POPULATION AND SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE OF MANIPUR

DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY
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CERTIFICATE

THIS is to certify that the dissertation entitled "Population and Settlement Structure of Manipur" submitted by A.K. Priyokumar Singh, in fulfilment of the six credits out of the total requirements of twenty four credits for the Degree of Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.) of the University, is to the best of our knowledge, a bonafide work and may be placed before the Examiners for consideration.

PROF. AIJAZUDDIN AHMAD
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DR. SUDESH NANGIA
Supervisor

To my Parents

– A.K. Priyokumar Singh

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- A.K. PRIYOKUMAR SINGH

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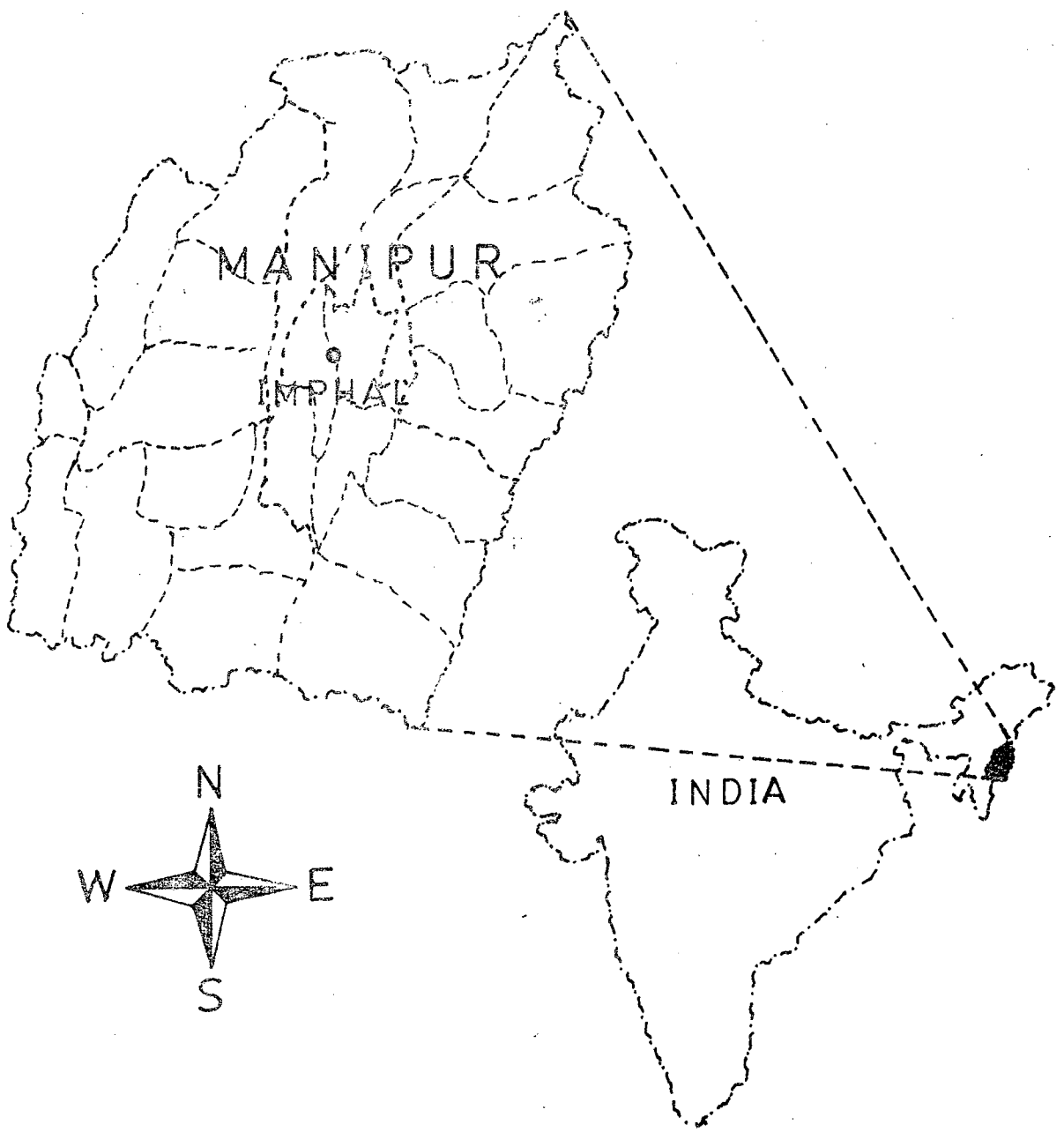

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

The man-nature interaction is the main concern in Geography. This interaction can be either direct or indirect or both. Taking into consideration the interaction between the two, the ability of man to modify and transform the nature on the one hand and get transformed or adapting himself in the process on the other hand is dependent upon the technological development.

The evolution and formation of social and economic structure of a region is very closely related with the natural and human resources and, of course, the environment. The climatic and topographic factors tend to play an important role in determining the size, composition and other demographic characteristics of the social groups. These demographic characteristics, in its turn, influence the social and economic behaviours of these groups. It is in this respect that the study of human settlements provide a clue for understanding the relationship between man and nature. As the establishment of settlements was man's first step in his adjustment

with nature. Since an adjustment process or adaptibility is not uniform everywhere. This diversity observed in different places, reflects essentially the variations in the geographical features of different regions and areas. It also explains, to a greater extent, the differences in the socio-economic levels of human groups abiding in several places. The economic activities seem to be in the centre of the settlements. In the same way, the cultural and institutional factors in the settlements having different geographical features often present different characteristics viewed both in the time-space context.

The analysis of the pattern of the population distribution and its density is fundamental to the understanding of the population geography of any area because it is the pattern of population distribution and its density with which all the other characteristics of population are intimately related.[1] The distribution pattern of population does not merely reveal man's preferences and oversom in his occupence, but is an eloquent expression of the synthesis of the geographic phenomena operating in the particular area. The distribution of mankind over the globe suggests immediately the fundamental importance of certain factors; the role of physical environment

1. Perpilous, A.V., 1977, Human Geography, Longmen, p.367.

is consistable but though it forms the inescapable, it is capable of modification and adaptation. On the one hand, historic and economic events play their parts and on the other, man himself is by no means passive and powerless; involved with a body and mind, he enjoys a double privilege; for, his organism has a certain natural suppleness which permit a considerable degree of adaptation and his ingenuity gives him a possibility of combating, scientifically and technically, with his external surrounding.[1] Thus the regional disparities in the distribution and density of population are to be understood in the context of the physical environment, type of economy, cultural pattern and the past history of the area.

The present study is an attempt to understand and comprehend the relation of the human population and its interaction with habitations in the state of Manipur. Therefore it is essential, at the outset to describe certain prominent geographical features of Manipur as an useful prelude to the present study.

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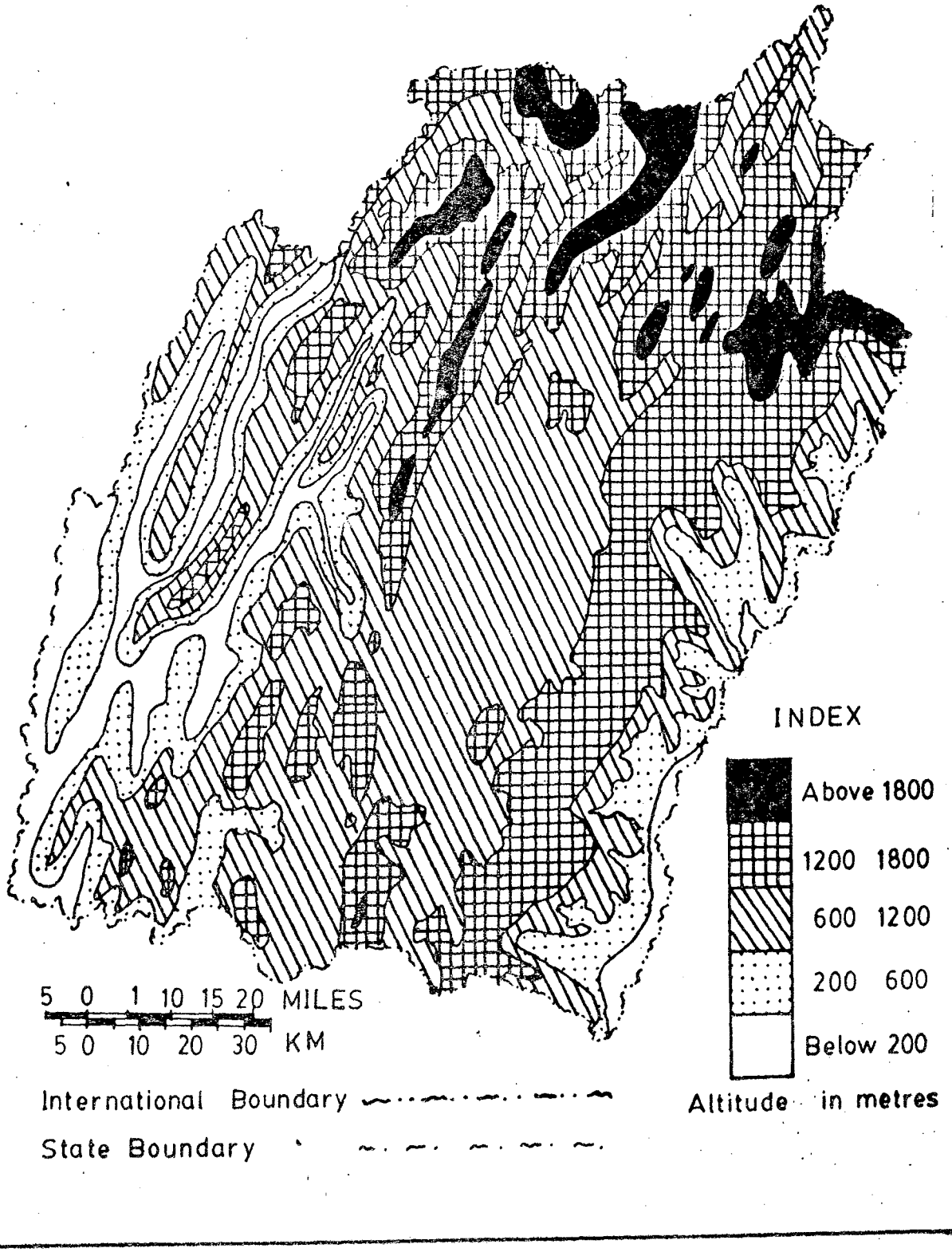
1. Gainier, J.B., 1966, Geography of Population, Longman, p.41.

1. Introduction to Manipur and its Physiography

Manipur is one of the smallest states of the country. Geographically it is a distinct unit on the eastern borderland of India. It becameafull fledged state on 21st January 1972. Historically speaking, Manipur has been an independent kingdom till 1891. After that due to the YandaboTreaty, Manipur became a subordinate princely state within the British empire till it was merged with India in 1947. Since then it remained as a centrally administered union territory. Lying just north of the tropic of cancer, it is located between latitudes $23^{0}50'$ and $25^{0}41'$ and $93^{0}2'$ and $94^{0}47'$ East longtitude. The state has an area of 22,356 sq.km., and a population of 1,420,953 persons according to the 1981 census.

The state of Manipur is bound on the north by Nagaland, on the East by Burma, on the South by the Union Territory of Mizoram, and the Chin hills of Burma, and on the West by the Cachar district of Assam. Manipur lies almost half-way between the tri-junctions of India-Burma-China on the North and India-Burma-Bangladesh in the South. Manipur boundaries fall into two categories - inter-state and international. On her north, west and

MANIPUR PHYSIOGRAPHY



south-west lies the state of Nagaland, Assam, and Mizoram, but on the eastern border lies the Republic of Burma giving a part of the boundary an international character. Out of the total 859 kms., of the boundary, 505 kms., are inter-state and 354 kms., are international.

Physiographic setting

Manipur is an isolated hill tract on the western frontier of India, her hill ranges and the intermount basin form part of the Indo-Burmese mountain arc, very often referred to as the eastern arms of Himalayas. The Manipur hills along with the Naga and Mizo hills situated in their immediate neighbourhood to the North and the south, consist mainly of the tertiary strata. The entire region was formed as a part of the Himalayas' orogency in the early tertiary period of the geological history of the Earth.

Geologically, Manipur hills and its intermount basin belong to the Alpine system of young folded mountains, which come into existence as a result of the tertiary foldings of the sedimentary strata formed in the shallow Tethy seas. The present day landscape of the state bears an indelible impression on the organic movements which

took place at the time of the first and second Himalayan upheavals.

Topographically, the hills belong to the class of mountain and the valleys to the depression while the Barak basin is more or less a plain. On the basis of the geomorphic processes the entire state belongs to the humid landform area. Based on considerations of structure, topography and geomorphic process, the state falls into the following landform divisions.

1. The Manipur hills
2. The Manipur valley
3. The Barak basin

The hills of Manipur forms the central part of the Indo-Burmese mountain system which have an arcuate trend, the convex side pointing toward India. The mountain chains run in North-North East to South-South west trend in the Indian territory and curved out to the South-South East in Burma. The Manipur hills consists of a series of parallel ranges extending from the Naga hills in the North to about 24^{o} north parallel in the south, where they meet the Mizo and chin hills. These ranges fall into two groups - the Manipur Eastern hills,

and Manipur western hills, which are southward continuations of the Tuensang and Kohima hills of Nagaland.

The Eastern hills form a compect and continuous mountain chain about 200 km., long along the frontier between India and Burma. The average height is about 1,500 metres, but in the north east of Ukhrul, along the international boundary rise above 1,800 metres. Important peaks are Khayangbung (2,833m.), Siroi (2,568m.) and Kachoobung (2,498m.). The Manipur western hills comprise parallel ridge and valley spread over the entire western part of the state. These hills present a very rugged relief from erosional activities of the river Barak and her tributaries - Irang, Makru and Jiri which have carved out deep valleys. The important peaks are Tenipu (2,994m), Koubru (2,652m), Leikot (2,831m) and Tamphaba (2,664m).

The valley also called as Imphal valley is one of the Himalayan mid-lands. River Manipur and her tributaries - Imphal, Iril, Thoubal, Nambul, and Nanbol drain towards the south. It is large basin about 60 km., long and 20 km. broad, and is enclosed by Eastern and Western hills of Manipur. It is a locustrim plain-site of an ancient lake which is subsequently filled up and uplifted to its present position, the remnant of which occupies the

South East corner of the valley Loktak lake which is 12 km., long, and 8 km., broad. This basin with an area of about 1,800 sq.km., presents a flattened topography formed by the alluvial deposits after the tertiary period.

On the western flanks of the state beyond the Manipur western hills, lies a small plain, which has hardly an area of 250 sq.km. This plain has been created by the headward erosion and subsequent deposition of the river Barak and its tributary Jiri. The alluvial fringe of the plain is followed both with loose talus which are formed by the rivers during the period of her rainfall. Actually this plain is an extention of the Burma valley of Assam.

Drainage pattern

The rivers of Manipur belong to three drainage system: (1) the Barak system, (2) The Manipur system, and (3) The Chindwin system. These eastern ridge line of Manipur western hills forms the watershed between the Barak and Chindwin system, while the Manipur Eastern hills act as the water-divide between the Manipur system and Chindwin system. River Barak and her tributaries

Irang, Makru, Tuibai, and Jiri, flows to the northern and western hills of the state and form part of the Brahmaputra river and fall into the Bay of Bengal. The river Manipur and Chindwin system constitute the Irawadi drainage system fall into the Andeman sea. The Manipur system consist of Imphal, Iril, Thoubal, Nambol, Numbul, Khuga and Chakpi river. The Chindwin system consist of Akonglok, Chingai, Chamu, Yu, Maklang, Tuyangbi, Lokchao, Lalimlok and Tuiyang - all flow in a sub-parallel fashion through the Kabo valley and fall into the Chindwin system.

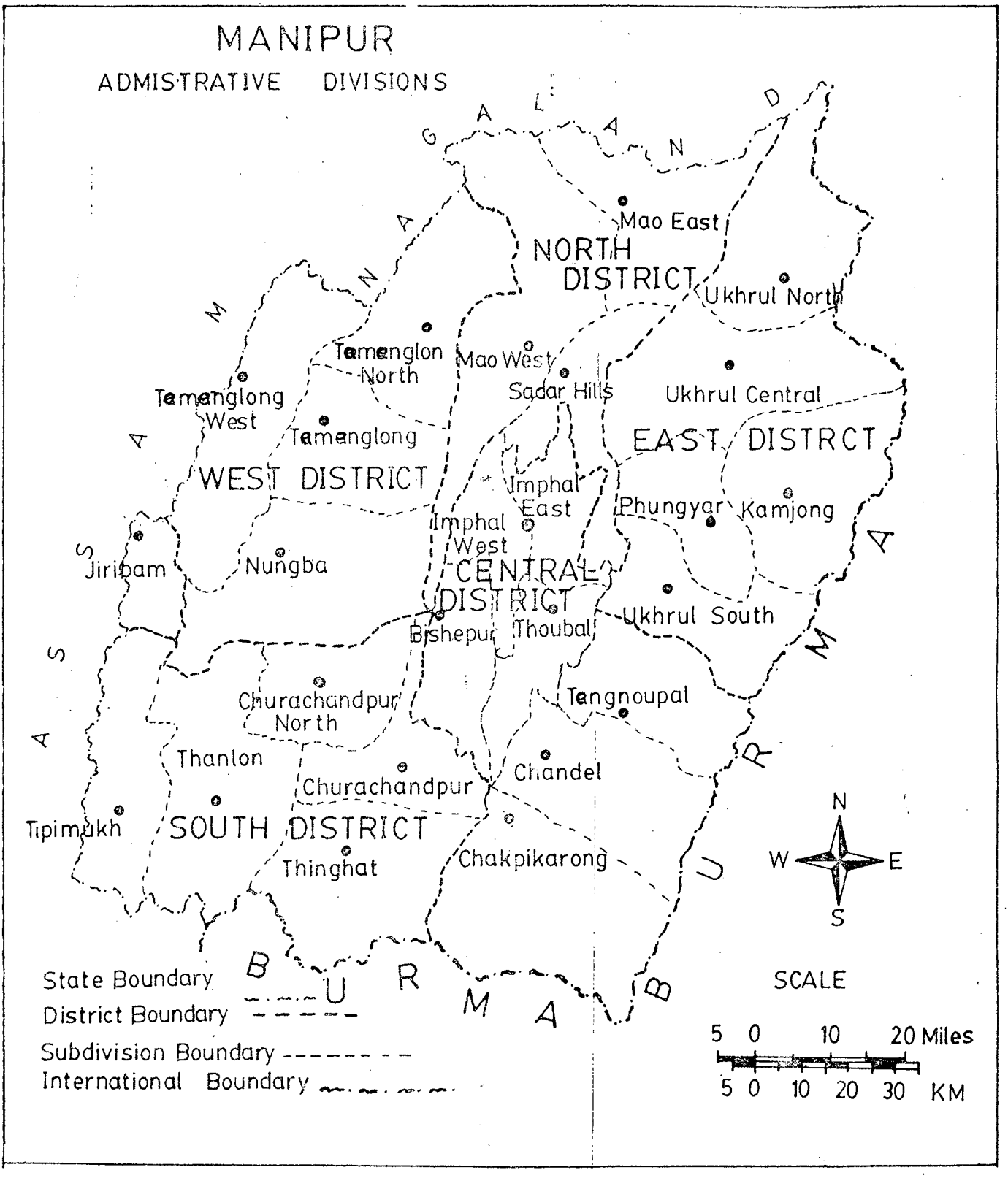
There is one big lake and several marshes in the southern part of the valley. The lake is called Loktak. It covers about 65 sq.km., in dry season and 95 sq.km., during rainy season. There are a number of islands - Thanga, Ithei, and Kerang rising steeply above the lake surface. To the south of the Loktak lake is the Keibul-Lamjao, a famous floating game sanctuary with the browantlered deer found only in Manipur. Apart from Loktak lake, there are Waithou lake, Ikop, Kharungpat, Phumlen pat etc. There are many marshes like Utrapat, Sanapat, Laphupat, Leningangpat, Unganpat, Lamphel pat, and Porompat. The last two marshes have already been reclaimed.

Manipur enjoys a sub-tropical monsoon climate. The cool and pleasant climate of the state belongs to the temperate rainy climatic regime with dry winter and hot summer in which the hottest month recorded 35°C. The climate varies greatly according to different geographical regions with different altitudes. The altitude, local mountain, the valley, winds, the nature and intensity of the forest and the water bodies particularly the Loktak lake influence the pattern of climates in the state.

Administrative divisions

Manipur has been traditionally a single district state with fluctuating numbers of sub-divisions. In 1919 the hill area of the state were divided into four sub-divisions, one with headquarters at Imphal and three in the hills, viz., the south west area inhabited by the Kukis with headquarters at Churachandpur, western part peopled by the Kabui and Kacha Nagas with headquarters at Tamenglong, and the North east area inhabited by the Tangkhul Nagas with headquarter at Ukhrul.

After integration of the state, the district of Manipur was divided into a number of administrative units. They are:


MANIPUR
ADMISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
NAGALAND
ASSAM
MIZORAM
BURMA
BURMA
Mao East
NORTH DISTRICT
Ukhrul North
Tamenglon North
Mao West
Sadar Hills
Ukhrul Central
Tamenglong West
Tamenglong
WEST DISTRICT
EAST DISTRCT
Imphal East
Phungyar
Kamjong
Imphal West
Jiribam
Nungba
CENTRAL DISTRICT
Ukhrul South
Bishepur
Thoubal
Churachandpur North
Tengnoupal
Thanlon
Churachandpur
Chandel
Tipimukh
SOUTH DISTRICT
Thinghat
Chakpikarong
N
W
E
S
State Boundary
District Boundary
Subdivision Boundary
International Boundary
SCALE
5 0 10 20 Miles
5 0 10 20 30 KM

1. Hill sub-divisions - (i) Tamenglong, (ii) Churachandpur, (iii) Ukhrul, (iv) Jiribam.

2. Hill circles - (i) Mao, (ii) Sadar hills including Tengnoupal area.

3. Valley Tehsils - Toubal, (ii) Bishenpur, (iii) Imphal East, and (iv) Imphal West.

With a view to introducing a more efficient system of administration makes five districts, Manipur central, Manipur East, Manipur West, Manipur South, Manipur North along with 25 sub-divisions effect from 1969. By 1974 a new district was inaugurated, Tangnoupal district comprising the three hill sub-divisions of Manipur central district. Now Manipur has 6 districts with 25 sub-divisions.

2. Review of Literature on Manipur

A seaming of the existing literature on this region shows that Manipur is one of the less studied regions of India despite its natural resources potential and strategic location. Historically it bears the influence of the process of cultural diffusion through invasion, migration etc., engendered by the economic interaction through the trading system with the neighbouring countries. Even

though Manipur has made a great contribution to the develpp-ment of socio-economic and cultural set-up of the country, the literature on the various aspects of Manipur is far from adequate. As it is lying in the borderland of India far away from the main stream due to the lack of transport and communication and other infra-structural facilities, effects of the dynamic on-going process development in the mainland of India could not create much impact in the region. Due to the limited literature on Manipur and more important by their limited subject coverage, it is often difficult to get a total picture of Manipur and its multifarious development.

Most of the available literature on Manipur deals mainly with the social, cultural and historical aspects of the region and only a few works have been done from the geographical point of view. It is needless to say that so far hardly any work has been done on the demo-graphic characteristics of the region especially related to its geographical features. Even though most of the early literature are written by the British officers, recently many Indian writers have ventured in the studies on Manipur. Here, it is attempted to highlight the most prominent and relevant works on Manipur which together give an account of the various aspects of the region.

These works can, at best, form a background to the present study which is only one of its own kind so far as Manipur region is concerned.

The study by Jhaljit Singh[3] and J. Roy[4] traces out the mythological background and historical development of Manipur. It deals with the historical evolution of Manipur since Nongpok Ningthou and Panthoibi who are believed to be the God and the Goddess, and is based on the informations found in the religious scriptures and writings. The history of the land appears to be almost uneventful. There is a conspicuous absence of major wars. People's prosperity and their trade relations with the other neighbouring kingdoms are apparent from these works. In the 19th century the King of Manipur invaded the territory of Burma and created panic at Ava, its capital. The writers trace out the successors of Pakhangba who was the ruler of Manipur during 33 A.D. and his decendents who ruled upto 1891. From then on, Manipur passed under the

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3. Singh, Jhaljit., A Short History of Manipur, O.K. Store, Paona Bazar, Imphal 1965.

4. Roy, J., 1973, History of Manipur, East Light Book House, Calcutta.

British paramountcy. From that time up to 1947, Manipur was a part of British India. Later by 21 September 1949, Manipur merged with India.

Turning to the studies on the geographical aspects of Manipur, the work by O.H.K. Spate and Learmouth[5] dealing with regional aspects of eastern Himalayas, describes the geological formation of Manipur and how it comes under the tertiary folding of the sedimentary strata formed in the shallow Tithy sea. The state has well developed physical, structural, relief and drainage systems. Another study edited by R.L. Singh[6] is a valuable contribution to understand the regional geography of Poorvanchal in particular. Here Manipur has been traced as one of the messo region of Poorvanchal. The main concern of this study is to develop a regional variation of Manipur on the basis of its physical, economic, cultural, historical and demographic aspects.

The study by R.P. Singh[7] attempts a survey of the various geographical aspects of Manipur including its

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5. O.H.K. Spate and Learmouth, India and Pakistan - A General and Regional Geography, London Mathew Co., 1967.
6. R.L. Singh, India: A Regional Geography, National Geographical Society of India, Varanasi, 1971.
7. R.P. Singh., Geography of Manipur, N.B.T. India, New Delhi, 1982.

physical and cultural landscape. This work also provides an account of the historical evolution of the state in its introductory part which is followed by a description of the physical landscape, and more importantly the extent and nature of human response to the geographical setting of the region. On the strength of such analysis, the author tries to indicate the future prospect for the economic development of Manipur.

R. Brown[8] in his book on the statistical account of Manipur has made a good contribution in so far as basic geographical account of Manipur is concerned. The study provides a cryptic description of the location of places and their names as well as the name of the hills and mountains, their locations and heights. The name of the rivers of Manipur and their tributaries has also been given.

Captain E.W. Dunn[9] in his writings describes the general features of Manipur regarding the physiography, relief, and drainage system and their historical development. It also attempts to show how the agricultural

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8. R. Brown., Statistical Account of Manipur, Calcutta, 1874.

9. E.W. Dunn., Gazetteers of Manipur, Government Printing, Calcutta, 1886.

system of the region has involved its primitive counterpart. He deals with the conspicuous absence of adequate transport and communication networks not only in the hilly areas of Manipur but also its surrounding areas. The identification of areas and the location of the places with their respective names, still remain an important contribution to the understanding of the geography of the region.

Sir James Johnstone[10] gives an idea about the socio-economic development of Manipur under the British supervision. He also indicated the emerging tendencies towards changes observed during the British period. The new kind of changes brought about by the new educational system and consequent changes in the occupational structure of Manipur has been described. The cultivation system formerly based on the slash and burn system was given place to the terrace cultivation in the hilly areas. He has described the cultural and religious aspects like dress, dance, beliefs of god, way of worship, food, habitation etc. The fact finding survey of

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10. Sir James Johnstone., My Experiences in Manipur & Naga Hills, Marston, Sampson Low 1896.

Manipur by the United Bank of India[11] attempts to describe the economic development of the state after the attainment of statehood with particular attention focussed on specific sectors like agriculture, industry and service. The survey has given a tentative developmental programme for the state through the banking system.

Much relevant and pertinent to the present study is the work of Jogendra P. Singh[12] on the prominent towns of the North Eastern India. It is a study dealing with the population growth and occupational structure of the GADIS* towns of the North Eastern India. This study brings out the important demographic fact regarding the urban areas of the region. It notes that Imphal, the capital of Manipur which is among the GADIS towns has evinced the highest growth rate of population among the other towns of North Eastern India. The changing pattern of occupation from the primary to the secondary and tertiary sectors indicates the refined on going process of urbanisation in these GADIS towns.

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11. Fact and Finding of Manipur, Calcutta, 1965.

12. Jogendra P. Singh., The GADIS towns of North Eastern India, National Geographical Journal, 1969, p.235.

* G=Gauhati; A=Agartala; D=Dibrugarh; I=Imphal; and S=Shillong.

Another study by R.P. Singh[13] though concerned primarily with the electoral politics of the state, nevertheless attempts to find a correlation between the demographic structure and electoral behaviour. It analyses the political behaviour of Manipur in the light of socio-economical, geographical, infrastructural and cultural determinants of the area. The demographic structure of the assembly constituencies, the political cultural cropping of the contesting candidates and some aspects of electoral campaign have been attempted in this study. Studying the Meitei society T.C. Hodson,[14] an Assistant Political Agent of the British Manipur, is mainly concerned with the social structure of Manipur as prevailed during his period. His book despite its out dated nature is a social gazetteer. The Meities, according to Hudson have undergone some subtle changes during the first three quarters of the present century. A fresh look at these changes is perhaps rewarding at this juncture. The view of R.P. Singh et.al.,[15] and K.B. Devi[16]

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13. R.P. Singh., Electoral Politics of Manipur, Concept Publishing Co., 1981, New Delhi.
14. T.C. Hudson., The Meithies, London, Devid Nutt, 1903.
15. R.P. Singh, and Sunitibala, The Meities of Manipur and Study in Human Ecology, Geographical Review India, No.37, 1975, pp.53-61.
16. K.B. Devi, The Meities - A Socio Cultural Structure, North Eastern Research Bulletin, 1971, pp.76-80.

in this respect are almost the same. The Meities who inhabited the state belong to the kuki chin group. These works give a detailed account of Meitei racial habitats, economic pursuits, and social organisation systems, settlements and house structures, family ties, marriage systemsand other socio-cultural activities which form the backdrop to the present study on the demographic structure of Manipur. R. Constentine's[17] work reveals the socio-cultural life of the Manipur valley and hill areas within the broad historical context of the region.

Manipur is one of the developing states of India with high growth of population, high level of literacy as well as high growth of agriculture. D.S. Sharma[18] in his UNICEF project tries to establish a correlation between the level of literacy and agricultural growth in Manipur. It is found that there is a perceptible relationship between the literacy and agricultural variables which are negatively correlated in Manipur.

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17. R. Constantsine., Manipur the Maids of the Mountain, Lencer Publisher 1981, New Delhi.

18. D.S. Sharma., Correlates of Literature and Agriculture Growth in Manipur, Imphal, Shekher & Son, 1979.

That is, higher the level of literacy lower is the level of agricultural growth and vice-versa. Two reasons can be identified to explain this phenomenon. Firstly, the education which they have is mostly not related with the agricultural activities. And, secondly it may be said that people with high literacy level usually abandon agriculture to seek urban oriented occupation.

Grimwood Ethal's[19] work which is based on her personal experience identifies the prevalent political system of Manipur and the relationship between the Manipur King and British government as well as the social, economic and cultural aspects of the region. K.C. Choudhury[20] in his article deal with the political development of Manipur in a historical perspective. He gives a descriptive account of Manipur ~~since~~ from the early period when Manipur was one of the independent kingdoms and how it came under the British rule and finally merged with the Indian republic after independence.

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19. Grimwood Ethal., My Three Years in Manipur, Richard Bently, 1891, London.

20. K.C. Choudhury., 'The Woes of Manipur North Eastern Affairs, 1972, p.29.

When Manipur was a princely state under British, it was an ancherite area. It maintained political relations with Burma. The main political issue of the article is related with the Kabow valley, a part of Manipur and famous for teak and rice fields with an area of 700 sq.km., which was given to the Burmese government. By 1934, under the agreement between the British and the Burmese king, Kabow valley was ceeded to Burma without taking any consent of the king of Manipur just for a monthly tribute of Rs.500/-. Later, on January 9, 1934, the valley was transferred to the Burma after the king died.

S.K. Chaube's[21] article on the constitutional and political development of the state brings out the historical development of the politics in Manipur. Manipur began its politics by 18th century. By 1862, the British came to Manipur as East India Company. In 1819, there was war between Burma and Manipur known as the "Chahi Taret Khuntakpa" which resulted in the overthrow of the Burmese and restoration of Manipur. Later, the Manipur king made a treaty in 1826 known as "Yandabo Treaty". By 1851, the British recognised the

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21. S.K. Chaube., Constitution and Political Development in Manipur, North Eastern Affairs, 1973, pp.41-43.

king and formalized the subordinate status of Manipur with the British empire. After India got its independence in 1947, Manipur was merged with India in 1949. This is a synoptic account of the political development of Manipur.

Popular and professional concern[22] is often expressed over the need for complete reorientation of the economic policy of the state. A recent article, as for instance, has testified to the simmering which failed to develop$ to the expected level under the supervision of the Indian government. It is lamented that the development of the basic infrastructural facilities to extract the available resources potential of the state to promote the economic development of the state is far from adequate. A far more serious concern and bold steps are called for to speed up the process of economic development to counter the growing problems which are social and political in nature. He expresses the need for supervision of the economic development of Manipur.

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22. Special Correspondence - Manipur: The Seed of Discontent, North Eastern Affairs, 1972, pp.51-53.

S.A. Ansari[23] in his study on the Economic Geography of Manipur deals with the physical and human conditions that influence the economic life of Manipur. It gives an account of the resource potentiality in terms of physical and human resources of the state. He has identified the paradoxical situation of the rich resource potentiality both in terms of physical and human resources coinciding with the economic under development of Manipur. As a matter of fact, the resolution of this paradox will not only pave the way for rapid economic development, but also provide an enduring solution to their socio-economic problems.

Given the present condition of the state, it is not difficult to identify the basic cause for the economic problems. The immediate problems facing the state is the lack of an effective transport and communication system both within the state as well as outside the state in view of the geographic isolation of the state. The study of R.P. Singh[24] has clearly noted this fact. According to him the transport and communication system both within the state as well as outside

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23. S.A. Ansari, Economic Geography of Manipur, Trio Book Store, Imphal, 1976.

24. R.P. Singh., Development of Transport and Communication in Manipur, Geographical Review, 1976, pp.382-392. 392.

being the infrastructural facilities is essential not only to extract the capital resources for the industrial development of the region but also to diffuse the impact of economic development through the generation of gainful employment opportunities for the people. Obviously it will generate a congenial atmosphere for the emergence of an indigenous economic base which will further the development of the state.

The previous survkey over the available literature on Manipur indicates the nature and focus of studies already underteken in this relatively less studied state. Most of these studies are concerned with the overall features of the state in its historical, cultural and socio-economic aspects. Only very few studies are related with the geography of the region, that too, mostly come under the descriptive nature. However, recent research studies on the relationship between the demographic growth and occupational structure particularly at the level of towns and the relationship between the literacy and agricultural productivity are not uncommon.

The present study on the spatial distribution and composition of population and its demographic and eco-

nomic characteristics for Manipur as a whole is a modest attempt to understand the relationship between the geography of the region and its demographic and socio-economic characteristics. It attempts to relate certain demographic indicators like population growth, density and migration with other socio-economic variable like literacy, workers participation rate and occupational structure. The relationship between the cultural and geographic factors and the settlement pattern is also attempted. The objectives, hypothesis, methodology and database of the present study are as follows:

3. Objectives

The main objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To develop an understanding of the regional variation in the composition of population.
2. To describe the spatial distribution of population, settlements, economic activities, and social amenities.
3. To analyse the economic structure of the human population.
4. To analyse the relationship between population structure and settlement structure with distribution of social amenities.

4. Hypothesis

In this study it is attempted to test the following hypothesis.

1. The growth of population will increase in the area where migration is high.
2. Higher the literacy rate, maximum will be the concentration of workers in the non-primary sector.
3. The types, pattern and distribution of settlements is the outcome of the physical and cultural factors.
4. Large-sized population settlements would have more central functions and more social amenities and small size of population would have small number of central functions and small distribution of social amenities.

5. Methodology

The study is primarily based on the secondary data. Various statistical and cartographic techniques have been used for the calculation and representation of data on the maps. Some of the statistics used in the study are enumerated below.

The distribution and growth of population, literacy rate, work force participation rate, and industrial classification of workers are calculated through percentage, and density of population and sex ratio are calculated through ratio. They are as follows:

1. Distribution of population =

$$\frac{\text{Population in the district/sub-division}}{\text{Total population of the state}} \times 100$$

2. Growth of population = $\frac{Pn-Po}{Po} \times 100$

Pn = Population at the end of the period

Po = Population at the beginning of the period.

3. Literacy rate = $\frac{\text{Total literate population}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$

4. Workforce participation rate = $\frac{\text{Total worker}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$

5. Percentage of industrial classification of worker =

$$\frac{\text{Worker of each industry}}{\text{Total worker}} \times 100$$

6. Density of population =

$$\frac{\text{Total population of the district/sub-division}}{\text{Total area of the district/sub-division}}$$

7. Sex Ratio = $\frac{\text{Total female population}}{\text{Total male population}} \times 1000$

Besides, the simple correlation analysis are also used.

Cartographic Techniques

For the purpose of presenting the statistical information on the map, some cartographic techniques are used, like chropleth, line graph and age pyramid graphs.

5. Data Base

For this study the secondary data have been used. The main data are from census of India publication for the year 1961, 1971 and 1981. The statistical handbook of Manipur is the other source of data. The following census reports and the statistical hand-books have been consulted for the data collections.

1. Census of India, 1981, Final population Figures, Manipur Series No.12, paper 1 of 1982.
2. Census of India 1981, Provisional population, India Series No.1, Paper No.3, 1981, Worker & Non-worker.
3. Census of India 1981, Provisional Population India Series, Paper No.2, Rural/ Urban.

4. Census of India 1981, Primary Census Abstracts, India, Series I, Part II, B(c).

5. Census of India 1971, General Population Table Manipur Series No.12, Part IIA.

6. Census of India 1971, General Economic Table, Manipur Series No.12, Part IIB.

7. Census of India, 1971, Migration-Table, Manipur Series No.12, Part IID.

8. Census of India 1971, Manipur Series, District Census Hand Book, Town and Village Directory, Manipur East District, Part XA and XB.

9. Census of India, 1971, Manipur Series, District Census Hand Book, Town and Village Directory, Manipur West District, Part XA and XB.

10. Census of India, 1971, Manipur Series No.12, District Census Handbook, Town and Village Directory, Manipur North District Part XA and XB.

11. Census of India, 1971, Manipur Series No.12, District Census Hand Book, Town and Village Directory, Manipur South District, Part XA and XB.

12. Census of India 1971, Manipur Series No.12, District Census Handbook, Town and Village, Directory.

13. Census of India 1961, Manipur Series, District Census Handbook compiled by R.K.B. Singh.

14. Census of India, 1961, Manipur Series, Vol.XXII.

15. Statistical Handbook of Manipur 1980-81, There is some adjustment in the data. According to 1971 there are five districts and according to 1981 there are six districts in Manipur. For comparison some adjustment is made both 1971 and 1981 to see the trend and pattern of the structure.

6. Organisation of Materials

The entire study is divided into five chapters. The first chapter which is introductory in nature gives

a statement of the problem and identifies the methodology, objectives, hypothesis, and data base. It also gives a brief review of literature and indicates thereby the context and relevance of the present study. In the second chapter the major demogrephic characteristics of the region are described and analysed. Density, growth, sex ratio, age structure, literacy, migration of the population at the district and subdivision level are highlighted.

The third chapter gives a detailed account of the economic structure of population like the work force participation rate, industrial classification, age structure and marital status of workers, classification of workers by their educational level and migrant workers. The fourth chapter deals with the settlement structure in Manipur particularly its type, pattern and distribution of settlements over space and the availability of social amenities in these settlements. In the 5th chapter the inter-relationship between some of the important indicators of the population has been studied with the help of simple correlation analysis and the hypothesis are tested. It is followed by a summary and some broad conclusions emerging out of the study.

CHAPTER - II

CHAPTER - II

POPULATION STRUCTURE

1. Introduction

The study of population focusses attention on the size, distribution and the growth of population and their relationship with socio-cultural, economic and other variables. This chapter deals with the distribution, density and growth of population and other demographic variables like sex ratio, literacy, age-structure, and migration in Manipur.

2. Population Distribution

The population distribution and density of population in Manipur are influenced by the physical and cultural factors. Most of the people are highly concentrated in the plain area or the valley areas than the hilly terrain. At the same time the cultural factor like the transport and communication, industrial, and infrastructures also play a great role in the population distribution in Manipur.

Rural/Urban Distribution

According to 1981 Census, Manipur is primarily a rural area with 79.57% of its total population in the rural areas and the remaining 26.42% in the urban areas. In 1971, 86.81% of its total population was identified as rural, and 13.18% as urban. In 1961 there was only one urban area i.e. Imphal city. In 1971, there were two districts; Manipur central and Manipur South districts have urban areas, the remaining districts are all rural areas. According to 1981 census all the districts have urban areas, but their percentage is very small. Table No.1 shows rural/ urban distribution of population.

Between 1971 and 1981, the rural population has declined and the urban population has increased. In Manipur central district, the urban population has increased from 12.88% in 1971 to 22.72% in 1981. In Manipur south district it has increased from 1971 to 1.77% in 1981. The remaining districts had urban population for the first time in 1981. They are Manipur south district (0.57%) of the total population, Manipur East (0.40%), Manipur North (0.54%) and Manipur West (0.30%).

Table-1: Distribution of Population

	1971			1981		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
MANIPUR	100.00	86.81	13.18	100.00	73.57	26.42
Central District	67.53	58.77	12.37	45.38	42.66	22.72
Imphal West	22.48	15.34	07.13			
Imphal East	15.84	13.33	02.50			
Bishenpur	10.09	08.68	01.40			
Thoubal	16.94	15.61	01.33			
Jiriban	02.17	02.17				
North District	09.71	09.71		10.98	10.26	00.67
Mao East	03.57	03.57				
Mao West	02.83	02.83				
Sadar Hills	03.30	03.30				
South District	09.14	09.14	00.81	09.48	07.72	01.77
Churachandpur	04.32	04.32				
Churachandpur North	01.12	01.12				
Thinghat	01.07	01.07				
Thanlon	01.20	01.20				
Tipainukh	01.41	01.41				
East District	05.80	05.80		05.88	05.41	00.40
Ukhrul Central	02.95	02.95				
Ukhrul North	00.96	00.96				
Ukhrul South	00.44	00.44				
Thanjong	00.66	00.66				
Phugyar	00.76	00.76				
Tengnoupal District	03.60	03.60		03.97	03.43	00.54
Chandel	00.97	00.97				
Tengnoupal	01.62	01.62				
Chekpikarong	01.01	01.01				
West District	04.19	04.69		04.38	04.08	00.30
Tamenglogg	01.30	01.30				
Nangba	01.33	01.33				
Tamenglong West	00.82	00.82				
Tamenglong North	00.72	00.72				

At the sub-divisional level, Imphal West sub-division has the highest concentration of urban population which accounts for 7.13% of the total population of the state in 1971. It is followed by Imphal East sub-division which account for 2.5% of the total population. The other sub-divisions are Bishenpur (1.4%), Thoubal (1.33%), Churachandpur (0.81%) respectively. The other remaining sub-divisions of Manipur did not have any urban area in 1971. Many new towns have come up in and around the district headquarters from 1971 to 1981. They are Imphal, Kakching, Churachandpur*, Thoubal*, Nambol*, Moirang*, Lilong (Thoubal), Samurou, Morch, Mayang Imphal, Wangoi, Ningthoukhong, Lilong (Imphal West), Kumbi, Ukhrul, Bishnpur*, Oinam, Shikhong, Sekmai, Wangjing, Lamsang, Yairipok, Sugnu, Jiribam, Tamenglong, Sekmai Bazar, Mao-Maran, Karong-Senapati, Lamlai, Singhat, Loktak Project town, Kangpokpi, and Heirok.

The population is unevenly distributed in Manipur over its 22,387 sq.km., area. The larger areas particularly the hilly tract are almost empty. The central part i.e. the valley is over-crowded.

Of the six districts, Manipur central has maximum concentration of population. In 1971, it accounted for 67% and in 1981, 65.38% of the total population of the

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*Old Towns

state. This is followed by Manipur North which accounted for 9.71% in 1971 and 10.98% in 1981 to the total population. The lowest concentration is in the district of Tengnoupal which accounted for 3.80% of 1971 and 3.98% in 1981 of the total population of the state.

Except the sub-divisions of central district, other sub-division has less than 5% of the total population of the state. The Imphal West sub-division has the maximum population concentration to the extent of 22.48% of the total population. This is followed by the Thoubal sub-division (16.94%) and Imphal East sub-division (15.84%).

3. Density of Population

Manipur had 64 persons per sq.km., of density in 1981 Census, as compared to 48 persons per sq.km., in 1971 census. The density of population in the state, in fact has been continuously increasing ever since 1971. The distribution in the state is very uneven as indicated by the density which ranges from less than 7 persons per sq.km., in Kamjong and Tamanglong north to 503 persons per sq.km., in Imphal West. Relief, climate, transport and communication and general economic development are the most important factor affecting the density pattern in the state.

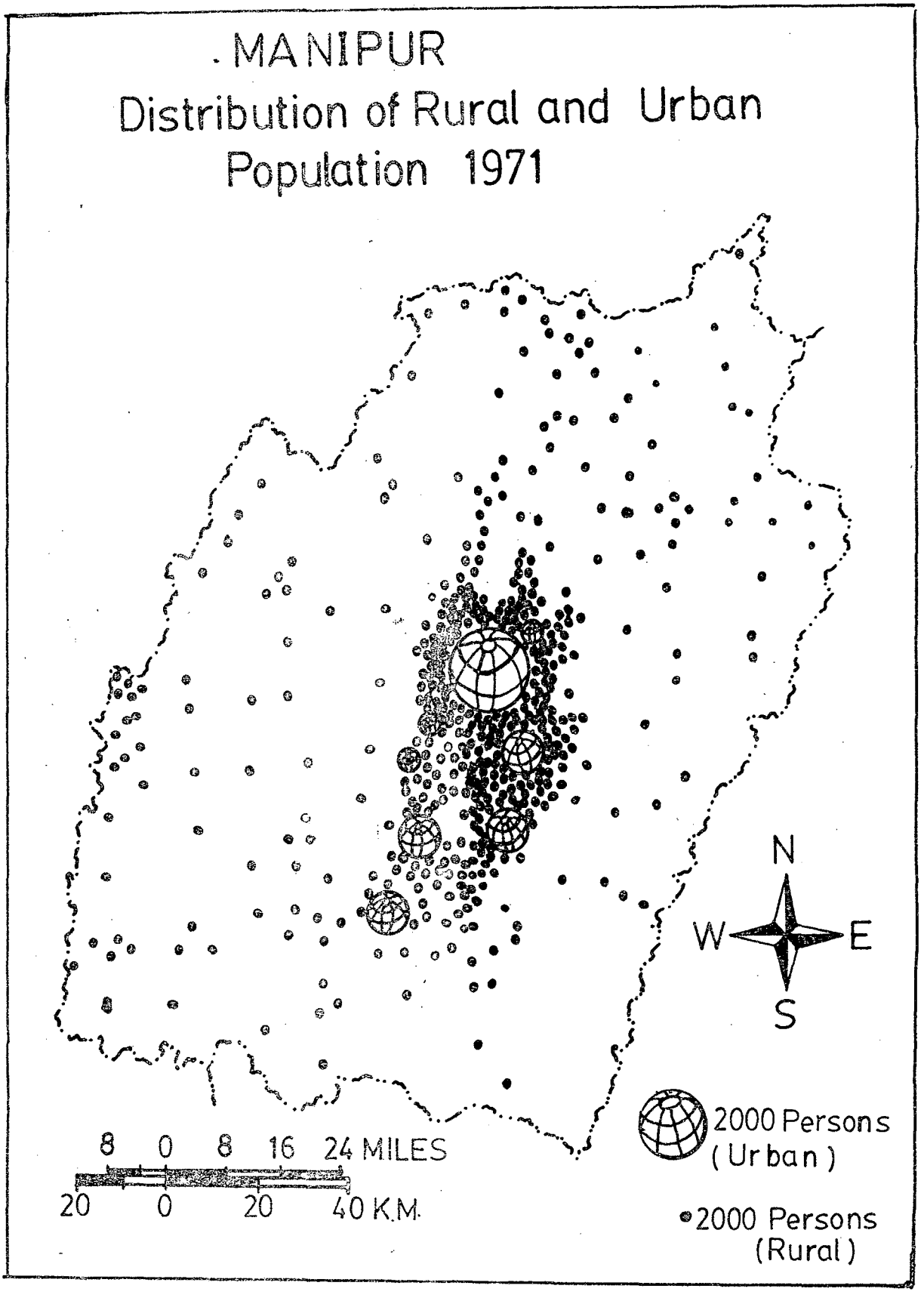
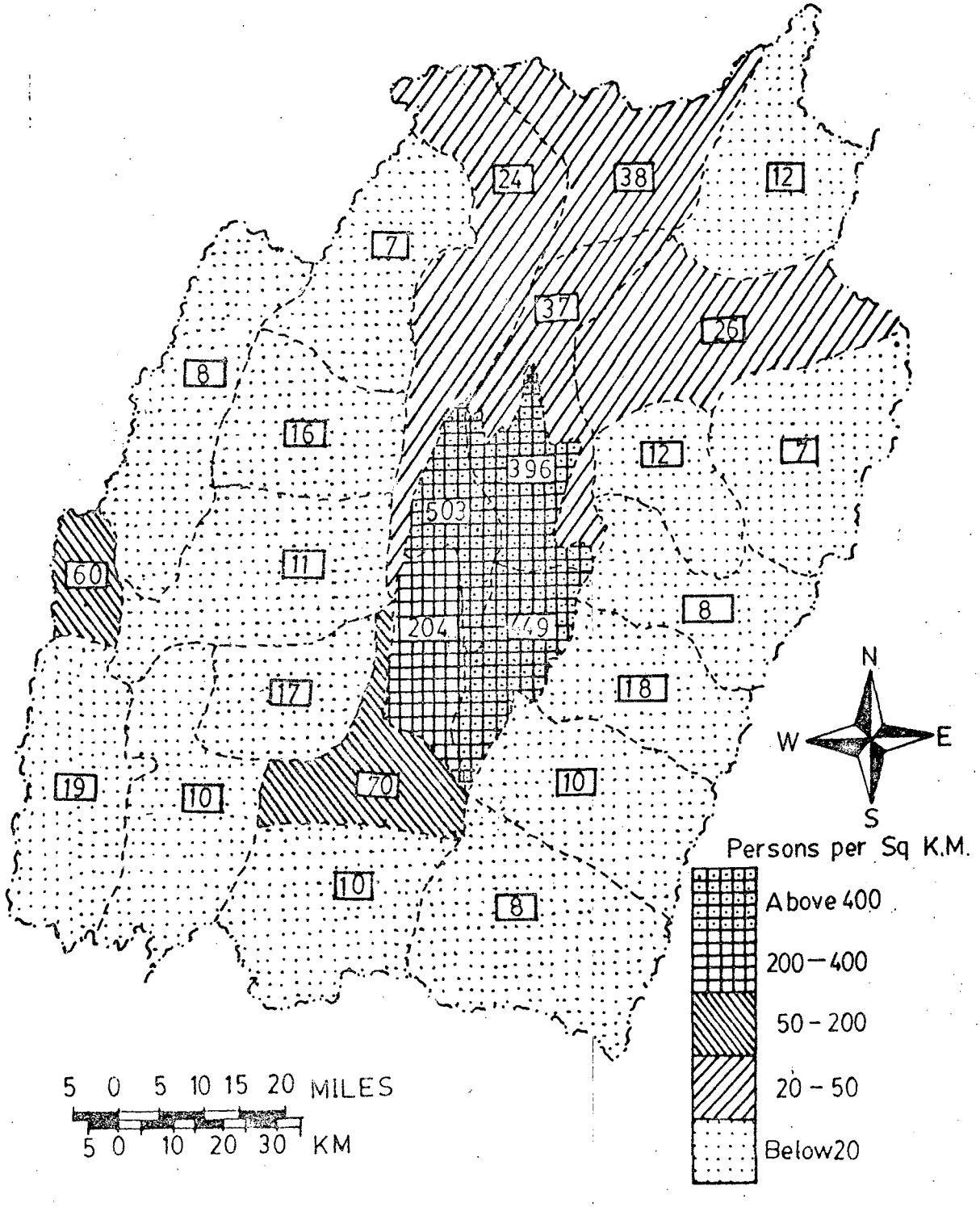

MANIPUR
Distribution of Rural and Urban
Population 1971
N
W
E
S
8 0 8 16 24 MILES
20 0 20 40 K.M.
2000 Persons
(Urban)
2000 Persons
(Rural)

Table-2: Density of Population 1971 and 1981

State/District/ Sub-division	Area	Population	Den- sity	Area	Population	Den- sity
MANIPUR	22,356	1,072,753	48	22,327	1,420,953	646
Central District	2,230	724,537	325	2,238	929,077	415
Imphal West	479	241,155	503			
Imphal East	429	169,937	396			
Bishenpur	530	108,306	204			
Thoubal	405	181,771	449			
Jiriban	387	23,368	60			
North District	3,417	104,175	30	3,271	155,421	48
Moo East	1,041	38,309	32			
Moo West	1,258	30,442	24			
Sadar hills	1,118	35,424	37			
South District	4,581	98,114	21	4,570	184,776	29
Churachandpur	668	46,417	70			
Thinghat	1,101	11,480	10			
Thanlom	1,291	12,889	10			
Tipaimuhh	804	15,214	19			
East District	4,409	62,229	14	4,544	82,946	18
Ukhrul Central	1,235	31,740	26			
Ukhrul North	847	10,381	12			
Ukhrul South	599	4,780	8			
Kamgonj	1,036	7,151	7			
Phungyar	692	8,177	12			
Tangnoupal District	3,375	38,723	11	3,313	56,444	17
Chandal	1,019	10,407	10			
Tangnoupal	970	17,389	18			
Chakpikarong	1,386	10,927	8			
West District	4,344	44,975	10	4,591	62,289	14
Tamanglong	374	14,028	16			
Nungbee	1,314	14,327	11			
Tamanglag West	1,078	8,888	8			
Tamanglag North	1,078	7,732	7			

MANIPUR
Density Of Population
1971



The density of population in the state varies in proportion to the productivity of land. The fertile alluvial soil of the central district i.e. the valley area has the highest density. The rugged relief area covered by the forest with the poor economic development has the lowest density of population. Taking all these factors and the actual population density into consideration, the whole state can be divided into different categories in terms of density viz., area with very high, high, medium, low and very low densities. Table No.2 and the map show the density of population.

Area with very high density

Imphal West, Imphal East and Thoubal are coming under the category of the area with very high density. Among them however, in the high density of population Imphal West has density with 503 persons per sq.km., followed by Thoubal with 449 persons per sq.km., and Imphal East with 396 persons per sq.km. All these subdivisions form the part of Manipur valley which is considerably urbanized. This valley has high population density because of its rich soil and hence high agricultural productivity which attracts the people.

Area with high density of Population

Churachandpur sub-division of Manipur south district and Jiribam sub-division of the Manipur central district form the category of the area with medium density of population, which ranges from 50 to 200 persons per sq.km. Churachandpur sub-division has a density of 70 persons per sq.km. followed by Jiribam with 60 persons per sq.km. Despite its hilly topography, Churachandpur has medium density of population mainly because of its proximity to the city of Imphal. Jiribam sub-division situated in the Barak Basin is a fertile plain region with large tract of land useful for agricultural activities which explains why these two sub-divisions have the medium density of population. Among the hill sub-divisions, Churachandpur sub-division has the highest density of population with 70 persons per sq.km., which is ten times greater than the Tamenglong North and Kamjong which have the lowest density of population of 7 persons per sq.km.

Area with Low Density of Population

Mao West, Mao East, Sadar hills and Ukhrul central form the category of area with low density of population ranging from 20 to 50 persons per sq.km. These four sub-

divisions comprise the hill area of Manipur, which has the rugged topography with poor soil and forest area with less economic utility. This explains their low density of population. Among them Mao West has the maximum density of population with 38 persons per sq. km., followed closely by Sadar hills with 37 persons per sq.km. Ukhrul sub-division has 26 persons per sq.km., and the lowest among this category is Mao West which has 24 persons per sq.km.

Area with very low density of population

Most of the area of Manipur is covered by the area with very low density population. Map №2, shows that 70 per cent of the area of the state has a very low density of population i.e. ranging from 7 persons per sq.km., to 20 persons per sq.km. The fifteen sub-divisions located in the hilly area of Manipur have very low density of population. They are Ukhrul North 12, Kamjong 7, Phungyar 12, Ukhrul South 8, Tengnoupal 18, Chandel 10, Chakpikarong 8, Thinghat 10, Thanglon 10, Tepaimukh 19, Churachandpur North 17, Nungba 11, Tamenglong 16, Tamenglong west 8, Tamenglong north 7 persons per sq.km. Since most of these areas are covered with dense forest, there is searcity of suitable land for

cultivation. This area is the backward area of the state both in terms of agriculture and small scale industries. A rugged relief, with lack of transport and communication and poor economic development are responsible for the thin spread of population.

4. Growth of Population

The population growth of an area is an index of its economic development, social awakening, cultural background, historical events and political ideology.[1] The term 'growth of population' is used for the change in population numbers of an area during a specific period of time.

The growth rate of population in Manipur has been much higher than the country as a whole from 1901. Table №3, shows census population growth rate against the all-India figures during the last decades.

In the last decade 1971 to 1981, the population of the state increased at the rate of 33.64 per cent as against all India increase of 31.57 per cent only. In the early decade 1961-1971, the population growth rate was 37.53 per cent against the all India growth rate of 24.80 per cent. From 1951 to 1961, the population

increased in the country as a whole by 35.04% both in Manipur and in the country as a whole. The high growth rate in the last three decade can be attributed to the high natural increase, improvement in the health of the people and maternity services, migration from the other state and to the improvement of the general living standards. There is a gradual decline in the growth rate of population in the two census 1941 and 1951 and from 1961 sudden growth rate of population was observed and that trend of growth continued upto 1971. But in 1981, there is a fall in comparison to the growth of 1971. This fall is due to the effectiveness of the family planning which was very popular during the 1970s. In 1974-75, 4.7%; 1971-72, 9.8%; 1980, - 10% of the couples are protected by family planning in Manipur. The fall in the growth rate in 1951 may be partly attributed to the world war II.[2]

Manipur witnessed a marked increase in her population in the first decade of the century 1901-1911 by 21.71% while the all India increase was 5.75%. In the next decade (1911-1921), the population of the country declined

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2. Census of India, 1971 - A Portrait of Population, Manipur, p.19.

Table-3: Growth of Population in Manipur and Indian Union

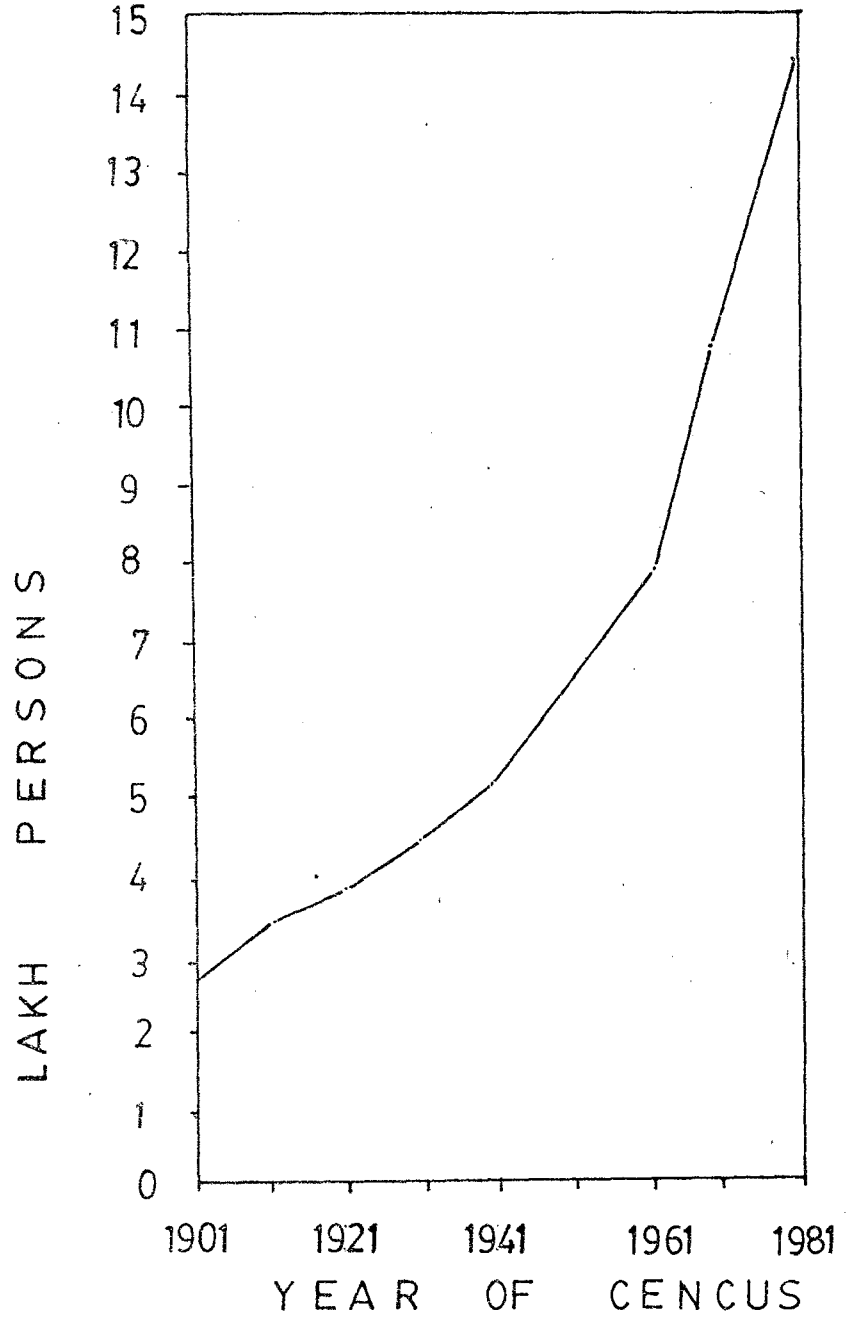
Census	Manipur Total Population	Decade Variation	Manipur Decade Variation percentage	Indian per-centage decade variation
1901	0,284,465	—	—	—
1911	0,346,222	061,757	21.71	05.75
1921	0,384,016	037,794	10.92	-00.31
1931	0,445,606	061,590	16.04	11.00
1941	0,512,069	066,463	14.92	14.22
1951	0,577,635	065,566	12.80	13.31
1961	0,780,037	202,402	35.04	21.52
1971	1,072,753	292,716	37.53	24.80
1981	1,433,691	360,938	33.64	31.57

by 0.31% but the state population recorded an impressive increase of 10.92%. In the next three decades, the population increased at more or less a constant and moderate population growth. Since 1951, the state of Manipur registered a very rapid increase in the population due to the constant high birth rate, a fairly low death rate, due to the medical facilities and improvement of other infrastructures.

Regional Growth Pattern

In the last decade, the three hill districts, Manipur South, Manipur North and Tengnoupal recorded much

MANIPUR
Growth Of Population
1901—1981



higher population than the state as e whole, while the two other hill districts Manipur West end Manipur East witnessed low growth rate. The difference in the growth of population in various hill districts can be attributed mainly to the migration. The Manipur Central district registered almost the same rise in its population as the state during 1961-1981. The following table No.4 shows the growth pattern of population in various districts in the last two decades.

Table-4: Decennial Growth Rate (%)

	1961-71	1971-81
Manipur South District	51.45	37.26
Manipur North District	44.61	52.38
Manipur Central District	36.64	30.20
Manipur Tangnoupal District	39.90	43.66
Manipur East District	28.07	31.89
Manipur West District	22.21	31.12
Manipur Total	35.53	33.65

The Manipur North district has the maximum growth rate during 1971-1981 which accounts for 52.38% growth rate followed by Tangnoupal district (43.66%). The lowest growth rate is in the central district, ile. 30.20% followed by 31.12% of the Manipur West district. Manipur Central District, decreased its growth rate from 1961-1971 to 1971-1981 from 36.64% to 30.20% respectively.

5. The Sex Composition

The sex ratio in this analysis is expressed as the number of femalesper thousend males. Sex ratio is an index of economic conditions prevailing in an area and is an useful tool for regional analysis.[3] In itself, the sex-ratio is dependent not only upon the sex ratio at birth, but also on the sex-differentials in mortality and the sex sellectivity among the migrants.[4] Sex ratio has a profound effect on other demographic elements like the growth of population, marriage rate, occupational structure etc.[5]

Manipur is among the few states of India whose sex ratio is in favour of female during the period between 1901 and 1961. That is the number of the female is more than the male over this period of time. However, since 1971, the sex ratio has started declining. The trend in the sex ratio of the state during the census period is shown in the following table No.5.

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3. Franklin, S.H., The Pattern of Sex Ratio in New Zealand, Economic Geography, vol.32, 1956, p.168.

4. Chandna, op.cit.

5. Ibid., p.78.

Table-5: Sex Ratio Trend in Manipur

Decade	Females per 1,000 males
1901-1911 ..	1,029
1911-1920 ..	1,041
1921-1930 ..	1,065
1931-1941 ..	1,055
1941-1951 ..	1,036
1951-1961 ..	1,015
1961-1971 ..	0,980
1971-1981 ..	0,971

The sex ratio, after an initial decline during the first decade of the present century, has started increasing till 1920s. The sex ratio of Manipur has at its maximum in the 1930s and since then it has been declining gradually. Till 1961, the number of female are more than the male. But from 1971 onwards, the number of female is declining considerably. The increase in the number of male population is also associated with immigration which brings males from the adjacent and other states. The maintenance of law and order and security in the state requires more army personnels which again increases the male population.[6] Table No.6 shows the sex ratio of Manipur in

6. Ansary, S.A., 1973, Economic Geography of Manipur, Trio Book Store, p.27.

1971 and 1981 by districts.

Table-6: Sex Ratio at the District Level, Manipur, 1971 & 1981.

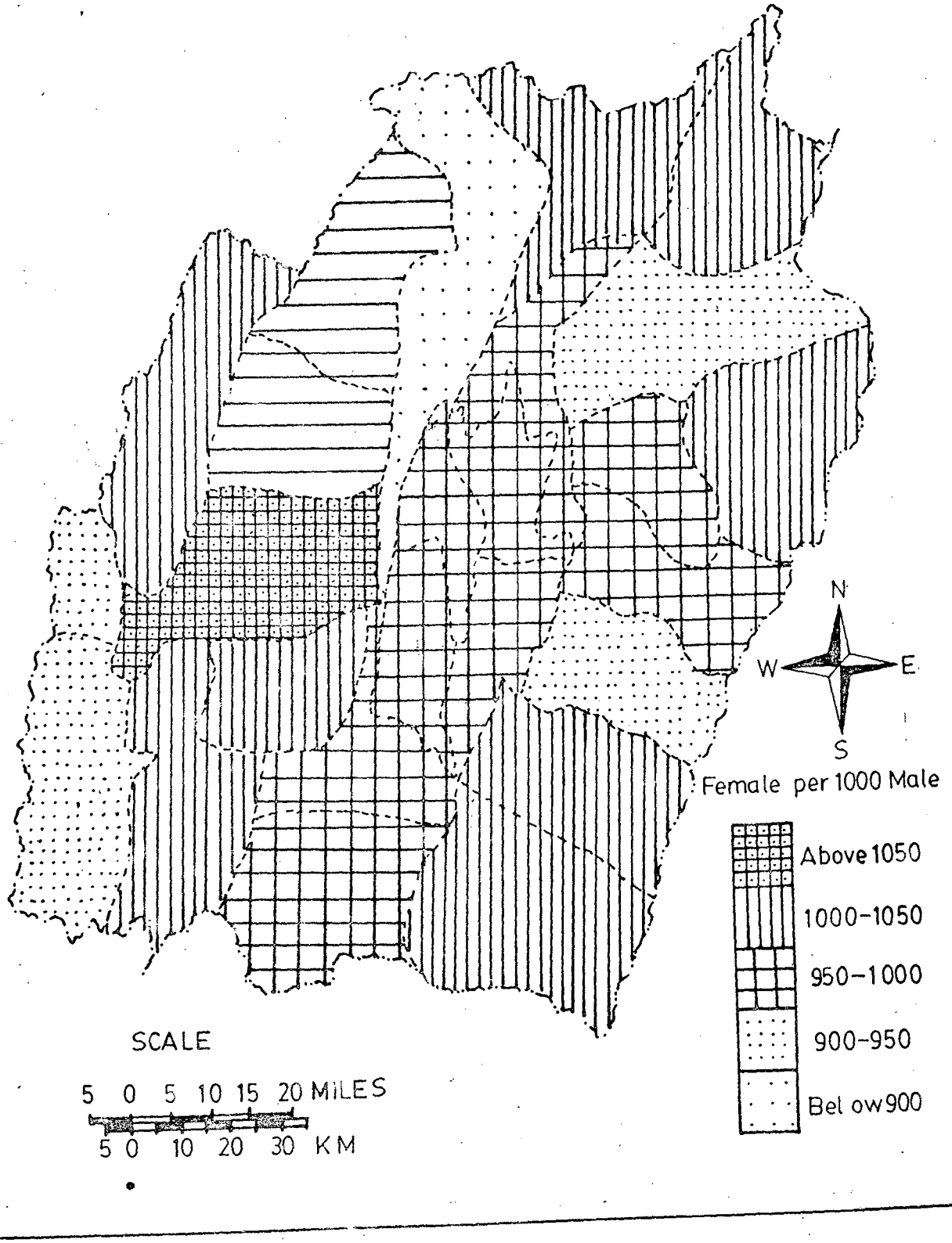
Name of the District	Female/ 1,000 male 1971 sex ratio	Female/ 1,000 male 1981 sex ratio
Manipur North District	0,950	0,929
Manipur West District	1,016	0,975
Manipur South District	0,976	0,929
Manipur Central District	0,985	0,992
Tengnoupal District	0,951	0,935
Manipur East District	0,969	0,916
T o t a l	0,986	0,971

Except ~~only~~ in Manipur West district, the number of males is less than that of the females in 1971. However, over the period of 1971-1981 the sex ratio became favourable to male. The remaining districts, Manipur North, Manipur Central, Manipur East, and Tengnoupal are all in favour of male. It can also be observed on the table that only in the Central district, the sex ratio is improving from 985 female per thousand male in 1971 to 992 female per thousand male in 1981. All the other districts have witnessed a decline in the sex ratio during 1971-81. This might be due to the selective female immigra-

Table-7: Sex Ratio of Manipur at the Sub-Divisional Level - 1971
(Female per thousand male)

Districts	Sub-Division	Sex-Ratio
Manipur North District	Mao West	0,876
	Mao East	1,013
	Sadar Hills	0,955
Manipur West District	Tamanglong North	0,990
	Tamanglong West	1,039
	Tamanglong	0,964
	Nungba	1,069
Manipur South	Tipaimukh	0,950
	Thanlon	1,003
	Churachandpur North	1,019
	Churachandpur	0,961
	Thinghat	0,992
Manipur East District	Ukhrul Central	0,935
	Phungyar	0,981
	Kamyong	1,040
	Ukhrul South	0,974
	Ukhrul North	1,013
Central District	Imphal West	0,980
	Imphal East	1,000
	Bishenpur	0,980
	Thoubal	0,988
	Jiribam	0,918
Tengnoupal District	Tengnoupal	0,926
	Chandel	1,033
	Chakpikarong	1,003

MANIPUR
Sex Ratio 1971



tion to the Central district from the other districts of Manipur.

Of the 20 sub-divisions Mao sub-division is the only one where the sex ratio reaches 900 female per thousand male. In nine sub-divisions, the sex ratio is below the state average of 980 female per thousand male. And out of the 16 remaining sub-divisions, the sex ratio are equal to or above the state average but below parity. Imphal East sub-division has equal number of male and female. Table No.7 shows the sex ratio at the sub-divisional level. There are 10 sub-divisions where females outnumber the males, and these sub-divisions are lying in the hill districts. This is mainly due to selective male migration from their respective sub-division to the other, which is the cause for their high sex-ratio in these areas. The hilly areas face lack of transport and communication facilities and lack of opportunities for getting employment in the public as well as the private sectors. This can be one of the main reasons for migration which makes the female out-numbering male in the hilly areas and the male out numbering female in the plain area.

Sex Ratio in the Towns of Manipur

According to the 1961 Census, there was only one

town in Manipur i.e. Imphal, the capital of Manipur. But the number of town increased to eight by 1971 and by 1981 the number has gone upto 32. The position of the towns in 1971 and 1981 in terms of their respective sex ratio is given in table No.8. Imphal is the only city in Manipur and the rest are towns. The sex ratio is 978 female per thousand male in 1971 and 976 female per thousand male in 1981. There are three towns where the females outnumbered the male in 1971 viz., Lamlai (1008), Mambol (1065), and Thoubal (1033). But in 1981, there are eleven towns were female outnumbers male. They are Kakching (1004), Thoubal (1016), Nambol (1013), Samarou (1011), Wangoi (1020), Lilong (1011), Bishenpur (1001), Oinam (1013), Lamseng (1041), Lamlai (1008), and Singhat (1029). Here two phenomena needs explanation. Firstly, the increasing number of towns and, secondly, the increasing number of towns with high female ratio. The increase in the number of towns in the last three decades is due to the general expansion of population and urbanisation. The increase in the number of towns with female population can be due to two reasons. Firstly, there is selective out migration of male from these towns to the other more dynamic towns with expanding small scale industries, business activities, commercial government service and educational institutions

Table-8: Town Sex Ratio of 1971 and 1981

Low-Sex Ratio 1971		Low-Sex Ratio, 1981	
Towns of 1971	Sex Ratio	Name of Towns	Sex Ratio
Bishenpur	954	Imphal	0,976
Churachandpur	947	Kakching	1,004
Imphal	978	Churachandpur	0,853
Kakching	998	Thoubal	1,016
Lamlai	1,008	Nambal	1,013
Moirang	967	Moireng	0,977
Nambal	1,065	Lilong (Thoubal)	0,975
Thoubal	1,033	Samourou	1,011
		Moreh	0,884
		Mayangimphal	0,990
		Wangoi	1,020
		Ningthoukhong	0,989
		Lilong	1,011
		Kumbi	0,998
		Ukhrul	0,880
		Bishenpur	1,001
		Oinam	1,013
		Wangjing	0,999
		Lamsang	1,041
		Yairipark	0,967
		Sugnai	0,978
		Jiribam	0,936
		Tamenglong	0,863
		Sakmai	0,993
		Mao Maram	0,948
		Karong	0,803
		Lamlai	1,008
		Singhgat	1,029
		Laktak Project	0,623
		Kangpokpi	0,818
		Heirok	0,960

attracting a large number of male for getting the above opportunities. Secondly though these towns are mostly located in the thinly populated regions they are relatively expanding, but they are not expanding the occupational opportunities to keep the male population in in them.

Age Structure

The United Nations has defined age as the estimated or calculated interval of time between the date of birth and date of census expressed in completed solar years.[7] The age being an index of a person's capability is obviously a significant measure of the nation's vitality. The man power supply, the dependency ratio, and socio-economic activities of a nation are guided by the age structure it possesses.[8] Not only that the age is a sensitive, index of fertility but also of mortality, and mobility pattern. These three variables in themselves are not entirely independent but any change in any one may eventually influence the others too.[9]

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7. United Nations, Methods and Materials in Demography, Academic Press, London, p.115.

8. Chandna, op.cit., p.87.

9. Clark John, Population Geography, Oxford 1972, p.66.

According to the 1971 Census, 42.50% of the total population is under the age group of 0-14. The sex-wise distribution of the population shows that 42.2% of the total male population and 42.8% of the total female population are in this age group. After the age of 14, the percentage of population of both the male and female declined. This might be due to the death during the later part of their life. The active working population i.e. in the age group 15-59, formed 51.9% of which males formed 51.7% and females formed 51.1%. The population with the age of 60 years and above marked 6.09% of the total population of which 6.09% are male and 6.19% are female. This shows that half of the total population are to be supported by the other half presenting the active working population i.e. the persons in the age group 15-59.

At the state level, the percentage of female is quite high up to the age group of 30-39. In the age group of 40 years and above the percentage of male is higher than that of the female. This is not only true at the state level, but also at the district level. The age structure of population in different districts of the state is shown in table №9 and 10.

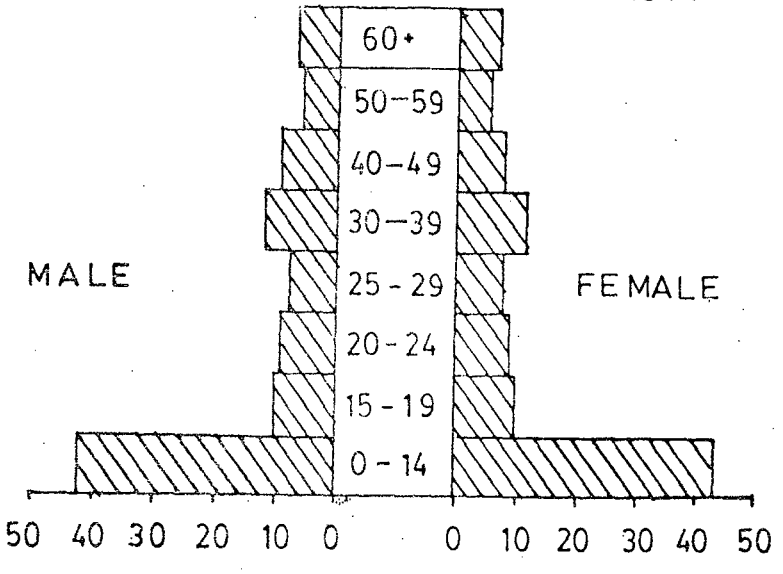
Table-9: Age Structure of Population 1971

District	Sex	Age Group		
		0-14	15-59	60+
MANIPUR	Male	42.2	51.7	6.10
	Female	42.8	51.1	6.10
	Total	42.5	51.5	6.10
North District	Male	43.08	51.51	5.36
	Female	44.13	50.83	5.02
	Total	43.6	51.2	5.20
West District	Male	42.77	49.68	7.53
	Female	42.81	50.95	6.20
	Total	42.80	50.32	6.86
South District	Male	44.71	49.06	6.22
	Female	44.64	49.88	5.46
	Total	44.68	49.46	5.85
Central District	Male	41.72	52.18	6.09
	Female	42.27	52.36	6.35
	Total	41.99	51.77	6.22
East District	Male	43.13	51.27	5.58
	Female	43.31	50.80	5.88
	Total	43.22	51.04	5.73

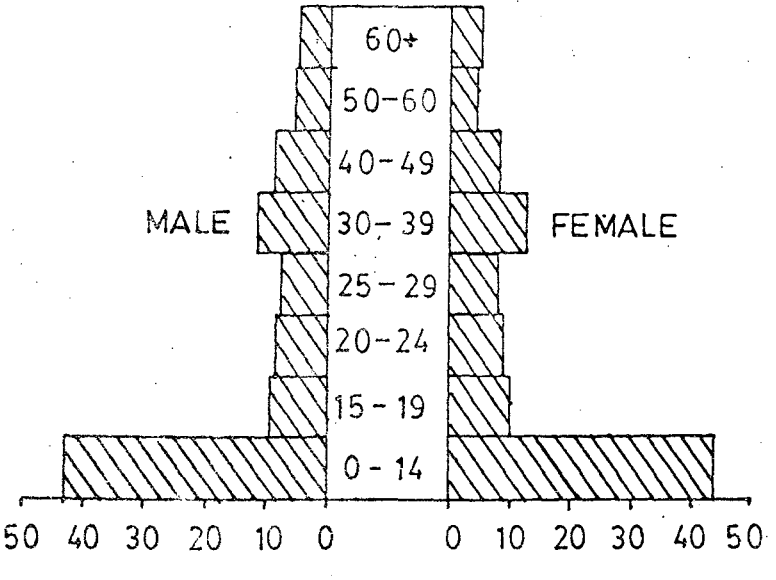
Table-10: Percentage Distribution of Population by sex in different Age Grops: District Level 1971

State/District	Sex	Age Group							
		0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Manipur	Male	04.22	09.42	08.72	07.31	11.45	09.00	05.74	06.43
	Female	42.75	09.96	08.57	07.35	11.65	08.13	05.44	06.11
	Total	42.80	09.69	08.65	07.33	11.55	08.57	05.59	06.08
North District	Male	43.08	09.16	08.57	07.88	11.88	08.71	05.29	05.36
	Female	44.13	09.82	08.71	07.19	12.44	07.91	04.73	05.02
	Total	43.80	09.48	08.66	07.55	12.16	08.33	05.02	05.20
West District	Male	42.27	10.09	07.42	08.28	11.26	07.67	04.97	07.53
	Female	42.83	11.09	07.70	07.87	11.55	07.43	05.28	06.20
	Total	42.81	10.59	07.57	08.06	11.41	07.55	05.13	06.87
South District	Male	44.71	10.24	07.93	07.30	11.13	07.55	04.88	06.22
	Female	44.64	11.06	08.21	08.20	10.79	07.19	04.41	05.46
	Total	44.68	10.65	08.07	07.75	10.97	07.38	04.65	05.85
Central District	Male	41.77	09.29	08.88	07.18	11.43	09.34	06.04	06.09
	Female	42.27	09.79	08.68	07.18	11.65	08.31	05.73	06.36
	Total	41.99	09.54	08.78	07.18	11.54	08.83	05.83	06.22
East District	Male	43.14	09.71	09.18	07.38	11.63	08.45	04.89	05.58
	Female	43.31	09.81	08.17	07.81	11.92	08.60	04.79	05.88
	Total	43.23	09.75	09.68	07.60	11.78	08.36	04.84	05.73

MANIPUR
Percentage Distribution of Population
BY SEX IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS
-1971-

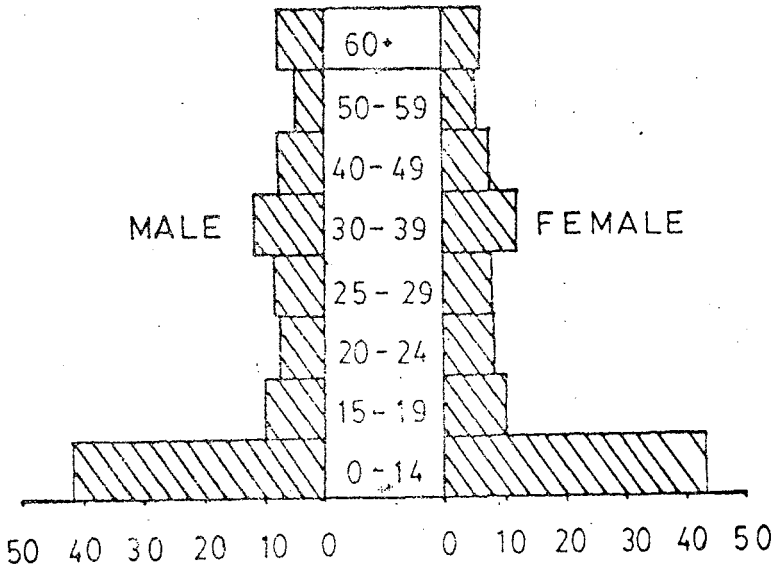


MANIPUR STATE

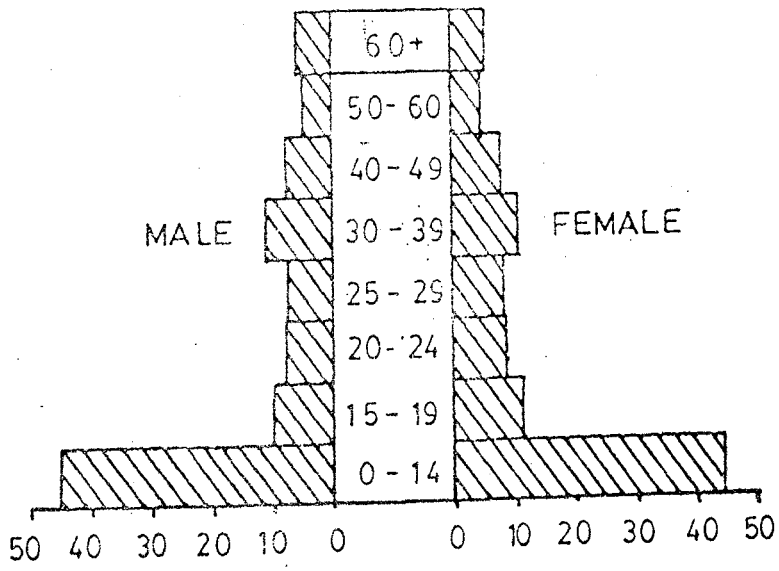


NORTH DISTRCT

MANIPUR
Distribution Of Population
BY SEX IN DIFFERENT AGE GPOUPS
-1971-



WEST DISTRICT



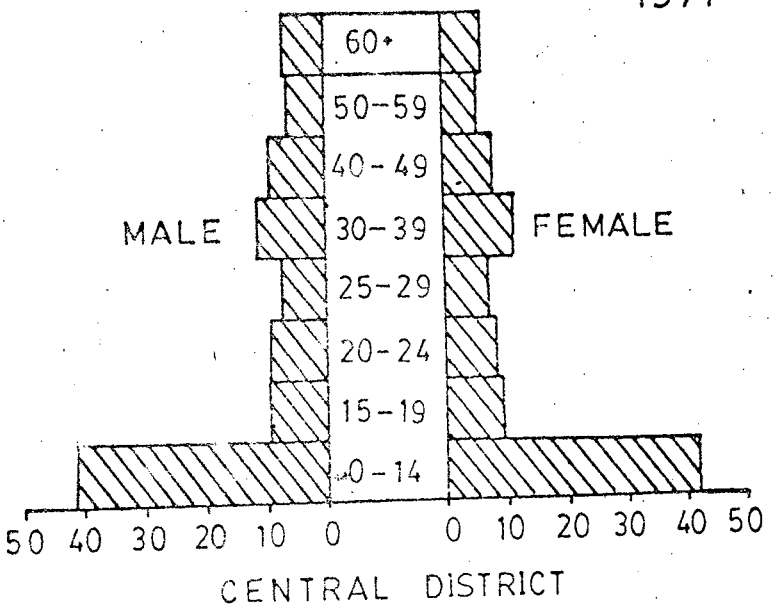
SOUTH DISTRICT

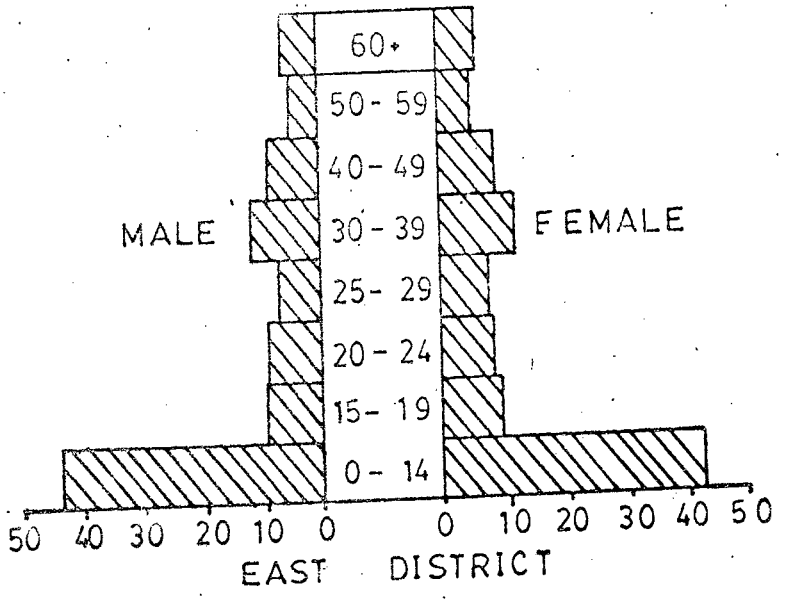
MANIPUR

Percentage Distribution Of Population

BY SEX IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS

-1971-





In all the districts, the population in the age group of 0-14 years constitutes more than 40% of the total population of each district. The percentage of economically active population viz., those persons in the age group of 15-59 years is between 50 and 52 in all the districts except Manipur South district where the percentage is well below 50. The percentage of aged population (60 years and above) in all the districts is above 5% and below 7% of the total population at the district level. The west district has the maximum percentage of aged male population (7.53) and the central district has the maximum percentage of aged female population (6.35). In four districts, the percentage of young population (i.e. in the age group of 0-14) is more than the state average. They are Manipur North (43.6%), Manipur West (42.80%), Manipur South (44.68%), and Manipur East (43.22%), while the percentage of economically active population under the age group of 15-59 years is below the state average. In the age group of 60 plus three districts viz., Manipur North, Manipur South, and Manipur East have low percentage than the state average. The highest percentage of dependency is in the South district where economically active population in the age group of 15-59 years marked only 49.47% of the total population of the district.

Sex Difference in Different Age Groups

In the state the sex ratio is quite favourable to the female in the age group of 15-19 only. This group has 1,036 females per thousand males. Of the state total population 42.52% belong to the younger age group, the sex ratio in this age group of 0-14 being 991 girls per thousand boys. According to 1971, at the district level, Manipur North district has 930 females per thousand male - the lowest ratio among the districts. This was followed by the Manipur East district having 972 females per thousand males. In the west district the ratio is more favourable to females where the ratio is 1,017 females per thousand males. In the age group of 15-19, except the Manipur East, in all the other districts females are more than the males. The East district has only 977 females per thousand males. The female number is more than the males in the age group of 20-24 for the districts of Manipur west and Manipur south in the age group of 25-29 for the west and central district, in the age group of 50-59 for the Manipur West district, and in the age group of 60+ for Manipur Centrel district.

Of the total population 51.41% is in the economically active age group (15-59). In this age group the

Table-11: Sex Ratio in Different Districts According to Age Structure

State/District	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
MANIPUR	0,991	1,036	0,963	0,984	0,997	0,886	0,928	0,714
North District	0,930	1,018	0,965	0,864	0,994	0,862	0,950	0,890
West District	1,017	1,116	1,054	0,969	1,042	0,983	1,078	0,836
South District	0,974	1,054	1,010	1,096	0,946	0,928	0,882	0,858
Central District	0,997	1,036	0,962	0,985	1,002	0,875	0,934	1,027
East District	0,972	0,977	0,862	1,023	0,992	0,947	0,948	1,020

the sex ratio is in the favour of males as there are only 970 females per thousand males. The Manipur West district and South district are above the state level with 1041 and 993 females per thousand male respectively. The remaining districts viz., Manipur North, Manipur Central and Manipur East have the ratio lower than the state ratio.

The age group of 60+ present a different picture. The three districts namely Manipur North, Manipur West, and Manipur South have lower female population than the male (below 900 females per thousand male). In Manipur East and Manipur Central districts, there are 1,019 and 1,020 females per thousand males respectively. Table No.11 shows sex ratio in different age groups by districts.

6. Literacy

Literacy is one of the important indicators of social development, and educational attainment. A high level of education is considered to be an important factor in the process of modernisation. The quality of population is dependent upon the level of literacy. The United Nations has defined the literacy as the ability

~~ability~~ of a person to read and write with understanding a short simple statement in his everyday life.[10] According to Indian Census a person is considered as literate if he or she can both read and write with understanding any language.[11]

Growth of Literacy in Manipur

The growth rate of literacy in Manipur has varied from one time to another. Thus the growth of literacy passed through the phases of low growth, medium growth and high growth. The first phase comes under the period upto 1951. It was the period of II World War, the destruction and partition of India. During this period the literacy level was very low. For instance in 1941, the literacy rate was 4.83% of the total population. Out of the total literates, ~~of~~ 9.33% are male literates and 0.63% are female literates. In 1951 the total literate population has increased to 11.41% of which 20.77% are males and 2.37% are females.

The second phase covering the census decade of 1961-1971 shows the medium growth of literacy. In 1961, the literacy ratio rose upto 30.42% of the total population of which female literacy ratio was 15.93% of the

10. United Nations, Principle and Recommendation, 1970 Population Census, p.50, Academic Press.

11. Census of India, 1981, Primary Census Abstract.

Teble-12: Percentage of literates to total population by sex in different decades

		1941-50	1951-60	1961-70	1971-80	1981
Total	P	512,069	577,635	780,037	1,072,753	1,420,953
	M	249,183	283,685	387,058	0,541,675	0,721,006
	F	262,886	293,950	392,979	0,531,078	0,699,947
Literate	P	024,905	065,895	237,276	0,353,090	0,587,618
	M	023,242	058,933	174,656	0,249,383	0,384,231
	F	001,663	006,962	062,620	0,103,107	0,203,387
Percentage	P	4.83	11.41	30.42	32.90	41.35
	M	9.33	20.77	45.14	46.04	53.29
	F	0.63	02.37	15.93	19.53	29.05

total female population and that of male was 45.12% of the total male population. But in 1971, the literacy ratio rose upto 32.91% of the total population. The rate of growth of literacy during 1961-1971 was only 2.49%. In 1971, the male literacy ratio was 46.04% and female literacy was 19.53%. The improvement in both the male and female literacy is rather slow as indicated by the low rate of growth of literacy during this phase.

The third phase comes the trend from the last Census decade of 1971-1981. There is a considerable improvement in the growth rate of literacy during this phase as 41.35% of the total population were literates in 1981 as against only 32.91% in 1971. Of this total literates in 1981, 53.29% are male and 29.05% are females. There is an increase of 7.25% in male and 9.53% in female literacy from 1971 to 1981. Table No.12 shows the percentage of literacy of the census decades.

Literacy in Districts and sub-divisions

As a proportion of literate population to the total population of each district, Manipur central district has the highest accounting for 45.74% which

is followed closely by the Manipur south district having 44.85% of literate persons. In Manipur East district having 41.99% of the total population literate is the third district in terms of proportion of the total literate population, but of the total literates 51.09% are males and 30.99% are females. Regarding the population and its sex-wise distribution, there is a wide discrepency in all the districts and subdivisions. The level of male literacy is higher than that of females. In Central district the population of the literates among the males is higher at 58.47% whereas the proportion of female literates is only 33.85% according to the 1981 Census. In Manipur south district while the proportion of male literacy is 52.99% and the female literacy is 36.06%, in Manipur East district out of the total literates 51.09% are males and 30.99% are females. These three districts have the literacy rate above the state average. The proportion of literates in the Manipur North district is only 31.03% and is very low as compared to other districts. Out of this total literates, 41.03% are male literates and 20.20% are females literates. In the West district, the proportion of total literate is 36.38% of which 46.44% are males and 26.06% are females.

Turning to the changing proportion of the male and female literacy during the census decade 1971-1981, it is found that even though in all the five districts the male literacy ratio is more than the female literacy ratio, the proportion of female literacy is increasing faster than the proportion of male literacy in all the districts during 1971-1981. In Manipur North district, 32.39% of the male population was literates and 11.88% of female population was literate. In 1981, the percentage of male literacy has increased to only 31.03%, whereas the female literacy has almost doubled to 20.20%. In Manipur west district the percentage of male literacy was 32.29% and female literacy was 11.62% in 1971 whereas in 1981 the respective percentage are 11.62% in 1971 whereas in 1981 the respective percentage are 46.44% male and 26.06% female. In this district also the percentage of female literacy has almost doubled and the male literacy, though higher than the female literacy, has increased only at a lower rate. The proportion of male literates in the Manipur south district was 44.84% and that of the female stood at 24.28% in 1971, whereas in 1981, it has increased to 52.99% for male and 36.06% for female. The corresponding figures

for Manipur central district are; 48.84% male and 20.21% female in 1971, and in 1981 they have increased to 58.47% male and 32.85% female. In Manipur East district 52.09% of males and 30.99% of females were literates in 1981.

Manipur of the percentage of literacy at the district level, it is found that Manipur South, Manipur Central and Manipur East have literacy rate above the state average both in 1971 and 1981. Among these three districts the Manipur Central account for the highest population of male literates (60%) in 1971 and 1981. Another fact is that even though all these three districts have almost same percentage of literacy in 1971, Manipur Central district have the highest population of total literacy in 1981 and is followed closely by the Manipur South. However all these districts show high growth of literacy during 1971-81 as compared to the two district having literacy ratio lower than the state average. Again the three districts also have female literacy higher than the state average. The following table No.13, shows the male and female literacy rate by districts in 1971 and 1981.

Table-13: Male and Female Literacy Rate, Manipur

	1971			1981		
	% in Total	Male	Female	% in Total	Male	Female
Manipur	32.91	46.04	19.53	41.55	53.29	29.05
Manipur N	26.65	32.83	11.88	31.03	41.08	20.20
Manipur W	21.87	32.29	11.61	31.38	46.44	26.06
Manipur S	34.68	44.84	24.28	44.85	52.99	36.09
Manipur C	34.64	48.84	20.21	45.74	58.47	32.85
Manipur E	34.10	45.71	22.11	41.99	52.09	30.99

Table No.14 shows the literacy rate at the sub-divisional level. It is found from the table that the district which have the maximum literacy will also have the maximum literacy in their sub-divisions. The literacy level of each sub-division can be studied by comparing it with the state average literacy ratio. Since the average literacy rate of the state is 41.35%, we can regard these sub-divisions having literacy ratio of above 40% as educationally well developed. Unfortunately the literacy data at the sub-division level is not available for 1981. However, on the basis of 1971 census we can compare the literacy at the sub-division level. The state literacy rate in 1971 was 32.91%. There are ten sub-divisions which can be regarded as good literacy rate as they are having literacy above

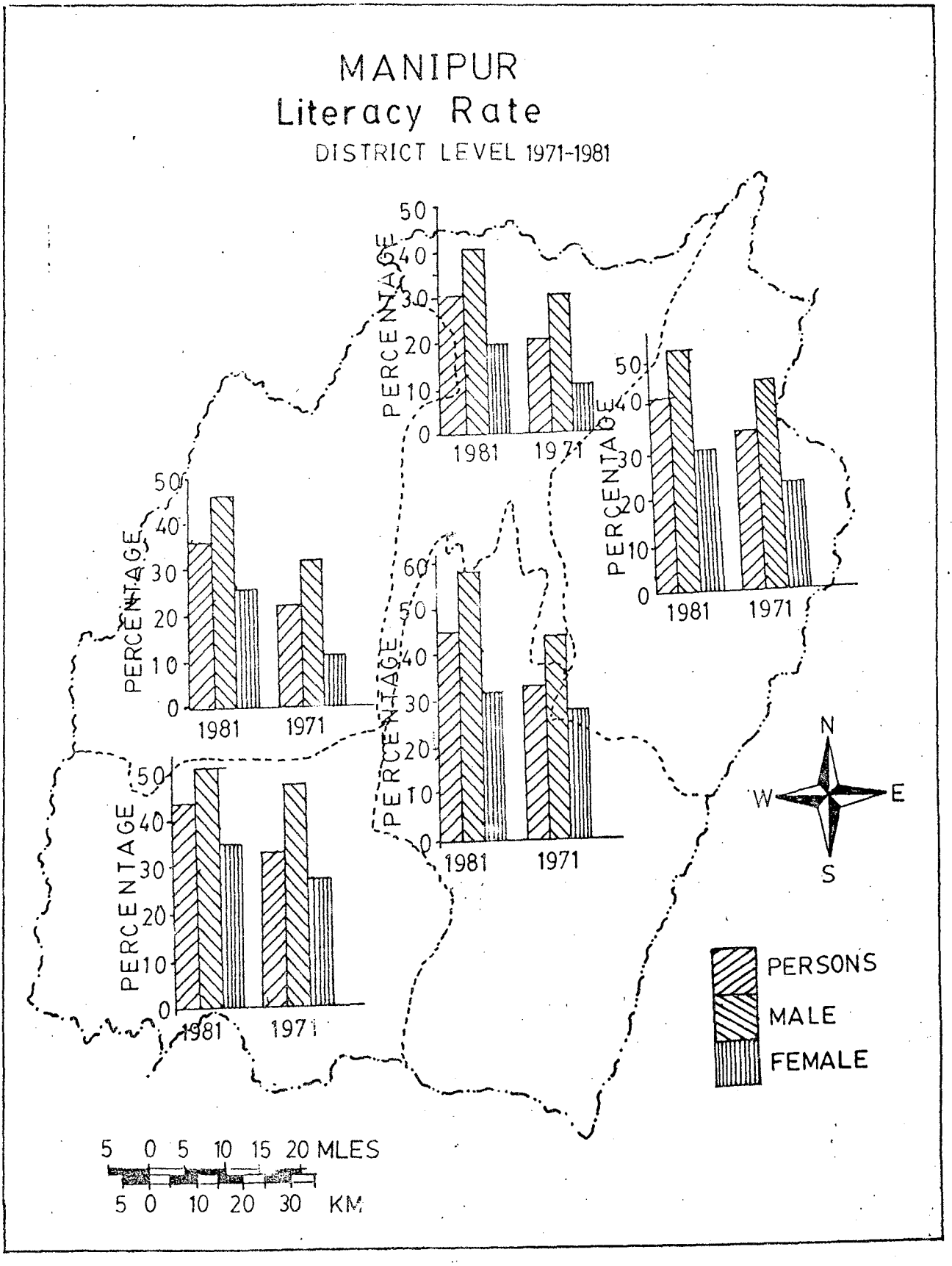

MANIPUR
Literacy Rate
DISTRICT LEVEL 1971-1981
PERCENTAGE
50
40
30
20
10
0
1981
1971
N
W
E
S
PERSONS
MALE
FEMALE
5 0 5 10 15 20 MLES
5 0 10 20 30 KM

Table-14: Literacy Rate in Sub-Division Level by Sex 1971

District/Sub-Division	Person	Male	Female
Manipur North District	22.65	32.89	11.88
Mao West	20.80	30.74	09.44
Mao East	17.03	27.87	06.33
Sadar Hills	22.65	39.17	18.99
Manipur West District	21.87	32.29	11.62
Tamenglong North	24.15	35.92	12.27
Tamenglong West	18.98	27.80	10.48
Tamenglong	26.92	38.35	15.05
Nungba	17.43	27.07	08.76
Manipur South District	34.68	44.84	24.28
Tepaimukh	42.60	52.06	32.64
Thanlon	22.69	32.88	12.53
Churachandpur North	25.36	35.45	15.47
Churachandpur	40.17	50.11	29.84
Thinghat	25.27	86.47	14.01
Manipur Central District	34.64	48.84	20.21
Imphal East	36.87	51.25	22.48
Imphal West	43.47	58.01	28.64
Bishenpur	31.09	45.97	15.92
Thoubal	25.17	39.86	10.32
Tengoupal	23.61	33.37	12.54
Chandel	31.66	39.76	23.30
Chakpikarong	26.67	36.74	16.63
Jiribam	30.69	41.04	19.41
Manipur East District	34.10	45.71	22.11
Ukhrul North	22.91	36.14	09.85
Ukhrul Central	38.33	49.72	26.14
Phungyar Chassad	39.14	49.68	28.41
Kamjang pheissad	30.00	39.81	20.37
Ukhrul South	27.76	40.66	14.50

the state average ratio. The Imphal sub-division topped the list having 43.47% of literacy which was followed by Tipaimukh having 42.60% of literacy. Again, there is inequality in the literacy level at the sub-divisional level of all districts.

Rural/Urban Literacy rate

Another dimension to the presenting table No.15 inequality in the literacy level is Manipur in its position in the rural and urban areas. The progress of literacy in the urban areas is conceivably faster than the rural area. In all the districts of Manipur the male literacy is better than female literacy. The maximum male literacy is recorded in Manipur central district, 45.74% of which 40.21% are rural and 65.58% are urban. This was closely followed by Manipur South 44.85% literates with 37.96% rural and 56.2% urban literates. It is shown that the urban areas of the state, in general have more literates both male and female as compared to the rural areas. In 1971, Manipur Central and Manipur South are the only two districts having urban areas, and the remaining districts do not have any urban population. But in 1981, all districts are having urban population. From 1971 to 1981, there is an increase in literacy level both in the rural and the urban areas of Manipur not withstanding the discrepancy in the literacy ratio between these two areas.

Table-15: Literacy Rate Rural/Urban of 1971 and 1981 by Sex

		1971			1981		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
MANIPUR	R	29.82	43.03	16.18	37.37	49.33	25.06
	U	53.24	65.80	40.43	52.44	64.30	40.20
	T	32.91	46.03	19.52	41.35	53.29	29.05
North District	R	22.65	32.89	11.87	35.46	45.42	25.32
	U	-	-	-	48.79	59.36	35.37
	T	22.65	32.89	11.87	31.03	41.08	20.20
West District	R	21.87	32.29	11.61	40.80	49.31	33.22
	U	-	-	-	58.13	65.82	49.18
	T	21.87	32.29	11.61	31.38	46.44	26.06
South District	R	32.54	42.65	22.21	37.96	51.43	24.35
	U	56.66	66.87	45.87	56.21	67.87	44.33
	T	34.68	44.83	24.28	44.85	52.99	36.09
Central District	R	30.77	45.28	16.02	40.21	50.41	29.12
	U	53.01	65.73	40.08	65.58	73.82	56.23
	T	34.89	48.84	28.87	45.74	58.47	32.85
East District	R	34.09	45.71	22.69	30.64	40.65	19.92
	U	-	-	-	36.94	47.43	24.69
	T	34.09	45.71	22.69	31.03	41.08	20.20

Literacy with other variables

There is no denying the fact that an inter-relationship exists between literacy and other demographic variables. It can be theoretically argued that improvement in the literacy can possibly affect the demography, economic, social and political aspects of any region. How does the level of literacy affect the other aspects in Manipur? Here the aspect of literacy on certain important demographic factors is treated.

The influence of literacy on the growth of population can be quantified to some extent with the help of the coorelation coefficient between the rate of growth of literacy and rate of growth of population. As against expectation, the value of these two variables during the period 1941 to 1981 is found to be negative (-.16). It indicates that the growth rate of literacy and that of population are negatively correlated, but the negative relationship is of the least order, It is to be noted that the negative value is only due to the negative relationship between the variables during 1940s and 1970s. During the three decades 1951 and 1971, both population and literacy and population are growing and moving in the same direction. During the 1940s while literacy was increasing the population growth rate has

declined mainly due to the demographic disturbances and dislocations associated with the second world war and partition. During the 1970s the declining growth of population in the face of improved literacy rate can be attributed to some extent to the positive effect of the latter and partly to the ongoing process of economic development on the demographic growth of the region. Thus it can be said that the negative trend of the population growth witnessed in the 1970s could continue in the 1980s also, provided higher literacy and economic development which is a liable proposition so far as Manipur is concerned.

The literacy rate also affects the sex ratio of the population of Manipur. Regionwise figures of literacy rate and sex ratio shows that the sub-division having the high literacy rate had the low sex ratio and sub-division having the high sex ratio have the low literacy rate. It reveals that the two variables under study are inversely related. There is a negative but low correlation between the rate of literacy and sex ratio giving the value of -0.25 at 70^{0} level of significant.

Again the size of population significantly affects the literacy rate. The negative relationship between the two variables is found in the case of all the districts.

The calculated value of t is 1.22 which is lesser than the tabulated value t at the 5°level of significance (1.71). It indicates that there is not much variation in the literacy rate and sex ratio among the districts and sub-divisions. As a matter of fact, both are interrelated even though the effect of the former on the latter is direct and strong and the effect of the latter on the former is indirect and time consuming. In Manipur, the centres with larger size of population have high literacy rate and centres with low population have a low literacy rate. The two indicators have shown a correlation r value + 0.33 with 80% of significance indicating the positive correlationship between literacy and the size of population. The calculated value of t is 1.67 and the tabulated value of t is 1.71 which is higher than the calculated value t (1.67). It shows that the literacy level is more or less equally distributed among the population of the sub-divisions despite its size. Viewing in an over all regional context, it can be said that population is more in the urban areas than the rural areas and at the same time literacy is more in the urban areas than the rural areas and at the same time literacy is more in the urban area than the rural areas. Thus, the size of the population, urbanisation and lite-

racy are intermingled. The positive correlation between population size and literacy, therefore, in intrinsically implies the relationship between the urbanisation and literacy especially the phenomenon is studied in a regional perspective. Moreover, the out-migration from the rural areas particularly of the literates can also explain the increasing population and literacy in the urban areas and inversely the declining population and literacy in the rural areas ~~and inversely the declining population and literacy in the urban areas and inversely the declining population and literacy in the rural areas~~. However, migration itself is related with literacy.

8. Migration

The study of migration occupies a pivotal position in the studies on demography, because it determines along with fertility, mortality, the size and rate of population growth as well as the structure of population. It is response of human organism to economic, social, and demographic forces in the environment.[12] The United Nations defined migration as a form of geographical ability, spatial mobility between one geographical unit and other generally involving a change in residence

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12. Donald, J.B., Principal of Demography, New York, John Willy Sons, 1969, p.753.

from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination.[13] In the Indien census the data on migrants are collected informationson the place of birth and place of last residence of the person, or the duration of stay of the person at the present place of residence.[14]

Migration entails a process of cultural diffusions, and social integration, and resulting thereby in a more meaningful redistribution of population between geographical areas. Migration involves three interrelated aspects viz.,

1. The area of immigration;
2. The area of outmigration; and
3. The migrants themselves.

Migration as a matter of fact, not only effects the size of population in different areas but also changes the value pattern, life style or adeptability of those who are involved in the process of migration. The objectu conditions related with the employment oppor-

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13. United Nations, Methods and Materials in Demography, Academic Press, INC, 1976, p.349.

14. Bhende, A., Tara, K., Principle of Population Studies, p.132.

tunities available in the urban areas and the negative aspects of employment and poverty prevailing in most of the rural areas essentially due to the demographic pressure ~~are~~ determining the size, nature and direction of migratory flows. Whether migration takes place over long or short distance, whether it involves several millions or a few hundreds, it ends in all cases in a transformation of both the area of origin and the area of reception. It modifies not only the way of life of migrants, but also their stability and their mentality,[15] These are important issues involved in most of the studies on the geography of population i.e., the geographical distribution of the population. The migration process initiated by the disperate in the socio-economic and geographic conditions of two different areas whether it may be urban or rural, or district or state, creates changes in the distribution over regions. Therefore, the nature, size and direction of migration can be explained by these very factors related with the geographical factors including climate and topography, the social factors like the literacy attitudes and the economic conditions including the employment and income objects. As a matter of fact, these factors vary between areas and

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15. Garnier, J.B., Geography of Population, Longman 1966, p.212.

different places within the same region. Conceivably changes taking place in the areas from which the people outmigrate to which they inmigrate and in the attitudes and way of life of the migrants themselves never remain the same in different areas. Above all, the trends of migration, among other things reflect the changing pattern of economic opportunities in an area relative to that of the another area. Thus migration indeed occupies prominent place in any geographic analysis of population of any specific areas or region.[16]

Manipur is ~~one of the~~ gaining population by inmigration from its neighbouring and other states of India. At the same time there is an outmigration trend from Manipur. But in comparison with the outmigration, the size of inmigration is substantially more than that of outmigration.[17] Most of the inmigrants from the other states are motivated by certain positive opportunities available in Manipur.

It is useful to have an idea over the size of in and out migration taking place in Manipur in terms of their nature and regional pattern. Table No.16 gives the picture of migration in Manipur. Covering the sex composition of the growths, their rural and urban break-up

16. Trewasthe, G.J., Geography of Population, John Willy and Sons, New York, 1969, p.137.

17. Premi, M.K., Demography Situation in India, Honolulu, Hawai, p.102.

and the regional pattern of migration i.e. at the district, sub-division and state level. In so far as intra district migration both rural and urban is concerned, the female migration is more than the male migration. This is because of the predominance of female marriage migration. Again among the short distance migrants i.e. intra district migrants, the population of female is more dominant. When the migratory stream is classified according to their sex, origin as well as place of destination it is found that the predominant form of migration is rural to rural female migration.[18] In the inter-district and inter-state, the male migrants are more than the female migrants both in the rural and urban streams. Thus it is observed that the sex distribution of migrants depends to some extent on the distance of involved in migration. The female migrant is very low in the distance migration because the marriage migrants are usually confined to short distance. In Manipur long distance marriage migration is not populer and hence marriage migration related to marriage is low. This is one of the reason for the low proportion of female in the long distence migration such as the inter-district and inter-state migration, as compared to that of male. However, male migration also entails the migration of females through marriage and

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18. Basu, A., Migration Stream in India, India Urbanization, 1901-2001, McGraw Hills, New Delhi, 1978,p.1.

family ties. Therefore, it seems reasonable to argue that even in the long distance migration, there is also a female component. For instance in the inter-state migration the females move along with their husbands when the latter migrate to Manipur. However, among the total male inter-state migrants' the unmarried migrants are more than the married ones. It indicates that female migration caused by marriage ties is very low even in the long distance migration ~~in which possibility of settlements in the case of short distance migration.~~ Therefore it can be said that the short distance migration of females are mostly due to marriage, whereas in the long distance minor amount of female migration exists. It is evident by the fact that amongst the foreign migrants, it is found that the male migrants are more than the female migrants.

At the district level, the female migrants are more in all the districts in so far as migration within the district and intra-district is concerned. Whereas a different pattern in the inter-district with the exception of Manipur Central district, the proportion of male migrants is more than that of female migrants. Of the total immigrants of Manipur central, the female migrants

are more than the male migrants in both from the rural and urban migratory streams. The dominant female character of this district is partly due to the role of marriage and family ties and partly due to the economic opportunities of education and employment generated by the expanding sciences, transport and communication, trade and commerce and other sources. That this district having being the state capital and administrative power that because influence of the expending bureaucracy specially after the attainment of the statehood has strong influence on the migration in general and female migration in particular can not be gainsaid. However, in the inter-state in-migration occuring at the district level, the male immigrants are more that the female inmigrants. It is also so even in the central district. This explains an important fact that of the total inmigrant of this district the female migrating from district of the state are more than from other state and hence economic opportunities and high literacy rate among the females are important fact as far as the female migration at this fast developing district is concerned.

Inter State Migration

The inter state migration account for 2.15% of the rural and 2.97% of the urban residents in Manipur. Of

the total rural migrant 2.78% are males and 1.53% are females and of the total urban, 4.17% are males and 1.82% are females. In Manipur North district, the proportion of migrants from the rural area constitute 1.55% of which 2.61% are males and 0.48% are females, and the proportion of migrant coming from the urban areas constitute 6.17% of which 70.19% are males and 83.14% are females. In Manipur west district while the immigrants from the rural area are 1.15%, the migrants from the urban area constitute much larger a proportion viz., 33.97%. In Manipur South, 6.81% of the total migrant population is from the neighbouring and other state of India of which 10.80% are males and 6.44% are females. Of the total migrant population of the district, 9.92% is from the urban area, of which 11.48% are males and 8.17% are females.

In Manipur Central district, the percentages of migrants both from the rural and urban areas is very low as only 1.72% are from the rural area (of whom 2.55% are males and 1.77% are females) and 1.93% are from the urban areas (of whom 0.68% are male and 1.32% are female migrant). In the East district, the rural migrants constitute 29.51%. Most of the migrants have come from

Table-16: Percentage of Migrant to Total Population, 1971

		Total			Rural			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
MANIPUR TOTAL										
Intra District	R	14.76	11.49	18.09	13.83	10.66	17.06	70.79	63.05	78.09
	U	08.73	06.47	11.33	71.95	57.34	84.61	01.51	01.32	01.90
Inter District	R	01.43	01.59	01.27	01.28	01.41	01.14	10.58	12.54	08.73
	U	01.40	01.76	01.08	11.18	15.81	07.72	00.28	00.34	00.22
Inter State	R	02.15	02.76	01.53	01.88	02.42	01.33	18.62	24.39	13.17
	U	02.97	04.17	01.82	16.85	27.46	07.65	01.38	01.72	01.04
MANIPUR NORTH DISTRICT										
Intra District	R	13.50	11.03	16.01	13.50	11.03	16.01	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter District	R	06.18	07.26	05.08	06.18	07.26	05.08	-	-	-
	U	38.82	29.80	66.85	38.82	29.80	66.85	-	-	-
Inter State	R	01.55	02.61	00.48	01.55	02.61	00.48	-	-	-
	U	61.17	70.19	33.14	61.17	70.19	33.14	-	-	-
MANIPUR WEST DISTRICT										
Intra District	R	13.77	13.38	14.14	13.77	13.38	14.14	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter District	R	00.51	00.77	00.26	00.51	00.77	00.26	-	-	-
	U	66.02	67.69	42.85	66.02	67.69	42.85	-	-	-
Inter State	R	01.15	02.00	00.32	01.15	02.00	00.32	-	-	-
	U	33.97	32.30	57.18	33.97	32.30	57.18	-	-	-

.../-

		Total			Rural			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
MANIPUR SOUTH DISTRICT										
Intra District	R	22.39	24.62	28.17	23.36	22.53	24.20	65.12	64.11	66.28
	U	08.69	06.62	10.85	28.45	18.23	41.57	04.49	03.85	05.14
Inter District	R	04.33	03.90	03.98	04.21	04.56	03.87	06.85	07.58	06.06
	U	13.71	17.8	09.95	46.54	52.25	39.21	06.74	08.97	04.50
Inter State	R	06.81	10.80	06.44	05.13	06.06	05.39	28.01	28.30	27.70
	U	09.92	11.58	08.17	25.00	29.50	19.21	06.72	07.32	06.12
MANIPUR CENTRAL DISTRICT										
Intra District	R	13.73	09.57	17.98	12.71	08.73	16.79	73.19	62.51	82.64
	U	08.88	06.63	11.08	88.71	82.38	92.91	01.40	01.03	01.79
Inter District	R	00.39	00.36	00.41	00.19	00.13	00.24	12.17	14.88	09.75
	U	00.19	00.14	00.24	01.57	01.29	01.75	00.06	00.05	00.07
Inter State	R	01.72	02.25	01.17	01.49	01.93	01.05	14.62	22.54	07.59
	U	01.93	00.68	01.32	09.70	16.31	05.32	01.20	01.53	00.86
MANIPUR EAST DISTRICT										
Intra District	R	11.99	10.63	13.36	11.99	10.63	13.36	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter District	R	00.83	01.08	00.59	00.83	01.08	00.59	-	-	-
	U	70.48	68.86	75.72	70.48	68.86	75.72	-	-	-
Inter State	R	01.28	02.13	00.41	01.28	02.13	00.41	-	-	-
	U	29.51	31.13	24.27	29.51	31.13	24.27	-	-	-

the neighbouring states particularly Assam including Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, West Bengal, etc. These are the main states from which the migrants arrive in Manipur in large numbers. There are also migrants from Bihar, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu but their percentage are relatively small in comparison to the neoghbouring states.

Foreign born Migrants

The size of the foreign born migrants in Manipur (according to the 1971 Census) and its distribution by sex, are depicted in table No.17. The number of the foreign born national migrants in Manipur account for only 1.16% of the total migrants in the state. Out of the total foreign born national migrants, 1.41% are males and 0.90% are females. It is also observed that most of the foreign migrants are from the neighbouring countries particularly Nepal, Burma and Bangladesh. Among this group the Nepalese are in maximum percentage followed by Bangladesh and Burma. They settle down mostly in the rural areas, as is indicated by the fact that the percentage of urban migrants is smaller than the rural migrants. Most of these migrants work as agricultural labourers and house servants, and hence predominent tendency touches rural areas.

Table-17: Percentage of Foreign Nationals Enumerated in Manipur to the Total, 1971

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Burma	15.61	16.08	14.86	16.82	17.72	15.42	06.48	04.88	09.77
Nepal	55.70	57.45	52.91	56.39	57.79	54.22	50.54	55.13	41.16
Pakistan	18.70	19.52	17.86	15.57	16.32	14.40	42.21	38.96	48.85
Elsewhere	09.95	07.22	14.31	11.18	08.15	12.64	00.68	00.91	00.20
MANIPUR NORTH DISTRICT									
Burma	00.96	00.88	01.08	00.96	00.88	01.08	-	-	-
Nepal	86.47	83.19	91.78	86.47	83.19	91.78	-	-	-
Pakistan	00.11	00.18	-	00.11	00.18	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	12.44	15.73	07.12	12.44	15.73	07.12	-	-	-
MANIPUR WEST DISTRICT									
Burma	01.36	01.36	-	01.36	01.36	-	-	-	-
Nepal	94.52	94.52	-	94.52	94.52	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	04.10	04.10	-	04.10	04.10	-	-	-	-
MANIPUR SOUTH DISTRICT									
Burma	52.07	41.04	69.75	55.12	43.07	74.39	27.11	24.56	31.42
Nepal	34.31	43.36	22.22	02.34	54.11	23.52	05.43	01.75	11.42
Pakistan	08.89	10.01	07.09	01.73	02.16	01.03	57.39	07.68	57.14
Elsewhere	00.71	00.57	00.92	00.79	00.64	01.03	-	-	-

.../-

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
MANIPUR CENTRAL									
Burma	22.15	27.28	14.60	27.75	36.57	16.22	05.10	03.67	08.07
Nepal	26.44	28.25	23.77	17.52	16.49	18.88	53.57	58.42	43.49
Pakistan	40.14	42.27	36.99	40.01	42.29	34.22	40.52	36.82	48.20
Elsewhere	11.26	02.18	24.62	14.70	02.60	30.66	00.80	01.07	00.22
MANIPUR EAST									
Burma	29.72	11.75	63.84	29.72	11.75	63.84	-	-	-
Nepal	67.23	57.33	35.21	67.23	57.33	35.21	-	-	-
Pakistan	02.50	02.24	00.93	02.50	02.24	00.93	-	-	-
Elsewhere	00.52	00.52	-	00.52	00.12	-	-	-	-

Migration by level of Education

As it is noted that migration is related with the level of literacy. This is particularly in the case of migrants induced more by the opportunities and facilities available in the place of destination than by the poverty and lack of productive occupations in the place of origin. In such a positive migratory current, the level of literacy play a great rate. Literacy also determines the income, the economic and social position of the migrants. Table No.18 shows migration by level of education, sex, rural and urban areas; Most of the migrants both male and female have lower education reaching at the most matriculation level. Thus around 65% of the male and 38% of the female migrants are having education below matriculation. In the higher education the maximum percentage is accounted by the graduates, post-graduates, and other technical and diplomat holders, and most of them are males. Doctors and others are almost negligible. Of the total migrants the maximum have passed middle class (22.81% males and 12.20% females) which is followed by matriculates (17.88% males and 7.50% females). At the higher education level the graduates form 5.87% of male and 1.40% of female migrants, followed by post-graduates (2.32% males and

Table-18: Migration by level of Education, Manipur 1971.

	Intra-District		Inter-District		Inter-State		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Literate without Education	18.23	09.79	13.88	15.37	12.27	13.04	15.48	11.03
Primary	10.35	05.54	10.01	10101	11.14	10.81	10.70	07.06
Middle	24.43	09.81	28.30	23.48	17.48	14.53	22.31	12.21
Matriculation	17.27	05.54	29.10	11.05	15.15	12.48	17.88	07.50
Non-technical Diploma	00.06	-	00.40	-	00.25	00.18	00.17	00.03
Technical diploma	00.25	00.02	00.13	-	00.60	00.27	00.36	00.07
Graduate Degree	04.49	00.72	09.34	00.17	06.50	04.47	05.87	01.40
Post-Graduate	00.98	00.10	00.80	00.17	04.65	01.21	02.32	00.33
Engineering	00.18	-	00.40	-	00.94	-	00.49	-
Medical	00.12	00.05	-	-	00.60	00.09	00.28	00.05
Agriculture, Veterinary, Dairying	00.09	-	-	-	00.08	-	00.08	-
Teaching	00.25	-	-	-	00.73	00.37	00.40	00.07

and 0.83% females). Technical diploma, engineering, medical, teaching and veterinary, agricultural and dairying, are almost negligible qualifications among the migrant workers. It, then implies that migration is positively related at lower levels of education than at higher levels. However, this fact has to be related with the distance of the migration.

Among the inter-district, intra-district and inter-state migrants, the interstate migrants have more higher education than the other inter-district and intra-district migrants. Thus the level of education have a positive influence on the distance as well as the nature of migrant. One can easily identify that the outsider coming to Manipur are with higher and technical educational qualification. At the inter-district level the migrants with higher educational levels are of less significance. In the inter-state migration, there is insignificant or almost no female migrants specially in the occupation related with the agriculture, veterinary, dairying and engineering.

Moreover, the migration also affects the sex ratio, as indicated by the fact that the areas where there is large migration, have low sex ratio. As for instance,

while central district having large migration of 71.14% has the low sex ratio of 984 female per thousand male, Manipur west with low migration of only 4.0% has the high sex ratio of 1,016 female per thousand male. It strongly implies the selectivity of migration in Manipur.

Migration also affects the literacy rate of the different regions of Manipur. And, as a matter of fact, there is two way relationship between migration and literacy. It is found that the areas with large migration have the high literacy rate and areas with low migration have low literacy rate. For instance, Manipur central with 71.14% of the total migrants has the maximum literacy rate of 34.64%. On the other hand Manipur North and Manipur west having 9.71% and 4.79% of the migrants respectively evince a lower literacy rate of 22.65% and 21.87% respectively. It shows that the migrants come to Manipur with ~~father~~ higher educational qualifications The correlation coefficient value between these two variable is 0.49 indicating a positive relationship between the two variables.

Stream of Migration

The stream of migration have been identified on the basis of direction of the migratory movement, time, space,

and motivation[19] which are however interrelated. In terms of time, migration can be classified into temporary or permenent migration. They affect the geographical distribution of population or population geography both in the short and long runs. On the basis of distance or space four types of migration stream have been identified:[20]

1. Rural to rural migration, or rural turnover.
2. Rural to urban migration, or push or pull.
3. Urban to urban migration, or urban turnover.
4. Urban to rural migration, or reverse push back.

According to their last residence and place of enumeration much of this migration is accounted by the traditional pattern of migration stream from one state to another, from one region to another and seasonal, circular or marital migrants.[21] The above four stream of migration can be classified further into three categories roughly indicative of the distance of migration:

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19. Chandna, op.cit., p.37.

20. Mehrotra, G.K., Birth Place Migration in India, Census of India, 1961, Special Mimeograph, p.5.

21. Basu, A., Migration Stream in India, Population Review, xi(2), p.39.

(a) intra-district migrant i.e. person born outside the place of enumeration but within the same district (short distance migrant);

(b) Inter-district migrant i.e. person from outside the district of enumeration but within the same state (medium distance migration); and

(c) Inter-state migrants, i.e. persons from within India but beyond the place of enumeration (long distance migration).[22]

The current migratory trends in Manipur viewed from the spatial context table No.18 reveals that, predominant tendency towards short distence migration or intra-district migration. Among the short distance migrants, the female migrants is more than the male. Among the migrant streams rural to rural migration stream decreases with distance and so far as the sex ratio is concerned, there has been a balance. On the other hand rural to urban migration stream increases with distance. While within the district, rural to urban migration is insignificant but rises sharply between the district and stete.[23] Let us analyse the four streams of migration one by one in terms of distance and sex ratio.

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23. Jain, S.P., Demography - A Study of Population Research in India, McGraw 1975, p.84.

Rural to Rural Migration

As table No.19 reveals that rural to rural migrant stream is not a dominant stream of migration in Manipur. It accounts for only 13.89% of the total migrants in the short distance or, intra-district migration is concerned. Again it accounts for only 1.28% of the total rural population in inter-district or medium distance migration and only 1.88% in the inter-state or the long distance migration. At the district level most of the rural to rural migration is maximum in the intra- than in the other inter district and inter-state migratory stream. The nature of the form in which migration takes place is related to the distance factor Thus the short distence migration has higher percentage of rural to rural migration than the medium and long distance migration i.e. the inter district and inter-state migration. Even though a more or less similar pattern is observed at the district level, marked variations are particularly visible in some districts. For instance, North district 13.50% of the total rural population as intra-district migrants, 6.11% as inter-district migrants and only 1.5%as inter-state migrants. In Manipur west district 13.77% of the rural to rural stream migration is of intra-district,0.5% is of inter-district and 1.15% is of inter-state migration. In Manipur south district in all the three regions of migra-

tion, rural to rural migration is ghigh as compared to the districts noted above. Here, rural to rural stream account for 22.36% of intra-district, 4.21% of inter-district, and 5.73% of inter-state migrations. Again, in Manipur Central district rural to rural migration predominant only at the intra-district level, 13.71% are intra-district, 0.19% are the inter-district and 1.49% are inter-state migratory stream. In the Manipur East district there are 11.99% intra-district, 0.83% are inter-district and 1.28% are inter-state migrants who move from a rural area to another rural area of the same district as of the state.

From the above, it follows that rural to rural migratory stream forms only a smaller percentage of the rural population and at the district level it is dominant trend in the intra-district and inter-district migration. The rural to rural migration is mostly due to the marriage migration, the associated migration, i.e. the females accompanying their migrant husbands[21] and the seasonal migration of the rural labourers.[22] More often

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21. Agrawala, S.N., Socio-Economic Demographic Character of Rural Migrant and non-migrant, 1968, JIFR, III, p.1.

22. Mishra, B.P., The Study of Population, South Asia Publisher, 1971, p.245.

Table-19: Migration Stream

	Stream	Person	Male	Female
MANIPUR				
Intra-district	R-R	13.83	10.66	17.06
	R-U	70.79	63.05	78.09
	U-R	71.95	57.34	84.61
	U-U	01.51	01.12	01.90
Inter-district	R-R	01.28	01.41	01.14
	R-U	10.58	12.54	08.73
	U-R	11.18	15.18	07.72
	U-U	00.28	00.34	00.22
Inter-State	R-R	01.88	02.42	01.33
	R-U	18.62	24.39	13.17
	U-R	16.85	27.46	07.65
	U-U	01.38	01.72	01.04
MANIPUR NORTH				
Intra-district	R-R	13.50	11.03	16.01
	R-U	-	-	-
	U-R	-	-	-
	U-U	-	-	-
Inter-district	R-R	06.18	07.26	05.08
	R-U	-	-	-
	U-R	38.82	29.80	66.85
	U-U	-	-	-
Inter-State	R-R	01.55	02.61	00.48
	R-U	-	-	-
	U-R	61.17	70.19	33.14
	U-U	-	-	-

Table-19: Migration Streams, 1971

		West District			Central District		
	Stream	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Intra-district	R-R	13.77	13.38	14.14	12.71	08.73	16.77
	R-U	-	-	-	73.13	62.51	82.61
	U-R	-	-	-	88.71	82.38	92.91
	U-U	-	-	-	01.40	01.03	01.79
Inter-District	R-R	00.51	00.77	00.26	00.19	00.13	00.24
	R-U	-	-	-	12.17	14.88	09.75
	U-R	66.02	67.69	42.85	01.57	01.29	01.75
	U-U	-	-	-	00.06	00.05	00.07
Inter-State	R-R	01.15	02.00	00.32	01.49	01.93	01.05
	R-U	-	-	-	14.62	22.54	07.59
	U-R	33.97	33.30	37.14	09.70	16.31	05.32
	U-U	-	-	-	01.20	01.52	00.86
		South District			East District		
Intra-district	R-R	28.36	22.52	24.20	11.99	10.63	13.36
	R-U	65.12	64.11	66.23	-	-	-
	U-R	28.45	18.23	41.57	-	-	-
	U-U	04.49	03.85	05.14	-	-	-
Inter-District	R-R	04.21	04.56	03.87	00.83	01.08	00.59
	R-U	06.85	07.58	06.06	-	-	-
	U-R	46.54	52.25	39.21	70.48	68.86	75.72
	U-U	06.74	08.97	04.50	-	-	-
Inter-State	R-R	05.73	06.06	05.39	01.28	02.13	00.41
	R-U	28.01	28.30	27.70	-	-	-
	U-R	25.00	27.50	19.21	29.51	31.13	24.27
	U-U	06.72	07.32	06.12	-	-	-

the seasonal migration originates from area with low per capita agricultural productivity and consequent lack of employment and other opportunities to sparsely populated areas of new development particularly in the field of agriculture, and plantation. It is needless to say that most of the migrants of this stream are agricultural labourer partly traders with relatively low or no literacy. More over sex composition of the rural to rural migration especially to the intra-district level forms female migration.

Rural to Urban migration

Turning coming now to rural to urban migration usually, the movement of rural population to the growing urban area is known as the rural to urban migration. It is an inmigration and increase of population in the urban area but an outmigration and decrease of population in the rural area. This stream of migration is caused by several factors which can be either push or pull factors. The push factor operates in the rural area where demographic pressure results in unemployment, low productivity and low income and pull factors operate in the urban areas. Thus, the push factors are poverty, unemployment, low and irregular wages, uneconomic holdings,

lack of social amenities and facilities like education, health, recreation etc.[26] In general term the push factor are more powerful instigating the rural illiterate migrants than the pull factor, whereas the latter is powerful in so far as the educated rural migrant are concerned. The relative significance of the factors, thus vary ~~between~~ among the migrants ~~as~~ in different rural areas. Due to the expan$ion of transport and communication, the vision of the rural poor and the employed stretch far to the district and state headquarters where they ~~concern~~ see greater opportunity to e living. Therefore, both the push and pull factors to inâtiate the migratory current from the rural areas.

Rural to urban migration in Manipur is male selectivity as opposed to the rural to rural migration particularly within the district. It accounts for 70.79% of the intra-district, 10.58% of the inter-district and 18.62% of the inter-state migration. In Manipur south and Manipur Central districts there is no other migration stream except rural to urban migration stream. In Manipur south, the rural to urban stream accounts for 65.18% of the migrants in intra-district, 6.85% of the inter-district and 28.01% of the inter-state migration. In Manipur central, 78.19% of the inter-district migration

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26. Chandna, op.cit., p.58.

12.17% of the inter-district and 14.62% of the inter-state are rural to urban-migrants. Since the remaining districts do not have the urban population, so there is no rural to urban migration both in the inter-district and intra district. The rural to urban migration has a profound impact on the nature of urbanisation. Neither the level nor the speed of the rural to urban migration are independent from the emergence of large sized town, and cities at the early stage of economic development,[27] which attract the migrants from the rural areas. Whether such migratory currents will result in the expen$ion of the city in the sense of true urbanisation or in immatured or semi-urbanisation with slums and related social ten$ion observed as the pressure on the available facilities, is determined to a greater extent by the relative strength of the push and pull factors or in other words unequal population and economic opportunities so characteristic of the rural-urban stream.

Urban to Rural Migration

There is also the movement of population from the urban to the rural areas, i.e. the reverse of the push

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27. Ibid., p.61.

end pull migration, even though such migratory trend is not common in Manipur. Mostly this accounts due to the high density and its attendant congestion in the town and city areas with High degree of environment and noise pollution. Urban to rural migration is a common attribute of many cities having a large range area in their urban agglomoration. Due to the development of transport facilities, people started migrating from the urban area to the rural area. The most common factor is whenever there is reclamation of agricultural land and improvement in the life condition in the rural areas, we can expect more urban to rural migration, for, it is often noted that the perception of the migrant urban areas are relatively better than the conditions in the rural areas. Therefore, when there is an improvement in the rural area, the reverse migration is more probable.

However, in Manipur the urban to the rural migration is very small in the inter-district, and inter-state migration. But in the intra-district migration it accounts for 11.18% of the inter-district, 27.64% of the inter-state migration. Obviously in the short distance migration the urban to rural migrating streams dominate. But variation occurs at the district level.

At district level in Manipur south, this stream constitute 28.45% in the short distance or intra-district migration, 46.58% in inter-district and 25% in the inter-state migration. In this district the urban-rural stream is more dominant in the medium distance or the inter-district migration than in the short and long distance migration. It implies that both the rural and urban areas of this districts are not growing as fast as central district. In Manipur central district, 88.7% of the intra district, 1.58% in inter-district and 9.70% in inter-state migration in the urban to rural stream. It shows there is less migration to this district from the other state and from other urban areas of Manipur.

Urban to Urban Migration

Much of the urban to urban migration occurs due to the better and diverse employment opportunities and numerous other facilities in urban centres. It also indirectly indicates the differences in the growth of different urban centres. Normally this type of migration occurs mostly from the smaller urban centres to the larger urban centres, or from the urban centres with lower growth to the centres with faster growth. It also results

in uncertainty in manpower supply, fluctuation in the level of wages, changes in the occupational structure and other application etc.

Manipur's urban to urban migration is very low. Because the migration from the other states are from rural areas. And for others, but most pertinent, the number of the urban centres are few as there is two urban area in Manipur. The urban to urban stream constitutes only 1.51% of the intra-districts migrants. In the inter-district migration between the Manipur central district and Manipur South district it is only 0.28% and 1.38% in inter-state. In South district, the urban to urban constitutes only 4.49% of intra-district migrants and 6.72% of the inter-state migrants. In Central district 1.40% of intra-district, 0.06% of the interstate migration are of this stream of migration.

Summary

In Manipur there is a marked diversity in terms of distribution, density and growth of population both at district as well as at sub-divisional levels. Manipur is one among the few states having maximum growth rate of population. The high concentration of population, is

found in the central district and still more particularly in the Imphal west sub-division having 22.48% of the total population of Manipur. The lowest concentration is found in the East district particularly the Ukhrul south sub-division with only 0.44% of the total state population. Normally the high density is in the Imphal west sub-division of central district with 503 persons per sq.km. It is to be noted that it is much higher than national average density. The lowest density is recorded by Tamenglong sub-division of west district having 7 persons per sq.km. The physiographic structure plays a predominant role in the growth, distribution and density pattern of population. In general term the plain areas have higher density than other hilly areas of Manipur.

There has been substantial changes in the sex ratio of the state averages. Till 1961 Manipur had a high sex ratio. In 1971 and 1981, the female numbers becames lower than the male numbers ~~and favours males than females as was~~ against the case till 1961. The disparity of sex is not very high but the ratio can be considered as slightly favourable to males. The literacy role is increasing at a faster rate i.e. from 32.9% in 1971 to 41.34% in 1981. The literacy rate is having a correlation

with population growth, sex ratio migration etc. It is found that the literacy rate is high with high population growth and lower the literacy rate co-exists with low growth of population. It also affects the sex ratio. The areas with high literacy has low sex ratio and those with low literacy area have high sex ratio. Again, the size of the population also affects the literacy rate. The large-sized population areas have the high literacy rate and small sized population areas have low literacy. There is a close relationship between the growth of population and density of population in a particular area. High growth rate and high density of population are also associated.

Manipur is one of the growing states with an expanding population both from the natural growth and migration from the other states of India. In Manipur, among the migratory streams, short distence migration is more than the medium and long distance migration. Rural to/migration is very high among the migration stream while urban to urban migration is relatively low. The migration affects the sex ratio in Manipur as areas with high migration have the low female sex ratio and areas with low migration high female sex ratio which shows

the male selectivity in migration. Migration also affects the literacy. The area with high migration have high literacy rate and vice-versa.

CHAPTER - III

CHAPTER - III

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

1. Introduction

One of the problems causing serious concern in Manipur in the recent years is the fast increasing population and resultent pressure on the limited utilised resources rather than the potential resources. During the last two decades, the population of the state has nearly doubled. There is no denying the fact that if the potential resources are considered, the current population pressure is not a problem. There is a conspicuous absence of the expansion of industries particularly those based on the available resources of Manipur. A fast growing industrial set up is enough to absorb the increasing population into productive occupations. As a result, the pressure of population is increasing in the rural areas. In an agrarian state like Manipur, land is the most significant of all natural resources. For the largest part of its population directly depends on the exploitation of land and related resources.

The objective of this chapter is to analyse the economic structure of the population of Manipur. The

demographic factors are analysed in the light of their economic characteristics. Hence it is concerned with the work force participation rate, the sex, age structure and educational qualification of the working population in different industrial categories i.e. the cultivator, agricultural labourers, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation of orchards and allied activities, mining and quarrying, house hold industries, other than house hold industry, construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication and other various services. These industrial categories may be grouped into three groups in accordance with the 1971 industrial classification viz., the primary sector (consisting of the first four census industrial categories) secondary sector (consisting fifth and sixth census categories) and the tertiary sector (made up of the last three census categories). The analysis is carried out at various levels of administrative units i.e. the state, district and sub-divisional levels in addition to the rural-urban distribution of the population. The analysis also covers the distribution of workers by sex, age structure, marital status, educational qualification and migrant workers in different industrial categories. Although the analysis

has been mainly carried out with reference to only one point of time i.e. 1971 due to lack of the availability of comparable data, at certain points, limited exercises has been attempted in temporal comparison.

2. Work Force Participation

The economically active population is that part of man power which actually takes part or tries to take part in the production of goods and services.[1] According to the definition found in the 1971 Census, the economic activities are categorised into main and subsidiary activity. All persons are divided into two broad streams of main activity viz., worker* and non-worker.[2] The study of economically active population or the work force, occupies an important position in the field of population studies. The economic and social development

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* Worker is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical and mental activity. Work involved not only the actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

1. Henry Shrock, 1971., Methods and Material of Demography, Washington D.C., p.338.

2. Srivastava, Census of India, 1971, Monograph, p.169.

of the nation depends on the number of the personswho are economically active and the quality of their works and regularity of their employment.[3] In this context, work force participation rate is highly useful for the understending of the nature and the extent to which men, wormen and children, are participating in the economic activity.

This measure is used widely in the analysis of the work force data and knownas work force participation rate or the ratio of economically active population to total population. The economic activity or the occupational structure of worker is a dynamic factor. In recent years, there has been a rapid change in the functional classification of workers due to the population shift from the primary sector to other sector. Table No.20 - shows the work force participation rate in different industrial sectors according to the 1971 Census.

In Manipur according to the 1981 Census, economically active workers constitute 41.68% of total population, with the remaining 58.32% depending on the earning

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3. Bhindi, A. Asha., op.cit., p.371.

Table-20: Percentage of Workers of different Industrial Sector to total Population, 1971

District/Subdivisions	Total Workers			Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
MANIPUR	34.57	45.31	23.61	72.45	69.04	04.25	24.14	10.55	01.61
North District	50.21	51.90	48.43	42.82	47.33	00.19	00.54	08.86	00.54
Mao West	46.64	55.03	37.06	43.74	36.40	00.28	00.08	10.99	00.55
Mao East	55.88	50.88	60.81	43.37	59.99	00.10	00.08	07.39	00.71
Sadar Hill	47.81	50.22	14.87	41.56	43.48	00.21	01.32	08.42	00.37
South District	37.05	44.93	28.90	36.66	27.92	00.39	00.55	07.87	00.49
Tipaimukh	42.78	48.15	37.14	41.47	83.72	00.19	03.25	06.48	00.16
Thanlon	37.55	46.95	27.99	41.82	27.71	00.07	-	05.01	00.27
Churachandpur North	47.39	47.77	47.03	44.37	46.93	-	00.03	03.40	00.06
Churachandpur	29.53	42.04	16.22	30.10	15.54	00.73	00.12	11.21	00.87
Thinghat	48.47	47.18	49.71	43.27	49.56	00.06	-	00.59	00.20
East District	48.65	45.86	51.52	32.92	50.88	00.15	50.88	00.08	00.55
Ukhrul North	50.35	44.28	56.33	38.21	56.31	00.03	-	07.07	00.01
Ukhrul Central	48.70	46.75	50.79	30.93	49.99	00.22	00.05	15.59	00.74
Phungyar Phaisect	47.16	43.67	50.72	32.96	49.69	00.26	00.27	10.38	00.76
Kamyojg (Chassad)	48.45	45.60	51.27	34.22	50.72	00.19	00.13	11.12	00.46
Ukhrul south	47.34	47.35	47.32	70.93	46.94	00.04	00.04	11.80	00.33
West District	49.38	49.56	48.99	40.36	43.36	00.20	00.24	08.96	00.39
Tamaglog North	53.44	51.74	55.14	43.25	54.99	-	-	08.49	00.28
Tamaglog West	51.96	48.40	55.39	43.79	55.19	00.06	-	04.54	00.19
Tamaglog	49.71	49.15	50.29	35.92	49.48	00.54	00.23	12.68	00.58
Nungba	44.93	49.48	40.67	41.12	39.70	00.17	00.54	08.18	00.27

.../-

.../-

District/Subdivisions	Total Workers			Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Central Distpict	30.10	44.15	15.82	30.49	05.41	02.60	07.83	10.04	02.05
Imphal East	30.58	42.22	18.95	27.88	03.16	03.11	03.35	11.22	15.78
Imphal West	28.68	41.32	15.78	18.57	03.43	04.50	08.87	18.24	03.48
Bishenpur	30.29	45.03	15.25	38.33	05.73	01.65	07.19	05.04	02.33
Thoubal	28.77	46.89	10.44	41.13	06.32	00.80	03.60	04.95	00.50
Tangnoubal	49.60	55.06	43.69	40.19	41.90	00.83	00.34	14.64	01.44
Chandel	42.09	40.64	34.78	40.11	33.64	00.11	00.05	09.41	01.07
Chakpikarong	34.80	47.96	21.67	38.32	20.67	00.09	00.40	09.54	00.60
Jiriba	28.58	49.28	06.07	35.15	04.48	01.49	00.74	09.51	00.88

Table-20B: Percentage of Worker in Different Sector to Total Population, 1971

District/Sub-division		Total Workers			Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
MANIPUR	Total	34.57	45.31	23.61	72.45	69.04	04.25	24.14	10.55	01.61
	Rural	33.96	46.41	23.94	75.49	74.69	20.32	20.75	08.70	01.01
	Urban	26.55	38.03	14.87	82.52	97.73	00.39	01.13	22.73	05.20
South District	Total	37.05	44.93	28.90	36.66	27.92	00.39	00.55	07.87	00.49
	Rural	38.50	45.69	31.16	38.76	30.30	00.13	00.57	06.79	00.29
	Urban	22.09	37.21	06.13	15.43	03.11	03.04	00.40	18.74	02.62
Churachandpur	Total	29.53	42.04	16.52	30.10	15.54	00.73	00.12	11.21	00.87
	Rural	31.25	43.17	18.89	33.52	18.38	00.19	00.05	09.45	00.45
	Urban	22.09	37.21	06.13	15.43	03.11	03.04	00.40	18.74	03.02
Central District	Total	10.05	44.15	15.82	30.49	05.14	02.60	07.83	10.04	02.05
	Rural	30.78	45.43	07.89	34.93	03.49	01.98	03.72	08.52	00.67
	Urban	26.84	38.06	15.43	09.46	00.69	05.59	09.36	23.03	05.37
Imphal East	Total	30.58	42.22	18.95	27.88	03.16	03.12	03.35	11.20	15.78
	Rural	30.98	43.36	18.55	31.61	03.72	02.50	13.44	09.24	01.39
	Urban	28.49	36.04	21.33	01.23	00.25	05.97	16.50	20.53	04.57
Imphal West	Total	28.68	41.32	15.78	18.57	03.43	04.50	08.87	18.24	03.48
	Rural	29.81	43.08	16.34	25.99	04.83	03.57	12.76	13.51	05.08
	Urban	26.25	37.56	07.17	02.73	00.17	06.49	04.04	28.32	02.94
Bishenpur	Total	30.29	45.03	15.25	38.33	05.73	01.65	07.19	05.04	02.33
	Rural	30.59	45.78	15.12	40.40	06.24	01.43	07.14	03.94	01.73
	Urban	28.39	40.41	16.05	25.63	02.52	03.01	07.48	11.76	06.04
Thoubal	Total	28.77	46.89	10.44	41.13	06.32	00.80	03.60	04.95	00.50
	Rural	29.07	47.29	10.59	41.90	06.75	00.70	03.52	04.68	00.28
	Urban	25.28	42.07	08.69	31.99	01.63	01.98	04.29	08.09	03.03

Table-20C: Percentage of Workers of different Industrial Sector to Total by Size, Class of Population, 1971

Size Class	Total Workers			Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Above 5,000	14.42	42.68	13.24	31.89	02.98	02.78	08.74	07.97	01.47
2,000-4,999	24.51	38.08	10.21	26.08	05.27	02.03	03.68	09.94	00.85
1,000-1,999	39.09	51.45	26.62	36.02	13.69	02.16	11.28	10.43	01.64
0,500-0,999	37.16	44.64	29.60	36.53	23.71	00.92	04.10	11.96	00.74
0,200-0,499	41.04	48.51	33.43	40.48	31.51	00.36	01.33	07.62	00.59
Below 0,200	48.61	56.22	40.98	50.18	39.96	00.15	00.82	05.86	00.82

of the work force, whereas in 1971 the work force or the participation rate was only 34.80% of the total population with the remaining 68.40% depending on the former. There has been an increased 7.8% in the work force between 1971 to 1981. Moreover the participation rate is slightly higher in the state than in the country as a whole. An important point needing alteration is that even though the participation rate in 1981 (41.68%) is higher than that in 1971 (34.80%) the rate is lower as compared to the participation rate of 1961 (45.90%). But, to be real this fluctuation is due to the changing definition of worker in the census of 1961 and 1971.

At the district level, the west district has the maximum workforce participation rate constituting 49.38% of the total district population of which 49.56% are males and 48.99% are females. This was followed by Manipur East district having a participation rate of 48.65% of its total population of which 45.86% are males and 51.52% are females. The lowest workforce participation is observed in Manipur central district 30.10% of which 44.15% are males and 15.82% are females. The Manipur Central district has a low work force parti-

cipation rate. Higher literacy rate and level of education of the people and lack of appropriate role opportunities in the district. Whereas in other districts limited literacy has forced masses to engage themselves on the land, and their participation rate is high. Therefore increasing rate of participation does not always imply higher participation and income. Moreover, it can also be observed that districts with higher participation rate also have substantial female participation rate.

On the basis, the prevalent disparity in the regional distribution of the work force participation rate in Manipur by 1971. One can identify four types of broad regions showing the district pattern of work force participation rate. They are:

1. Very high participation rate
2. High participation rate
3. Medium participation rate
4. Low participation rate, and
5. Very low participation rate

Very High Participation Rate

Out of the 25 sub-divisions, only ~~the~~ one sub-division

has very high work force participation rate of above 55% of the total population which is Mao East sub-division having the participation rate of 55.88% of the total population. This area has the high participation rate because most of the people are engaged in agricultural activities in the limited hilly area. More significantly the construction of road and repairing of the national highways which is passing through this sub-division located in the landsliding zone also could explain the increasing employment and participation rate through public works programmes of the government not withstanding their limited and in most cases, temporary affect in the participation rate.

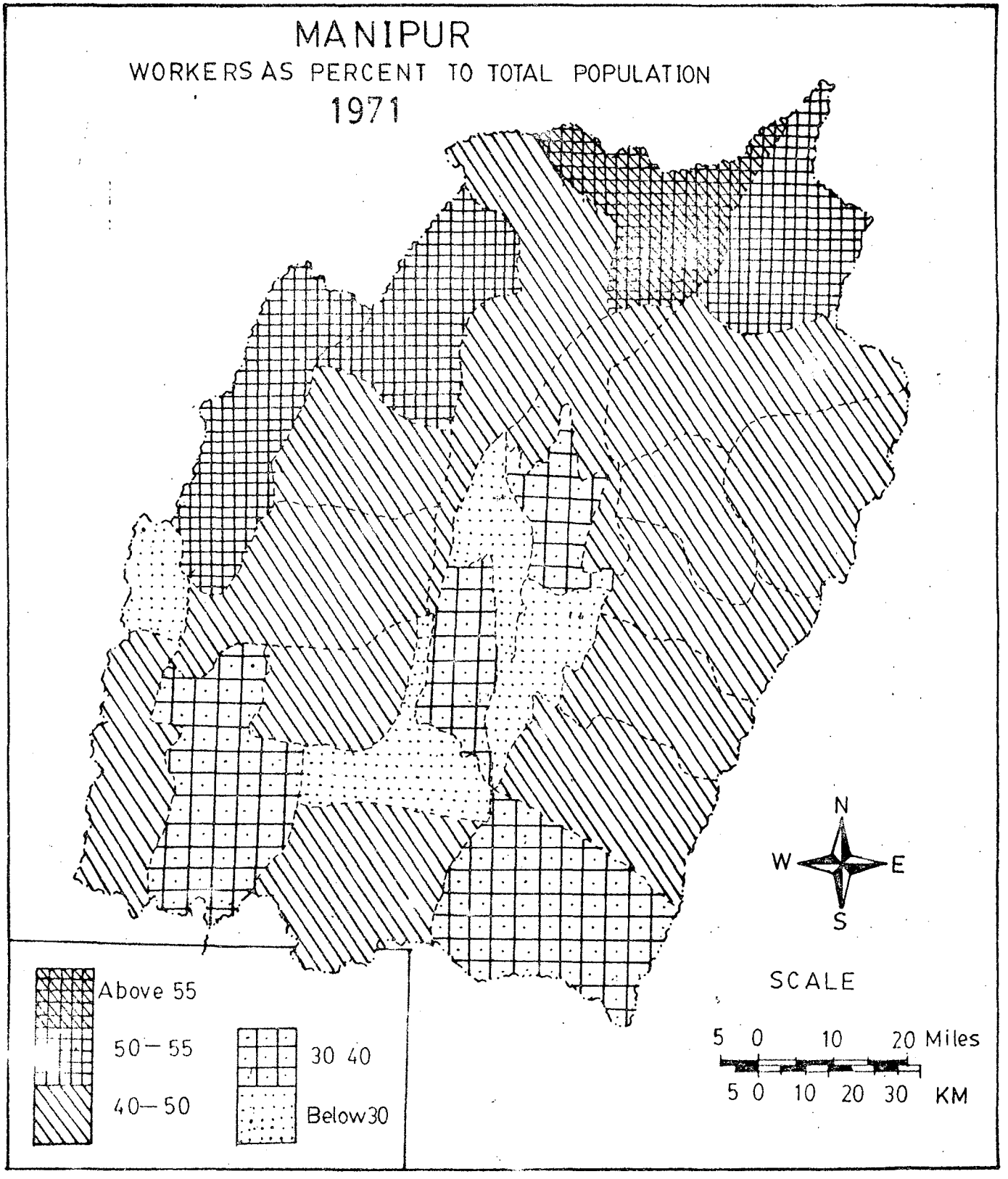
High Participation Rate

Out of the 25 sub-divisions of Manipur three sub-divisions are coming under the category of very high participation rate, i.e. about 50% to 55% of their respective total population. They are Tamenglong north (53.44%), Tamenglong West (51.06%), Ukhrul East (50.35%) respectively. The physiography of these regions with their hilly tracts farms results in extensive agriculture and manual operations. Besides the sparsity of population and lack of adequate speedy and cheap transport

and communication and characteristics features of most of the hilly regions. It also explains their excessive dependence of their primary sector and have the high participation of work force. It is a known fact that if the proportion of people engaged in the primary sector is higher, both the male and female participation rates are also higher because of the household nature of agriculture. Again in the rural areas other infra structural facilities and the literacy rate is relatively low, and most of the people do not send their children for higher study and training. So they along with their generation are forced to remain in their traditional occupation&professional institution.

Medium Participation Rate

The Manipur west district and Manipur East district come under this category. Manipur west district has 49.27% and Manipur East has 48.65% of its total population are economically active and engaged in work. At the sub-divisional level out of the remaining 21 sub-divisions, 12 sub-divisions are under the category of medium work force participation rate. These sub-divisions with their respective participation rate are


MANIPUR
WORKERS AS PERCENT TO TOTAL POPULATION
1971
N
W
E
S
Above 55
50—55
40—50
30 40
Below30
SCALE
5 0 10 20 Miles
5 0 10 20 30 KM

Tengnoupal (49.60%), Chandel (42.09%), Tipaimukh (42.78%), Churachandpur North (47.39%), Thinghat (48.47%), Ukhrul (48.70%), Phungyar (47.16%), Kamjong (48.49%), Sadar hills (47.81%) and Tamenglong (49.71%). This group of sub-divisions are located in the hilly areas of Manipur. The lesser work force participation in this category in comparison to the former categories of workforce participation might be due to the better infra-structural facilities, easy transport and communication with the nearby towns and the proximate location of the district and sub-divisions to the state headquarters. Moreover, in areas with more population in the secondary and tertiary sector, there is a clearcut division between the household and individual occupations and hence females may not be counted as work force unlike in the primary sector. In fact this phenomenon explains both the low participation rate as well as less female participation.

Low Participation Rate

Manipur South district is the only district in this category and have workers constituting 37.5% of the total population. At the sub-division level there are

four sub-divisions in this group of low participation rate. They are Imphal East which accounts for (30.38%), Bishenpur (30.29%), Cankpikerong (34.80%) and Thanglon (37.45%) (~~37.45%~~) of their respective total population. The low work force participation in this area is due to its urbanised nature and the resultant more town area with the domination of secondary and tertiary activities. The significance of locational advantage as this district is proximate to the state capital, in explaining the work force participation cannot be gainsaid.

Very Low Participation Rate

Among all the five districts, the lowest work force participation rate is registered only by the Manipur central district accounting (30.10%) of the total population of the district. At the subdivision level, it is found that, of the 25 sub-division, only four sub-divisions are falling under this category of very low work force participation. They are the Jiribam (28.58%), Imphal west (28.68%) and Thoubal (28.79%) sub-divisions of central district and Churachandpur sub-divisions (29.53%) of south district. The very low percentage in the work force in these districts is due to much better productivity and income associated

with the predominence of secondary and tertiary sectors which permit support a somewhat high dependent ratio. Moreover, most of the young people are engaged in the higher education and higher training programme. This may be compared with the rural area where very few children attend schools, only fewer people reach higher education, but a majority start involving in agriculture or other income earning occupations available in the village. Therefore the literacy particularly the proportion of young children attending also affects the work force participation ratio. These sub-divisions of very low participation are located in the plain areas with large towns which are main centres for trade and commerce, transport and communication and other services. The Imphal west sub-division lies in the capital of Manipur itself with many educational institutions. Even after higher education, the educated could not get job due to slow growth rate of job opportunities and high competition. So most of the educated could not be expected to enter the working population even after having finished their education. Another possible reason can be that these sub-divisions with their main concentration mostly related with the secondary and tertiary sectors. After retirement from the government services, most of the people do not enter in the work force.

They remain as non-workers. In the same way, females in the urban areas, though involved in house maintenance, are not counted as workers, whereas in the rural area, females are also counted as workers and figure prominently in the active work force. These can be the plausible reasons for the low percentage of work force participation in these sub-divisions. On the other hand, in the hilly and rural areas where primary sector supports the population, the old man who does not do any work, but just gives the guidance to the young people are counted as workers. This explains the high participation in the hilly and rural areas of Manipur.

If the size and class of population is taken into consideration, it can be seen that smaller the size of population, higher is the workforce participation rate and vice-versa. As for instance, population size with less than 200 persons, the participation rate has 48.61% of the total population whereas the size, class of population with 5,000 persons, the participation rate is only 14.42% of the total population. From this it follows that as the size of the population is increasing, the participation of workforce is decreasing and conversely as the size of the population

decreases the workforce participation rate increases. In small size of settlements, the socio-economic conditions is far from satisfactory and there is lesser facilities and amenities than the large size of settlements. The large size of settlements have better socio-economic conditions and better amenities. As a matter of fact, the size of settlement in an important way, indicates the level of facilities and amenities available in that particular area. Moreover as the size of the settlement increases, its dependence on the secondary sector and tertiary sectors increases. Therefore, more people depend on these sectors. The reasons indicated for the existing disparity in the participation rate between rural and urban areas can also hold good in explaining the relationship between the size of the settlement and participation rate in so far as the size of the settlements associates with the rural-urban classification. More importantly, the density of population also affects the work-force participation rate. As density increases, the participation rate increases and vice-Verse. For, the sub-divisions having sparse population tend to have higher participation rate and area with dense population have low participation rate.

3. Industrial Classification of Workers

Persons engaged in different occupations or engeged in different economic activities are regarded as working population in that category. Economically active population comprises of all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services during the time of reference period chosen for the investigation.[4] The work has been defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involved is not only the actual work but also the effective supervision and direction of work.[5] The work has been divided into nine industrial categories in the census 1971, but only four industrial categories in 1981. Hence, temporal comparison are difficult.

The physiography and natural environment plan an important role in determining the nature and size of the economic activity of a particular region.[6] The environment also influences the social people living in it.

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4. Shryock, Henry., op.cit., p.191.

5. Census of India 1981, Primary Census Abstract, Part II B(1), p.(xii).

6. Koyastha - Occupational structure in Himalaya-Beas Basin, NGJI, vol.VI, 1960, p.75.

Table-21a: Percentage of Worker in Different Industrial Sector to Total Worker, 1971

District/Sub division	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
MANIPUR	76.10	69.02	04.25	23.13	24.26	06.80
North District	82.50	97.72	03.90	01.48	17.06	01.11
Mao West	79.25	98.21	00.52	00.27	19.97	01.48
Mao East	85.24	98.72	00.22	00.13	14.51	01.15
Sadar Hill	82.72	82.79	00.43	02.93	16.75	00.83
South District	81.57	96.35	00.88	01.92	17.50	01.69
Tipaimukh	86.12	90.80	00.39	08.75	13.55	00.42
Thanlon	89.06	99.00	00.19	-	10.70	00.99
Churachandpur (N)	92.87	99.79	-	-	07.10	00.13
Churachandpur	71.56	94.09	01.73	00.73	26.65	05.15
Thinghat	91.70	99.59	00.14	-	08.13	00.42
East District	71.79	98.15	00.33	00.14	27.82	01.06
Ukhrul North	83.93	99.06	00.08	-	15.97	00.03
Ukhrul Central	66.15	98.35	00.47	00.09	33.34	01.47
Phungyer	71.75	98.75	00.34	00.14	27.82	01.06
Kanjong	75.16	98.92	00.43	00.26	24.37	00.79
Ukhrul South	74.96	99.16	00.16	-	24.92	00.71

.../-

.../-

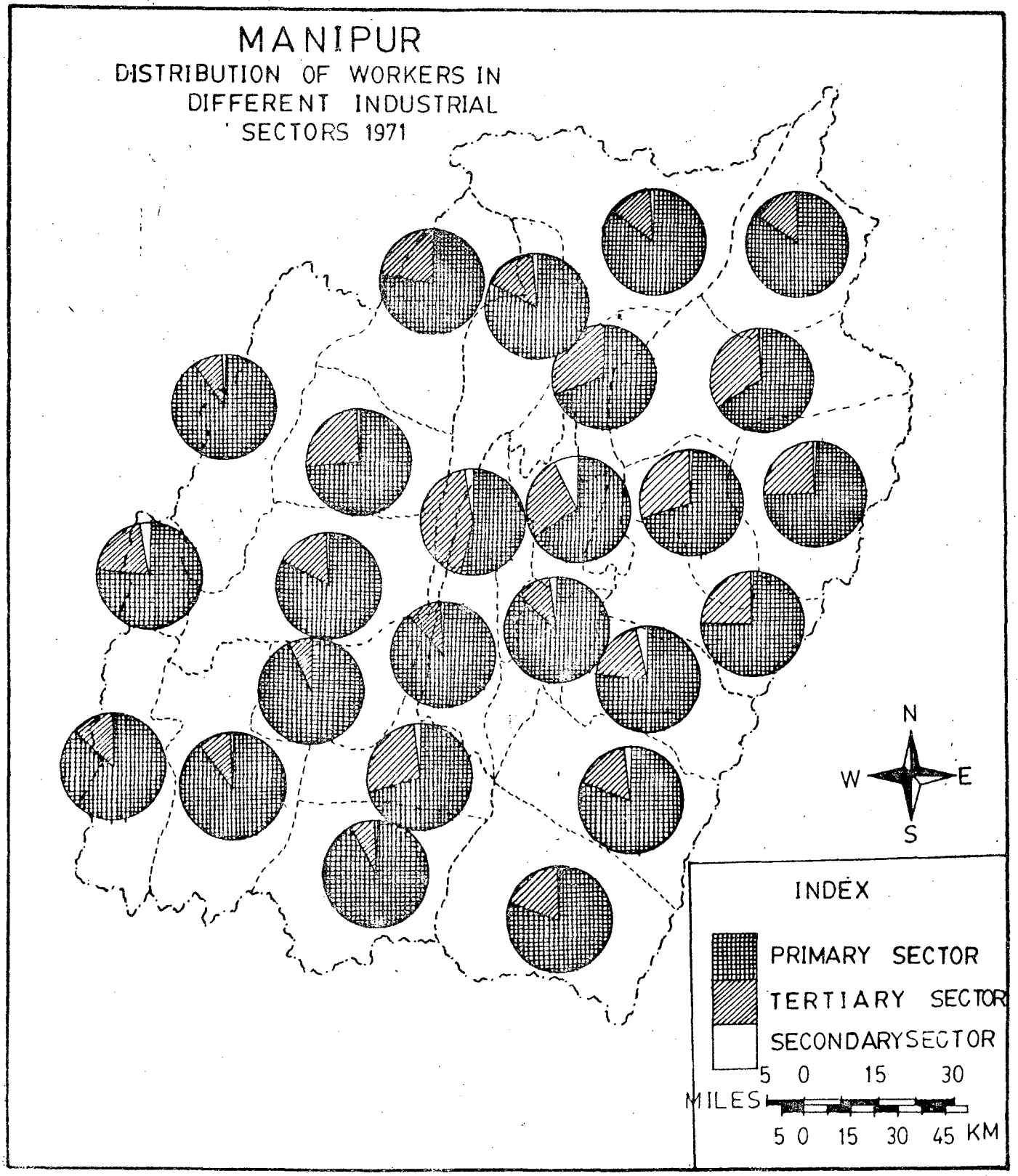
District/Sub division	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West District	81.41	98.69	00.48	00.50	18.01	00.77
Thanglong (N)	83.58	99.71	-	-	16.75	00.28
Tamaglong (W)	90.47	99.64	00.14	-	09.37	00.35
Tamenglong	73.07	98.69	01.10	00.50	25.75	00.77
Nungba	83.08	97.60	00.34	01.32	16.52	01.05
Central District	69.06	37.52	05.90	49.48	24.98	12.95
Imphal East	72.88	20.03	05.77	72.42	21.31	07.49
Imphal West	60.33	29.62	08.29	56.95	31.34	16.87
Bishenpur	88.24	41.31	03.12	47.22	08.61	11.42
Thoubal	88.58	63.70	01.48	33.21	09.89	02.72
Tengnoupal	76.87	44.27	04.35	47.19	18.73	08.50
Chandel	80.80	96.73	00.22	00.15	18.93	03.09
Chakpikareng	79.89	95.35	00.18	01.84	19.89	02.78
Jiribam	77.22	73.92	03.02	12.22	19.29	13.83

Table-21B: Percentage of Worker in Different Industrial Sector to Total Population by Sex in Rural and Urban Area in District Level and Sub-division Level

District/Sub-division		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
MANIPUR	T	76.10	69.02	04.25	23.13	24.26	06.80
	R	79.34	74.75	03.00	20.94	20.46	04.25
	U	25.85	05.63	14.26	59.34	59.80	34.96
Central District	T	69.06	37.52	05.90	49.48	24.98	12.95
	R	76.89	44.27	04.35	47.19	18.74	08.50
	U	24.86	04.47	14.68	60.71	60.46	23.61
Imphal East	T	72.88	20.03	05.77	72.42	21.31	07.49
	R	66.02	16.71	07.36	74.88	26.03	09.96
	U	21.66	01.81	17.63	56.83	60.71	41.36
Imphal West	T	60.33	29.62	08.29	56.95	31.34	16.87
	R	44.97	21.71	10.89	56.22	44.13	22.02
	U	07.27	02.49	17.28	56.83	75.45	40.68
Bishenpur	T	88.24	41.31	03.12	47.22	08.64	88.53
	R	85.15	37.56	03.67	47.12	11.18	15.27
	U	63.41	15.70	07.46	46.61	29.13	37.69
Thoubal	T	88.58	63.70	01.48	33.21	09.94	03.09
	R	87.70	60.58	01.71	34.54	10.54	04.85
	U	76.04	15.68	04.71	49.44	19.79	34.88
South District	T	81.57	96.35	00.88	01.92	17.50	01.69
	R	84.80	97.21	00.29	01.83	14.85	00.92
	U	41.46	50.76	08.16	06.52	50.34	42.67
Churachandpur	T	71.56	94.09	01.73	00.73	26.65	05.15
	R	77.63	97.31	00.43	00.30	21.88	02.41
	U	41.46	66.00	08.16	08.50	50.38	25.50

Table-21c: Percentage of Worker of Different Industrial Category to Total Worker

Size Class	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Above 5,000	74.75	22.71	06.53	66.00	18.69	11.22
2,000-4,999	68.53	51.81	05.33	36.14	26.12	12.03
1,000-1,999	75.84	51.30	03.81	42.41	20.03	06.24
0,500-0,999	81.85	83.53	02.06	13.87	16.04	02.55
0,200-0,499	83.47	94.28	00.75	04.02	15.74	01.67
Below 200	89.24	97.51	00.27	01.75	10.44	00.69


MANIPUR
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN
DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL
SECTORS 1971
N
W
E
S
INDEX
PRIMARY SECTOR
TERTIARY SECTOR
SECONDARY SECTOR
5 0 15 30
MILES
5 0 15 30 45 KM

Manipur comprises ~~wil~~ of hills and mountain tracts with a small valley area. In the hill and high upland areas, there is meagre amount of arable lands for cultivating and the major portion of the area is accounted by grassland and dense forest. Such topographical factors not only limit the sphere of economic activities to the forestry and agricultural but also makes the transport and communication expansion difficult. Therefore the physiography of a region is fundamental for other infra-structural, and economic development of that particular region.

Teble No.21 and the cartogram representing it provide the regional pattern of occupational structure in the state. The table presents the distribution of of worker in different industrial categories by sex, rural and residence at different administrative divisions viz., the state, district, sub-division and size class of settlement. Manipur is basically an agricultural and rural economy in which the primary sector remains the main occupation for the majority of people. However, the population engaged in agricultural pursuits also involve in certain small scale industrial activities and handicrafts. T.C. Hodson says in this context that in Manipur one can find many forms of industrial

practices among the people who are predominantly agriculturists.[7] A close scrutiny of the data contents reveals the dominant role of agricultural activities in the rural areas of Manipur; particularly in the hilly areas and non-agricultural professions in the urban areas of Manipur.[8] Let us analyse the occupational structure of Manipur by delving into each one of the occupational categories of industrial origin.

Primary Sector

The primary sector includes the industrial categories of cultivator, agricultural labourer, livestock, fishing, hunting, plantation, mining and quarrying activities according to 1971 census. Manipur is essentially a primary sector dominant region in which the primary sector accounts for 76.10% of total male and 69% of total female workers in the state as of 1971. Within the district of Manipur, Manipur North district has the maximum percentage of economically active male population engaged in the primary sector (82.50%). It was followed by the Manipur South district accounting for 81.57% of the male workers. The minimum proportion of male workers (69.09%) is found in Manipur central district. Regarding the female participation in the

7. Hodson, T.C., The Meithies, London, David Nutt, 1903, p.22.

8. Sing, R.P., 1982, op.cit., p.97.

primary sector Manipur East district had the maximum female participation accounting for 98.75% of the total female workers and the minimum by the Central district with only 37.52% of the female workers engaged in the primary sector.

At the sub-division level, the Churachandpur North had the maximum proportion of both male and female workers in the primary sector i.e. 92.87% of the total male and 99.79% of the total female workers. The lowest proportion of economically active population males in the primary sector was registered by Imphal West having 40.33% of the total male worker are engaged in the primary sector and lowest percentage of the female participation has shown by Imphal East with only 20.03% of the total female workers engaged in the primary sector. In terms of the size, class of the settlement, it is found that, the lower the size of the settlement, higher is the proportion of workers found in the primary sector and larger the size of the settlement, lower the proportion of workers engaged in the primary sector.

If we analyse the relative significance of the industrial categories included in the primary sector, it can be seen that, the cultivator hold forms the maximum

proportion of workers. It accounts for 77.72% of the male cultivators and 46.93% of female cultivators. There is a wide variation in districts as well as between sub-divisions. In the district level, the proportion of female is more than the proportion of male in this industrial category. Among the district viz., Manipur North district have the maximum percentage 81.94% of the total male workers engaged in the cultivation. This is followed by Manipur west district having 81.11% of the total workers. The minimum proportion of male workers is observed in Manipur South district accounting for (33.47%) of the total workers of the district engaged in the cultivation. In terms of proportion of female workers engaged in cultivation, Manipur West district has the maximum percentage of (98.55) of the total female workers which is closely followed by Manipur North district (97.55). The lowest proportion of female workers involved in cultivation is observed in Manipur central district (29.31%).

At the sub-divisional level also, the cultivator category accounts for the maximum proportion of workers found among the industrial categories including the primary sector. The maximum percentage of male cultivators

is shown by Churachandpur North (91.35) which also had the maximum proportion of total work force in the primary sector. This is followed by Thinghat with 91.34% of male cultivators. The minimum proportion of male cultivator is found in Imphal West of central district viz., 39.34% of the total male workers. In terms of proportion of female cultivators among total female workers, it is found that most of the districts and sub-divisions have the proportion of more than 90% of the total workers except the Manipur central district. The maximum percentage of female cultivator is found in Ukhrul North showing 99.96% of female cultivators. This is followed by Churachandpur North with 99.79%. The minimum proportion of female cultivators is shown by Imphal West district where only 10.32% of the total female cultivators are workers. The minimum proportion of female cultivators in this district is due to better socio-economic conditions associated with urbanisation and the dominance of secondary and tertiary activities. The variation in the proportion of general work force and of different occupational categories between the hill and plain areas is due to the crucial influence of the topographic conditions on the occupational pattern and socio-economic conditions of the area. The plain area is near to the

state capital with better socio-economic conditions and other infrastructure like, transport and communication, hospitals, the headquarters of various departments, educational institutions etc. The expanding trade and commerce, industrial activities creates better employment and other earning activities in these urban areas, whereas in these hilly and remote regions, these opportunities and amenities are particularly lacking or virtually absent.

The proportion of agricultural labourer on the other hand, represents a very small percentage to the total workers of the state. Among all the districts, the maximum percentage of male agricultural labourers is found in the central district viz., 4.66% of the total workers. The lowest percentage of the male agricultural labourer is found in Manipur West district viz., 0.15% of the total male worker. Regarding the female agricultural labourer, high proportion is observed in Manipur central district with 7.75% of the total female workers. On the other hand, the minimum percentage of female agricultural labourers is noted in Manipur West district having (0.03%) of the total agricultural labourers. At the sub-division level, this occupational category is almost negligible except the sub-divisions of Manipur

central district and the churachandpur sub-division of Manipur south district. The Jiriban sub-division of the central district accounts for the maximum proportion of agricultural labourers both males and females. 12.64% and 14.13% respectively. The lowest proportion is in the Tamenglong sub-division which did/does not have agricultural labourer. The high percentage of agricultural labourers in the sub-divisions of central district is due to the large agricultural area with improved practices which require more agricultural labourers over and above the family labourers. The plain areas with agriculture and urbanisation reletively modernised have a greater importance of agricultural labour than the hilly tracts.[9] Therefore Manipur central district which has large agricultural fertile land, has a large proportion of agricultural labourers.

Regarding the remaining industrial categories included in the primary sector i.e. the livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation of orchards, allied industries and mining and quarrying are almost negligible.

Rural/Urban Distribution

There is a marked diversity in the distribution of

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9. Singh, R.P., op.cit., p.97.

rural-urban workforce participation both male and female within the primary sector. While at the state level, 79.34% of the males and 74.75% of the female were engaged in the primary sector of the rural areas, only 25.85% of the males and 5.68% of the females were engaged in the primary sector of the urban area. Among the sub-divisions, Thoubal had both the maximum proportion of rural male workforce in the sector of which 87.70% are males and 97.31% are females. The maximum urban work force in the primary sector is found in Churachandpur sub-division with 41.46% of males and 66% of females. The minimum percentage of urban male is seen in Imphal west, 7.27% male and that of the females in Imphal East (1.81%). This is because of the obvious fact that, most of the urban people are engaged in the secondary and tertiary sector.

Secondary Sector

Secondary sector is an important organ of the economy of a region. It is the cornerstone of the development of a particular region by virtue of its dynamic nature, which is due to the higher productivity, income and external economics. Since an expanding secondary

sector results in more sharing and capital formation, the future growth of economy depends crucially on its size and growth. More specially industrial development is the watch word of the policy makers and treated almost as a synonym to economic development. The secondary sector comprises of two industrial categories of the 1971 census viz., household industry, other than house hold industry and construction. In 1971, 4.25% of male and 23.13% of female workers in the state were engaged in the secondary activities. The female workers account for the substantial percentage of the total work force found in this sector next only to the category of cultivators. The central district had the maximum percentage of both male and female workers in the secondary sector i.e. 5.90% of the male and 49.48% of the female workers are shown to be engaged in the secondary sector. This is followed by Manipur south (0.88% male and 1.29% female), and lowest by Manipur East (0.33% male and 0.14% female). A sizable proportion of workers in the valley are engaged in the household industry, industry other than household and construction, which are mostly concentrated in the Imphal urban zone. In the hill areas, manufecturing other than the household industries are almost absent. In central district, they are mostly engaged in making toys, potteries, basket,

canework, like the making of chair, table and weaving of 'phuok' and other ornamental and decorative items which have good demand both in and outside the state. Such type of activities are mostly engaged by the females. This is one of the reason why females have the high percentage of the total workforce involved in the secondary activities. This is particularly so in the central district. The male participation in all the districts is observed to be relatively low than the females, because, normally male work force do not involve directly in the household industries. This is also in the case of construction industry where the female worker has a lower percentage than the male percentage.

At the sub-division level, Imphal west has the maximum percentage (8.29%) of male workers and Imphal East has the maximum female workers (72.42%) engaged in the secondary sector. Churachandpur North has almost no worker engaged in this occupational categories included in the secondary sector. If the size of the settlement is taken into consideration, it is observed that larger the size of the settlements, higher is the percentage of the workers engaged in this sector and smaller the size of the settlement, smaller is the per-

centage of the work force engaged in this sector. For instance, in settlements with above 5,000 persons, there is maximum number of worker are engaged (3.98% males and 58.22% female), whereas in settlement with less than 200 persons only (0.18% of males and 1.79% females) are engaged in the secondary sector.

Rural/Urban Distribution

The urban workforce participation rate in the secondary activities is higher than the participation of the rural work force. In Manipur 3% of male and 20.94% females workers are engaged in the rural area and 14.26% male and 59.34% female workers in the urban area are engaged in the secondary sector. The maximum percentage in the rural area is 10.98% male in Imphal west sub-division and lowest is in Churachendpur (0.48% male). If we compare the rural female workers involved in the secondary activities, we can find a wide variation. For example Imphal East sub-division has the maximum rural female worker (74.88%) and lowest percentage is shown by the Churachandpur sub-division (0.3%) only.

Regarding the urban work force participation in the secondary sector, Imphal East has the maximum percentage viz., 17.69% of the total male and 56.38% of the

total female workers engaged in the secondary sector. The minimum percentage of urban work force is registered by Thoubal with 4.71% of the male and 8.5% of the female workers. Comparing between the rural and urban work force participation rate, it can be observed that, the urban areas have more percentage of both male and female workers than the rural in the secondary sector. This is because, the urban areas are very closely associated with the secondary activities - than the primary activities.

Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector comprises other industrial categories viz., trade and commerce, storage, transport, communication and other services. This sector is ranking second among the three sectors accounting for 17.71% of the total workers of the state of which 24.26% are male worker and 6.8% are female workers. At the district level, Manipur East has the maximum percentage of male workers engaged in the tertiary sector which is (27.82%) followed by central district (24.98%) of the total male workers. The maximum percentage among the female workers engaged in this sector is found in Manipur central 12.95%. The lowest percentage of both the male

and female workers engaged in the tertiary sector is shown by Manipur West having 18.01% of male workers and 0.77% of female workers. At the sub-division level, the Ukhrul central has the maximum male workers involved in the tertiary activities (33.34%) followed by Imphal West (31.34%). And the latter sub-division also has the maximum percentage of female workers in the tertiary sector (16.87%) and minimum percentage in this respect, is accounted by Ukhrul North with 0.03% of the female workers.

The relative significance of the different industrial categories included in the tertiary sector varies between district and sub-divisions in terms of both the total workforce and its sex composition. Among the industrial categories, trade and commerce accounts for 1.41% male and 1.03% female workers are engaged. In terms of rural-urban distribution, 0.72% male and 0.67% of female workers are from the rural areas and 3.34% male and 2.63% females workers are from the urban areas. That is a major portion of the workers involved in this industrial category are from urban areas. The Imphal west has the maximum percentage of 3.49% male and 2.33% female workers. This is followed by Imphal East having 1.26% male and 1.25% female workers found in this category.

The high percentage of these two sub-divisions can be due to its locations in the capital city of Imphal which is the biggest centre for Trade and commerce as well as for transport. Moreover, the expansion of small scale industries and construction activities is currently being witnessed by the city is also providing conducive climate for trade and commerce. Again trade and commerce is exclusively carried by the females in certain places. There is a women's market called "Nupi Keithel" where the trading activities are carried out only by the females. At the same time, the sub-divisions, namely Chakpikarong, Tamenglong west, Tamenglong, Ukhrul south, Ukhrul North and Thanlon do not have family worker at all in this industrial category.

In the transport and communication, 0.37% of the total male and 0.01% of the total female workers are engaged. If a rural-urban break-up of their workers involved in this category is considered, it can be seen that all the male workers are from rural area (0.44%). There is no female participation in this industrial category, and 2.63% male and 0.03% of female workers are from the urban area. Excluding the central district, the female participation in transport and communication are almost negligible. The maximum percentage in this industrial category is shown by Imphal West which account

for 1.79% male and 0.02% female workers. This is followed by Imphal East having 1.25% of the male and 11.01% of the female workers in this industry.

Turning to the industrial category of other services, it can be seen that the East district has the maximum proportion of male workers (11.91%) and the second higher percentage of female workers (0.44%). Among the sub-divisions, Ukhrul South has the maximum percentage of male workers in this service category (11.76%) and the Chandel account for the maximum for female workers (1.05%). This is followed by Tamenglong with (11.66%) male and (0.52%) female workers. The minimum percentage of male worker is registered by the Churachandpur North which is 0.23% and that of the female is by Ukhrul North which is 0.01% only.

Rural/Urban Distribution

The tertiary sector account for 15.53% of the total workers of which 47.38% are the urban areas and 12.35% are from the rural areas. It shows the predominently urban character of this sector. The distribution of total work force by sex shows that of the total male worker, 24.26% males and of the total female workers, 6.08% females are engaged in tertiary activites. In terms of both rural urban and male-female, 34.96% female are from

the urban area and 20.46% male and 4.25% females are from the rural areas. The percentage of total work-force with urban area both male and female are more than that of the rural area because of the fact that, the tertiary sector is closely associated with the urban areas. Again, the percentage of male workers, are more then that of the females both in the rural and urban areas. Among the subdivisions having urban area, Imphal west has maximum proportion of urban male workers (75.45%) and Imphal East has the maximum female urban workers 41.36%. The lowest urban male workers engaged in this sector is found in Thoubal (19.79%) and the lowest urben female workers is found in Churachandpur (25.50%). Regarding the rural workers, Imphal West has the maximum for male workers (44.13%) and also for female workers (22.02%) engaged in the tertiary sector.

Worker and Non-worker

The Study of worker and non-worker gives an idea of the dependency ratio in the region. Generally it is contended that larger the dependency ratio, lower the level of development and vice-versa. According to 1981 census, Non-workers are those who do not work any time at all in the year preceding the date of enumeration.[10]

10. Census of India, 1981, Prime Census Abstract, p.xiii.

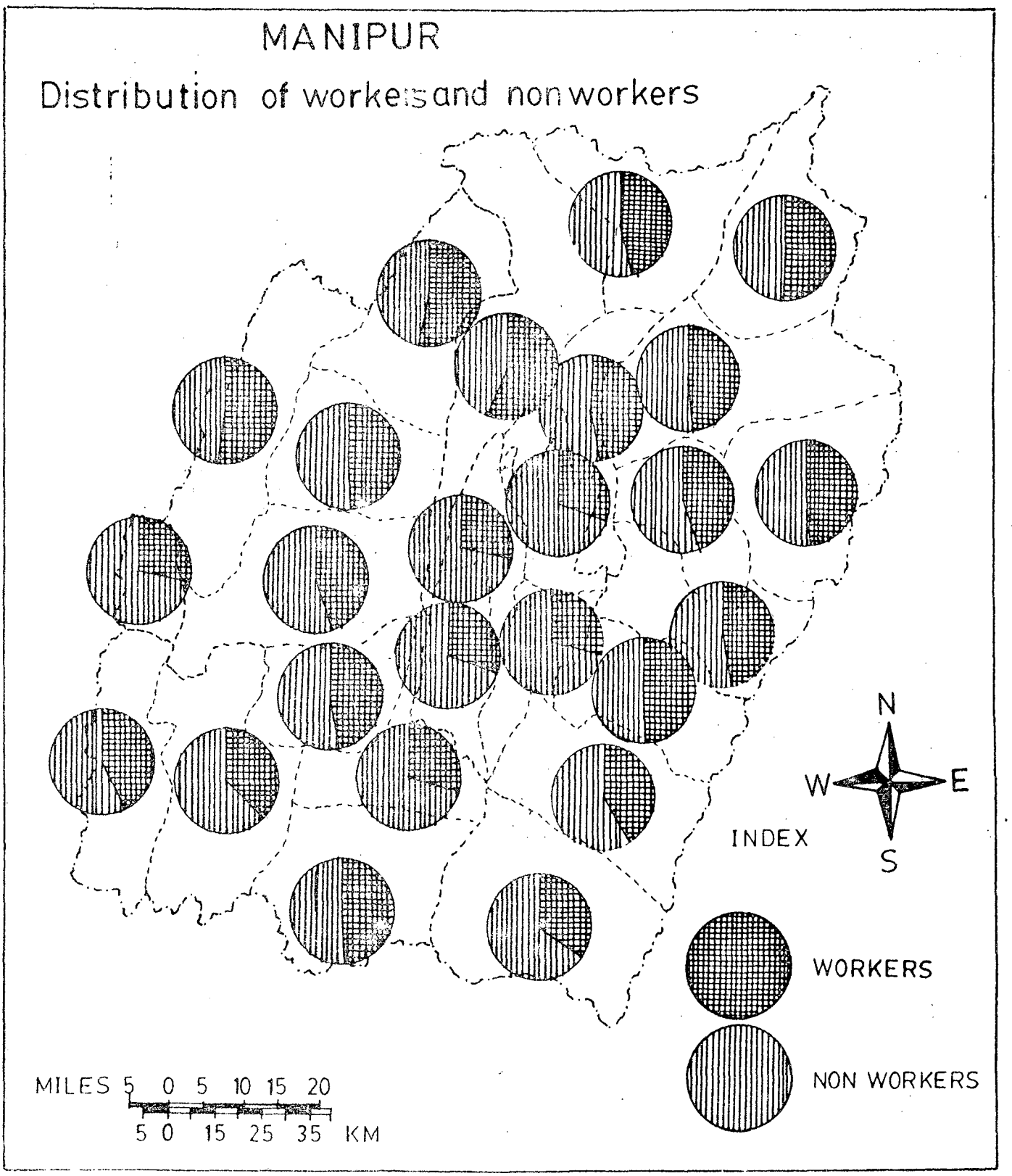
In addition to the population below the age of 15 and above 60 years, it also includes the non-workers as between the age of 15 to 60 who might be looking for employment. If the percentage of non-worker is larger than the worker, the dependency ratio will be large and the region will have a slow growing economy.

According to 1981 Census, 53.97% of the total population of Manipur are non-workers. It means that, the remaining 46.03% are the total worker of the state, who are actually engaged in the economic activities are supporting the proportion of non-workers. Thus the dependent ratio is 57.97%. Such a high dependency ratio has adverse effect on the process of the development till the rapid growth of the population is halted. Fortunately, the dependency ratio in 1981 (53.97%) is lower than that of 1971 (65.42%). Declining dependency ratio over the last decade implies the increasing participation rate. It is found that the work force both male and female has higher participation rate. The rate of change in the participation ratio or conversely the dependency ratio between 1971 and 1981 is not uniform in all districts. It can be seen from table №22 and map. The south district shows an impressive improvement in the workforce participation and hence a substantial reduction in its dependency ratio between 1971-1981.

Table-22: Percentage of Non Worker to Total Population in 1971 and 1981

		1981			1971		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
MANIPUR	Total	53.97	49.91	58.16	65.42	54.68	76.38
	Rural	51.06	48.19	54.01	60.93	55.11	75.05
	Urban	62.07	54.67	69.72	73.44	61.98	85.12
Manipur North	Total	44.31	44.85	43.75	50.72	48.09	51.56
	Rural	44.50	45.06	16.44	50.72	48.09	51.56
	Urban	*01.06	01.12	00.99	-	-	-
Manipur West	Total	43.54	45.42	41.61	50.72	50.43	51.00
	Rural	42.34	48.98	40.31	50.72	50.43	51.00
	Urban	59.82	59.35	60.36	-	-	-
Manipur South	Total	45.25	41.55	43.21	62.94	55.06	71.01
	Rural	41.02	39.46	42.66	61.49	54.30	68.83
	Urban	63.34	50.00	79.13	77.90	62.78	93.86
Manipur East	Total	46.98	47.97	45.91	51.34	54.13	48.47
	Rural	46.17	47.38	44.87	51.34	48.13	48.47
	Urban	57.80	55.60	60.29	-	-	-
Manipur Central*	Total	57.95	52.36	63.61	69.89	55.84	84.17
	Rural	55.56	50.83	60.34	69.21	54.56	51.13
	Urban	62.68	55.38	70.09	73.15	61.98	84.56

*Central District Figure 1981 is including the 1981 Tangnoupal district for comparison of 1971 during when the Tangnoupal district was a part of Central District.


MANIPUR
Distribution of workers and non workers
N
W
E
S
INDEX
WORKERS
NON WORKERS
MILES 5 0 5 10 15 20
5 0 15 25 35 KM

For instance, the percentage of non-worker has declined from 62.94% in 1971 to 45.25% in 1981, showing increase in the workforce participation rate of almost 27.69% between the two point of time. The central district shows an increase of 11.94% over the same period. Other districts, though, have shown an increase in their work-force participation, having an increase of around 6% which cannot be considered satisfactory. It can also be observed that the range differences between the districts having the highest and lowest percentage of non-workers in 1981 is higher than that in 1971 indicating the regional disparity in workforce participation are observed.

Despite the improvement, the dependency ratio is still high. The female dependency ratio is maximum in the central district, because of the job problem. There is a difference between the rural and urban areas. The urban areas have areas with more percentage of non-worker than the rural areas. The dependency ratio or the proportion was (62.07%) in the urban area and 51.06% in the rural areas in 1971 as against 73.44% and 60.93% in the urban and rural areas respectively in 1981. In North district the urban non-worker is very low only 1.06% are non-workers in 1971. The Manipur south district have the maximum proportion of non-workers in its urban areas. It was (63.34%) of which

50% are male and 79.13% are female in 1981, as against 77.90% in 1971 of which (62.78%) males and (93.86%) females in the urban area are non-worker.

4. Sex Difference in Work Force

The distribution of workers by sex varies from place to place according to their social, economic, cultural and physiographic conditions. Manipur has a hard working people who has a high status in the Indian society.

In Manipur, the participation of the female workers is relatively smaller in comparison to that of the male workers. In 1961, out of the total workforce (55.64%) were male workers and (44.66%) were female workers. In 1971, of the total workers (66.17%) are male workers and (33.82%) are female workers. The decline in female participation from 1961 to 1971 may be attributed to the change in the definition of the worker from 1961 to 1971. The 1981 census shows significant increase in the numbers of female workers as compared to 1971. It has increased double times from 125,428 of 1971 to 291,051 of 1981. In 1981, the total work force of Manipur has been estimated at 649,596 of which male workers are 35.50%

and female workers are 26.87%.

The composition of workforce in the country varies by sex, residence, and age. The earning of bread in most of the societies in the world even today is primarily the male's responsibility.[11] This is why the proportion of the male workers in most of the country is larger in comparison to that of the female. The extent to which the female participation in the work of any area depends primarily upon the status which they enjoy in the society; the extent to which they are allowed mobility; the economic exigencies; necessitating their participation in work, the availability of suitable job for females, and the desire on the part of the female to avail themselves of these opportunities.[12] The cultural influences are evident in the international picture of female labour force participation rate.[13] These reasons which are equally plausible in the context of Manipur explain the low female partition in the work force as is witnessed

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11. Mehata, S., India Rural Female Workforce and its Occupational Structure, 1961 - A Geographical Analysis, The Indian Geographer, vol.12, no.12, p.20, 1967.

12. Chandna, R.C., Female Workforce of Rural Punjab 1961, Man Power, vol.II, no.4, 1967, p.47.

13. Asha, Bindi., op.cit., p.385.

today in this state. The female participation rate is (69.02%) as against that of male of (76.10%) in the primary sector. In the secondary sector, on the other hand, the female participation (28.13%) is higher than the male participation (4.25%). In the tertiary sector, male is more dominent than the female with (24.26%) male as against (6.87%) of females. Again there is a contrast in the male and female participation rate between the rural and urban. If the variation in the occupational structures of rural and urban areas is also considered, the sex differentials in the workforce participation can be easily explained. In the urban areas, workforce participation rate is 25.88% for males and 5.63% for females in primary sector, 14.26% males and 59141% females in the secondary sector, 59.8% males and 43.93% females in tertiary sector, On the other hand, in the rural areas, the participation rate is 79.84% for males and 74.75% for females in the primary sector; 3.0% for males and 20.94% for females in secondary sector, and 20.46% for males and 4.25% for females is in the tertiary sector. It shows that, in the urban area the participation rate of females is more in the secondary and tertiary sectors whereas in the rural area, their participation rate is more in the primary sector followed by the tertiary sector.

In the district as also the sub-divisional level, it can be observed that in the urban areas there is a low participation of work force in primary sector and high proportion in tertiary sector. Whereas in the rural areas there is a high proportion of work force in primary sector and low proportion in tertiary sector. As a whole, there is low percentage of female worker in comparison to the male percentage in all these industrial sectors except the secondary sector, where females have more percentage than the males. "The reason for low rate of women participation in the type of house work which women are generally engaged is not considered to be productive according to the definition adapted."[14]

5. Age structure of Worker

The age structure of the work force both male and female in the rural and urban areas are presented in table No.23. It can be observed that, as the age increases, the work force participation rate is also increasing for both the sexes. The general pattern is that the number of workers in the early age of 0-14 is more than the number in the advanced stage of productive age. Here

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14. Asha, Bhindi., op.cit., p.386.

the rural area figure is higher than that of the urban area in the primary sector, and in the urban area the rate is higher in the secondary and tertiary sector than ~~with~~ that of the rural area .

The female participation rate is considerably lower than that of the male in almost all age groups except in the secondary sector. This is due to their involvement in the household industries. Marked rural and urban difference in the participation rate is also observed but with more or less same pattern. In the sex distribution of workers, it may be pointed out that work force participation of females depends on the other factors, like their marital status, the number of children, social customs as well as the social attitude towards the female participation in the work force.

There is lower proportion of work force from the 20-24 age group to 30-39 age group in the primary sector of both sex. At the same time, there is an increase of proportion of work force within the same age group in both the secondary and tertiary sectors. This is associated with the time leg between the going for higher education and joining the work force in the secondary and tertiary sector completing higher education. At the age group of 50-59, there is an increase in the

Table-23: Manipur - Percentage of Worker in Different Sector to Total Worker by Sex and According to Age Structure - Rural and Urban Area.

	Age Group	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
TOTAL		76.10	69.02	04.25	23.13	24.26	06.80
	00-14	96.23	83.42	01.77	16.27	01.94	00.26
	15-19	83.72	72.60	03.89	26.47	12.34	00.89
	20-24	66.92	67.37	04.25	28.48	28.73	04.09
	25-29	61.59	69.69	04.33	25.61	34.02	06.51
	30-39	65.60	66.25	04.43	26.00	30.52	07.70
	40-49	72.85	66.25	04.84	23.66	22.22	10.04
	50-59	97.57	64.48	04.08	21.34	16.23	13.78
	60+	86.06	73.45	03.83	15.09	10.07	11.40
RURAL							
	Total	79.34	74.75	30.00	20.94	20.46	04.28
	00-14	97.75	85.25	01.27	14.58	00.89	00.15
	15-19	86.67	75.81	02.66	23.48	10.59	00.71
	20-24	70.90	72.36	03.23	24.89	22.78	02.75
	25-29	67.63	74.17	03.26	21.50	29.04	04.22
	30-39	72.42	73.11	03.34	22.43	24.19	04.42
	40-49	77.98	73.24	03.25	20.36	16.77	06.34
	50-59	85.94	72.47	02.50	18.31	11.51	09.15
	60+	90.75	80.37	02.44	12.52	06.75	07.06
URBAN							
	Total	25.88	05.63	14.26	59.34	59.80	34.96
	00-14	45.12	03.25	18.10	96.76	36.71	04.75
	15-19	31.85	03.83	25.59	90.92	42.57	02.91
	20-24	25.61	06.58	15.33	73.92	59.02	19.45
	25-29	17.89	04.13	11.93	65.42	70.19	30.33
	30-39	19.22	05.62	11.83	57.59	68.82	36.76
	40-49	26.60	05.93	15.09	51.61	58.28	41.42
	50-59	34.36	05.11	15.36	45.04	49.27	47.75
	60+	43.00	06.16	16.56	26.40	40.39	53.63

Table-23a: Manipur Central District - Percentage of Worker in Different Industrial Sector to Total Worker by Sex and Age Group in Rural & Urban Area

	Age Group	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
TOTAL		69.06	37.52	05.90	49.48	24.98	12.95
	00-14	92.52	50.06	03.70	48.74	03.74	00.73
	15-19	83.44	33.86	06.10	64.52	12.58	01.58
	20-24	68.14	34.12	05.87	59.00	25.95	06.83
	25-29	59.22	37.88	06.06	51.39	34.67	10.68
	30-39	69.83	30.92	06.03	51.10	32.16	13.75
	40-49	69.11	39.39	06.43	42.68	24.42	17.89
	50-59	75.02	37.88	05.39	37.82	19.54	24.24
	60+	81.36	33.98	05.39	31.91	13.21	24.07
RURAL							
	Total	76.89	44.27	04.35	47.19	18.73	08.50
	00-14	95.85	53.59	02-77	45.93	01.61	02.80
	15-19	86.40	37.25	04.21	61.36	09.31	01.27
	20-24	73.77	39.11	04.59	55.94	21.59	04.90
	25-29	67.64	44.85	04.88	48.19	27.42	06.90
	30-39	70.70	42.77	04.77	59.12	24.51	08.06
	40-41	56.00	47.34	03.27	40.38	12.16	12.21
	50-59	92.91	46.34	03.40	35.03	13.70	17.79
	60+	87.65	53.55	03.51	29.72	08.79	16.10
URBAN							
	Total	24.86	04.47	14.68	60.70	52.56	23.61
	00-14	43.80	01.08	18.56	94.26	37.60	04.68
	15-19	07.44	01.89	26.02	93.65	43.90	04.47
	20-24	24.60	05.90	15.56	76.33	58.96	17.49
	25-29	17.15	03.60	11.98	67.12	70.83	29.25
	30-39	18.35	04.10	12.14	59.10	69.47	36.76
	40-49	25.52	25.02	15.59	48.07	58.85	26.91
	50-59	33.14	04.64	16.04	45.77	50.49	49.94
	60+	41.01	04.39	17.40	41.06	41.55	54.60

Table-23b: Manipur South District - Percentage of Worker in Different Industrial Sector to Total Worker by Sex and Age Group in Rural & Urban Area

	Age Group	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
TOTAL		81.57	96.35	00.88	01.92	17.50	01.69
	00-14	99.34	99.66	00.21	00.24	00.43	00.08
	15-19	89.50	98.19	00.74	01.24	09.72	00.54
	20-24	70.17	94.20	00.78	02.42	29.00	02.07
	25-29	70.74	94.03	00.83	02.53	28.29	03.40
	30-39	77.00	95.61	01.16	02.29	21.74	02.07
	40-49	82.54	96.63	01.03	02.55	16.40	00.78
	50-599	90.09	97.15	00.74	01.65	08.87	01.18
	60+	95.16	77.62	00.57	01.40	04.32	00.98
RURAL							
	Total	84.80	97.21	00.29	01.83	14.85	00.92
	00-14	99.99	99.66	-	00.25	-	00.08
	15-19	90.89	98.40	-	01.25	09.02	01.25
	20-24	72.97	95.80	00.04	02.42	26.97	01.75
	25-29	73.71	95.54	00.06	02.34	26.17	02.10
	30-39	81.70	96.78	00.49	02.21	17.75	00.98
	40-49	87.11	96.99	00.39	02.57	12.87	00.42
	50-59	93.73	98.18	00.61	01.32	05.61	00.48
	60+	76.39	98.85	00.42	00.97	03.14	00.16
URBAN							
	Total	41.46	50.76	08.16	06.52	50.34	42.67
	00-14	62.50	100.00	12.50	-	25.00	-
	15-19	52.24	68.42	20.24	05.26	27.38	26.32
	20-24	28.30	26.82	12.04	02.43	59.62	70.72
	25-29	31.01	20.93	11.10	11.62	57.85	72.08
	30-39	31.74	57.50	07.37	05.00	60.84	37.50
	40-49	44.12	78.78	06.97	03.03	48.86	18.18
	50-59	53.38	43.75	04.36	18.75	42.21	37.50
	60+	75.55	63.63	02.96	13.63	21.47	22.72

Table-23c: Manipur North, West & East - Percentage of worker in different industrial sector to total worker by age and sex structure, Rural & Urban.

Age Group	Primary		Secondery		Tertiary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
MANIPUR NORTH DISTRICT						
Total	82.50	97.72	03.90	01.48	17.06	01.11
00-14	99.52	99.30	-	00.68	00.56	-
15-19	90.32	98.33	00.14	01.10	09.51	00.55
20-24	69.51	97.55	00.61	01.30	29.83	01.12
25-29	67.06	96.13	00.29	01.48	32.62	02.35
30-39	77.21	96.67	00.49	01.48	22.25	01.80
40-49	86.07	92.63	00.34	00.85	13.55	00.67
50-59	91.73	98.88	00.54	00.55	06.89	00.55
60+	96.79	98.90	00.48	00.48	02.70	00.60
MANIPUR WEST DISTRICT						
Total	81.41	98.69	00.48	00.50	18.01	00.77
00-14	99.62	100.00	00.37	-	-	-
15-19	84.24	99.25	01.38	00.45	14.44	00.28
20-24	59.77	98.15	00.38	00.78	39.81	01.05
25-29	68.80	78.00	00.53	00.31	30.57	01.66
30-39	78.14	98.26	00.69	00.47	21.12	01.25
40-49	86.49	98.71	00.29	00.88	13.177	00.40
50-59	94.23	99.20	-	00.34	05.74	01.33
60+	98.35	99.29	00.14	00.56	01.46	00.14
MANIPUR EAST DISTRICT						
Total	71.79	98.75	00.33	00.14	27.82	01.06
00-14	99.56	99.82	-	00.08	00.41	00.08
15-19	71.68	99.56	00.21	00.15	26.73	00.27
20-24	50.11	98.12	00.37	00.25	49.42	00.61
25-29	58.74	97.23	00.45	00.31	40.79	02.43
30-39	64.25	98.16	00.63	00.17	33.67	01.61
40-49	76.88	99.34	00.40	00.04	22.71	00.60
50-59	91.84	99.63	00.32	-	07.80	00.36
60+	95.88	62.71	00.20	-	03.77	00.05

primary sector from 72% to 79.57% whereas decrease in the tertiary sector from 22.22% to 16.23%. This may be attributed to the retirement from the tertiary work and joining the work force of the primary sector. In the tertiary sector, the female participation increases from 10.02% to 13.73% in the age group of 50.59%. This is because of the increase in the female workforce in trade and commerce. Mostly, aged females carry out the trade and commerce in Manipur. In all districts except the Manipur central, there is an increase in the workforce of the primary sector at the age group of 60 +. This is because of the fact that, in the rural area, the head of the family either the old men or old females who do not directly do any work or any ecomomic activities but provide suggestion and supervision are also regarded as workers and counted as workers.

6. Marital status of worker

The marital status is an acquired characteristic rather than a biologically ascribed characteristic. The information on marital status of the workforce found in different industrial categories is presented in table No.24, of the total female participation in the work force of 69.02%, 24.13% and 6.80% are in the

primary secondary and tertiary sectors. In the never married category there are 26.01% of the female worker of which 79.91% are in primary sector, 17.66% are engaged in secondary sector and 2.38% are in the tertiary sector. The highest percentage of the never married female workers are found in the age group of 0-14, having 87.51%. The lowest is by age above 60+ which account for 50% only. In the secondary sector, the highest percentage is found in the age group of 60+ which account for 47.05% and lowest by age group of 40 to 49 having 5.47% of the total worker. In the tertiary sector, the highest percentage is by the age group of 40-49 having 21.54% of the workers engaged in the tertiary sector.

But of the all married woman 61.74% are married workers, out of this married female workers, 66.76% are in the primary, 26.45% are in secondary and 6.84% are tertiary sector. According to age structures, the highest percentage of married female workers is accounted by the age group of 60+ viz., 82.14% and lowest by 0-14 age group in the primary sector. In the secondary sector the maximum participation by age 0-14 and lowest participation by age 60+ (11.53%). In the tertiary sector, the participation is relatively low. The maximum

percentage is 11.04 by age 50-59 and lowest 1.61% by age group 15-19 years.

Of the total female workers 8.90% are widowed population engaged in the workforce, of which 62% are engaged in primary sector 21.49% in secondary sector and 16.42% in tertiary sector. The highest percentage of widowed workers is in the age group of 25-29 which has 76.32 and lowest by age group of 0-14 in the primary sector. In the secondary sector highest by age 15-19 with 43.39% and lowest by age group 0-14 and in the tertiary maximum participation by age 50 to 59 accounting for 20.02% of the total widowed workers. Of the total female workers 3.26% are divorced female worker of which 44.12% are engaged in primary sector, 40.79% are secondary sector, and 15.04% are in tertiary sector. In the primary sector, the highest participation of divorced female workers is observed in the age group of 15-19, which account for 55.07% and lowest by age group of 0-14 (25%). In the secondary sector, the highest participation is in the age group of 0-4 (75.00%) and lowest by age group of 60+ (21.16%) only, and in tertiary sector maximum participation by age 60+ with 24.32% and lowest by 0-14 age group.

The disparity in pattern of marital structure of the

Table-24: Percentage of female worker to total female workers in different industrial sectors by marital status and age groups, Manipur, 1971.

	Age Group	% to Total	Pri-mary	Secon-dary	Tertiary
All marital status	Total		69.02	24.13	06.80
	00-14		83.42	16.30	00.26
	15-19		72.60	26.47	00.89
	20-24		67.15	28.48	04.09
	25-29		68.41	25.14	06.39
	30-39		66.25	26.00	07.70
	40-49		66.25	23.66	17.05
	50.59		64.84	21.34	13.77
Never Married	Total	26.01	79.91	17.66	02.38
	00-14		87.51	16.03	00.25
	15-19		76.95	22.33	00.68
	20-24		79.65	16.67	03.64
	25-29		80.80	10.53	08.61
	30-39		85.30	06.69	07.47
	40-49		72.94	05.47	21.56
	50-59		86.55	07.46	05.96
	60+		50.00	47.05	02.94
Married	Total	61.74	66.76	26.45	06.84
	00-14		40.80	57.14	02.04
	15-19		56.20	42.15	01.61
	20-24		60.38	55.18	04.41
	25-29		66.33	27.75	05.12
	30-39		66.50	26.55	06.91
	40-49		68.86	22.94	08.14
	50-59		68.36	20.55	11.04
	60+		82.14	11.53	06.31

.../-

	Age Group	% to Total	Pri-mary	Secon-dery	Tertiary
Widowed	Total	08.90	62.00	21.49	16.42
	0-14		-	-	-
	15-19		54.70	43.39	07.54
	20-24		59.62	34.70	05.58
	25-29		76.32	69.25	07.68
	30-39		66.00	21.72	12.17
	40-49		60.17	23.64	16.14
	50-59		57.93	22.00	20.02
	60+		64.55	18.45	16.97
Divorceøseperated	Total	03.26	44.12	40.79	15.04
	00-14		25.00	75.00	-
	15-19		55.07	41.51	03.37
	20-24		50.45	45.34	03.78
	25-29		55.03	37.91	07.02
	30-39		39.97	43.39	16.59
	40-49		34.79	43.68	21.36
	50-59		40.67	35.03	24.25
	60+		54.50	21.16	24.32

Table-24a: Percentage of Rural female worker to total in different industrial sector by Marital status and age groups.

	Age Group	% to Total	Pri-mary	Secon-dary	Ter-tiary
All marital Status	Total		74.75	02.95	03.33
	00-14		85.25	14.56	00.15
	15-19		75.51	23.73	00.71
	20-24		72.18	24.89	02.89
	25-29		74.24	21.50	04.22
	30-39		73.11	22.43	04.47
	40-49		73.24	20.36	06.34
	50-59		72.47	18.31	09.15
	60+		80.37	12.52	07.06
Never married	Total	27.22	83.08	15.32	01.56
	00-14		85.32	14.32	00.14
	15-19		79.50	19.80	00.56
	20-24		84.56	13.21	02.16
	25-29		86.60	08.58	05.36
	30-39		90.10	05.37	04.47
	40-49		77.58	04.12	21.57
	50-59		90.61	06.25	03.12
	60+		51.51	46.96	01.51
Married	Total	61.46	72.55	23.14	04.26
	00-14		43.47	54.34	02.17
	15-19		60.05	38.70	01.21
	20-24		64.96	31.65	03.35
	25-29		71.92	24.02	03.94
	30-39		72.89	23.19	03.89
	40-49		75.14	19.94	04.88
	50-59		79.33	18.02	07.35
	60+		86.98	09.34	03.63

.../-

.../-

	Age Group	% to Total	Pri-mary	Secon-dary	Ter-tiary
Widowed	Total	8.36	71.13	17.95	10.89
	00-14		100.00	-	-
	15-19		55.76	42.30	01.92
	20-24		64.62	31.29	04.08
	25-29		79.18	16.45	04.34
	30-39		74.99	17.14	07.81
	40-49		69.29	20.13	10.55
	50-59		68.09	18.04	13.85
	60+		73.22	15.56	11.19
Divorce & Separated	Total	2.83	59.91	35.82	10.25
	00-14		33.33	66.66	-
	15-19		58.55	38.73	02.70
	20-24		54.94	42.31	02.73
	25-29		62.83	32.43	04.72
	30-39		51.16	37.41	11.42
	40-49		45.25	38.25	16.48
	50-59		53.28	30.29	16.42
	60+		60.40	16.75	13.70
Unspecific	Total	0.32	66.40	32.00	00.12
	00-14		-	100.00	-
	15-19		07.63	92.30	-
	20-24		45.45	54.54	-
	25-29		77.27	22.72	-
	30-39		90.62	09.37	-
	40-49		45.45	45.45	-
	50-59		71.42	14.28	09.03
	60+		75.00	25.00	14.28

Table-24b: Manipur - Percentage of urban female worker to total according to Marital status and age groups

	Age Group	% to Total	Pri-mary	Secon-dary	Ter-tiary
All marital status	Total		05.63	91.41	34.98
	00-14		04.03	90.92	04.54
	15-19		03.84	90.82	05.22
	20-24		06.58	73.92	19.45
	25-29		04.13	65.42	30.40
	30-39		05.62	57.73	30.65
	40-49		06.92	51.61	41.41
	50-59		05.10	45.04	49.79
	60+		06.18	40.16	53.63
Never married	Total	12.64	04.45	73.34	22.03
	00-14		04.11	71.23	04.63
	15-19		04.62	81.42	03.92
	20-24		02.81	72.78	26.39
	25-29		03.60	42.84	51.52
	30-39		10.20	27.26	62.48
	40-49		35.71	35.71	28.57
	50-59		-	33.33	66.66
	60+		-	50.00	50.00
Married	Total	64.86	06.09	60.00	33.80
	00-14		-	100.00	-
	15-19		02.38	90.42	07.17
	20-24		07.96	75.55	16.44
	25-29		04.05	68.90	27.21
	30-39		01.69	58.73	35.94
	40-49		07.24	52.51	65.20
	50-59		06.37	45.79	47.88
	60+		11.31	43.38	45.29

.../-

	Age Group	% to Total	Pri-mary	Secon-dary	Ter-tiary
Widowed	Total	14.77	05.25	43.66	51.05
	00-14		-	-	-
	15-19		-	100.00	-
	20-24		07.14	71.42	21.42
	25-29		09.67	48.38	12.90
	30-39		10.99	49.75	39.22
	40-49		05.40	44.35	49.11
	50-59		03.10	63.36	53.41
	60+		03.10	38.84	52.02
Divorce & Seperated	Total	07.70	04.35	61.11	34.60
	00-14		-	-	-
	15-19		-	86.70	14.28
	20-24		13.45	73.07	13.45
	25-29		04.35	73.62	21.96
	30-39		01.71	36.20	19.34
	40-49		03.74	60.08	36.12
	50-59		05.15	48.44	46.38
	60+		04.65	32.55	62.78

female work force between the rural and urban areas need attention. The rural areas have more workforce than the urban areas if all the marital status is considered as shown by table No.20B, 23.94% female rural and 14.87% of female urban. In the rural areas, never married account for 27.22% of the total female worker of which 83.08% are in the primary, 15.32% are in secondary and 1.56% are in the tertiary sector, on the other hand, in urban area have 12.64% are never married worker of which 4.45% are in the primary 73.34% are in secondary and 22.03% in the tertiary sector, of the total married females, 61.46% are married females engaged in the work force, out of this 72.55% are in primary sector 23.14% in secondary and 4.26% in tertiary sector. In the urban area 64.86% are married workers of which 6.09% are in primary, 60% are secondary and 33.87% in the tertiary sector. Taken together, the rural areas have more proportion of worker of all marital status than the urban areas. In the urban areas the percentage of work force in the primary sector is low and thereis a high patticipation in the secondary and tertiary sector. As the age increases the percentage of worker in the tertiary sector is also increasing. On the other hand, a reverse pattern

is observed in the rural areas where the participation in the early age is more as also that the participation in the late age. Moreover, it can also be observed that there is a high percentage of worker participation in the primary sector, but low percentage in the secondary and tertiary sectors. As the population age group increases, there is higher participation in primary and vice-versa in secondary and tertiary sectors.

7. Worker By Educational Qualification

The distribution of the workforce for both male and female as well as in rural and urban areas by educational attainment is presented in Table №25. It is very important to understand the level of literacy of the work force as, it is having a fundamental relationship with the type of occupation chosen, productivity and income, and hence the living standard. The educated workers in their higher skill are mostly engaged in the secondary and tertiary sector, where as the un-educated workers regarded as unskilled worker are mostly concentrated in the primary sector. There is also difference between the rural and urban areas. In the urben areas most of the people are well educated and engaged in the secondary and tertiary activities. In urban Manipur, 25.88% of the male and 14.28% of the female workers are engaged in the

primary sector, ~~14.28% male and~~ 14.28% male and 58.84% female are engaged in the secondary sector and 59.8% male and 24.98% female are engaged in the tertiary sector. In the rural Manipur, 78.22% male and 74.77% female are engaged in the primary sector, 2.78% male and 20.85% female in the secondary sector and 18.57% male and 4.17% female are in tertiary sector. The level of education appears to decide the nature of occupation. For instence higher the level of education, lower is the participation rate in the primary sector, mediam in secondary and high participation in the tertiary sector. In the same way, in urban Manipur, higher the level of education, lower is the percentage in primary sector, higher is the percentage of worker engaged in the tertiary sector. The agriculture diploma-holding are engaged in primary sector. In the Manipur central, there a substantial percentage of literates are found in the primary sector due to the job problem faced by many after their higher education. In rural Manipur, 79.2% male and 76.85% female workers are illiterates, who are engaged in the primary sector; 1.74% male and 19.44% female illiterates are engaged in the secondary and 5.01% male and 3.15% female are engaged in the tertiary sector. With higher level of education, only a lower percentage is engaged in primary sector

Table-25: Manipur - Percentage of workers in different industrial sector to total worker by sex and education level, Urban 1971.

Manipur Urban	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	25.88	05.68	14.28	58.84	59.80	34.98
Illiterate	49.84	06.92	15.01	87.24	34.82	31.43
Literate	24.74	05.87	20.42	71.72	40.74	28.28
Primary	22.41	02.46	19.80	73.34	57.76	24.30
Middle	15.75	02.36	16.29	58.35	75.59	39.25
Matriculation	07.73	00.72	07.08	24.77	85.20	74.47
Non-Technical	-	-	04.45	26.66	94.44	73.32
Technical diploma	03.44	-	-	-	96.08	100.00
Graduate degree	03.11	-	01.26	05.14	95.58	94.84
Post-Graduate	02.18	-	02.19	-	95.57	-
Technical degree	05.93	-	00.69	-	93.33	100.00
Engineer	01.67	-	00.23	-	97.82	100.00
Medical	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, Vet -erenary, Dairy	71.42	-	-	-	28.07	-
Teaching	-	-	-	-	99.93	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>South District</u>						
Total	41.46	50.76	08.16	06.52	50.34	42.67
Illiterate	68.31	70.68	08.71	07.75	22.96	21.54
Literate	60.19	75.50	08.78	14.28	30.99	10.20
Primary	45.19	-	08.18	-	39.90	100.00
Middle	23.62	20.57	11.18	02.56	65.16	76.92
Matriculation	12.14	-	04.66	-	83.16	100.00
No-tech.Diploma	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
Technical Diplomaa	-	-	-	-	99.99	-
Graduate degree	03.86	-	02.91	-	93.19	100.00
Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	99.99	100.00
Technical Degree	-	-	-	-	99.99	100.00
Engineer Tech.	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Medine	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00

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.../-

	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
Teacher	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cetnral District Urban						
Illiterate	24.86	04.47	14.68	60.70	60.40	34.78
Literate	49.17	05.87	15.34	63.20	35.44	30.89
Primary	30.33	02.16	21.44	74.77	48.19	29.22
Middle	20.08	01.48	20.78	74.72	69.28	23.76
Matriculation	15.30	01.57	16.56	11.25	68.10	37.60
Non-Tech.diploma	07.30	00.77	07.20	25.95	85.83	73.23
Tech.Diploma	-	-	05.12	28.56	94.86	71.42
Graduate degree	03.04	-	-	-	96.96	100.00
Post-Graduate	03.10	-	01.15	02.40	95.95	94.80
Tech. degree	02.04	-	00.25	-	97.71	100.00
Engineer	06.73	-	00.75	-	92.52	100.00
Medicine	02.33	-	02.29	-	95.38	-
Agri.Vet.Dairy	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
Teacher	71.42	-	-	-	28.57	-
Others	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00

Table-25a: Manipur - Percentage of worker to total worker in industrial sector by Education level and sex, Rural.

	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
MANIPUR						
Total	78.22	74.77	02.98	20.95	18.37	04.17
Illiterate	93.20	76.85	01.74	19.44	05.01	03.15
Literate	76.08	72.39	04.17	24.91	19.40	02.67
Primary	64.21	55.83	05.89	38.08	29.79	06.04
Middle	41.18	40.47	04.81	32.90	53.97	26.60
Matriculation	27.79	27.11	03.23	32.85	68.73	39.98
No Tech.diploma	09.38	00.83	01.70	04.57	88.85	94.57
Technical Dipl.	10.33	03.84	00.49	-	83.16	96.14
Graduate	04.03	01.83	00.87	00.41	94.52	91.81
North District						
Total	82.50	97.72	00.39	01.12	17.17	01.12
Illiterate	96.07	98.74	00.29	00.91	03.59	00.32
Literate	74.23	93.39	00.65	03.91	25.07	02.62
Primary	62.23	86.75	00.64	05.13	37.09	16.10
Middle	32.92	57.74	00.52	03.26	66.43	38.94
Matriculation	22.82	40.65	00.46	04.39	76.68	54.93
No Tech. dipl.	13.68	-	-	-	86.28	99.99
Tech. diploma	96.77	-	-	-	33.30	-
Graduate	02.53	-	-	-	97.45	100.00
West District						
Total	81.41	98.70	00.48	00.50	18.09	00.77
Illiterate	96.39	99.42	00.18	00.38	03.38	00.19
Literate	69.79	98.09	00.51	00.59	29.67	01.30
Primary	64.22	89.99	01.17	04.09	34.57	05.90
Middle	33.39	44.13	01.95	05.19	64.41	50.64
Matriculate	39.27	93.75	-	-	60.67	31.25
No Tech.diploma	07.69	-	-	-	92.30	-
Tech. dploma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	15.00	100.00	-	-	85.00	-

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	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
South District						
Total	84.80	97.21	00.29	01.83	14.85	00.92
Illiterate	97.60	98.88	00.16	01.11	02.22	00.06
Literate	86.21	93.22	00.40	05.89	13.32	00.92
Primary	74.72	94.22	00.52	00.07	24.74	03.69
Middle	48.53	73.31	00.46	01.35	50.97	25.33
Matriculation	37.36	59.84	00.17	11.27	62.45	27.41
No. Tech. dipl.	20.00	-	-	-	80.00	100.00
Tech.diploma	-	100.00	-	-	100.00	-
Graduate	08.81	-	-	-	91.17	100.00
Central District						
Total	76.87	44.27	04.35	37.25	16.73	05.93
Illiterate	91.70	46.56	03.87	46.07	05.67	07.32
Literate	76.21	44.46	05.84	51.17	17.90	04.32
Primary	63.62	27.96	08.60	65.05	27.66	04.56
Middle	42.57	29.41	06.86	46.19	50.52	24.35
Matriculation	27.73	18.32	05.50	45.83	66.81	35.88
No Tech. dipl.	09.47	00.85	02.03	04.67	88.47	94.45
Tech. diploma	02.44	-	00.81	-	96.71	100.00
Graduate	03.83	01.16	01.12	08.13	95.00	90.68
East District						
Total	91.75	98.75	00.34	00.14	27.84	01.06
Illiterate	93.04	99.81	00.14	00.02	06.60	00.14
Literate	63.66	98.41	00.46	00.65	35.85	00.91
Primary	58.45	95.36	00.76	00.64	40.75	09.60
Middle	37.78	73.21	00.66	00.67	61.55	25.10
Matriculation	20.95	30.64	00.13	01.61	79.16	64.50
No tech. dipl.	01.31	-	-	-	78.67	100.00
Tech. diploma	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Graduate	01.98	-	-	-	96.99	100.00

4.03% male and 1.83% female and in secondary sector 0.87% male and 0.41% female compared to tertiary sector 94.52% male and 91.81% female in the rural area. In the secondary sector, except the central district, the workers with higher and technical educations is extremely non-existence. This is because of the lower level of socio-economic development and the consequent absence of higher qualification. As a whole it can be said that, higher education is almost associated with the tertiary sector, medium level of education with the secondary sector and very lower level of literacy with the primary sector. The same pattern can also be observed in all the districts of Manipur.

8. Migrant Worker

Migration plays an important role in the distribution of an area and determines the growth of its labour force. It is related to the supply of skilled and unskilled workers, growth of industrial, and occupational and employment status of migrant workers.

In Manipur migrant workers are mostly engaged in the secondary and tertiary sectors. (Appendix table №6). Among the inter-district, and intra-district migrants, primary sector is more dominant then the others. Among

the inter-state migrants, those who come from the rural area are mostly engaged in the primary sector which accounts for 52.4% male and 80.63% female migrant workers, 3.96% male 9.21% female migrant workers are engaged in the secondary sector and 16.44% male and 10.15% female migrant workers are in the tertiary sector. Those who come from the urban areas, have 5.25% male and 28.18% female are engaged in primary, 5.5% male and 12.75% female in secondary sector and 89.23% male and 59.06% female are engaged in the tertiary sector. It shows that the urban migrant have higher education and hence are concentrated in the secondary and tertiary sector, and the rural migrants with lower educationel level are engaged in the primary sector.

The distance factor plays a crucial role in the participation rate of migrant workers in different sectors. The short distance migrants are mostly concentrated in the primary sector, only very few long distence migrant are found in the primary sector despite their rural origin. The migrants coming from the neighbouring states like Assam (including Mizoram), Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, and also the neighbouring countries like Burma, Nepal and Pakisten (Bangladesh) are also engaged in the primary sector.

The highest percentage of migrant workers in the primary sector is from the state of Assam accounting for 79.49% of male and 85.51% of female workers. They have mostly come from the rural areas. Of the urban migrants from Nagaland has the highest percentage, with 25.22% male and 84.61% female workers are engaged in primary sector. The difference between the long and short distance migrants is that the long distance migrants have good educational background and mostly go for the trade and commerce. From the nearby state but short distance migrants are comparatively low educational background get settled in the primary sector. On the other hand 'the availability of good land for agricultural purposes is perhaps the most powerful economic factor in determining the magnitude and direction of migration. Areas suffering from chronic population pressure upon their limited agricultural resources base often generate out migrant, while the area where new agricultural land have been reclaimed received such migrants.[15] This will be another reason for concentration in primary sector. Other migrants in Manipur are from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore,

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15. Chandna, R.C., op.cit., p.63.

Orisse, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Utterpradesh and union territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, and Delhi. The migrants from these states are engaged in the tertiary sector. They are in the range between 80 to 100% of male workforce and 50% and above of female workforce are engaged in tertiary sector.

Among the urban migrants, the primary sector is completely negligible but the tertiary sector has the highest percentage of work force. Assam is the only state having more participation rate in the primary sector i.e. 97.43% male and 53.12% female migrant worker most of whom come from the rural areas. And those from the urban areas have 5.4% male and no female workers found in the industrial sector.

In the central district, there are 47.93% of male 43.98% of female workers in the primary sector, 6% male and 30.77% female workers in the secondary sector and 46.00% male and 25.03% female workers are engaged in the tertiary sector who are coming from the rural areas. Of these from the urban areas, 3.98% male and 9.19% female workers are engaged in the primary sector, 8.65% male and 17.24% female workers are engaged in the secondary sector and 87.35% male and 73.56% female workers are engaged in the tertiary sector. It

shows that then who come from the rural areas are mostly concentrated in the primary sector and those who come from the urban areas are concentrated in the tertiary sector. In the urban areas of central district the primary sector is virtually non-~~consistent~~ existent, because the urban areas are mostly associated with the tertiary and secondary sector.

In the North district, the migrants from West Bengal, Nagaland, Assam, Sikkim are participating more in the primary sector than the secondary and tertiary sector. In this district, there are 22.89% male, 96.69% female in primary sector, 1.36% male, 0.32% female in the secondary and 75.74% male and 2.47% female workers in the tertiary sector, are from the rural areas, of those coming from the urban areas, 15.86% male and 87.5% female are engaged in the primary sector, 0.68% male and zero female in the secondary sector, 83.44% male and 12.5% female are in the tertiary sector.

In the west district, of the migrants coming from the rural areas are 75.75% male, 97.72% female are engaged in primary 25% male, 2.27% female are in tertiary sector. The urban migrant constitute 70% workers in the tertiary sector. All migrant except those from the

state of Assam, Nagaland and Uttar Pradesh, are mostly engaged in the tertiary sector. In the East district, the female migrant is more than the male migrant, but the female participation in the tertiary sector is negligible.

The migrant pattern in the south district is quite different from other districts. Here, 76.48% male and 97.13% female migrant workers found in the primary sector, 1.64% male and 2.14% female is in the secondary and 21.86% male and 3.52% female with the tertiary sector are coming from the rural areas of the migrant from the urban areas, 5.08% male and 22.22% female are engaged in the primary sector, 3.46% male, 14.81% in the secondary sector and 91.54% male and 62.96% female are engaged in the tertiary sector. It shows that workforce settlement in a particular occupation is determined mostly by their background.

Correlation Coefficient

In Manipur, the correlation between the population and workforce involved on different sectors is found to be negative. The correlation between the work force in the primary, and secondary is found to be negative with

r, value (0.98) which is highly significant. The correlation between the primary sector and tertiary sector shows a negative value (-0.80). This shows that if there is an increase in the workforce participation in the primary sector, there will be no increase in the participation of work force in the secondary and tertiary sectors. But between the participation rate of secondary and tertiary sectors, there is a positive correlation between this two variable with r value (0.31). It shows that any increase ~~any~~ in participation of workforce in the secondary sector has a direct positive effect of participation of workforce in the tertiary sector. This also indicates the linkages between the secondary and tertiary sector. The tertiary activities is intimately related with the expantion of secondary activities. It is in this respect that secondary sector is regarded as the foundation stone for the development of any region.

More or less the same pattern is observed regarding the correlation between the female participation in the three sectors. There is a negative correlation between the population of female worker involved in both the primary and secondary sectors as well as primary and tertiary sectors. The correlation between the female population in between the primary and secondary sector

give a negative correlation value (-0.98) and that between primary and tertiary is (-0.80) whereas the correlation between the secondary sector and tertiary sector is found to be positive correlation with an value of (10.73).

9. Summary

Agriculture is by far the most important economic activity of the people of Manipur. The participation rate in the workforce is increasing and at the same time the dependency ratio is decreasing. The distribution of workforce participation in rural and urban and male and female is evincing marked variation both at the state and district level. The rural areas have more workforce than the urban areas, and between the male and female workers, male workers have more participation rate than the female workers in the workforce of Manipur. However, in the Manipur East district, the female have more participation rate than that of the male workers. The participation between the hill and plain areas are quite different. The hill area have more workforce participation rate than the plain areas. The participation rate is very high in the North, Eastern and Western part of Manipur. They are Ukhrul North, of Manipur East district, Sadar hills sub-division of Manipur North, Tamenglong, Tamenglong North, Tamenglong West of Manipur

West district. All these sub-divisions are located in the hill tract of Manipur where agriculture is the main occupation. In the plain area particularly the Manipur Central district, the workforce participation rate is very low.

In terms of urban and rural distribution, it is found that in the urban areas the participation rate of workforce is low i.e. only 26.55% of the population is engaged in the workforce. In the urban areas, the non-primary particularly the tertiary sector is higher than the primary and secondary sector. The Imphal west, Imphal East sub-divisions have the highest percentage than the other urban sub-divisions in this respect. This is because Imphal the capital is located here and is the main service centre, where people are engaged in the government offices and other services.

The male participation rate is quite higher than the females both in the rural and urban areas. But, at the sub-division level particularly in terms of industrial categories, the female have more percentage in the primary sector except the central district. Central district has more male in the primary sector. According to age structure, as the age increases, the workforce participation is also increasing for both male and female workers. The

female rate is lower than the male rate in each age group except the secondary sector. In secondary sector, the female is more than the male because of the terms involvement in the household industries.

The workforce participation rate (in the rural and urban ~~as well as~~ areas) of male and female workers are closely associated with the educational qualification of workers. Lower the educational qualification of workers, higher is the concentration of workforce in the primary sector. Higher the educational qualification of workers, higher is the concentration in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

The migrant workers in Manipur are mostly engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors. The distance factor plays an important role in the occupational structure of workers. The long distance migrants are mostly engaged in the tertiary and secondary sector and short distance migrants in the primary sector. The correlation between the secondary and tertiary sector shows a positive correlation indicating the developmental linkage between the two sectors.

CHAPTER-IV

CHAPTER - IV

SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE

1. Introduction

The settlements are visual imprints made by man on the earth's surface and they help in understanding the inter-relationship between man and environments. They illustrate the degree of man's dependence on physiographic conditions. The aim of this chapter is to study the size, distribution and types of rural and urban settlements and analyse the size and distribution of social amenities and relate the settlement patterns with the physical environment.

2. Distribution of Settlements

Rural settlement of Manipur: Manipur is by and large characterised by innumerable rural settlements. According to 1971 census 87% of the total population of the state lives in the rural areas. Hence Manipur's economy, is still an agricultural and rural one. The rural population resides in 1,494 inhabited villages and the urban population in eight towns of the state.

Table-26: Distribution of Villages according to size class of population, 1971 in natural regions.

Natural region	No. of villages	Small size		Medium size		Large size	
		Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000 and above
Manipur valley	0,464	42	90	113	139	72	8
		9.05%	19.39%	24.35%	29.95%	15.51%	1.72%
		28.44%		54.30%		17.23%	
Manipur Hills	1,383	875	351	118	32	7	-
		63.26%	25.37%	8.53%	2.31%	0.51%	
		88.63%		10.84%		0.51%	
Barak Ba Basin	102	60	33	8	1	-	-
		58.82%	32.35%	7.14%	0.98%		
		91.17%		8.02%			

3. Size and Distribution of Rural Settlements

Table No.26 shows the distribution of settlement according to size class of population by natural regions. In Manipur 49.97% of the villages has population less than 200 persons. This has the maximum percentage among the other classes. It shows that almost 50% of the settlement of the state is small size of settlement. This is followed by the 24.32% of the village having population between 200-499. This two classes

are regarded as small villages. The small settlements are the products from the overgrowth of the older settlement and majority of them lies in the foothills, in the hill tracts, on the bank of the marshy lakes and others.[1] The medium size villages can be classified into two categories one with the population range between 499-999 and other having the range 1,000-1,999. These two groups account for 12.26% and 8.82% of the total villages respectively. The remaining villages form two large sized village groups, one with population range of 2,000-4,999 and the other above 5,0000. They account for 4.08% and 0.41% of the total villages respectively.

In 1971, in the Manipur valley, 9.05% settlements have a population less than 200 persons and 19.39% in the group of population range of 200-499. These two groups make the small sized settlements' farming 28.44% of total settlements of the Manipur valley. The medium sized villages with population 500-999 and 1,000-1,9999 accounts for 24.35% and 29.95% of the total number of villages in the valley respectively. The together constitute more than half of the total percentage of

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1. Singh, R.P., op.cit., p.102.

villages. The two large size groups in the range of 2,000-4,999 and above 5,000 account for 15.51% and 1.72% respectively. These large size settlements represent 17.23% of the total Manipur valley. It shows that in Manipur valley medium sized settlements in the predominent one.

Small villages are characteristic of the Manipur hills and Barak Basin. In Manipur hill the number of small villages is 1,382 and this accounts for 63.26% of the total. The above mentioned villages have got population less then 200 and 25.37% of the villages belong to the group having population between 200-499. These two groups represent the small sized settlements forming 88.63% of the total villages of Manipur hills. The two medium sized settlements having population range between 500-999 and 1,000 - 1,999 forms 8.53% and 2.31% of the settlements respectively. Together they form 10.84% of the total Manipur hills. The large sized settlements is almost negligible in Manipur hills having only 0.51% of the total hill villages. In the Barak basin also, small sized settlements is predominant. Of the 102 villages, 58.82% of the total settlements have population below 200 and 32.35% of the total villages have population in between 200-499. These too small sized groups form 91.17% of the total settlements of Barak basin.

7.14% of settlements have population 500 to 4,999 and only 0.98% have population between 1,000 and 1,999. These two groups represent the medium sized category having only 8.02% of the total settlements in Barak basin. There is no settlement with population above 2,000.

The distribution of rural settlements in various sub-divisions as shown in table No.27 reveals the dominence of large sized settlements in the valley sub-divisions of the Manipur central district particularly the Imphal West, Imphal East, Bishenpur, and Thoubal sub-divisions. In Manipur East district, the three sub-divisions Phungyar, Pheisat, Kengjong and Ukhrul south have only small sized villages. In Manipur West district, there is a reletive absence of large settlements. The three districts of Manipur south, Manipur east and Manipur Central (the Tangnoupal sub-division, Chandel and Chakprikarong) have only one large sized rural settlement each. Out of the four sub-divisions of Manipur West district, three sub-divisions do not have even a single settlement with 1,000 inhabitents or more. Only Tamenglong sub-division has the population above 1,000 and more. Same is the case with the two sub-divisions of central district viz., Chandel and Chakpikarong, and Churachandpur North of south district.

Table-27: Distribution of Village According to Size, Class of Population, Sub-division Level 1971.

District/ Sub-Division	№ of village	Below 200	200-499	500-999	1000-1999	2000-4999	5000 & above
MANIPUR	1947	974	474	239	172	79	8
Manipur North	0404	272	077	036	015	04	-
Mao East	076	037	020	014	003	02	-
Mao West	057	012	016	017	011	01	-
Sadar Hill	271	223	041	005	001	01	-
Manipur West	184	098	067	017	002	—	-
Tenoglong North	041	026	014	001	-	—	-
Tenoglong West	039	018	019	002	-	—	-
Tamanglong	046	023	013	008	002	—	-
Nangba	058	031	021	006	-	—	-
Manipur South	362	220	100	032	009	01	-
Thanlon	080	010	011	007	002	—	-
Tipainukh	022	001	008	009	003	01	-
Churachandpur N	072	049	021	002	-	—	-
Churachandpur	176	117	044	012	003	—	-
Thinghat	062	043	016	002	001	—	-
Manipur East	216	122	065	022	006	01	-
Ukhrul North	031	014	008	008	001	—	-
Ukhrul Central	066	025	021	014	005	01	-
Ukhrul South	028	022	006	-	-	—	-
Phugyar	039	022	017	-	-	—	-
Kamjong	052	039	013	-	-	—	-
Manipur Central							
Imphal West	146	018	024	038	046	18	2
Imphal East	150	017	041	034	041	17	-
Bishenpur	058	002	011	012	020	09	4
Thoubal	110	005	014	029	032	28	2
Chandel	102	060	033	008	001	—	-
Jiriban	057	037	017	003	-	—	-
Tangnoupal	094	074	015	004	-	01	-
Chakpikarong	066	052	010	004	-	—	-

Table-28: Cumulative Frequency Distribution of Villages in Manipur 1971

Class	Size of Population	№ of villages	% of villages to total villages	Cumulative Frequency distribiton of villages
I	Below 200	974	49.97	49.97
II	200-499	474	24.32	74.29
III	500-999	439	12.26	86.55
IV	1000-1999	172	08.82	95.37
V	2000-4999	079	04.08	99.45
VI	Above 5000	008	00.41	100.00

Table No.28 reveals the distribution of villages according to the class of population in Manipur. Compering between table No.28 and 29, it is possible to show that the numerical strength of each category of population size is much more uneven. For instance more than 49.97% of the village having population below 200 account for only 10.52% of the rural population. Of the 74.29% the villages with the population below 499 persons have small size settlements and account for 26.66% of the total rural population. Of the total 1949 villeges in Manipur 974 villages (49.97%) have population less then 200, 474 (24.32%) villages have population size between 200-499 and 16.14% of the population are living in this 24.32% village. There are 172 villages (8.82%) with the population size 1000-1999 accounting for 25.12% of the total rural population. This was followed by 79 villages (4.08%) with population size 2000-4999 accounting for

Teble-2: Cumulative Frequency Distribution of Population

Class	Size of Population	Number of Population	Percentage of population	Cumulative Frequency Distribution of populn.
I	Below 200	097,978	10.52	10.52
II	200 - 499	150,386	16.14	26.66
III	500 - 999	164,863	17.70	44.36
IV	1000 - 1999	233,984	25.12	69.48
V	2000 - 4999	233,553	25.07	94.55
VI	5000 & above	050,697	05.44	100.00

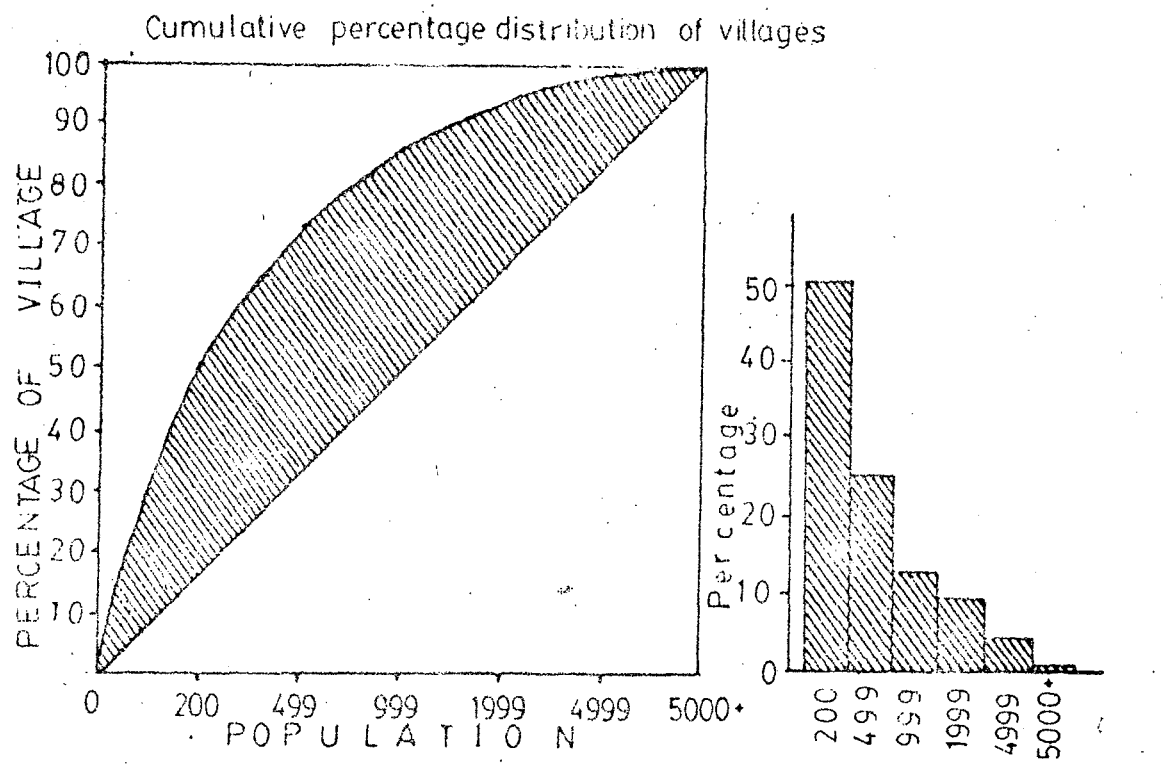
25.07% of the rural population. The lowest by 8 villages (0.41%) with the population size above 5,000. Only 5.44% of the total rural population are living in this .41% of the total village. The regional distribution pattern of villages of different size shows that the small villages are more numerous in the peripheral areas of Manipur. The medium size of villages are mostly concentrated in the district headquarters and moderate slopy parts of the state and the large size villages are in the plain areas of central district.

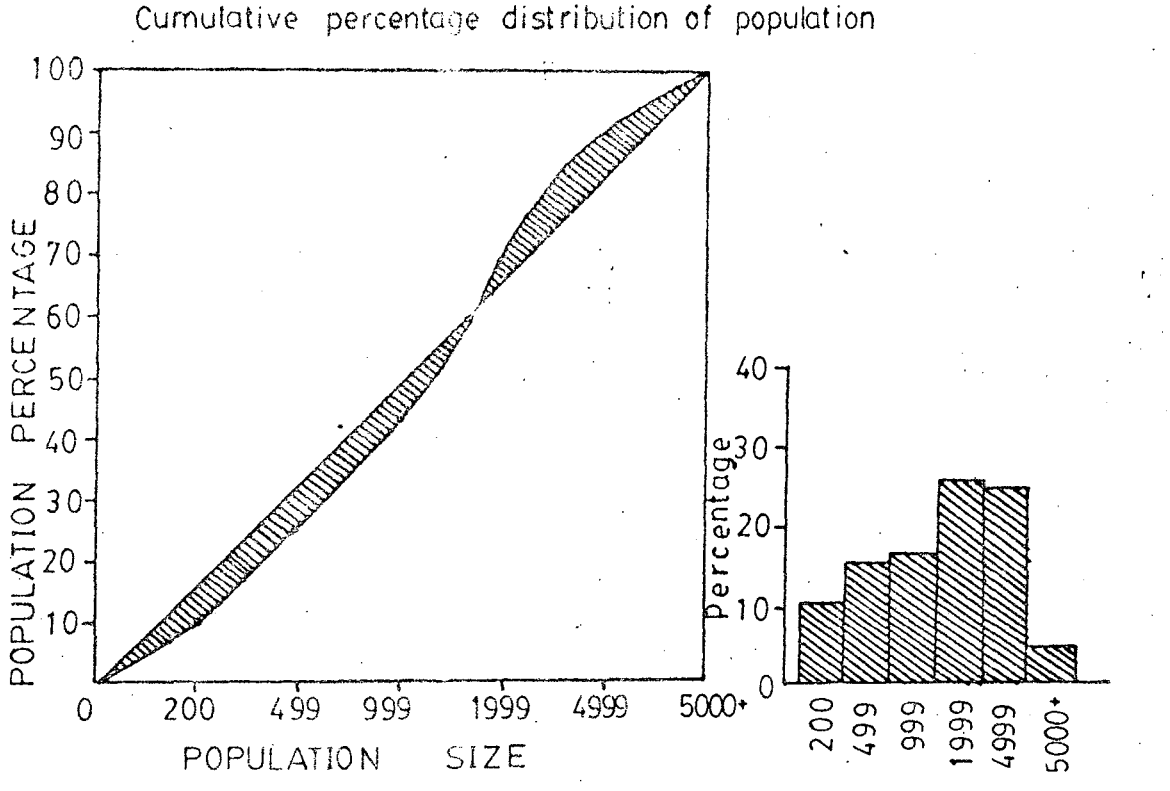
Table No.30 shows the distribution of village and population according to sized classe of settlements. At the districts level, North district has 67.32% of its village with a population below 200. This population size group has maximum percentage of villages. This is followed by the population size 200-499 having 19.05% of the total villages in this district. Of the total villages, 12.62% of villages are in the medium population group 500-1999. With respect to distribution of villages in each size class of population, there are 272 villages with population less than 200 representing for 67.32% of the total villages which account for 23.91% of the districts population. There are 77 villages

MANIPUR

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES AND THEIR POPULATION

- 1971 -





(19.05%) in the size 200-499 accounting for 22.40% of the districts population. As the size of the population increases, the percentage of the village decreases and vice-verse.

In the west district also, the distribution pattern is more or less similar. There are 78 villages representing 53.26% of the total villages of the district are in the size of less than 200, and 24.25% of the district population are living in that 78 villages. This is the size of village living maximum number of population. Next in order is 69 villages (37%) which are in the population size group of 200-499 accounting for 49.07% of the total population of the district. There are only two villages having the population size 1000-1999 but accounting for 5.4% of the total population of the district. There is no village with the population size of above 2000.

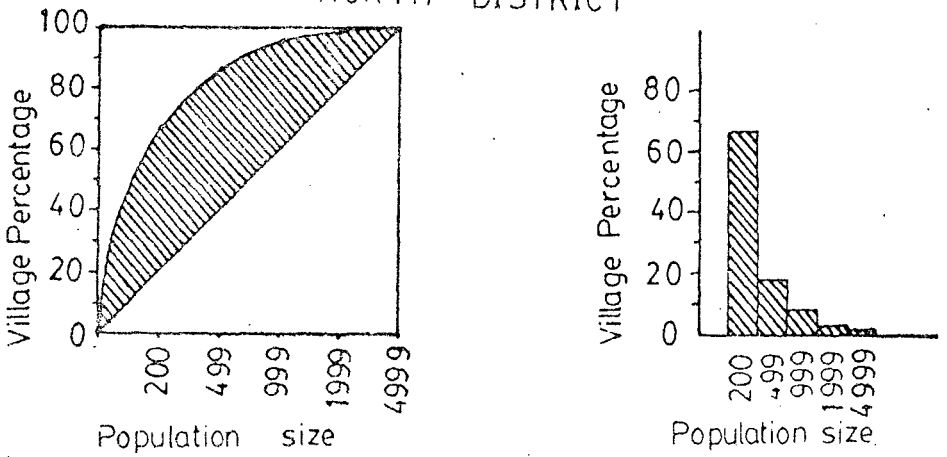
The south district which is one of the urban arees of Manipur has the highest percentage of villages in the size group less than 200. There are 220 villages in this group accounting for 25.48% of the total district population. On the other hand, high concentration of population is found in the size group of 200-499 27.62% of the total village of this district living by 34.49% of the total population of the district. There is only one

MANIPUR

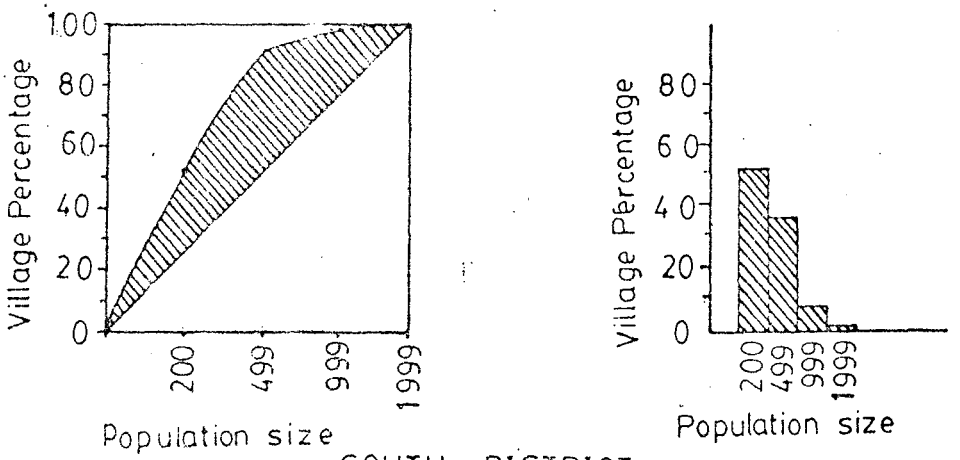
CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES

-1971-

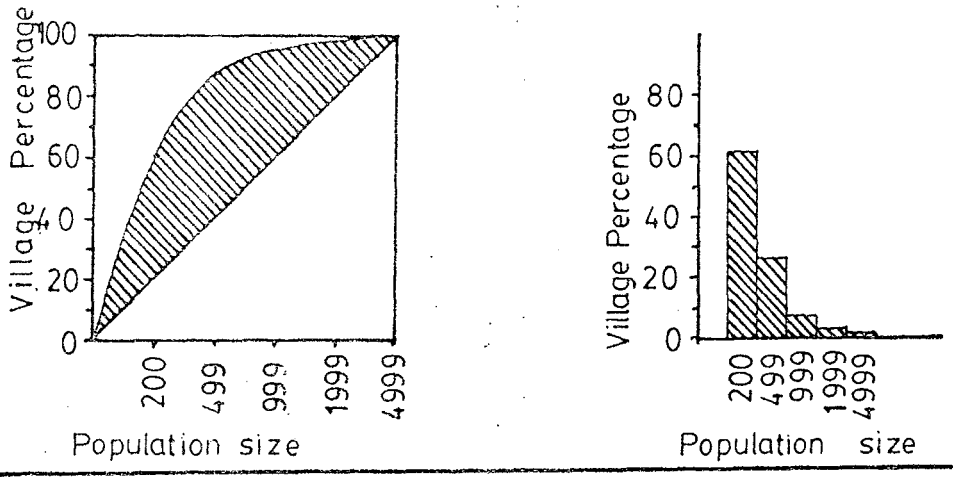
NORTH DISTRICT



WEST DISTRICT



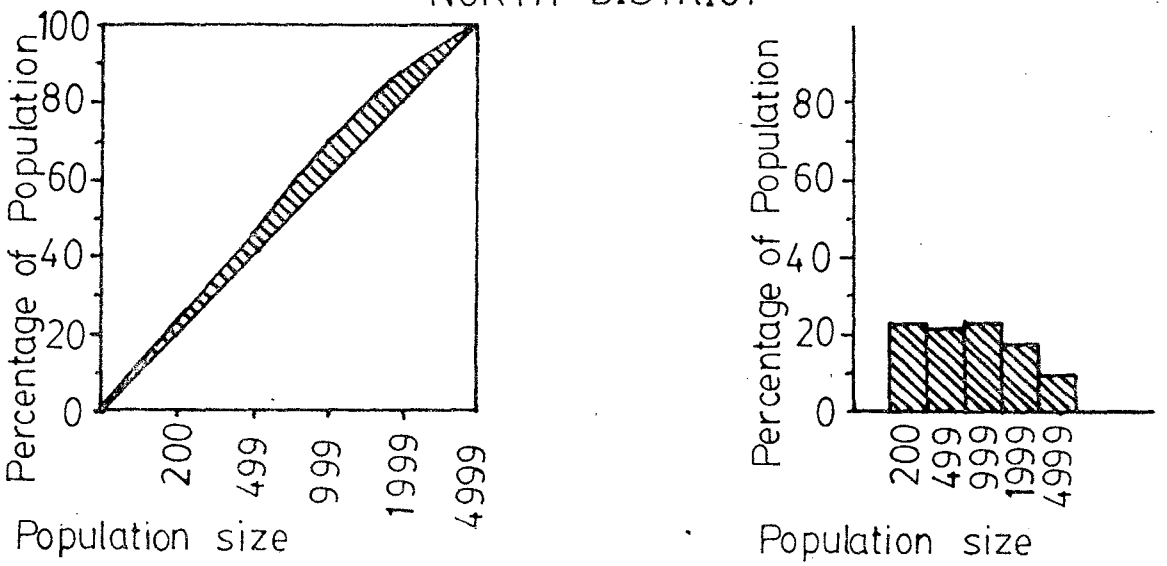
SOUTH DISTRICT



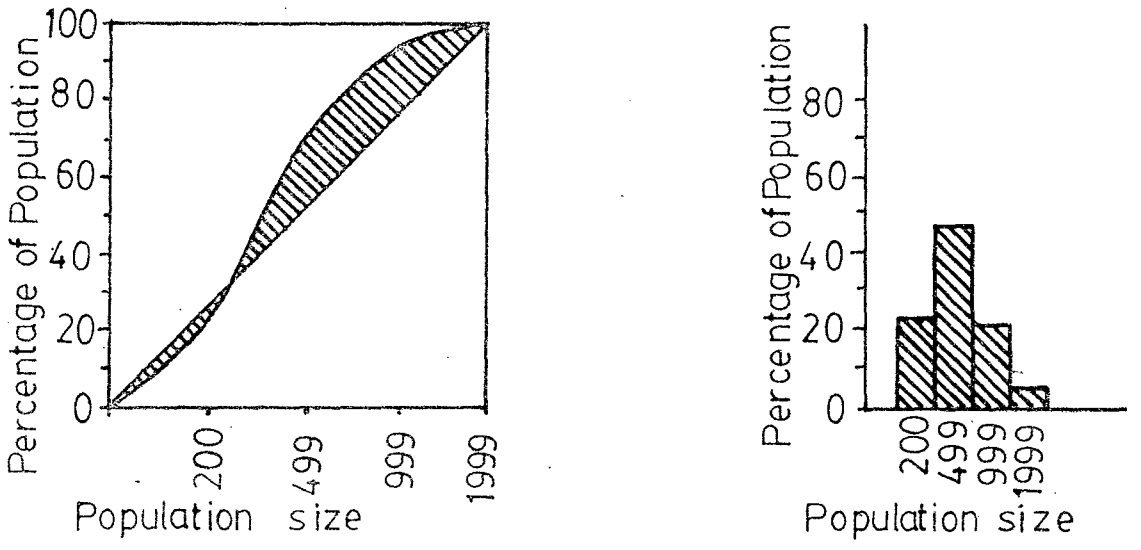
MANIPUR

CUMULATIVE FEEQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION -1971-

NORTH DISTRICT



WEST DISTRICT



SOUTH DISTRICT

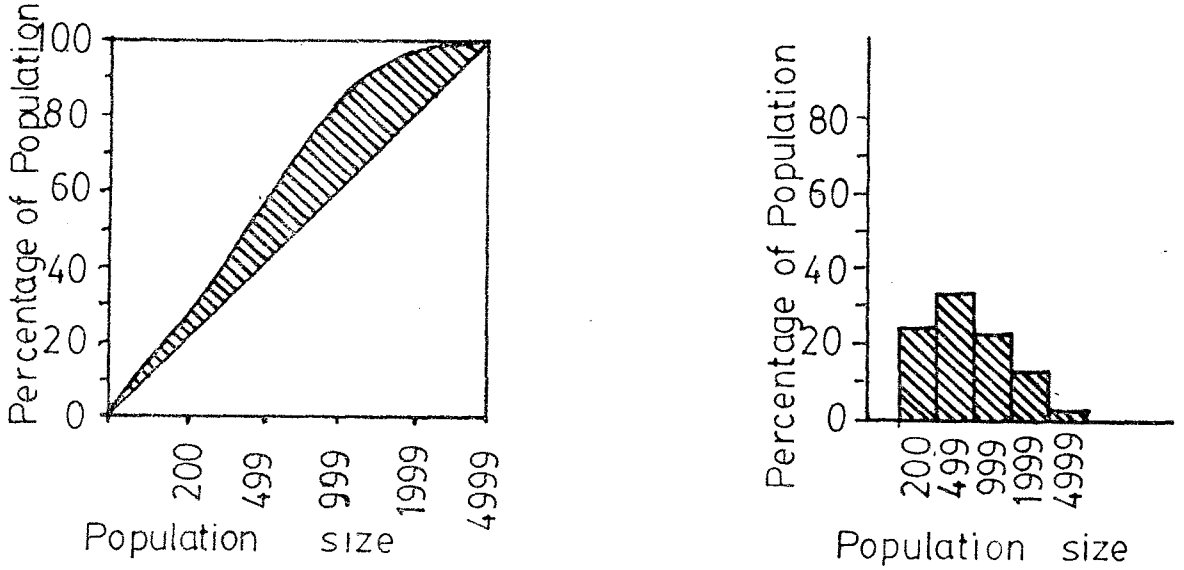


Table-30: Cumulative Frequency Distribution of Village and Population at District Level, 1971.

	№ of villages	% of villages	C.F. %	Population	%	C.F. %
North District						
BELOW 200	272	67.32	67.32	24,905	23.91	23.91
0200 - 4999	077	19.05	86.37	23,345	22.40	46.31
0500- 0999	036	08.91	95.28	24,820	23.82	70.13
1000 - 1999	015	03.71	99.11	20,630	19.80	89.93
2000 - 4999	004	00.99	100.00	10,475	10.00	100.00
ABOVE 5000	—	—	—	—	—	—
West District						
BELOW 200	098	53.26	53.26	10,908	24.25	24.25
0200 - 0499	069	37.50	90.76	21,618	48.07	72.32
0500 - 0999	015	08.15	98.91	09,881	22.19	94.51
1000 - 1999	002	01.08	100.00	02,468	05.48	100.00
2000 - 4999	—	—	—	—	—	—
ABOVE 5000	—	—	—	—	—	—
South District						
BELOW 200	220	60.77	60.77	22,784	25.48	25.48
0200 - 0499	100	27.62	88.03	30,840	34.49	59.97
0500 - 0999	032	08.83	96.86	21,201	23.71	83.68
1000 - 1999	009	02.48	99.34	12,425	13.89	97.57
2000 - 4999	001	00.27	100.00	02,158	02.41	100.00
ABOVE 5000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central District						
BELOW 200	262	33.59	33.59	26,191	04.15	04.15
0200 - 0499	165	21.15	54.74	53,523	08.49	12.64
0500 - 0999	132	16.92	71.66	93,856	14.88	27.52
1000 - 1999	140	17.95	89.61	190,254	30.17	57.69
2000 - 4999	073	09.36	98.97	215,953	34.25	91.94
ABOVE 5000	008	01.03	100.00	50,697	08.04	100.00
East District						
BELOW 200	122	56.48	56.48	13,190	21.19	21.19
0200 - 0499	065	30.09	86.57	21,060	33.84	55.03
0500 - 0999	022	10.19	96.76	15,005	24.11	79.14
1000 - 1999	006	02.78	99.54	08,007	12.86	92.00
2000 - 4999	001	00.46	100.00	04,967	07.98	100.00
ABOVE 5000	—	—	—	—	—	—

village in the group of above 2,000 which accounts for 0.27% of the total population of the district.

In the central district, however, the distribution pattern is quite different from the others. It has its population more or less equally distributed among different size groups of population, whereas the other settlement districts have the large number of settlements in the small size group of population and less number of settlements in the large size group of population. There are 262 villages representing 33.59% of the total villages and account for 4.15% of the district population. There are 73 settlements in the population size 2,000-4,999 which account for 34.25% of the population. These 73 villages have the maximum population. This was followed by the 140 villages representing 17.95% of the total villages and accounting for 30.17% of the population. The central district is the only district having settlements with population above 5,000. There are eight such villages representing 1.03% of the total villages and accounting for 1.03% of the total population.

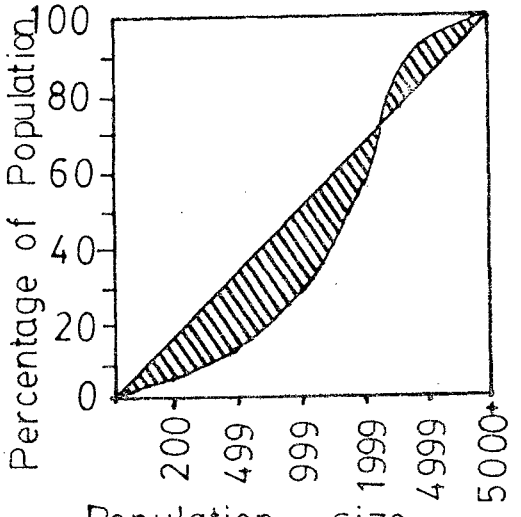
The East district presents quite a different picture from the central district in terms of settlement pattern. There are 122 villages representing 56.48% of the total villages are in the population size group of below 200

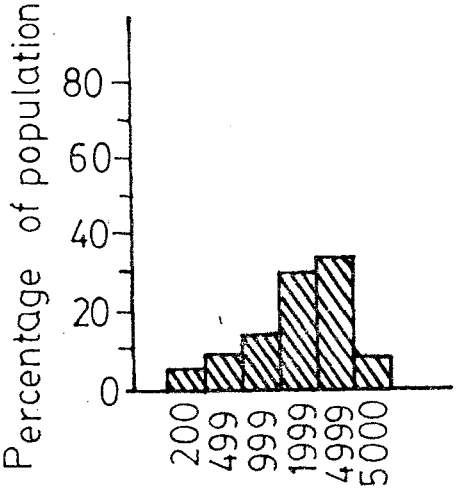
MANIPUR

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

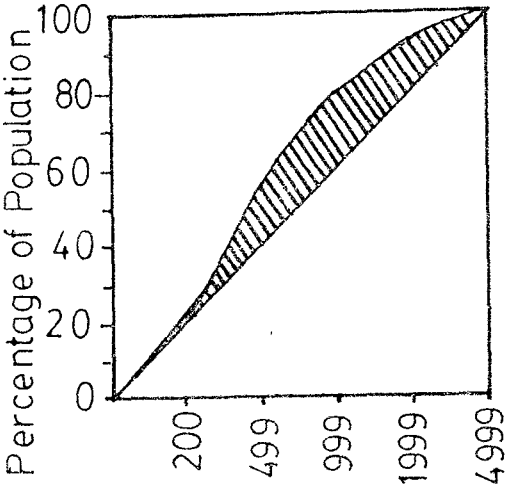
-1971-

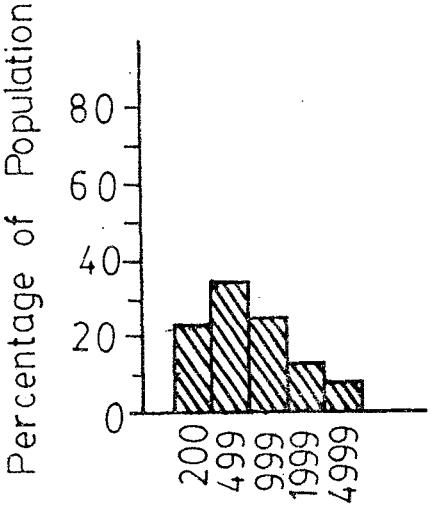
CENTRAL DISTRCT





EAST DISTRICT

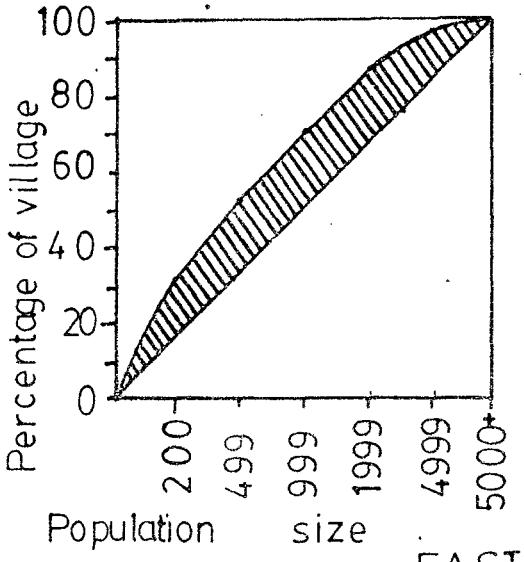


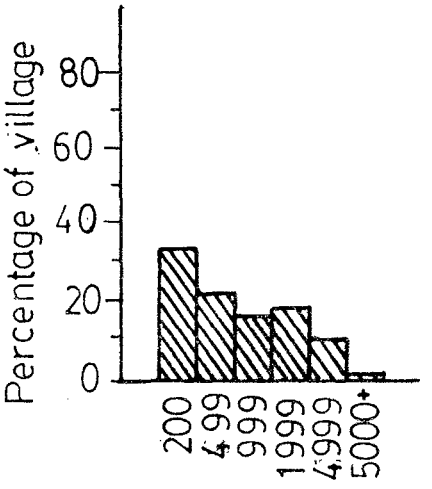


MANIPUR

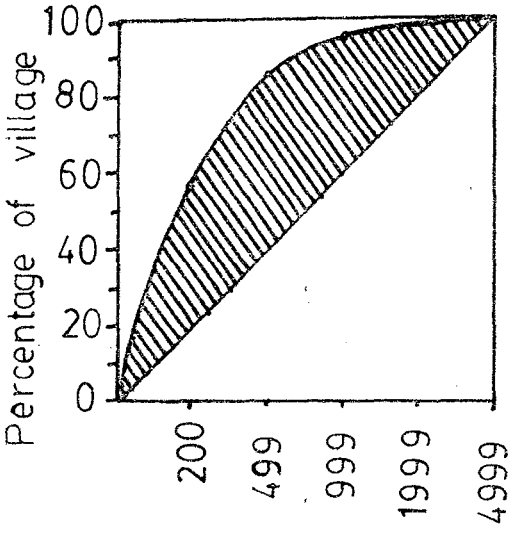
CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES
1971

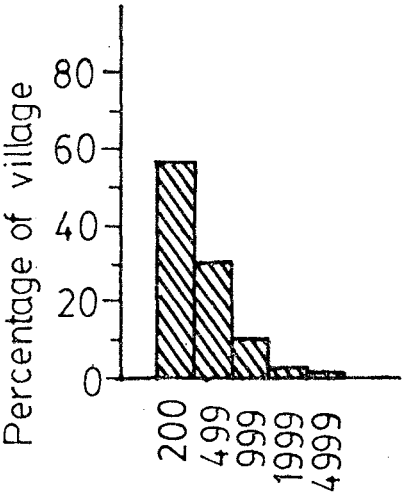
CENTRAL DISTRICT





EAST DISTRICT





and account for 21.19% of the district population. There are 56 villages (30.09% of the total villages) ~~are~~ in the population size group of 200-499 accounting for 33.84% of the district population. The villages in this population group accounts for the maximum percentage of population among the other villages of population size groups. Next in order in terms of population ~~accounting~~ are 22 villages (10.14%) accounting for 24.11% of the district population. There is only one village ~~which~~ in the size group of 2,000-4,999 but accounting for 7.98% of the district population. There is no village with above 5000 population in this district.

From the foregoing discussion, it appears that there is a great difference between the hill and plain areas in the distribution and size of settlements. In all the hill districts there is a large number of settlements of smaller size and small number of settlements in the medium and large size. In the plain area, there are almost equal number of settlements in small and medium size of settlements while the large sized settlements are few. The hill areas do not have large sized settlements.

4. Types of Settlements

The word type identifies the relationship between the settlement and the organized space.[2] Moreover, the

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2. Singh, R.P.B., 1975, Pattern Analysis of Rural Settlement Distribution, their type in sara plain, A quanti-

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type of settlement is indicating the relationship between man and the natural environment on the one hand and the relationship between the natural environment and the man's cultural factors on the other hand.

The rural settlements in Manipur are agglomeration of houses and cattleshed. The house provide shelter and stores for the inhabitants. The predominance of agriculture as the main occupation more often than not causes the growth of compact settlement. A number of factors like time, space, forms, functions and the social groups have given rise to three types of rural settlement in Manipur viz., Compact, semi-compact and dispersed settlement.

Compact settlements:

The compact type of settlement is characterised by closely packed houses with small inter-dwelling distance. As stated earlier, the predominance of agriculture as the main occupation more often than not causes the growth of compact settlement. The centripetal forces are responsible for the growth of compact settlements. The primitive man often knew how to unite in order to protect themselves from wild beasts and how to cooperate in tilling the soil. This resulted in the formation of compact settlements.

.../-

tative approach, In reading of rural settlement geography, ed., R.L. Singh, K.N. Singh, RPB Singh, p.281.

The fertile and levelled central valley has more compact settlement characteristics than all the fertile ~~overs~~ areas in the plains since the ancient times. In this type of settlement there is a more or less compact grouping of several of many residences together with additional buildings to serve other purposes. Their size may vary from a hamlet comprising 30 to 40 dwellings to a large sized one having several dwellings. They include most of the villages with the population size ranging from 200 to 5,000 and above. The compact settlements are an expression of a common need to centralize agricultural activities at some particular spot.

Semi Compact Settlement

The semi compact settlements present an intermediate stage between the compact and dispersed settlements. A settlement having large hamlet, or one or two small such hamlets falls in this category. It is found commonly in the area of low elevation with one or two hamlets. It is developed in areas of moderate slopes. It is marked by an intermediate size of population, a selected site with two to five subordinate hamlets with an average population of 100 to 150 persons, closely linked with main settlement by path or streets or cart tracts. In the Jiribam sub-

division of the Barak Basin, three-fifth of the village have population below 200 persons.

Scattered or Dispersed Settlements:

A settlement built in a selected place where the hamlet are small and the houses are also comperatively far apart is called scattered settlement or dispersed settlement. Some villages have been so distributed in the countryside by the forces of economic development that in the same regions the old compact arrangement has given place to a scattered order. Scattered settlement is not always the result of more or less complete break up of the compact village. It is often due to the original manner in which settlers occupied the land and it will take place as if scattering belongs to an original kind of rural settlement.

Scattered settlement or dispersed habitations are the characteristics of Manipur hill areas where villages are situated on the hill tops or the spurs. The rugged topography, the diversity of soil, resulting in the diffusion of arable land, abundant rainfall and relative insecurity in the past, fragmentation of the tribal society into a large number of clans, are the main factors responsible for the scattered or dispersed settlements in Manipur

hills where two-third of the villages have population below 200 persons. The dispersion is a form of freedom which may have developed when man has mastered nature and technical development has made possible the extraordinary scattering of human dwelling.

The urban settlements are not included in these categories. They are categorized as compact settlements although their intensity of compactness is far greater than the rural areas.

5. Pattern of Settlements

In the study of the pattern of settlement, lay out of streets and spacing of building have been considered.[3] The main types of settlement patterns observed in Manipur are linear, rectangular, square, stair and amorphous and appear to be controlled by the physiographic landscape and cultural factors.

The linear pattern is one of the most common pattern observed in Manipur. The settlements are linear where the houses are built in a continuous succession, one after another forming a neat rows of houses. These types of settlements are due to the social beliefs and superstitions like considering the direction and the position of the house as auspicious or detrimental to the prosperity of the family.

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3. Ansari, S.A., op.cit., pp.38.

The linear pattern is observed mainly by the side of the roads and rivers. It is also observed along the margins of the marshy lakes, ridge line, and the foot-paths in the hill area.

Very often river leeves are selected as they provide higher land compared to the surrounding plain. Such villages have the advantage of river water for domestic use. In the absence of leeves, embankments are made along the riverbank as a precaution against flood. They also serve as roads. Many villages have such embankments. The layout of such village is linear. In most of the cases, village are situated along both the banks of the river. Sometime the settlement continues for kilometres, the villages follow one after another. Double village along rivers also conform to the linear pattern.

In the valley of Manipur, the villages are surrounded by bamboos patches giving bamboo curtain looks to Manipur. Thus from the long distance ~~looks~~ the village looks like a bamboo line, a curved formed by the riversides and a straight line by the road side. Some villages are also situated on the edge of the lakes or swamps. They too are linear in plain. In the hills, the settlement represents a line with breaks decending from the hill tops and ridges.

The rectangular pattern is common in the central valley wherever there is absence of a river base for the settlement. In such villages, there are takns , surrounding which live the villagers, their houses extending from East West or North to South in similarity with their cultivated fields. On the crossing of roads and cart tracts the village pattern takes a square shape.

Occassionelly the fan pattern of villages is seen, where the village fans out in an direction and has limited growth in the other. Limit is often imposed by sharp river bend or susceptibility of the area to floods. The shape or the plan of the village is generally rectangular when adequate high ground is available. In this case, the houses are constructed in rows. They are separated by village streets.

The Another pattern observed in Manipur hill areas may be ascertained as "parallel pattern" rather than "stair pattern". In the moderate slope areas, houses are arranged in such a way that they display a view of steps like th of a ladder. In fact, lines of houses are parallel to contours of different heights upto the limits of moderate slope. As the slope becomes steeper, the construction of houses is abandoned. This pattern of settlement is

mostly observed in the hill districts of Manipur.

In the tribal belt of Manipur, the villages are dotted with numerous hamlets, all being very small rectangular link/ing with the church or the village headman's house by village paths. No definite pattern can be recognised in such cases, making these village a loose concentration with an amorphous pattern.

6. Urban Settlements

Manipur is one of the least urbanised state of the Indian union. In 1971, only 19.81% of the total population lived in the towns, most of them having a rural base of economy. Table No.32 shows the regional distribution of urban population and settlement in Manipur 1971.

The urban population was confined within the limit of Imphal town till 1961 Census. Only in 1971, urbanization was recorded in other parts of the state. Seven towns out of the total of eight are situated in the central valley and only one is in the Manipur hills, i.e., is in the south district. The Barak basin - i.e., the Jiribam district had no towns in 1971. Of the six districts, Manipur central and Manipur south are urbanized

end the other district - Manipur North, Manipur West, Manipur East did not record any urban population in the last census of 1971. Manipur central district is a very much urbenized district with 19.81% of its population living in the towns. In Manipur south district, the ratio of urban population is 3.97% just half of the Manipur central.

Table-31: Regional Distribution or Urban Population and Settlement, 1971.

Region/District	Urban Population	№ of Towns	Urban-Rural Ratio
Manipur Valley	132,786	7	19:81
Manipur Hills	008,706	1	03:97
Barak Basin	—	-	-
Manipur Central	132,786	7	19:81
Manipur South	008,706	1	03:97
Manipur North	—	-	-
Manipur West	—	-	-
Manipur East	—	-	-

Source: Statistical Handbook of Manipur, 1980.

7. Classification of Towns

The Census of India, 1971, classifies towns into six categories according to their population size. Table No.32 shows the distribution of towns on the basis of census classification.

Imphal is a class I urban settlement, a city as per census definition accommodating 70.9% of the state's urban population. Churachandpur, Kakching, Moirang and Thoubal are Class V towns, together having 22.2% of the urban dwellers. Bishempur, Nambol and Lamlai belongs to the category of Class VI towns and accommodates 6.9% of the total urban population of Manipur.

Table-32: Classwise distribution of Towns, 1971

Class	Population Range	№ of Towns	Class of population	% of urban population
I	1,00,000 above	1	100,366	70.9
II	0,50,000 - 99,999	-	-	-
III	0,20,000 - 49,999	-	-	-
IV	0,10,000 - 19,999	-	-	-
V	0,05,000 - 09,999	4	031,377	20.2
VI	Less than 05,000	3	004,749	06.9

The distribution of urban population in different classes of towns reveals that the majority of the urban dwellers prefer to live relatively in bigger towns. Normally, the density of population in urban settlements follows their size. The bigger the towns, greater is the density of population. Imphal, Churachandpur and Kakching have the highest density of population, than the state average, while the other five towns - Moirang, Thoubal, Bishemput, Nambal, and Lamlai have lesser density. Table No.33 shows the urban settlement in Manipur.

Table-33: Urban Settlements in Manipur, 1971

Towns	Area in sq. kms.	Population	Density/ sq.km.,
Imphal	1,748	;s100,366	5,742
Churachandpur	1.83	8,611	5,665
Kakching	1.52	8,378	3,643
Thoubal	2.30	5,682	2,015
Bishenpur	2.82	4,234	1,384
Nambal	3.06	3,296	1,077
Lamlai	4.66	2,279	0,476
Total	36.73	141,492	3,852

The area and population figures of the towns except Imphal indicate a negative correlation, greater the area lesser their population.

The urban imbalance in the population structure has to be rectified by creating urban centres with proper amenities and infrastructural base in the far-flung areas. Since 1971, the state government declared a number of districts and sub-divisional headquarters and other important settlements as small towns raising the number of the towns to 35. Of the 35 towns, 24 belong to the central district or central valley, and 10 to the Manipur hills and one to the Barak Basin. On the district level, Manipur west and Manipur east have one town each. Manipur south and Tengnoupal has two each, Manipur North has four and

and Manipur Central and remaining 25 towns. So 13 sub-divisional headquarters, all laying in the hills, have not yet been provided with the urban structure.

8. Concentration and Distribution of Amenities

The amenities are the central services and functions, defined as those that are non-ubiquitous in nature because of the technological, economic and institutional consideration and their occurrence in certain localities helps in creating a hinterland or chain of spatial inter-relations thereby increasing the relative importance of that region. Normally, the higher the level of amenities and functions higher will be the rank of the region and larger will be its tributary area.

The concentration and distribution of amenities and functional functions are closely related to the population of the region i.e., larger the population size higher the centrality score, higher the functional score, smaller the size of population smaller the functional score or lesser will be the concentration of amenities. From, this one can find out the centrality of a settlement area or a region through the concentration and distribution of social amenities.

The present study takes into account the static as well as the dynamic factors for analysing the centrality through the concentration and distribution of several amenities. The clustering of central functions or the social amenities at a place reinforces the centrality as it generates the economies of agglomerations and induces the complementary services, the facilities to get located at that region. This may be regarded as dynamic aspect of attribution.

9. Methods of Present Work

The value of the importance of the amenities of the functions and services differ from one place to another from time to time, according to the people living there, with relation to their surrounding areas. A centrality of a region may have one or more function, it may have less important or more important function, depending on the type and number of functions it has, number of the settlement and population it serves.

In the present study, the central region, their hierarchy and class system has been determined on the basis of the function, i.e. amenities available in the region or the area. For selecting the central region

or for finding out the distribution of the functions on the amenities. In the sub-divisions, the following indicators are taken into consideration.

Education

1. Primary School
2. Middle School
3. Junior School
4. High School
5. Higher Secondary School
6. Arts & Science College

Medical

1. Hospital
2. Dispensary
3. P.H. Centre
4. F.P.C.
5. Others

Electricity and other Services

1. Water facility
   - i. Tap water
   - ii. Well water
   - iii. Tank
   - iv. River
   - v. Fountain
   - vi. Reservoir

2. Road

   i. Kucha Road
   ii. Pucca Road

3. Communication

   i. Post Office
   ii. B. Post Office
   iii. Telegraph Office

The centrality of a region is related to the quality and quantity of the central functions performed by it for its service area, while the hierarchy is the outcome of the comperative centrality indices in a region. The measurement of centrality of a region is based on the assumption that higher the level of functions, higher will be the centrality of a region. Scholars have developed several methods to measure the distribution and concentration of amenities or to measure the centrality. One of them is the composite index of the amenities. Recently L.S. Bhat developed a new quantitative expression of the central place where lower weightage is assigned where frequency occurrence is high and vice-versa.[1] The weightage of functions and sub-functions expresses the ratio between the total number of settlements having function and the total number of

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1. L.S. Bhat, Micro Level Planning, 1976, p.60.

settlement. The weightage to different functions were assigned according to their distribution among all the settlement on the basis of the principles that greater the scarcity, greater in terms of centrality and therefore higher the weightage.[2] It is expressed as follows:

$$wi = \frac{N}{Fi} \quad \text{and} \quad C_J = \sum_{i=1}^{K} w1 \times ij$$

where

Fi	=	Number of settlement having the function and sub-function
N	=	Total number of settlement
w1	=	Weightage of the ith sub-functions
K	=	Total number of sub-functions under given function
C_J	=	Composite value for the function for jth settlement
Kij	=	Value of the ith sub-function in the jth settlement

The table no.34 shows the number of settlements having amenities and their weightages, which was needed for calculating the composite index of these amenities at different sub-division level. Table No.35 shows the sub-divisions with their composite index value, the rank among the sub-divisions according to their composite index of the amenities. It also shows the hierarchical order of settlements (derived on the basis of breakpoints in the array of data).

Table-34: Number of Settlement having Social Aminities and Their Respective Weightage

	№ of settlements having aminities	Weight-age
Primary School	1,222	01.59
Middle School	0,256	04.94
Junior High School	0,050	04.94
J.B. School	0,088	04.94
High School	0,043	45.32
Higher Sec. School	0,028	69.60
Arts & Science College	0,002	997.45
Hospital	0,012	162.41
Dispensary	0,068	27.45
Primary H.C.	0,018	88.59
Family Planning Centre	0,004	88.59
Others	0,003	27.45
Electricity	0,144	13.53
Tap Water	0,172	07.21
Well	0,116	01.27
Tank	0,585	01.27
River	0,671	01.27
Fountain	0,160	01.27
Reservoir	0,098	07.21
Kutcha Road	1,714	01.14
Pucca Road	0,217	08.98
Post Office	0,010	194.90
Branch Post Office	0,158	12.33
Telegraph Office	0,002	974.50
T o t a l	1,949	

Table-35: Subdivisions with their respective composite index, rank and hierarchy order

Sub-Division	Composite Index	Rank		Order
Imphal West	6243.60	01	Very High	I
Thoubal	2856.32	02		
Imphal East	2631.11	03		
Sadar Hills	2227.23	04	High	II
Mao West	2180.71	05		
Bishenpur	2046.76	06		
Jiribam	1724.52	07		
Churachandpur	1529.32	08		
Ukhrul Central	1521.65	09	Medium	III
Mao East	1070.44	10		
Thinghat	0894.72	11		
Chakpikarong	0892.04	12		
Chandel	0804.25	13		
Tangnoupal	0758.38	14		
Churachandpur North	0740.09	15	Low	IV
Tamenglong	0675.50	16		
Phungyar	0659.97	17		
Thenglong	0563.79	18		
Tamenglong North	0551.76	19		
Nungba	0411.52	20		
Kamjong	0406.83	21		
Tipaimukh	0385.85	22	Very Low	V
Tamenglong West	0246.95	23		
Ukhrul North	0224.72	24		
Ukhrul South	0169.16	25		

10. Centrality Score (composite index score) and hierarchy

After computing the composite index, scors of the distribution of amenities at the sub-divisions level of Manipur, the indices are categorized into groups on the basis of break points in the arrays. Table No.36 shows the hierarchy level of the distribution of amenities.

Table-36: Hierarchy Order

Class	Score Range	No of sub-division	Category	Order
1.	More than 3000	1	Very high	I
2.	2000-3000	5	High	II
3.	1000-2000	4	Medium	III
4.	0500-1000	9	Low	IV
5.	Less than 500	6	Very low	V

On the basis of the distribution of social amenities one can generate five regions. They are:

1. Very high distribution
2. High distribution
3. Medium distribution
4. Low distribution
5. Very low distribution

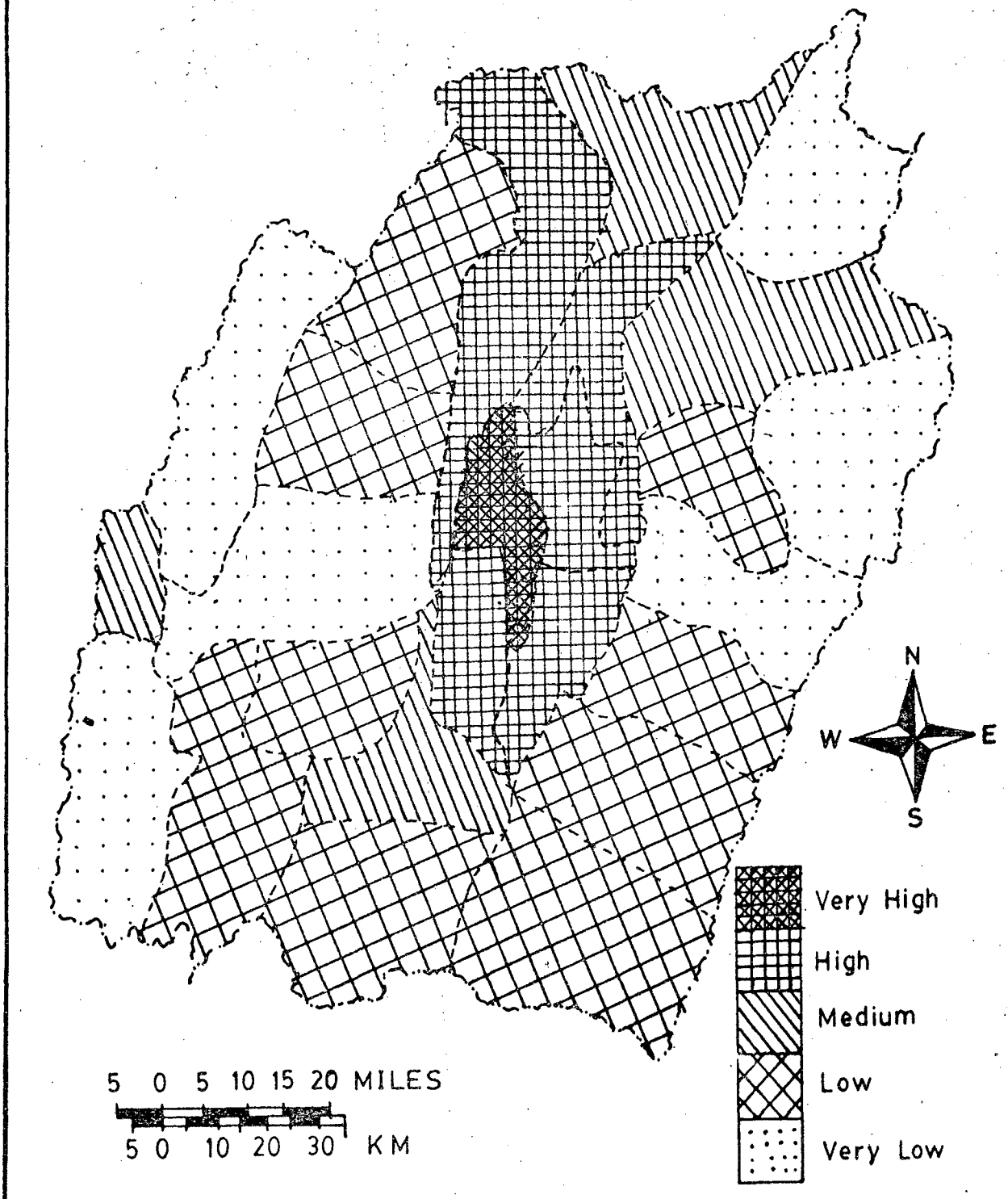
Of the 25 sub-divisions, only Imphal west sub-division, has the maximum percentage of social amenities having the composite index value of 6245.60, with the population 241,155. It has the maximum possible concentration of functional amenities to its contiguous area.

The next region is high distribution as the second order of hierarchy in terms of social amenities is measuredby the composite index value. There are five sub-divisions in this group viz., Thoubal (2856.32), Imphal East (2631.11), Sadar hills (2227.23), Mao West (2180.71) and Bishenpur (2046.76). In this group, out of five sub-divisions, two are from the hill districts and three are from the plain region.

In the next hierarchy order are the medium distribution of social amenities, there are only four subdivision. They are Jiriban, Churachandpur, Ukhrul central and Mao East with their composite index value 1724.52, 1529.32, 1521.65, 1070.44 respectively. Except the Jiriban and Mao East, all these sub-divisions are district headequrter, so they have the high distribution of social amenities. Jiriban which is in the Barak basin, have comparatively developed agriculture and other handicrafts, have more social amenities.

MANIPUR

DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL AMENITIES



The maximum number of sub-divisions are of the low distribution of social amenities. There are 9 sub-divisions in this region. They are mostly in the hilly areas and for away from the Imphal city. They are Thinghat (894.72) Chakpikarang (822.04), Chandel (804.25) Tengnoupal (758.38), Churachandpur North (740.09), Tamenglong (675.50), Phungyar (659.97), Thanglon (563.79) and Tamenglong North (551.76) with their respective composite index.

The lowest distribution of social amenities having the composite index value of below 500. There are six sub-divisions and are located in the hilly area. They are Nongba (411.52), Kamjong (406.83), Tipaimukh (385.85), Tamenglong West (246.95), Ukhrul North (224.72) and Ukhrul South (169.16). As a whole, the concentration of the social amenities is greater in the central valley and lower concentration of social amenities in the hilly and peripheral areas. The hilly areas have low distribution of social aminities is due to the less development caused by the hilly structure and lack of transport and communication with the city, Imphal.

11. Central Score and Population - The Table 37 shows the relationship between the composite index values of the amenities and population of the sub-division. The

Table-37: Composite Index Score and Population Size

Sub-division	Composite Index	Population
Imphal West	6243.60	241,155
Thoubal	2856.32	181,771
Imphal East	2631.11	169,937
Sadar Hills	2227.23	038,309
Mao West	2180.71	030,442
Bishenpur	2046.76	008,306
Jiribam	1724.52	023,368
Churachandpur	1529.32	046,417
Ukhrul Central	1521.65	031,740
Mao East	1070.44	035,424
Thinghat	0894.72	011,480
Chakpikarong	0892.04	010,927
Chandel	0804.25	010,407
Tengnoupal North	0758.38	017,389
Churachandpur North	0740.09	012,114
Tamenglong	0675.50	014,028
Phugyar	0659.97	008,177
Thanglon	0563.79	012,889
Tamenglong North	0551.76	007,732
Nanglea	0411.52	014,327
Kamjong	0406.83	007,151
Tipaimukh	0385.85	015,214
Tamenglong West	0246.95	008,888
Ukhrul North	0224.72	000,381
Ukhrul South	0169.16	004,780

correlation is observed to be positive with the coefficient having a value of +0.89. It shows a significant relationship between the two variables of population and social amenities index score. The positive correlation coefficient shows that higher the population size, higher is the concentration of social amenities and vice-versa.

12. Summary

The study of settlement in Manipur reveals that the hill terrain and natural conditions strongly influence rather determine the development of human establishments.

The valley part of Manipur has more concentration of settlements and rich agricultural land, with good transport and communication system. Therefore a marked concentration of settlement and maximum percentage of population is found in the valley area, whereas ~~and in~~ the hill areas, and the hilly tracts ~~the population~~ are thinly populated.

To indicate the level of inequality in the distribution of settlement as well as the distribution of population according to the size, class, between areas the curve is used. It shows that in the hill areas of Manipur maximum number of villages are found in the small sized settlements with population less than 499. The small

sized settlements account for 88.85% of the villages of that area. On the other hand, in the plain area, more then half of the villages of this area are found in the medium sized settlements with population between 500-1999. Small sized settlements (28.04%) are also having substantial proportion of villages. It is this area which has about 17% of its villages found in the large sized settlements. The Barak Besin area have almost all of its villages in the small sized settlements (91.19%). It shows clearly that the size and concentration of the settlement depend on the physiographic condition of the area.

In the study of types and pattern of settlements, linear pattern is one of the common pattern of settlements along the road; riversides, and lake sides. The rectangular pattern is observed in the absence of the river base for the settlement. Stairs pattern is common in the hilly areas where along the moderate slope, houses are arranged in such a way that they display a view of steps like that of a ladder. There are also some settlements which don't have any pattern. The three types of settlements are compact, semi-compact and dispersed. The marked areas of compact and semi-compact types are in the valley as well as in high elevated areas, and for dispersed types are in the hill areas.

The analysis of distribution of social amenities shows that there is a maximum concentration of social amenities in the central district particularly in the valley area and less concentration in the hill areas. The correlation coefficient between index of social amenities and population size indicates that the larger the population size, the higher the index of social amenities. There is a positive correlation showing significant relationship between the population size and concentration of social amenities. The plain areas have large population size and also high distribution of index of social amenities and the hill areas have ~~these~~ less population with low index of social amenities. In the plain areas the Imphal West sub-division has the highest population and highest amenities' score. It shows that the distribution and concentration of social amenities and central functions depends upon the population size and the nature of the landscape.

CONCLUSION

CHAPTER - V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the structure of population and settlement of Manipur is summarised and the main conclusions are drawn.

Manipur is one of the smallest state of India. The growth, density and distribution of population show a great variation from one sub-division to another sub-division and from one region to another region. All the sub-divisions of the central district district particularly the Imphal East, Imphal West, Bishenpur and Thoubal, record high density and high concentration of population. The hill sub-divisions on the other hand have low concentration and low density of population. The hilly sub-divisions have the high growth of population than the plains. Thus, the physiographic factors seem to have a bearing on the distribution density and growth of population in Manipur.

There is also wide variation in the age-structure sex ratio, literacy rate and the migration. Out of the 25 sub-divisions, there are ten sub-divisions with high sex ratio, which are located in the hilly areas. The

literacy rate in the hilly areas is relatively low in comparison to the plain areas. Among the plain areas the urban have more literate than the rural areas. But in the hill areas in particular sub-divisions, the literacy rate is high as in Manipur East and Manipur south.

There is selective male inmigration. Inter-state migration is male selective. In the inter-district migration, except the central district, the male migrant are more dominant than the female migrant whereas in the central district the female out number male. In short distance migration, intra-district, the female inmigration is more than the male inmigration. In the state, rural to urban migration is higher than the other streams of migration.

The work force participation rate is different from one sub-division to another and from one region to another. The plain, valley area of Manipur has low work force participation rate than the hill area. The male worker is more than the female worker in the plain area and in the hill area, the female worker is more than the male worker. The primary occupations is the main activity in Manipur. There is a little share

of secondary and tertiary sector by the urban area of Manipur. The percentage of secondary activity is almost negligible in all the hill districts except the south district. There is a close relationship between the work force participation rate and literacy rate.

The structure of settlements also varies from one region to another. There are compact, semi-compact, and dispersed types of settlements largely associated with the physiographic conditions of the region. Linear pattern of settlements is very common pattern. Stair pattern is common in the hilly areas in the moderate slope areas. Square and rectangle pattern of settlement is observed in the plain areas of Manipur. The size and distribution of settlements differ from one region to another. In the hill area, there is maximum number of settlements in the small size of settlement and small number is the medium size but there is not large size of settlement, whereas in the plain there is almost equal distribution in the small and medium size of settlement and less number in the large size of settlement.

The distribution and concentration of social amenities varies according to the size of the population. The larger the size of the population, more the

concentration of social aminities and vice-versa. But due to the different size of distribution of population between the hill and plain, the plain area which have the large population have more social amenities than the hill area. There is a need to develop the hill area regarding the distribution of infrastructures and social aminities.

The first hypothesis of the test indicates that the growth of population will increase in the area where migration is high. For this purpose, the relationship obtain between the migration and growth rate gives a correlation value r = 0.14. It shows that there is a relationship between this two variable. Manipur is one of the gaining state in her population through migration from the other state of India. But the test of significant shows an insignificant relationship between variable migration and growth of population. So the area of high immigration is not only the growth of population. It may be due to the low mortality and high fertility which are the main component of the growth of population.

The second hypothesis, higher the literacy rate, higher the concentration of workers in the non-primary

sector. This hypothesis proved the third chapter. Most of the primary sector workers are illiterate and the literate persons are engaged in the secondary and tertiary sector. So there is a close relationship between these two variables. The work force participation rate in rural and urban both male and female is closely associated with the literacy rate. So the area have the high literacy will have maximum percentage of worker in the non-primary sector i.e. secondary sector and tertiary sector. The urban area have more literates than the rural areas. So the percentage of workers in non-primary sector is higher in the urban areas than the rural areas. The statistical findings show that there is a positive correlation between the literacy rate and the concentration of workers in the secondary and tertiary sector giving a value of 0.45. It shows a significant relationship the higher the literacy rate, higher the number of workers engaged in non-primary sector.

The third hypothesis, the types, pattern and the distribution of settlement is the outcome of the physical and culturel factor is proved in the fourth chapter.

The concentration of settlement is more in the valley area with its good agricultural lands and good

transport and communication network. In the hill area, there is less concentration of settlement. The distribution of settlement with the help of Lorenz curve shows that there is high concentration of small size of settlement than the medium and large settlement in the hill area, whereas in the plain area have the equal concentration of settlement distribution between small and medium and very less in the large size of settlement.

The fourth hypothesis, that settlements with large population size would have more functions and more social amenities than the settlements with small population size is proved with the help of corelation coefficient worked out between the index of social amenities and population size of the sub-divisions.

Statistically, the correlation coefficient between the size the population and the composite index of the social amenities shows a positive co-relation value of +0.89, gives a significant relationship between the two variable population and index score of social aminities. So the hypothesis is correct.

Inter-relationship with other variables

The high growth rate of population leads to high density. There is a significant relationship between growth and density of population. The growth of population depends upon the factor of fertility, mortality and migration behaviours of the people. It is also observed that the areas having higher migration have the higher growth rate. The literacy rate affects the growth of population. The growth of population in 1981 is 33.64% with the literacy rate of 41.35% of the total population. In the early decade of 1971, the growth of population was 37.53% with the literacy rate 32.91% of the total population. It shows, the literacy rate increase, the growth of population decrease, correlation value shows $r = -0.31$. So it has inverse relationship.

There is a close relationship of literacy with sex ratio. Statistical finding shows that literacy affects the sex ratio giving a negative value of $r = -0.25$ of the correlation coefficient between these two variable. I_t shows that, as the literacy rate high, the sex ratio decreases and vice-versa. The size of the population also effects the literacy rate. Areas large with population have higher literacy rate then the areas with low population size. The correlation

between the two variable (r = +0.33) indicates a close relationship between the literacy and work force participation rate.

The other inter-relationship between different variables are the size of the population with the workforce participation rate. This two variable gives a positive correlation value R = (0.82) giving a significant relationship between the population size and work force participation rate. Migration also affects the literacy rate giving a positive correlation value of 0.43. It shows that higher the rate of migration, higher the literacy rate. Migration also affects the sex ratio of Manipur. The areas with higher migration have low sex ratio and vice-versa. Manipur expe-riences male selective migration at inter-state and inter-district level. The correlation coefficient value between migration-rate and sex-ratio is r = -0.07. On the whole, literacy and migration play a vital role in the density, growth of population, work force participation rate, sex ratio and Age structure of the population.

Future Prospect

The study shows a great difference between the hill and plain area of Manipur. There is a growth of

population in the hill area than the plain area. The literacy rate is increasing and is higher in the plain area than the hill areas. There is need to develop more educational institutions in the hill area. Regarding the distribution of social aminities and infra-structure, the plain area has more concentration of infra-structure than the hill area. In the planned development of Manipur, the hill comprising nine-tenth of the areas, with their poor accessibility, have always posed a problem with three-fourth of the area under forest, having lowest value potential in the country. The hilly regions will be suited for the development of forest-based industries in future. The availability of minerals which may have the growth of mineral industries is to be explained.

There is need for development of transport and communication in the state particularly in its hill areas. Besides transport, Manipur has also poor position in the power development. The Loktak Hydro Electric Project which is likely to be completed by the end of 1984 will solve the power problem in Manipur. A wide net work of industries specially small scale industries and cottage industries both in the Hill and plain areas can be developed and will open avenues of employment to the unemployed manpower in the state.

The state economy will assume a dynemic character only after proper economic development in the hill areas at par with the valley people is taken up. I_t is thus essential to integrate the economy of the valley with that of the hill for the balance of regional development of the state.

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APPENDICES

Appendix-1: Percentage of Worker in Different Industrial Categories to Total Population by Sex, Manipur Rural and Urban.

District/Sub-Division	Total Worker			I		II		III		IV	
				Cultivator		Agricultural Labourers		Livestock, Fo -restry, Fish -ing, hunting and Others		Mining and Que -rrying	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	34.57	45.31	23.61	30.83	15.33	01.59	00.91	00.37	00.05	00.01	-
	33.96	46.41	24.94	34.23	17.58	00.42	01.00	00.37	00.05	00.01	-
	29.55	38.01	14.87	08.55	00.54	00.95	00.26	00.39	00.02	00.04	-
Manipur North District	50.21	51.90	48.43	42.53	47.25	00.23	00.08	00.06	-	-	-
Mao Sub (W)	46.64	55.05	37.06	43.32	36.29	00.03	00.11	00.12	-	-	-
Mao (E)	55.88	50.88	60.81	43.25	59.97	00.07	00.02	00.05	-	-	-
Sadar	47.81	50.22	14.87	41.22	43.45	00.31	00.12	00.03	-	-	-
Manipur South District	37.05	44.93	28.96	35.47	27.63	01.04	00.28	00.13	-	-	-
R	38.50	45.69	31.16	37.75	30.00	00.87	00.29	00.12	-	-	-
U	22.09	37.21	06.13	12.45	02.92	02.79	00.18	00.17	-	-	-
Tipimuk	42.78	48.15	37.14	40.84	33.54	00.41	00.18	00.08	-	-	-
Thanlon Sub	37.45	46.95	27.99	41.62	27.71	00.09	-	00.01	-	-	-
Cheera North	47.39	47.77	47.03	44.12	46.93	00.25	-	-	-	-	-
Churachad T	29.53	42.04	16.52	27.94	14.99	01.97	00.55	00.17			
R	31.25	43.17	18.89	25.59	17.75	01.44	00.63	00.13	-	-	-
U	22.09	37.12	06.18	12.45	02.91	02.79	00.15	00.17	-	-	-
Thinghat T	48.47	47.18	49.77	43.09	49.52	-	-	00.17	00.03	-	-
Manipur East District	48.56	45.86	51.52	32.62	50.77	00.24	00.10	00.06	-	-	-
Ukhrul North	50.35	44.28	56.33	37.17	56.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukhrul South	48.70	46.75	50.79	30.46	49.81	00.36	00.16	00.10	00.01	-	-
Phungyar	47.16	43.67	50.72	32.57	49.51	00.36	00.17	00.02	-	-	-
Kanjong	48.45	45.60	51.27	34.16	50.72	-	-	00.05	-	00.05	-
Ukhrul South	47.34	47.35	47.32	35.42	46.94	00.04	-	-	-	00.04	-

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Va		Vb		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Household Industry		Other than Household Industry		Construction		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communication		Other Services	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
01.08	05.41	00.84	00.29	00.83	00.01	01.41	01.03	00.73	00.01	07.56	00.55
00.87	04.99	00.54	00.23	00.62	00.01	00.72	00.67	00.44	-	06.89	00.36
02.65	08.17	02.78	00.64	02.20	00.04	05.94	03.36	02.63	00.03	11.94	01.74
00.14	00.54	00.05	-	00.19	00.01	00.73	00.16	00.17	-	07.76	00.36
00.17	00.08	00.11	00.02	00.32	00.03	01.36	00.29	00.32	-	08.99	00.22
00.06	00.08	00.04	-	00.21	-	00.36	00.16	00.15	00.01	06.65	00.53
00.18	01.32	00.03	-	00.07	-	00.53	00.06	00.07	-	07.73	00.30
00.20	00.55	00.18	-	00.29	-	00.56	00.08	00.17	-	06.83	00.41
00.09	00.56	00.03	-	00.12	-	00.13	00.02	00.10	-	06.42	00.26
01.34	00.35	01.69	00.04	02.03	00.04	04.85	00.63	00.93	-	10.91	01.93
00.19	03.25	-	-	00.05	-	00.60	00.01	00.02	-	08.90	00.14
00.09	-	-	-	00.01	-	00.30	-	00.13	-	04.84	00.27
-	-	-	-	00.20	-	00.08	00.01	00.05	-	00.23	00.04
00.33	00.10	00.39	00.01	00.51	-	01.03	00.03	00.30	-	09.34	00.32
00.08	00.04	00.07	00.01	00.13	00.01	00.11	00.64	00.13	-	07.28	00.40
00.13	00.35	01.69	00.04	02.03	00.04	04.85	00.63	00.93	-	10.91	01.93
00.06	-	-	-	00.13	-	00.38	00.03	00.03	-	03.28	00.17
00.06	00.07	00.09	-	00.51	-	00.23	00.23	00.10	-	11.91	00.44
00.03	-	-	-	00.52	-	00.15	-	00.05	-	06.34	00.01
00.07	00.04	00.14	-	00.58	-	00.31	00.16	00.15	-	14.54	00.58
-	00.27	00.07	-	00.29	-	00.14	00.12	00.07	-	10.13	00.64
00.08	00.08	00.11	00.05	00.77	-	00.22	00.10	00.05	-	10.06	00.30
00.04	00.04	-	-	-	-	00.04	-	-	-	11.76	00.33

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.../-

District/Sub-Division		Total Worker			I		II		III		IV	
					Cultivator		Agricultural Labourers		Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, hunting and others		Mining & Quarrying	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Manipur West Dist.		49.38	49.56	48.99	40.20	48.34	00.07	00.01	00.07	-	-	-
Tamenglong North		53.44	51.74	55.14	43.23	54.99	00.02	-	-	-	-	-
Tamenglong (VV)		51.96	48.40	55.39	43.79	55.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamenglong		49.71	49.15	50.29	35.53	49.42	00.18	00.04	00.20	00.01	-	-
Nuybe		44.93	49.48	40.67	41.05	39.69	00.04	00.02	00.02	-	-	-
Manipur Central Dist.	T	30.10	44.15	15.82	27.92	04.63	02.05	01.22	00.49	00.07	00.01	-
	R	30.78	45.43	07.89	32.08	55.30	02.31	01.42	00.51	00.08	00.01	-
	U	26.84	38.06	15.43	08.18	00.39	00.82	00.27	00.40	00.02	00.04	-
Imphal & Sub.	T	30.58	42.22	18.95	25.45	02.25	02.16	00.85	00.23	00.05	00.03	-
	R	30.98	43.36	18.55	28.98	02.64	02.43	01.01	00.16	00.06	00.03	-
	U	28.49	36.04	21.33	06.30	00.19	00.68	00.05	00.58	-	00.45	-
Imphal West	T	28.68	41.32	15.78	16.27	01.62	02.03	01.75	00.22	00.03	00.03	-
	R	29.81	43.08	16.34	23.09	02.26	02.75	02.52	00.12	00.04	00.08	00.01
	U	26.25	37.56	07.17	01.71	00.25	00.51	00.07	00.44	00.03	00.05	-
Bishenpur	T	30.29	45.03	15.25	34.69	04.22	01.27	01.17	02.35	00.32	-	-
	R	30.59	45.78	15.12	36.52	04.77	01.16	01.10	02.71	00.36	-	-
	U	28.39	40.41	16.05	23.46	00.80	01.96	01.63	00.16	00.08	00.01	-
Thoubal	T	28.77	46.89	10.44	38.85	05.20	02.22	01.12	00.05	-	-	-
	R	29.07	47.99	10.59	39.57	05.55	02.27	01.19	00.05	-	-	-
	U	25.28	42.07	08.69	30.30	01.07	01.59	00.29	00.09	-	-	-
Tangnoupal		49.80	55.06	43.69	32.08	05.53	02.31	01.42	00.51	00.08	00.01	-
Chandel		42.09	49.64	34.78	39.86	33.32	00.25	00.32	-	-	-	-
Chakpikarag		34.80	47.96	02.67	37.90	21.78	00.25	00.03	00.07	-	-	-
Jiriban		28.58	49.28	06.07	31.56	03.62	06.23	00.85	00.26	-	-	-

Va		Vb		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Household Industry		Other than Household Industry		Construction		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communication		Other Services	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
00.19	00.24	00.04	-	00.37	-	00.08	00.10	00.08	-	08.41	00.27
-	-	-	-	00.28	-	-	-	00.12	-	08.08	00.23
00.06	-	-	-	00.06	-	-	-	00.04	-	04.42	00.19
00.48	00.23	00.05	-	00.67	-	00.18	00.05	00.16	-	11.66	00.52
00.08	00.54	00.08	-	00.30	-	00.07	00.27	00.04	-	07.76	00.16
01.46	07.42	01.14	00.40	01.05	00.02	01.79	01.39	00.97	00.01	07.22	00.61
01.19	07.16	00.78	00.34	00.80	00.01	00.90	00.94	00.60	-	06.21	00.38
02.73	08.68	02.85	00.68	02.21	00.04	06.02	03.55	02.75	00.04	12.01	01.72
01.51	13.54	01.59	00.35	01.76	00.06	01.66	01.26	01.25	00.01	06.42	00.60
01.15	13.07	01.35	00.36	01.57	00.01	01.08	00.97	00.82	-	05.76	00.39
03.66	16.01	02.86	00.25	02.76	00.03	04.75	02.75	03.59	00.02	10.75	01.68
02.42	08.33	02.08	00.54	01.70	00.04	03.49	02.33	01.79	00.02	11.24	01.06
02.22	03.84	01.35	00.33	01.27	00.04	01.27	01.65	01.11	00.01	09.84	00.60
02.84	07.22	03.64	01.00	02.63	00.06	08.21	03.79	03.25	00.06	14.22	02.06
01.09	06.62	00.56	00.56	00.48	-	00.51	01.95	00.33	-	03.70	00.37
00.95	06.53	00.48	00.60	00.42	-	00.33	01.44	00.23	-	02.94	00.27
01.94	07.13	01.07	00.34	00.82	-	01.60	05.07	00.92	-	08.40	00.97
00.69	03.32	00.10	00.28	00.10	-	00.27	00.31	00.25	-	04.32	00.18
00.95	06.53	00.48	00.50	00.42	-	00.33	01.44	00.23	-	02.94	00.27
01.57	04.11	00.39	00.13	00.38	-	01.14	02.22	00.39	-	06.17	00.80
01.19	07.16	00.78	00.34	00.80	00.01	00.90	00.94	00.60	-	06.21	00.38
00.07	00.03	00.03	00101	00.07	-	00.01	00.01	00.09	-	09.21	01.05
00.03	00.36	00.05	00.03	00.07	-	00.25	-	00.10	-	09.10	00.60
01.11	00.65	00.37	00.08	00.60	-	00.38	00.22	00.26	00.04	07.30	00.57

Appendix-2: Classification of Workers in the Industrial Categories according to their main activities in the sub-division level by sex Rural areas, Percentage of workers to total worker, 1971.

Rural Area	I		II		III		IV		Va	
	Cultivator		Agricultural Labourers		Livestock, Forestry,		Mining and Quarrying		Household Industry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
North District	81.94	97.55	00.44	00.17	00.12	-	-	-	00.28	01.11
Mao West	78.71	97.91	00.54	00.30	00.22	-	-	-	00.32	00.22
Mao East	85.00	98.62	00.14	00.03	00.10	-	-	-	00.13	00.13
Sadar Hills	82.09	95.95	00.63	00.27	00.07	-	-	-	00.37	02.92
South District	82.62	96.25	01.01	00.95	00.27	00.01	-	-	00.21	01.82
Tapaimukh	85.09	90.30	00.85	00.50	00.18	-	-	-	00.39	08.75
Thanlon	88.64	99.00	00.19	-	00.23	-	-	-	00.19	-
Churachandpur N	92.35	99.79	00.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Churachandpur S	73.08	93.94	04.14	03.37	00.39	-	00.02	-	00.22	00.25
Thinghat	91.34	99.50	-	-	00.36	00.07	-	-	00.14	-
East District	71.12	98.54	00.52	00.20	00.13	00.01	00.02	-	00.13	00.13
Ukhrul North	83.93	99.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	00.08	-
Ukhrul Central	65.15	98.06	00.78	00.32	00.22	00.03	-	-	00.16	00.08
Phungyar	71.12	98.54	0.52	00.20	00.13	00.01	00.02	-	00.13	00.13
Kamjong	74.92	98.92	-	-	00.12	-	00.12	-	00.18	00.16
Ukhrul South	74.80	99.19	00.08	-	-	-	00.08	-	00.08	00.08
West District	81.94	96.55	00.44	00.17	00.12	-	-	-	00.23	01.04
Tamenglong N	83.54	99.71	00.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamenglong W	90.47	99.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	00.14	-
Tamenglong	72.28	98.66	00.37	00.03	00.42	-	-	-	00.99	00.50
Nangba	82.95	97.57	00.08	00.03	00.05	-	-	-	00.17	01.32
Central District	70.61									
Imphal East	66.82	14.25	05.61	05.44	00.38	00.34	00.07	-	02.65	70.44
Imphal West	53.60	13.85	06.39	15.46	00.29	00.25	00.05	00.06	05.15	54.12
Bishenpur	79.78	31.57	02.54	07.30	05.92	02.43	-	00.01	02.08	43.23
Thoubal	83.68	52.41	04.80	11.24	00.10	00.05	-	-	01.31	30.68

Vb		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Other than House-hold Industry		Construction		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communication		Other Services	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
00.11	00.02	00.37	00.02	01.41	00.34	00.33	-	14.95	00.75
00.20	00.05	00.58	00.09	02.47	00.79	00.58	-	16.34	00.60
00.06	00.01	00.15	-	01.06	00.15	00.15	-	15.39	00.68
00.08	-	00.42	-	00.72	00.26	00.30	00.01	13.07	00.88
00.08	00.01	00.27	-	00.30	00.08	00.22	-	14.06	00.84
-	-	00.10	-	00.13	00.03	00.15	-	13.17	00.39
-	-	00.03	-	00.06	-	00.29	-	10.32	00.99
-	-	00.41	-	00.17	00.03	00.10	-	06.42	00.10
00.21	00.05	00.38	00.05	00.33	00.22	00.37	-	20.80	02.14
-	-	00.29	-	00.81	00.07	00.07	-	06.96	00.35
00.21	00.01	01.11	00.01	00.51	00.21	00.22	-	25.98	00.85
-	-	01.18	-	00.35	-	00.13	-	14.31	00.03
00.31	00.01	01.25	00.01	00.67	00.32	00.32	-	31.10	01.14
00.21	00.01	01.11	-	00.51	00.21	00.22	-	25.98	00.85
00.25	00.10	01.68	-	00.50	00.21	00.12	-	22.07	00.58
-	-	-	-	00.08	-	-	-	24.84	00.71
00.11	00.02	00.37	00.02	01.41	00.34	00.33	-	14.95	00.75
-	-	00.54	-	-	-	-	-	15.61	00.28
-	-	00.14	-	00.09	-	-	-	09.14	00.35
00.11	-	01.36	-	00.37	00021	00.34	-	23.72	00.56
00.17	-	00.61	-	00.14	00.66	00.08	-	15.69	00.39
03.12	01.98	03.63	00.06	02.50	05.26	01.89	00.04	13.29	02.13
03.14	02.83	02.96	00.17	02.96	10.70	02.57	00.17	22.85	05.83
01.04	03.99	00.93	00.02	00.73	09.56	00.52	00.01	06.43	01.83
00.17	02.53	00.17	00.06	00.42	01.38	00.50	-	08.80	01.28

Rural	I		II		III		IV		Va	
	Cultivator		Agricultural Labourers		Livestock, Forestry		Mining and Quarrying		Household Industry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tengnoupal	70.61	34.77	05.10	08.97	01.130	00.51	00.03	00.02	02.63	45.03
Chandel	80.29	95.81	00.51	00.92	-	-	-	-	00.15	00.10
Chakpikarong	79.21	95.19	00.53	00.16	00.15	-	-	-	00.07	01.68
Jiriban	64.04	59.79	12.64	14.13	00.53	-	00.01	-	02.26	10.75
Total	63.24	23.31	04.66	07.75	01.12	00.45	00.04	00.01	03.31	46.93
URBAN AREAS										
Central District										
Imphal East	18.03	00.94	01.89	00.24	01.62	-	00.12	-	09.69	76.13
Imphal West	04.57	01.74	01.37	00.53	01.18	00.22	00.15	-	07.57	49.90
Bishenpur	58.06	05.01	04.84	10.19	00.48	00.50	00.03	-	04.81	44.44
Thoubal	72.03	12.32	03.78	03.36	00.23	-	-	-	03.78	47.36
South District										
Churachandpur	33.47	62.00	07.51	04.00	00.48	-	-	-	03.60	07.50
Total	66.45	90.74	04.70	03.35	00.41	-	00.02	-	00.79	00.63
Imphal East	60.28	11.90	05.11	04.52	00155	00.28	00.08	-	03.59	71.45
Imphal West	39.37	10.32	04.93	11.11	00.55	00.24	00.08	00.04	05.85	52.79
Bishenpur	69.76	27.68	02.83	07.72	05.23	02.15	- -	00.01	02.42	43.40
Thoubal	82.86	49.80	04.73	10.73	00.11	00.05	-	-	01.48	31.82

Vb		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Other than Household Industry		Construction		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communication		Other Services	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
01.72	02.16	01.77	00.10	01.98	05.94	01.32	00.05	13.66	02.41
00.07	00.05	00.15	-	00.03	00.05	00.19	-	18.56	03.04
00.11	00.16	00.15	-	00.53	-	00.22	-	18.99	02.78
00.76	01.47	01.23	-	02.71	03.68	00.53	00.73	14.82	09.42
02.59	02.55	02.37	00.13	09.06	08.84	02.20	00.08	16.35	03.90
URBAN AREAS									
Central District									
07.94	01.23	07.67	00.17	13.16	13.11	09.96	00.14	29.83	08.01
09.71	06.93	07.00	00.42	21.87	26.23	08.66	00.44	37.87	14.29
02.65	02.17	02.03	-	03.97	31.57	02.29	-	20.78	06.09
00.93	02.08	00.90	-	02.70	25.60	00.93	-	14.68	09.28
South District									
04.56	01.00	05.46	01.00	13.04	13.50	02.52	-	29.32	04.00
00.94	00.10	01.23	00.05	02.66	00.93	00.73	-	22.23	04.17
03.77	01.85	04.17	00.08	03.93	06.65	02.97	00.06	15.50	03.17
05.04	03.43	04.13	00.30	08.45	14.78	04.34	00.18	27.21	06.76
01.25	03.72	01.07	00.02	00.14	12.79	00.74	00.01	08.23	02.45
00.23	02.72	00.22	00.06	00.58	02.98	00.53	-	09.21	01.81

Appendix-3: Percentage of Worker in Different Industrial Category: Total Population by Class Size of Population

Class	Total Worker			I		II		III		IV	
				Cultivator		Agricultural Labourers		Livestock, Forestry		Mining and Quarrying	
	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Above 5000	27.87	42.68	13.24	26.54	02.50	01.13	00.21	04.21	00.27	00.01	-
2000-4999	24.51	38.08	10.21	24.59	04.36	01.37	00.84	00.12	00.07	-	-
1000-1999	39.09	51.45	28.62	36.14	11.97	02.62	01.64	00.24	00.04	00.02	-
0500-0999	37.16	44.63	29.80	34.30	22.56	01.96	01.13	00.18	00.02	-	-
0200-0499	41.04	48.51	33.43	39.25	30.69	01.13	00.77	00.10	00.05	-	-
Below 200	48.61	53.23	40.98	49.17	39.48	00.98	00.47	00.03	-	-	-

Class	Va		Vb		VI		VII		VII		IX	
	Household Industry		Other than Household Industry		Construction		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage & Communication		Other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Above 5000	01.52	07.71	01.26	01.03	00.91	00.01	01.17	01.02	00.48	-	05.03	00.44
2000-4999	01.00	03.50	01.03	00.18	00.51	00.01	00.99	00.85	00.52	-	07.92	00.34
1000-1999	01.41	10.77	00.55	00.51	01.33	00.01	01.05	01.12	00.55	-	07.50	00.51
0500-0999	00.62	03.91	00.30	00.19	00.39	-	00.50	00.44	00.44	00.01	10.63	00.29
0200-0499	00.23	01.28	00.13	00.05	00.21	-	00.29	00.25	00.27	-	06.85	00.30
Below 200	00.10	00.71	00.05	00.01	00.09	00.01	00.09	00.03	00.08	-	05.00	00.24

Appendix-4: Percentage of Workers in Different Industrial Sectors to Total Workers by Migration

		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Intra-district	R	69.15	65.97	02.21	27.18	28.59	06.80
	U	36.66	11.95	06.02	65.59	57.09	39.60
	Un	23.45	04.34	04.41	60.86	76.46	34.77
Inter-district	R	54.38	95.11	00.77	01.13	44.84	03.75
	U	18.80	74.68	03.27	02.10	77.92	23.62
	Un	40.00	-	20.00	100.00	40.00	-
Inter-State	R	52.41	80.63	03.95	09.21	16.44	10.15
	U	05.25	28.18	05.50	12.75	89.23	59.06
	Un	14.36	20.58	04.50	26.47	81.12	52.94
Andhra Pred.	R	02.63	-	-	-	97.36	-
	U	-	-	06.00	-	94.00	-
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Assam	R	79.49	86.51	02.07	06.33	18.42	07.14
	U	11.75	17.39	09.25	28.25	79.16	54.34
	Un	17.64	-	-	33.33	82.35	66.66
Bihar	R	00.83	03.44	16.27	44.82	82.89	48.27
	U	-	-	11.21	-	88.78	-
	Un	-	14.28	08.57	42.85	94.28	42.85
Gujarat	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Haryana	R	-	-	01.58	-	98.41	100.00
	U	-	-	04.76	-	95.24	-
	Un	-	-	60.00	-	40.00	-
Himachal Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Jammu & Kashmir	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	00.78	-	-	-	99.22	100.00
Kerala	R	01.31	40.00	-	-	98.68	60.00
	U	-	-	03.57	-	96.42	100.00

Madhya Predesh	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
	U	-	-	00.39	-	99.00	100.00
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
Maharashtra	R	08.33	-	33.33	-	558.33	-
	U	05.26	-	02.63	-	92.10	-
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Meghalaya	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	05.00	09.09	-	18.18	95.00	81.81
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Mysore	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
Nagaland	R	42.40	93.10	01.60	-	56.00	69.00
	Un	25.92	84.61	06.17	-	67.90	15. 38
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Orissa	R	11.11	-	-	-	088.88	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	Un	-	-	100.00	-	100.00	-
Panjab	R	00.42	-	00.84	-	098.31	100.00
	U	01.49	-	05.97	-	092.53	100.00
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Rajasthan	R	00.64	-	05.16	-	094.19	-
	U	-	-	05.35	33.33	94.65	066.66
	Un	02.12	-	-	33.33	97.87	066.66
Sikkim	Un	17.64	66.66	-	11.11	082.35	022.22
Tamilnadu	R	28.00	-	08.00	100.00	064.00	-
	U	15.90	-	15.90	-	063.18	100.00
	Un	-	-	50.00	-	050.00	-
Tripura	R	37.04	40.96	04.97	48.19	24.88	10.84
	U	10.71	50.00	08.97	12.50	080.35	037.50
Uttar Predesh	R	04.40	-	05.80	30.00	089.78	070.00
	U	02.38	-	06.19	-	091.42	100.00
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
West Bengal	R	57.92	93.75	01.09	-	040.98	006.25
	U	11.01	59.37	02.20	06.25	086.78	034.37
	Un	75.92	-	01.85	28.57	022.22	071.42
Arunachal Predesh	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U			25.00	-	075.00	100.00
Chandigarh	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-

Delhi	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	01.25	-	-	-	098.75	100.00
	Un	-	-	50.00	-	050.00	-
Pondichery		-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Burma		62.00	90.67	03.07	01.03	034.32	08.29
Nepal		71.19	98.04	01.15	01.49	027.64	00.46
Pakisten		61.55	27.82	09.48	46.94	028.95	25.21

Appendix-5: Percentage of Workers in Different Industrial Sectors to Urban workers by Migration

		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Intra-District	R	26.82	16.26	08.14	51.46	065.02	032.27
	U	17.35	04.08	09.93	58.06	072.71	037.84
	Un	12.24	04.34	06.12	60.86	081.63	034.78
Inter-District	R	17.85	03.22	05.00	06.55	077.14	090.32
	U	07.17	11.11	11.79	16.66	081.02	072.22
	Un	-	-	33.33	100.00	066.66	-
Inter-State	R	14.71	37.63	15.76	19.35	069.51	043.01
	U	02.09	-	10.15	23.88	087.84	076.11
	Un	01.44	04.16	05.41	33.33	093.14	062.50
Andhra Predesh	R	20.00	-	-	-	080.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Assam	R	37.43	53.12	10.83	15.62	051.72	031.25
	U	05.40	-	12.35	40.00	082.23	060.00
	Un	12.00	-	-	33.33	088.00	066.66
Biher	R	00.28	07.14	23.24	35.71	076.47	057.14
	U	-	-	16.01	-	083.98	-
	Un	-	14.28	08.57	42.85	091.42	042.85
Gujarat	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Rajasthan	R	-	-	10100	-	090.00	-
	U	-	-	09.67	33.33	090.33	066.66
	Un	02.12	-	-	33.33	097.33	066.66
Temilnadu	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	09.09	-	27.27	-	063.63	100.00
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Tripura	R	-	-	25.00	-	075.00	100.00
	U	-	-	16.66	-	083.34	100.00
Utter Predesh	R	-	-	16.40	50.00	083.50	050.00
	U	03.84	-	06.41	-	089.74	100.00
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00

West Bengal	R	07.69	-	15.38	-	076.92	100.00
	U	-	-	02.54	10.00	097.45	090.00
	Un	-	-	08.33	33.33	091.66	066.66
Arunachal Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	100100	
	U	-	-	100.00	-	-	100.00
Chandigarh	U	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
Delhi	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	Un	-	-	50.00	-	050.00	-
Burma		05.55	-	11.11	25.00	083.33	075.00
Nepal		00.43	-	01.29	50.00	098.27	050.00
Pakistan		02.40	-	25.00	28.57	072.59	071.43
Haryana	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
	U	-	-	16.66	-	083.33	100.00
	Un	-	-	60.00	-	040.00	-
Himachal Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
Jammu & Kashmir	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
Kerala	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	07.14	-	092.85	-
	Un	-	-	07-	-	100.00	-
Madhya Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	06.25	-	093.75	100.00
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
Maharashtra	U	-	-	05.55	-	094.44	-
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Meghalaya	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	05.00	-	-	18.00	095.00	072.72
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Mysore	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
Nagaland	R	-	-	40.00	-	060.00	100.00
				11.76		088.23	-

Orissa	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	Un	-	-	100.00	-	-	-
Punjab	R	-	-	014.00	-	092.85	-
	U	-	-	012.90	-	087.09	100.00
	Un	-	-	300.00		100.00	-

Appendix-6: Percentage of Workers in Different Industrial Sectors MANIPUR Central District - Total

		Primery		Secondary		Tertiery	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Intra-district	R	62.31	38.01	03.44	50.26	34.19	11.15
	U	29.81	09.99	07.09	67.59	63.04	22.39
	Un	11.32	04.34	05.67	05.66	083.01	034.77
Inter-district	R	48.28	31.63	00.87	16.38	050.83	051.97
	U	05.33	23.52	00.33	17.67	094.33	058.82
	Un	-	-	33.33	100.00	066.66	-
Inter-State	R	47.98	43.98	06.00	30.17	046.00	025.83
	U	03.98	09.19	08.65	17.24	087.35	073.56
	Un	13.49	17.24	04.90	27.58	081.59	055.17
Andhra Pradesh	R	05.88	-	-	-	094.11	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Assam	R	77.72	50.00	02.79	24.59	008.86	025.40
	U	10.00	03.22	10.83	32.25	079.66	086.19
	Un	11.11	-	-	33.33	088.88	066.66
Bihar	R	01.03	-	21.70	50.00	077.26	050.00
	U	-	-	15.10	-	084.89	-
	Un	-	14.28	08.82	42.85	091.17	042.85
Gujarat	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Haryana	R	-	-	02.12	-	097.87	100.00
	U	-	-	05.26	-	094.73	-
	Un	-	-	60.00	-	040.00	-
Himachal Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
Jammu & Kashmir	R	-	-	-	-	100100	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
Kerala	R	01.53	-	-	-	098.46	100.00
	U	-	-	05.00	-	095.00	100.00

Madhya Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
	U	-	-	03.33	-	096.66	100.00
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
Maharash-tra	R	12.50	-	12.50	-	075.00	-
	U	03.03	-	03.03	-	093.93	-
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Meghalaya	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	01.72	-	-	40.00	098.27	060.00
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Mysore	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
Nagaland	R	05.88	-	11.76	-	082.35	100.00
	U	-	-	12.50	-	087.50	100.00
Orissa	R	20.00	-	-	-	080.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	Un	-	-	100.00	-	-	100.00
Punjab	R	00.62	-	01.25	-	098.12	100.00
	U	-	-	10.25	-	089.74	100.00
	Un	-	-	-	100.00	100.00	-
Rajasthan	R	-	-	04.95	-	095.04	-
	U	-	-	02.94	-	097.05	100.00
	Un	-	-	-	33.33	100.00	066.66
Sikkim	Un	50.00	-	-	-	050.00	100.00
Tamilnadu	R	30.43	-	08.69	100.00	060.86	-
	U	17.07	-	17.07	-	060.97	100.00
	Un	-	-	50.00	-	050.00	-
Tripura	R	60.00	39.75	04.87	048.87	035.12	010.84
	U	08.00	50.00	08.00	12.50	084.00	037.50
Uttar Pradesh	R	-	-	11.57	50.00	088.42	050.00
	U	01.75	100.00	11.30	-	086.95	-
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
West Bengal	R	26.31	88.88	03.50	-	070.17	011.11
	U	01.20	23.07	03.01	45.38	093.37	061.53
	Un	75.92	-	01.85	28.51	022.22	071.42
Arunachal Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	100000	-	-	100.00

Chandigarh	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Delhi	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	02.50	-	-	-	097.50	100.00
	Um	-	-	50.00	-	050.00	-
Pondi-cherry	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Burma		52.40	86.91	05.38	01.45	042.20	011.62
Nepal		16.08	94.96	01.66	02.87	082.24	002.15
Pakisten		61.84	27.19	09.59	47.36	028.53	025.43

Madhya Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
	U	-	-	06.25	-	093.75	100.00
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
Maharash-tra	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	20.00	-	080.00	100.00
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Meghalaya	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	01.72	-	-	40.00	098.27	060.00
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Mysore	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
Nagaland	R	-	-	40.00	-	060.00	100.00
	U	-	-	11.76	-	088.23	-
Orissa	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	100.00	-	-	100.00
Punjab	R	-	-	10.00	-	090.00	-
	U	-	-	15.38	-	084.61	-
	Un	-	-	-	100.00	100.00	-
Rajasthan	R	-	-	09.23	-	090.16	-
	U	-	-	03.63	-	096.36	100.00
	Un	-	-	-	33.33	100.00	066.66
Tamilnadu	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	09.09	-	27.27	-	063.63	100.00
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Tripura	R	-	-	05.55	-	094.44	100.00
	U	-	-	12.50	-	087.50	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	R	-	-	16.93	50.00	083.06	50.00
	U	02.77	-	06.94	-	090.27	100.00
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
West Bengal	R	-	-	16.66	-	083.33	-
	U	-	-	02.56	12.50	097.43	087.50
	Un	-	-	08.33	33.33	091.66	066.66
Arunachal Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	100.00	-	-	100.00
Chandigarh	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-

Delhi	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
	U	-	-	50.00	-	050.00	-
Burma	-	-	-	11.76	25.00	088.23	075.00
Nepal		00.43	-	01.29	100.00	098.27	-
Pakistan		02.54	-	25.49	08.57	072.05	071.42

Appendix-7: Percentage of Workers in Different Industrial Sectors MANIPUR Centre District - Urban

		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Intra-District	R	16.10	11.11	08.77	57.87	075.12	031.01
	U	15.14	04.11	09.68	58.44	075.17	037.44
	Un	12.76	04.34	06.38	60.86	080.85	034.78
Inter-District	R	09.66	01.88	02.00	05.66	088.33	092.45
	U	-	-	04.76	33.33	095.23	066.66
	Un	-	-	33.33	100.00	066.66	-
Inter-State	R	00.79	-	19.86	33.33	079.33	066.66
	U	00.86	-	09.56	23.52	089.56	074.50
	Un	-	04.16	05.68	33.33	094.31	062.50
Andhra Pradesh	R	20.00	-	-	-	080.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Assam	R	02.90	-	19.76	38.88	077.32	061.11
	U	01.88	-	10.83	37.50	087.26	062.50
	Un	-	-	33.33	-	066.66	100.00
Biher	R	-	-	24.84	38.46	075.15	061.54
	U	-	-	16.59	-	083.40	-
	Un	01.01	-	09.09	42.85	090.90	057.14
Gujarat	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Haryana	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
	U	-	-	16.66	-	083.33	-
	Un	-	-	60.00	-	040.00	-
Himachal Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	Un	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Kerala	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	08.33	-	091.66	-

Appendix-8: Percentage of Workers in Different Industrial Sectors
MANIPUR North District

		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Intra-District	R	80.67	97.74	00.38	00.82	18.93	01.43
	U	63.55	52.94	01.62	11.76	034.81	035.29
	Un	53.84	-	-	-	046.15	-
Inter-District	R	65.31	98.40	00.52	00.43	034.12	001.16
	U	30.21	78.19	01.43	00.75	068.34	021.05
	Un	100.00	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-State	R	22.89	96.69	01.36	00.82	075.74	002.47
	U	15.86	87.50	00.68	-	083.44	012.50
	Un	12.50	-	-	33.33	087.50	066.66
Andhra Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	08.33	-	091.67	-
Assam	R	51.02	98.80	-	00.59	048.97	027.97
	U	22.58	71.42	-	-	077.41	028.54
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Bihar	R	-	-	06.39	50.00	093.60	050.00
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Haryana	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Himachal Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Kerela	R	-	100.00	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Madhay Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Maharash-tra	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Mysore	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Nagaland	R	70.58	100.00	-	-	029.41	-
	U	61.29	87.50	-	-	038.70	012.50

Orissa	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Punjab	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Rajasthan	R	10.00	-	-	-	090.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Sikkim	Un	100.00	-	-	33.33	-	066.66
Tamilnadu	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Tripura	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Uttar Pradesh	R	09.09	-	-	-	090.90	100.00
	U	02.85	-	-	-	097.14	-
West Bengal	R	81.73	100.00	-	-	018.26	-
	U	44.18	94.11	-	-	055.81	005.88
Arunachal Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Delhi	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Burma	R	17.10	91.66	-	08.33	082.89	-
Nepal		92.45	98.73	01.05	01.26	006.49	-
Pakistan		-	-	-	-	100.00	-

Appendix-9: Percentage of Workers in Different Industriel Sectors MANIPUR West District

		Primary		Secondery		Tertiery	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Intra-District	R	43.79	91.30	02.61	-	053.59	008.69
	U	-	100.00	-	-	100.00	-
Inter-District	R	75.59	98.55	00.34	00.14	024.05	001.29
	U	09.09	-	-	-	090.90	-
Inter-State	R	75.75	97.72	-	-	025.00	002.27
	U	-	-			100.00	-
Andhra Pradesh	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Assem	R	94.59	97.43	-	-	005.40	002.56
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Bihar	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Haryana	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Jammu & Kashmir	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Nagaland	U	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	-
Punjab	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Rajasthan	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Uttar Pradesh	R	33.33	-	-	-	066.66	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
West Bengal	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Nepal		-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Pakistan		-	-	-	-	100.00	-

Appendix-10: Percentage of Workers in Different Industrial Sectors
MANIPUR South District

		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Intra-District	R	81.02	96.81	00.91	00.68	018.06	002.49
	U	40.65	88.09	07.31	-	050.00	011.90
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Inter-District	R	80.78	98.39	01.40	00.53	017.80	001.07
	U	29.95	84.37	05.76	01.56	064.28	014.06
Inter-State	R	76.48	94.33	01.64	02.14	021.86	003.52
	U	05.08	22.22	03.46	14.81	091.45	006.96
	Un	33.33	-	-	-	066.66	-
Assam	R	84.38	94.87	01.44	02.17	014.17	003.07
	U	13.26	25.00	09.18	37.50	077.55	037.50
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Bihar	R	02.38	100.00	07.14	-	066.66	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Gujarat	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Haryana	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Jammu & Kashmir	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Kerala	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
	U	-	-	25.00	-	075.00	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Maharashtra	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Meghalaya	U	100.00	-	-	-	100.00	-
Mysore	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
Nagaland	R	71.42	100.00	-	-	028.57	-
	U	28.57	100.00	-	-	071.42	-

Orissa	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Punjab	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	10.00	-	-	-	090.00	-
Rajasthan	R	-	-	09.52	-	090.47	-
	U	-	-	44.44	100.00	055.55	-
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Sikkim	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Tamilnadu	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Tripura	R	60.00	-	20.00	-	020.00	-
	U	50.00		25.00	-	025.00	-
Uttar Predesh	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	04.08	-	-	-	095.91	-
West Bengal	R	09.09	-	-	-	090.90	100.00
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
Arunachal Predesh	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Delhi	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Burma		98.63	100.00	-	-	001.36	-
Nepal		32.95	84.61	-	-	067.04	015.38
Pakistan		37.50	100.00	-	-	062.50	-

Appendix-11: Percentage of Workers in Different Industrial Sectors MANIPUR South District, Urban.

		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Intra-District	R	48.24	53.33	03.30	05.33	044.86	012.29
	U	15.83	13.33	12.50	06.66	071.66	080.00
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Inter-District	R	38.33	11.11	12.50	11.11	049.16	077.77
	U	08.04	16.06	12.64	08.33	058.82	066.66
	Un	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-State	R	50.00	72.91	05.36	06.25	044.63	020.83
	U	15.47	-	16.66	25.00	067.85	075.00
	Un	33.33	-	-	-	066.66	-
Assam	R	062.82	073.91	04.27	06.52	032.90	019.56
	U	21.27	-	19.14	50.00	059.57	050.00
	Un	60.00	-	-	-	040.00	-
Biher	R	02.85	100.00	08.57	-	088.57	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	Un	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Jammu & Kashmir	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Kerala	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Meghalaya	U	100.00	-	-	-	-	100.00
Mysore	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
Orissa	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Punjab	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Rajasthan	R	-	-	13.33	-	086.06	-
	U	-	-	57.14	100.00	042.85	
	Un	50.00	-	-	-	050.00	-
Tripura	R	-	-	50.00	-	050.00	-
	U	-	-	50.00	-	050.00	-

Utter Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
	U	16.66	-	-	-	083.33	-
West Bengal	R	100.00	-	-	-	-	100.00
	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
Delhi	U	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Burma	-	-	100.00	-	-	-	-
Pakistan		-	-	-	-	100.00	-