be 115 showing an increase of 18 points from 2001. Imphal West (998 per Sq. Km.) turns out to be the most densely inhabited followed by Thoubal (821 per Sq. Km.), in all districts in 2011 Census. Likewise among the major districts Imphal West occupies the first position with a density of 856 per Sq. Km. and Thoubal occupied second with a density of 708 per Sq. Km. during 2001. The minimum population density works out in Tamenglong district (25 per Sq. Km during 2001 and 32 per Sq. Km. during 2011) for both Censuses. Table-4.7 shows the District wise density of population (per Sq. Km) by residence in Manipur: 2001-2011.

Table-4.7: District Wise Density of Population (per sq. km) by Residence in Manipur: 2001-2011

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Density of population (per Sq. Km)2001</i>	<i>Density of population (per Sq. Km)2011</i>
1.	Senapati	48	59
2.	Tamenglong	25	32
3.	Churachandpur	50	60
4.	Bishupur	420	479
5.	Thoubal	708	821
6.	Imphal West	856	998
7.	Imphal East	557	643
8.	Ukhrul	31	40
9.	Chandel	36	44
	Manipur (total)	97	115

Source: Primary Census abstract, 2011

(*Excluding the population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub divisions of Senapati district of Manipur for Census 2001 and 2011)

Sex Ratio

The Sex Ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) in the state which was 978 in 2001 has increased by 14 points to 992 in 2011. In rural areas the sex ratio has increased from 967 in 2011 to 976 in 2011. And in urban areas, it increased from 1,009 in 2001 to 1,026 in 2011. Imphal West has recorded the highest sex ratio in respect of total population (1031), Rural population (1013) and Urban population (1042). The lowest sex ratio in rural areas has been recorded in Chandel District (932). The corresponding value in urban areas has been returned in Chandel District (943). Chandel District shows fall in the sex ratio by 51 points in rural and 21 points in urban. Table-4.8 shows the District wise sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) by residence in Manipur: 2001-2011.

Table-4.8: District Wise Sex Ratio (Number of Females Per 1000 Males) by Residence in Manipur: 2001-2011

Sl.No.	District	Sex Ratio 2001			Sex Ratio 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Senapati	951	951	-	959	957	1,010
2.	Tamenglong	922	922	-	943	940	968
3.	Churachandpur	944	944	-	975	973	1,004
4.	Bishupur	993	994	991	999	994	1,006
5.	Thoubal	998	995	1,004	1,002	999	1,008
6.	Imphal West	1,004	991	1,014	1,031	1,013	1,042
7.	Imphal East	991	978	1,024	1,017	995	1,051
8.	Ukhrul	916	916	-	943	941	954
9.	Chandel	981	983	964	933	932	943
	Manipur (total)	978	967	1,009	992	976	1,026

Source: Primary Census abstract, 2011

(*Excluding the population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub divisions of Senapati district of Manipur for Census 2001 and 2011)

Child Sex Ratio

Child Population (0-6 years) as per Census 2011 stands at 3, 38,254. Of this, 2, 36, 843 are in rural areas and 1, 01, 411 are in urban areas. Compared to Census 2001, the Child population has increased by 29, 669 in the State. There has been an increase of 3, 168 in rural areas and 26, 501 in urban areas. In terms of proportion of child population to the total population, there has been decline of 1.1 percentage points in rural areas and 0.8 percentage points in urban areas. The growth rate of Child population works out to be 9.6% in the last decade. There has been an increase of 1.4% in rural areas and 35.4 % in urban areas. Table-4.9 shows the district wise child sex ratio (0-6 years) in Manipur.

Table-4.9: District Wise Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) in Manipur

Sl.No.	District	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) 2001			Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Senapati	962	962	-	918	916	969
2.	Tamenglong	936	936	-	917	911	957
3.	Churachandpur	968	968	-	948	948	945
4.	Bishupur	952	951	955	933	936	929
5.	Thoubal	967	962	976	935	935	936
6.	Imphal West	945	939	950	949	937	957
7.	Imphal East	963	959	976	943	937	953
8.	Ukhrul	946	946	-	923	921	941
9.	Chandel	962	969	920	921	911	985
	Manipur (total)	957	956	961	936	931	949

Source: Primary Census abstract, 2011 (*Excluding the population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub divisions of Senapati district of Manipur for Census 2001 and 2011)

Literates (Age 7 Years and Above)

The number of literates in Manipur is 17, 68, 181 in Census 2011. Of this, 11, 42, 564 literates are in rural areas and 6, 25, 617 literates in urban areas. Out of an increase of 4, 57, 647 literates during the decade 2001 -2011, rural areas accounted for 2, 29, 282 and urban areas 2, 28, 365. The highest number of rural literates has been recorded in Imphal East district (1, 83,881). Imphal West (2, 53,235) has recorded the highest number of literates in urban areas.

Male literates numbered 9, 60,015 (86.1% of the total literates). The highest number of male literates in rural areas is Imphal West district (89.5%), while the lowest is recorded in Tamenglong district (73.8 %). In urban areas, the lowest number of female literacy rate is Chandel district (62.9 %) and the highest number in Ukhrul district (86%)

In terms of percentage, the male Literacy Rate works out to be 86.1 % (Rural-83.4 %; Urban-91.7 %). The highest male literacy rate in rural areas is recorded in Imphal West (89.5 %), while the lowest is returned in Tamenglong (73.8 %). In Urban areas, the lowest male literacy rate is recorded in Chandel district (79.5 %) and the highest in Imphal West district (93.9 %).

The Female Literay Rate works out to 72.4 % (Rural 68.9 %; Urban 79.3 %). The highest female literacy rate in rural areas is recorded in Churachandpur district (78.0%), while the lowest is Thoubal district (60.0 %). In urban areas, the lowest female literacy rate is returned in Chandel district (62.9 %) and the highest in Ukhrul (86.0 %). The female literacy rate has increased significantly by 11.9 percentage points in the last decade (Rural 11.9 percentage points and Urban 9.3 percentage points). On the other hand, male literacy rate increased only by 5.8 points (Rural 6.1. percentage points and Urban 3.0 percentage points). It is significant to note that the gap in literacy rate among male and female has reduced from 19.8 in 2001 to 13.7 in 2011 (Rural from 20.3 in 2001 to 14.5 in2011 and Urban from 18.7 in 2001 to 12.4 in 2011). Table-4.10 shows the district wise literacy rate by residence in Manipur 2011.

Table-4.10: District Wise Literacy Rate by Residence of Manipur: 2011

Sl.No.	District	Literacy Rate		
		Male	Female	Total
1.	Senapati	80	68.1	74.1
2.	Tamenglong	76.1	63.7	70.1
3.	Churachandpur	87	78.5	82.8
4.	Bishupur	85.1	66.7	75.9
5.	Thoubal	85	64.1	74.5
6.	Imphal West	92.2	80.2	86.1
7.	Imphal East	88.8	75.3	81.9
8.	Ukhrul	85.5	76.9	81.4
9.	Chandel	77.8	64	71.1
	Manipur (total)	86.1	72.4	79.2

Source: Primary Census abstract, 2011

(*Excluding the population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub divisions of Senapati district of Manipur for Census 2001 and 2011)

People

Manipur is a land of great diversity with combination of different types of tribes, castes, customs and traditions such as the Meiteis, the Nagas, the Kukis and the Meitei Pangals. The Central Valley (about 10% of the total area) is inhabited by the Meiteis in majority along with Muslims and others including people from the mainland and scheduled tribes population from Manipur. The hill areas (constituting around 90%) of the total State area is inhabited by different tribes. 39 (thirty nine) different scheduled tribes of different ethnic and 7 (seven) scheduled castes communities live in Manipur with their distinct own individual culture, dialects, dress, customs, habits and languages which adds immensely to the composite beauty of the country. The schedule castes in Manipur are (1) Dhupi, Dhobi (2) Lois (3) Muchi, Ravidas (4) Namasudra (5) Patni (6) Sutradhar and (7) Yaithibi. The total Scheduled Caste population according to Census 2011 is 97, 042. Of this 47, 563 are in rural areas and 49, 479 in urban areas. In terms of proportion, the Scheduled Caste population constitutes 3.8 % of the total population. The schedule tribes in Manipur are (1) Aimol (2) Anal (3) Angami (4) Any Kuki tribe (5) Any Mizo tribe (6) Chiru (7) Chothe (8) Gangte (9) Hmar (10) Inpui (11) Kabui (12) Kacha Naga (13) Kharam (14) Koirao (15) Koireng (16) Kom (17) Lamgang (18) Liangmai (19) Mao (20) Maram (21) Maring (22) Mate (23) Monsang (24) Moyon (25) Paite (26) Poumai (27) Purum (28) Ralte (29) Rongmei (30) Sema (31) Simte (32) Suhte (33) Tangkhul (34) Tarao (35) Thadou (36) Thangal (37) Vaiphei (38) Zeme and (39) Zou. The total Scheduled Tribe population recorded in Census 2011 is 9, 02, 740. Of this, 7, 91, 126 are in rural areas and

1, 11, 614 in urban areas. In terms of proportion, the Scheduled Tribe population constitutes 35.1 % of the total population. It is claimed that India next to Africa has the largest tribal population than any other country in the world. According to 2001 census, the population of the scheduled tribe was estimated at 8.2 % of the total population of the country. Of that, Manipur state had 0.88 % of the total tribal population of the country. Table-4.11 shows the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in Manipur.

Table-4.11: Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population in Manipur

<i>Population</i>		<i>Scheduled Caste</i>		<i>Scheduled Tribe</i>	
		<i>No. of population</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No. of population</i>	<i>%</i>
Rural	Male	24,126	2.7	396,464	45.1
	Female	23,437	2.7	394,662	46.0
	Total	47,563	2.7	791,126	45.6
Urban	Male	24,588	6.0	54,423	13.2
	Female	24,891	5.9	57,191	13.5
	Total	49,479	5.9	1,11,614	13.4
Total	Male	48,714	3.8	450,887	35.0
	Female	48,328	3.8	451,853	35.3
	Total	97,042	3.8	9,02,740	35.1

Source: Primary Census abstract, 2011

(*Excluding the population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub divisions of Senapati district of Manipur for Census 2001 and 2011)

Meeteilon (Manipuri) is the state language, although, English and Hindi are also commonly used for communication. Most of the tribals follow the Christian religion whereas Meiteis are the followers of either Hinduism or old religious system of Sanamahi. Other religions practiced in the State are Muslims, Bhudhism, Jainism, etc.

Agriculture

Agriculture and allied activities is the only mainstay of the State's economy where about 70 % of the population depends on it. Cultivation is almost entirely mono-crop with rice accounting to about 98 % of food- grains production and about 72 % of the total cropped area is grown with paddy. Manipur has the highest productivity in respect of paddy in the whole N.E India.

Manipur is also conducive to production of citrus fruits, banana, guava, peaches, apricot, papaya, etc. The major fruits grown in the state are pineapple, jackfruit, sugarcane, mango, lime, lemon, apricot, plantains, apples, guava, banana, orange, papaya, plum, peach and passion fruit. Some major agriculture products of the state are:

Some Major Agricultural Products of Manipur

Agricultural products	Area (in hectares)	Agricultural products	Area (in hectares)
Cabbage	1724	Peach	90
Peas	1281	Jackfruit	325
French Beans	712	Coconut	87
Tomato	579	Other fruit	6715
Brinjal	261	Cauliflower	1123
Lemon	1227	Radish	198
Orange	1243	Carrot	263
Guava	732	Other vegetables	300
Pineapple	10652	Green chilli	6694
Banana	1950	Ginger	1265
Papaya	1945	Turmeric	372
Passion fruit	1400	Corriander Seeds	145
Mango	186	Other seeds	120
Total 41589			

Source: R. Gupta's Manipur General Knowledge (2013), p. 182

A wide variety of rare and exotic medicinal and aromatic plants grow in Manipur. Growing of fruits and vegetables on small plots of land provides additional income to the farmers. NCAER noted that “due to its varied climate and altitude Manipur is ideally suited for the development of horticulture”. It is therefore necessary to establish HYV nurseries, expansion of transport and marketing facilities and setting up of fruit canning and processing units to process the unsold fruit crops. Some of the well known products of Manipur are fresh packed pineapple and passion fruit, pulp, juice, toffee and concentrate, lemon and orange juice, ginger oil, ginger lime, canned mushrooms and fresh in brine or canned dry bamboo shoots, chillies, cabbage, pumpkin, sweet potato, betal leaves, etc. However, the performance of agriculture in the state mainly depends on timely rainfall, weather conditions, natural drains, private canals and minor irrigation. The growth of agriculture in the State has been quite uneven and unsatisfactory for the reason that its production still depends on seasonal rainfall. A large amount of food requirement is much lesser than the state production (See Table-4.12: Estimated requirement of household consumption of food-grains in Manipur).

Table-4.12: Estimated Requirement of Household Consumption of Food-Grains in Manipur

('000 tonnes)

Year	Production			Cereals		Pulses		Food grains	
	Cereals	Pulses	Food grains	Requirement	Shortfall	Requirement	Shortfall	Requirement	Shortfall
1995-96	345.1	2.48	347.58	391.83	-46.73	12.47	-9.99	404.3	-56.72
1996-97	390.69	2.62	393.31	401	-10.31	12.76	-10.14	413.76	-20.45
1997-98	364.76	3.26	368.02	410.27	-45.51	13.06	-9.8	423.33	-55.31
1998-99	392.28	2.78	395.06	419.65	-27.37	13.36	-10.58	433.01	-37.95
1999-00	375.69	3.23	378.92	429.13	-53.44	13.67	-10.44	442.8	-63.88
2000-01	392.59	3.16	395.75	434.51	-41.92	18.83	-10.67	448.34	-52.59
2001-02	397.35	3.04	400.39	443.89	-46.54	14.12	-11.08	458.01	-57.62
2002-03	343.94	3.13	347.07	452.94	-109	14.41	-11.28	467.35	-120.28
2003-04	388.77	3.24	392.01	462.31	-73.54	14.71	-11.47	477.02	-85.01
2004-05	444.83	4.49	449.32	471.73	-26.9	15.01	-10.52	486.74	-37.42
2005-06	394.01	4.38	398.39	481.22	-87.21	15.32	-10.94	496.54	-98.15
2006-07	397.44	5.24	402.68	490.76	-93.32	15.62	-10.38	506.38	-103.7
2007-08	414.59	4.64	419.23	500.36	-85.77	15.93	-11.29	516.29	-97.06
2008-09	408.46	5.19	413.65	510.02	-101.56	16.23	-11.04	526.25	-112.60
2009-10	366.08	5.26	371.34	519.34	-153.65	16.54	-11.28	536.27	-164.93

Note : Per-capita consumption rate of food-grains per annum
Cereals - 191.02 kgs., Pulses - 6.08 kgs.

Sources : (i) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur.

(ii) Economic Survey of Manipur 2010-11

(iii) R. Gupta's Manipur General Knowledge (2013), p.183

Agriculture, being the main occupation of the people of Manipur, it has an important place in the economy of the state. In fact, the state domestic product fluctuates depending on the performance of agricultural sector. Majority of the farmers in the state have small and marginal land holding (See Table-4.13). The area of operation is about 172 thousand hectares operated by 149 thousand farmers as per the agricultural Census 2000-01.

Table-4.13: Distribution of Operational Holdings in Respect of Manipur State

Size of holding	Category of farms	No. of operational holding ('000)			Area operated ('000 Hect.)			Average size of operational holding (Hect.)		
		1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 1.0	Marginal	69.00	69.00	75.00	38.00	39.00	40.00	0.55	0.57	0.53
1.0-2.0	Small	49.00	49.00	49.00	67.00	67.00	63.00	1.37	1.37	1.29
2.0-4.0	Semi-medium	21.00	21.00	22.00	54.00	54.00	55.00	2.57	2.57	2.47
4.0-10.0	Medium	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	5.00	4.67	4.86
10.0 & above	Large	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	1.00	Neg.	Neg.	12.16	-	11.38
All holdings	-	142.00	142.00	149.00	175.00	174.00	172.00	1.23	1.22	1.15

Neg.: Negligible

(It has been reported by the Economic Survey of Manipur 2010-11 that 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. No complete and regular land utilization survey has been undertaken by the authorities. As per the utilization statistics of 2000-2001, out of the total geographical area, the reporting area is about 1,90,446 hectares).

Sources: (i) Agricultural Statistics At-A-Glance, 2006, Agricultural Census Divn., Ministry of Agri. Government of India. (ii) Economic Survey of Manipur 2010-11

Despite the crucial importance of this primary sector in the state's economy, agriculture is dependent of the rainfall. The monthly distribution of rainfall recorded by ICAR during 2007-2010 has been shown at Table-4.14. The year 2009 recorded a very low rainfall in the state with only 1173.7 mm. Thus, irregular and erratic untimely monsoon accompanied by inadequate irrigation facilities have resulted in severe fluctuations in agricultural production. Therefore, agriculture in Manipur mainly remains a living proposition rather than a commercial proposition.

Table-4.14: Monthly Rainfall Recorded in Manipur During 2007 to 2010

<i>Months</i>	<i>Rainfall in (m.m)</i>			
	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
1	2	3	4	5
January	29.0	34.2	0.0	6.9
February	151.8	21.0	20.8	0.3
March	17.6	69.6	50.9	128.1
April	136.8	17.8	78.8	229.5
May	223.4	94.6	156.4	193.7
June	201.0	260.2	69.3	238.4
July	218.6	210.2	181.1	296.1
August	112.2	244.5	303.5	103.6
September	191.0	150.8	131.3	262.3
October	178.0	87.6	166.0	195.0
November	52.6	1.7	15.6	12.6
December	0.0	8.7	0.0	59.2
Total	1522.0	1200.9	1173.7	1725.7

Source: ICAR, Manipur, Lamphelpat

According to Economic Survey of Manipur 2010-2011, out of the estimated area of 169.37 thousand hectares, 59.07 thousand hectares were found to be irrigated which accounted for only 34.88% of the total area under paddy during 2009-10. The report also provided the district-wise irrigated and un-irrigated area under cereal crops in 2009-10 as shown at Table-4.15.

**Table-4.15: District-Wise Estimates of Irrigated Area Under Cereal Crops
During the Agricultural Year 2009-10 in Manipur**
(Area in '000 hect.)

Sl. No.	District (Hill/Valley)	Not irrigated		Irrigated		Total		
		Paddy	Maize	Paddy	Maize	Paddy	Maize	Grand total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Senapati	11.13	1.46	6.32	0	17.45	1.46	18.91
2	Tamenglong	11.18	0	0	0	11.18	0	11.18
3	Churachandpur	22.33	0.4	0	0	22.33	0.4	22.73
4	Chandel	8.34	0.72	0	0	8.34	0.72	9.06
5	Ukhrul	13.53	2.23	0	0	13.53	2.23	15.76
	Total (Hill)	66.51	4.81	6.32	0	72.83	4.81	77.64
6	Imphal East	19.99	0	6.61	0	26.6	0	26.6
7	Imphal West	16.24	0	6.63	0	22.87	0	22.87
8	Bishupur	7.56	0	10.87	0	18.43	0	18.43
9	Thoubal	0	0	28.64	0	28.64	0	28.64
	Total (Valley)	43.79	0	52.75	0	96.54	0	96.54
	State Total	110.3	4.81	59.07	0	169.37	4.81	174.18

Sources: (i) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Manipur
(ii) Economic Survey of Manipur 2010-11

It is seen from the Table-4.15 that the irrigated area under cereal crops in Manipur show a very vast difference between the hill districts and the valley districts. The irrigation for paddy in Manipur during 2009-10 covered 59.07 thousand hectare. All the four valley districts were covered. However, it covered only one hill district out of five with the least coverage of 6.32 thousand hectares (i.e 10.7%).

Likewise, even in the district-wise distribution of fertilizers, one can find the ignorance of the farmers in the hills. Table-4.16. shows the distribution of chemical fertilizers to the farmers in Manipur during 2007-08.

Table-4.16: District-Wise Distribution of Fertilizers During 2007-08 in Manipur
(in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the district	Name of fertilizer						
		Urea	DAP	MOP	SSP	M/Phos	Total	%
1	Senapati	874	144	128	72	0	1,218	3
2	Tamenglong	159	18	0	0	0	177	0.4
3	Churachandpur	504	61	18	54	0	637	1.5
4	Chandel	138	18	0	0	0	156	0.3
5	Ukhrul	334	36	0	36	0	406	1
6	Imphal East	4,553	1,050	250	510	6	6,369	15.9
7	Imphal West	6,000	1,278	570	650	6	8,504	21
8	Bishupur	5,220	1,347	400	592	6	7,565	18.9
9	Thoubal	10,980	2,292	804	1,093	10	15,179	38
	Total	28,762	6244	2170	3007	28	40,211	100

Sources: (i) Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur;

(ii) Economic Survey of Manipur 2008-09. *Percentage converted by the scholar

From the distribution of chemical fertilizers, it is also seen that the total fertilizers distributed to the five hill district accounted to only 6.2% i.e not even half of the amount distributed to one valley district. However, the share given to the four valley districts was 93.8%. Meager distribution of share to the hill districts could be one of the reasons why a similar trend has been found in chapter 7 where no respondent received any fertilizers by free or at subsidised rate.

Pattern of Consumption

Consumer behaviours of various households are different according to time and space. Within the same time and space, the pattern of consumption is different from household to household according to income and the types of economic activities pursued. The standard of living of the people of a state/country is reflected in the nature of consumption by the people of the state/country. The incidence of poverty is measured by the level of consumption expenditure. From the available results of the 63rd Round (July 2006 – June 2007), the monthly per capita expenditure in rural areas of Manipur on food and non-food was ₹ 411.62 and ₹ 384.72 respectively while the total MPCE was found to be ₹ 796.34. Table-4.17 shows the families below poverty line and above poverty line of district wise of Manipur State during 2007-08.

Table-4.17: Families Below Poverty Line and Above Poverty Line of District Wise of Manipur State During 2007-08

Sl.No.	District	Number of households		
		Below Poverty Line	Above Poverty Line	Total
	1	2	3	4
1	Senapati	11,362	36,016	47,378
2	Tamenglong	4,395	11,270	15,665
3	Churachandpur	9,881	23,109	32,990
4	Chandel	4,180	11,869	16,049
5	Ukhrul	6,240	14,264	20,504
6	Imphal East	17,651	40,318	57,969
7	Imphal West	21,438	45,001	66,439
8	Bishupur	10,298	21,150	31,448
9	Thoubal	16,955	37,596	54,551
	Total	102,400	240,593	342,993

Source: Annual Administrative, Report, 2007-08, Food & Civil Supplies Deptt., Govt. of Manipur.

Forest

The state has vast area of forest. Forest products are the important natural resources of the state for environmental protection and maintaining ecological balance. According to Forest Report, 2009 by Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, the forest area of Manipur covers as much as 17,280 sq. kms as against 17,219 sq.kms. in 2003 and 17,089 sq.kms. in 2005. The distribution of forest cover according to FSI is shown at Table-4.18.

Table-4.18: District Wise Forest Area of Manipur
(State of Forest Report 2009, Forest Survey of India FSI Dehradun)

(Area in sq.kms)

District	Geographical Area	Forest Cover				
		Very Dense	Moderately Dense	Open Forest	Total	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	3,271	233	940	1,130	2,303	70.41
Tamenglong	4,391	264	1,584	2,063	3,911	89.07
Churachandpur	4,570	37	1,169	3,068	4,274	93.52
Chandel	3,313	0	734	2,065	2,799	84.49
Ukhrul	4,544	167	976	2,504	3,647	80.26
Imphal East	669	0	43	173	216	32.29
Imphal West	559	0	24	30	54	9.66
Bishupur	496	0	0	20	20	4.03
Thoubal	514	0	4	52	56	10.89
Total	22,327	701	5,474	11,105	17,280	-

Sources: (i) Annual Administrative Report, Forest Department, 2009-10
(ii) Economic Survey of Manipur (2010-11)

In term of forest canopy density classes, the State has 701sq. km. very dense forests, 5,474 sq.kms are moderately dense forests and 11,105 sq.kms are open forests. All in all, it is said that 50 % of the total forest area is under tree forest while 22 % is under bamboo and 27 % under open forests. Forests provide firewood, charcoal, round wood and timber. Besides fuel, they supply structure timber for public use, matchwood, bamboos, canes, turpentine and resin, gums, oils, fibres, honey, wax, thatching grasses and medicinal herbs. Many of them are used in various industries and some are exported. Besides teak, pine, oak, uningthou, leihao, bamboo, cane, etc., are important forest resources.

Industries

Manipur is rich in natural resources but poor in utilization of the resources. The state has not been able to develop much in the industrial sector of its economy and continue to remain an industrially backward state. The contribution of the manufacturing sector to the total gross state domestic product at current prices is found to be 6.26 % according to the advance estimates for the year 2007-08. Manipur is industrially weak mainly due to difficult terrain, inadequate infrastructural facilities and varying climatic conditions. In the initial stage, Government policy in the state was one of revival and revitalization of the traditional handlooms and handicrafts of the local habitats. At present, there is no industries worth mentioning except traditional oriented ones such as khadi and village industries, handlooms and handicrafts.

Handloom and Handicraft

Handloom and handicraft industry plays a vital role in the state economy. The traditional skill of handloom weaving is not only a status symbol for the women-folk but it is also an indispensable aspect of the socio-economic life. Handloom weaving is by far the largest and the most important cottage industry in the state. In recent years, about 30% of the total weavers are under Co-operative fold and 70% are outside the Cooperative fold. Handloom is the oldest and largest cottage industry in the state. It is a traditional cottage industry providing avenues of employment opportunities to the people of Manipur. Majority of the handloom weavers in the state are self-employed artisans who are carrying on their profession in their own homes with the assistance of their family members in pre-loom and post loom process. Manipur ranks among the

top five states in terms of number of looms in the country. The state had over 270,000 looms and 300,000 weavers in 2009. Handicrafts industry of Manipur also contributes to the economic structure and development of the state. Various products of bamboo and cane demonstrate the artistic outlook of the menfolk of Manipur. It is said that due to the lack of electricity, heavy industries could not be set up here. 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 has the highest handicrafts units as well as highest number of craftspeople comprising of skilled and semi-skilled artisans in the entire north-eastern region. The existing resource pool in terms of skilled and semi-skilled craftspeople provide enough scope for further expansion and investment primarily into product innovation & designing, value addition, and production technique. Handicrafts of Manipur have a unique place among the various crafts of the country due to having its own aesthetic and artistic value. Although handicrafts industry started originally as traditional part time activities in rural areas without any significant market demand over the years, it has been transformed into a flourishing industry. Current trends of handicrafts product is not only restricted to aesthetic or artistic value but incorporation of design and new ideas make these products into daily utility items broadening the marketability as well as scope of handicrafts products.

Art and Culture

The art-forms, cultural expressions and ramifications distinctly showcase Manipur to the world. Its famous classical dance remains unique in all Manipuri dance-forms whether it is folk, classical or modern and has different style and gesture of movement.

Festivals

Manipur celebrates a cycle of festivals in a year. Hardly a month passes by without a festival which to the Manipuris is a symbol of their social, cultural and religious aspirations. Important festivals of the State are: Lai Haraoba, Rasa Leela, Cheiraoba, Ningol Chak-Kouba, Rath-Jatra, Idul Fitre, Imoinu Iratpa, Gaan-Ngai, Lui-Ngai-Ni, Idul Zuha, Yaoshang (Holi), Durga Pujah, Mera Houchongba, Diwali, Kut, Christmas and other different types of tribal festivals.

Tourist Centres

Manipur is not only the gateway of the North-Eastern region but is also a fascinating destination for discerning tourists. Blessed with a salubrious climate, natural beauty and scenic splendor, the state extends to the tourists a warm welcome. Some important tourist centers in the State are: Kangla, Shree Shree Govindajee Temple, Khwalramband Bazar (Ima Keithel) , War Cemeteries, Shaheed Minar, Nupi Lan Memorial complex (women's war), Khonghampat Orchidarium, INA Memorial (Moirang), Loktak Lake, Keibul Lamjao National Park, Sendra, Moreh , Shiroi Hills, Dzuko valley, State Meseum, Kaina Tourist Home, Khongjom War Memorial Complex, India Peace Memorial (Red Hill), etc.

Transport

Roads

Road transport is the only means of communication for development of the State as there are no inland waterways, Railways or Ropeways. All development activities depend entirely on the road transport facilities. The total length of roads in Manipur by 2009 including National Highways, NEC, BRTF and Roads under Rural Development was 12, 618 km. Out of the total road length, the surfaced length is 5, 443 km. Three (3) National Highways: (i) NH-39, (ii) NH-53, (iii) NH-150 criss-cross the State connecting all Districts. Imphal, the capital of Manipur is joined by NH-39 with Nagaland on the North and Myanmar on the east, on the west with Assam by NH-53 and Mizoram on the south by NH-150.

Aviation

Imphal Airport is the second largest airport in the North-Eastern Region. Imphal is domestically connected to Agartala, Aizwal, Guwahati, Kolkata Silchar, Bangaluru and New Delhi by Air India, JetLite, Indigo and Kingfisher Airlines. It also has international connection with Mandalay, Burma.

Railways

The State is included in the Railway map of India with the opening of a rail head at Jiribam in May 1990. It is 225 km from Imphal. Dimapur (Nagaland) 215 km from Imphal is the nearest rail-head. The Jiribam-Tupul-Imphal Railway line has been declared as a National Project. Construction of the Line is in good progress and is targeted for completion by 2014 (upto Tupul) and 2016 (upto Imphal).

Banking

Banking is an important need for the development of the economic life of a state. By the end of March, 2007 there were altogether 77 scheduled commercial banks in the state. The average population per bank offices of the state was about 38 thousands. By March 2009, the number of banks increased to 81 scheduled commercial banks (Rural-35, Semi-Urban-21 and Urban-25) in the state. The average population per bank offices of the state was about 39 thousand according to the report on Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks brought out by the Reserve Bank of India. The per capita deposits and per capita credit were to the tune of ₹ 7,573 and ₹ 2,929 respectively (Economic Survey of Manipur 2010-11, p.xi).

Power

Power supply in Manipur is fully dependent on the Central Generating Stations situated in the North-Eastern Region. Peak demands for night and day are of the order of 150 and 100 MW in summer and 170 and 110 MW in winter. As the generating stations in the NER are mainly of hydel in nature, during lean period, there is a shortfall in generation and therefore the available share of Manipur reduces drastically. District-wise rural electrification in Manipur as on 31st December 2007 is shown at Table-4.19.

Table-4.19: District-Wise Rural Electrification in Manipur as On 31st December, 2007

Sl. No	District	Number of villages		Number of villages (2+3)	Percentage of village	
		Electrified	non-electrified		electrified	Non-electrified
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Senapati	502	110	612	82.03	17.97
2	Tamenglong	140	31	171	81.87	18.13
3	Churachandpur	399	141	540	73.89	26.11
4	Chandel	304	46	350	86.86	13.14
5	Ukhrul	183	15	198	92.42	7.58
6	Imphal East	195	2	197	98.98	1.02
7	Imphal West	113	1	114	99.12	0.88
8	Bishupur	43	5	48	89.58	10.42
9	Thoubal	87	3	90	96.67	3.33
	Total	1966	354	2320	84.74	15.26

Source: Economic Survey of Manipur, 2008-2009

A Brief Outline About Senapati District (Study Area)

Senapati District is located in between 24°3' N-25.45' N latitude and 93.30' E-94.3E longitude of varying altitude of 1061.5 metres (KPI) to 1799 metres (Mao) above the sea level. The District has a geographical area of about 3,271 sq.km. It is bounded by Ukhrul District on the East, Nagaland state on the North, Tamenglong District on the West and four Valley Districts on the South (See Map-4.2). The District Headquarters of Senapati is 65 kms. from the State capital, Imphal. The NH-39 which is the gateway and lifeline of Manipur stretches through the heart of the District from Kanglatongbi in the South to Mao in the North. Important town in Senapati District is Mao which is situated midway between Dimapur (Nagaland) and Imphal. The inter-district road density in the district during 2002 was only 23.73 km per 100 square km, which is much lower than the state average of 51.2 km per 100 square km. Altogether 47 % of the villages in the district are connected by all weather roads and most of the inter village road are not surfaced. Transport and communication facilities available in the district are not adequate hence are a major constraint in the development process of the district.

Senapati is the home of important rivers. The Imphal River, which is the longest river of the state, originates from this district and the Barak River, which is the widest river also originates from the district. Thus, river occupies 15% of the total geographical area (KVK, Henbung). Mt. Easo (9824) feet is situated in this district. The annual rainfall ranges from 1102mm to 2500mm and the relative humidity ranges from 82% to 96%. Rainy season is generally from June to September and cold season from October to February. The temperature ranges from 3.36° C to 34.14° C.

Senapati is a district having various miniature ethnic communities like the Maos, the Poumais, the Marams, the Thangals, the Kukis, the Tangkhuls, the Liangmais, the Marings, the Rongmais, the Chirus, the Zemais, the Koirengs, the Vaiphei, the Chothes, the Meiteis, etc. The district also has the highest number of foreign influx (Nepalis) among the hill districts in the North-East. Manipuri is the lingua franca of the various communities of the district. Christianity is the main religion of the people in the District. Other religions in the District are Hinduism, Buddhism, Muslims, Sikhs and Jainism. The main occupation of the people in the district is Cultivation with 88.6% (Krishi Vigyan Kendra – Sylvan, Hengbung, Senapati District, Manipur, Annual progress Report, 2006-2007). The district

economy is also primarily based on agriculture and forest produces. More than 70% of the area is under forest. Terrace cultivation is the general practice in the district. Rice accounts for above 90% of the total land under cultivation. Apart from paddy, other important economic crops of the district are maize, cabbage, potato, chow-chow, pumpkin, squash, gourd, chillies, mustard leaves, etc. Agriculture in the district is rain fed, vulnerable to climate change, unsustainable and unorganised leading to low profile in socio-economic status of the farmers. Adoption of modern agricultural technology is rather little. With 96.1% of the district being rural, subsistence farming is dominant. More than 90% of the farmers in the district belong to the small and marginal categories in terms of land holding. Agricultural commodities are mostly for household consumption. Thus, farmers in the district remain in the disadvantaged section of the society disconnected from modern agricultural technologies, facilities, utilities and other connectivity. The per capita income of the district is ₹ 32, 284/- (2011-12), which is far below the national average of ₹ 60, 972/- (KVK, Senapati). Varieties of fruits are also grown but at a very small scale which is mainly for family consumption. Mao and Maram area produce a large number of peach and plum which are transported to other parts of Manipur and other states as well. The practice of cultivating H.Y.V. or improved varieties of crops in off season is taking breakthrough in the Mao and Maram areas. The people have slowly begun to adopt modern cultivation technique and the produces are utilised for home use as well as income generation. Although the average land holding is one of the lowest in India, yield per acre is said to be comparatively higher. With the increasing use of fertilizers and the modern methods of cultivation there is a great scope for increasing the overall production. Piggery, poultry, dairy, pisciculture, etc. are the prevalent trades of livestock. However, there is not even single unit in this field which has a patented trademark for big commercial purpose. The demand of meat remains very high but the supply is always very less. Thus, professional commercialization is yet to be developed.

In conclusion, it can be said that Manipur is a small state of India with people of multi ethnic and multi cultures which adds immensely to the beauty of the country. The state has very rich natural resources. But the development of industry or other natural resources remains very backward. Agriculture is predominant in the state yet the performance of agriculture remains far from its requirements. Geographically, Manipur is distinctively divided in two parts viz. the hills and the valley. It is also

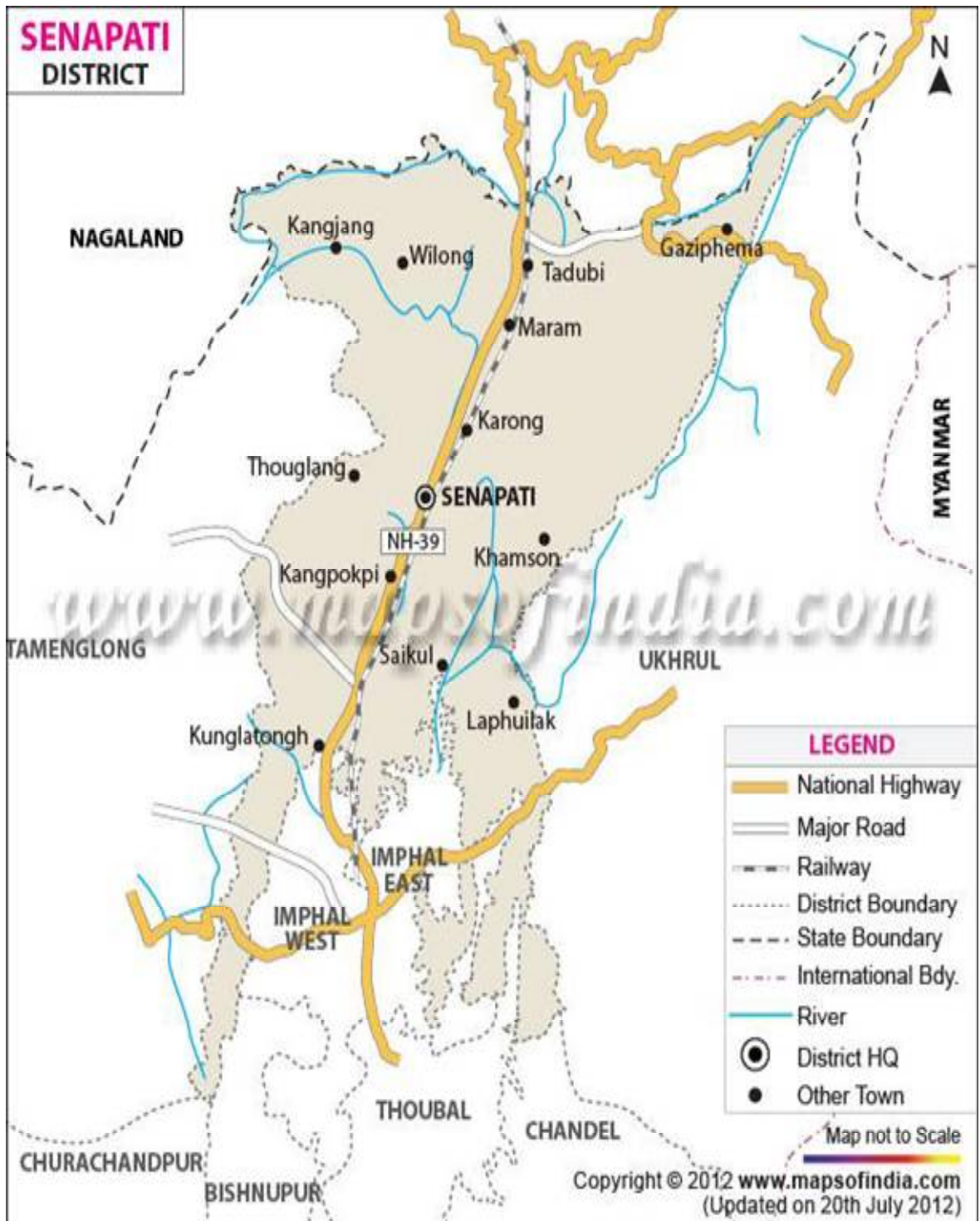
distinctively seen that the inhabitants in the valley are not only advantageous of favorable natural territory but also in terms of man-made development. Manipur as a whole does not lag behind in terms of literacy rate, sex ratio and other indices of development as per all India level. But within the state, exists uneven development. It is specifically the hill area which is to be given more importance for development if equal development is to take place. In this purview, the present study has been conducted in one of the hill districts of Manipur i.e Senapati district.

Map-4.1: Map of Manipur



Source: <http://www.manipur.nic.in/images/Manipur-Map-copy.gif>

Map-4.2: Map of Senapati District



Source: <http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/manipur/districts/senapati.htm#>

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