CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES - 13

MANIPUR

PART XII

CENSUS ATLAS

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of the Indian Administrative Service
Director of Census Operations, Manipur

1981 CENSUS - PUBLICATION PLAN

The Manipur 1981 Census Publication, Series - 13 in All India Series, will be published in the following parts.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

Part I-A	Administration Report - Enumeration	For official use only
Part I-B	Administration Report - Tabulation	
Part II-A	General Population Tables	
Part II-B	Primary Census Abstract	
Part III	General Economic Tables	
Part IV	Social and Cultural Tables	
Part V	Migration Tables	
Part VI	Fertility Tables	
Part VII	Tables on Houses and Disabled population	
Part VIII	Household Tables	
Part IX	Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
Part X-A	Town Directory	
Part X-B	Survey Reports on Selected Towns	
Part X-C	Survey Reports on Selected Villages	
Part XI	Ethnographic Notes and special studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
Part XII	Census Atlas the present volume.	

GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR PUBLICATIONS

Part XIII A & B District Census Handbooks—one for each district (Village and Town Directory and Primary Census Abstract)

- Maps in this atlas are based on Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
- The boundary of Meghalayas shown on the map of India is as interpreted from the North-eastern areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.
- The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

Applicable to India map only

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- The age-groupwise data used in the preparation of some maps were processed on computer broadly conform to the relevant figures published in the Primary Census Abstract but there may be some marginal difference in totals due to rounding off.

FOREWORD

The Indian Census enjoys the reputation of being the richest single source for giving information about the people of the country. The Census Organisation furnishes information regarding distribution of population, sex, age, working population and several other dimensions of data on castes and tribes. The Census of India also to some extent undertakes the collection of non-census statistics on useful variables, such as, land uses at tahsil and taluk levels, basic amenities in rural and urban areas, distances of settlements with reference to nearest urban areas which are published in various publications in conjunction with Census data. It was three decades ago that the 1961 Census for the first time organised a special programme of the Census Atlas mapping and a series of Census Atlases of States/Union Territories, and for the nation as a whole were brought out. This programme was appreciated by the scholars, data users and the academicians, and hence it became one of the regular features of the post censal research programme of the Census Organisation. The volumes under this programme were published as Part IX (A) of various series during 1961 and 1971 Censuses and stand included as Part XII of the general census publication plan for the 1981 Census.

During these decades, the Census has not confined itself to the producing of mere stray maps for various publications but has undertaken much detailed mapping of the local and regional areas having relevance to the production of specific tables and special studies. This has added to the usefulness of Census statistics besides, making them more appealing and contributive to the assessment of the distribution of population at various levels. Special maps like urban land uses of towns and urban agglomerations and standard urban area maps enriched the State Volumes namely Part II (A) dealing with population and area figures, town directories etc. Such publications are well known as source materials produced by the Census for the people and the country. Besides these, the district Census handbooks dealing with detailed village and townwise population characteristics, contain basic maps of Districts/Tahsils/Taluks and equivalent administrative areas of the various parts of the country showing boundaries, locations of villages and urban spread. In addition, these important basic maps contain information, such as, population sizes of each Census village and town with the Census Location Codes, amenities like post and telegraph offices, family health programme centres (Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres), Schools and other educational institutions, important village markets etc. Infrastructural facilities like roads duly classified and including important cart-tracks and railways are also shown. Thus, the Census Organisation has been striving to furnish a variety of cartographic information directly concerned with the Census activities and even beyond.

The Census Atlas programme has been formulated to record through maps the demographic characteristics to project a holistic approach to measure and assess population patterns. The mapping is conducted for atlas maps embracing more or less the entire 1981 Census tables at Tahsil/Taluk/Town/UA level, through districts and States. The population situation is changing from decade to decade due to various economic developments, and one may glean through these maps the contemporary human problems and patterns for spatial planning and related purposes.

This programme has been worked out at two levels, viz., (i) State/Union Territory Atlas Volumes, and (ii) the National Volume. The techniques of presentation should be versatile and thought provoking and, therefore, the technical planning of the Atlas has been undertaken in a manner so that the maps dealing with the patterns of population distribution, characteristics and dispersals portray contemporary trends and issues. The Atlases include a few general maps on administrative and physical aspects to introduce the region, followed by detailed maps on demographic, economic and socio-cultural aspects consisting of distribution, density and growth of population, age and sex, urban trends, census industrial categories, migration, literacy, religion, physically handicapped, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, education and health. In all, the programme envisages to publish 31 volumes for the country. The leading volume is the all-India one in the series. A standard list of themes has been generated for presentation of maps according to census data for each State/Union Territory and by-cross-classification of data, the number of maps in these Atlases are kept at a minimum to make each volume handy. The Atlas volumes of the major states of the country may contain 114 maps, such as in the volume of Uttar Pradesh, while for smaller States/Union Territories there will be a minimum of 50 sheets as in the case of Pondicherry. The all-India (National) volume contains 93 map plates and interpretations with diagrams and short statistical tables.

This Atlas programme has been executed under the planning and direction of Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map). Well knit teams worked in the Map Division in my office and the Map Units of the Offices of the Directors of Census Operations of States and Union Territories in the implementation of the programme. A list of all those who have contributed to the completion of the work is given separately in this volume. I congratulate the members of all teams and officers associated with the project on their excellent work and their dedication which contributed to the success of this venture. I hope the volumes will answer the needs and get the approval of scholars, planners, administrators, travellers and the general readers.

V.S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA
&
CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA

New Delhi,
10 March, 1988

PREFACE

The first Census Atlas of Manipur was brought out as a part of the 1971 Census publications. The present Volume, hich is a continuation of the original endeavour, attempts to portray, in the main, physiographic, demographic, conomic, social and cultural characteristics of the State of Manipur in 1981. For the preparation of this Census atlas ıta have been collected mainly from the records of 1981 Census, and non-census data have also been collected from fferent sources. In the preparation of this atlas volume, general patterns and instructions laid down for the country ı a whole have been followed.

The present volume of Census Atlas contains 66 maps divided into four sections, each containing a number of aps as indicated within brackets below:-

GENERAL (7)

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS (26)

ECONOMIC ASPECTS (20)

SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS (13)

I am grateful to Shri V.S. Verma, Registrar General, India, who inspired me in bringing out the publication. I am so grateful to Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) for his technical guidance and supervision in finalising is volume.

The credit for mapping goes to a team of officials in the mapping section of my office. Shri O. Manaoton Singh, ırtographer, processed the data, prepared the notes and guided the cartographic works. Shri Singh was ably sisted by S/Shri O. Kesho Singh, Artist, R.K. Gogo Singh, Draughtsman, W. Kumar Singh, Draughtsman, Smt. G. imakhubi, Draughtsman and Md. Ajmal Khan, Hand Press Machine Operator. Shri L. Kala Singh, Stenographer and ıri K. Kamini Kumar Singh, Jr. Stenographer typed the manuscript.

I wish to thank them all.

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DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
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	Md. Ajmal Khan, Hand Press Machine Operatc

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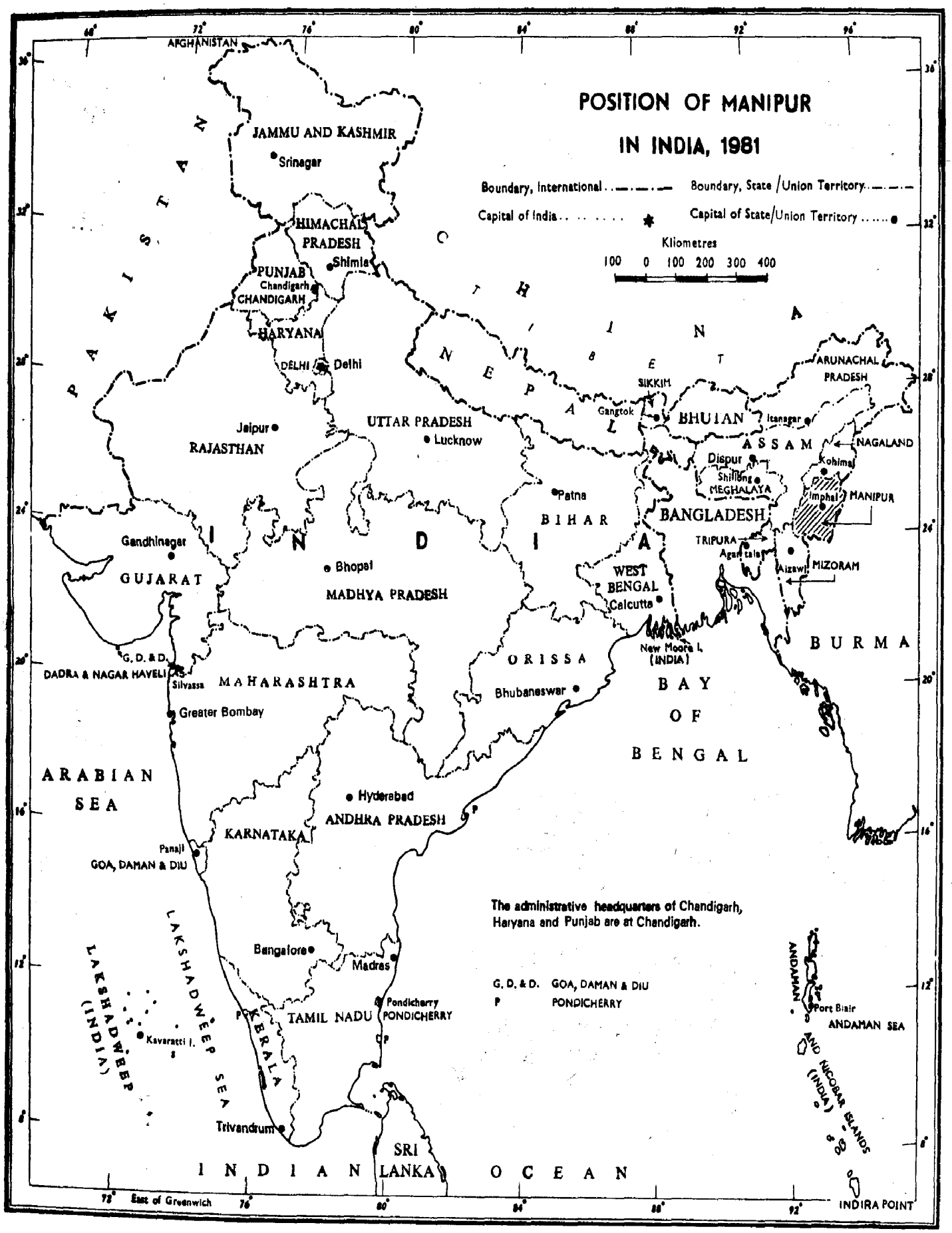
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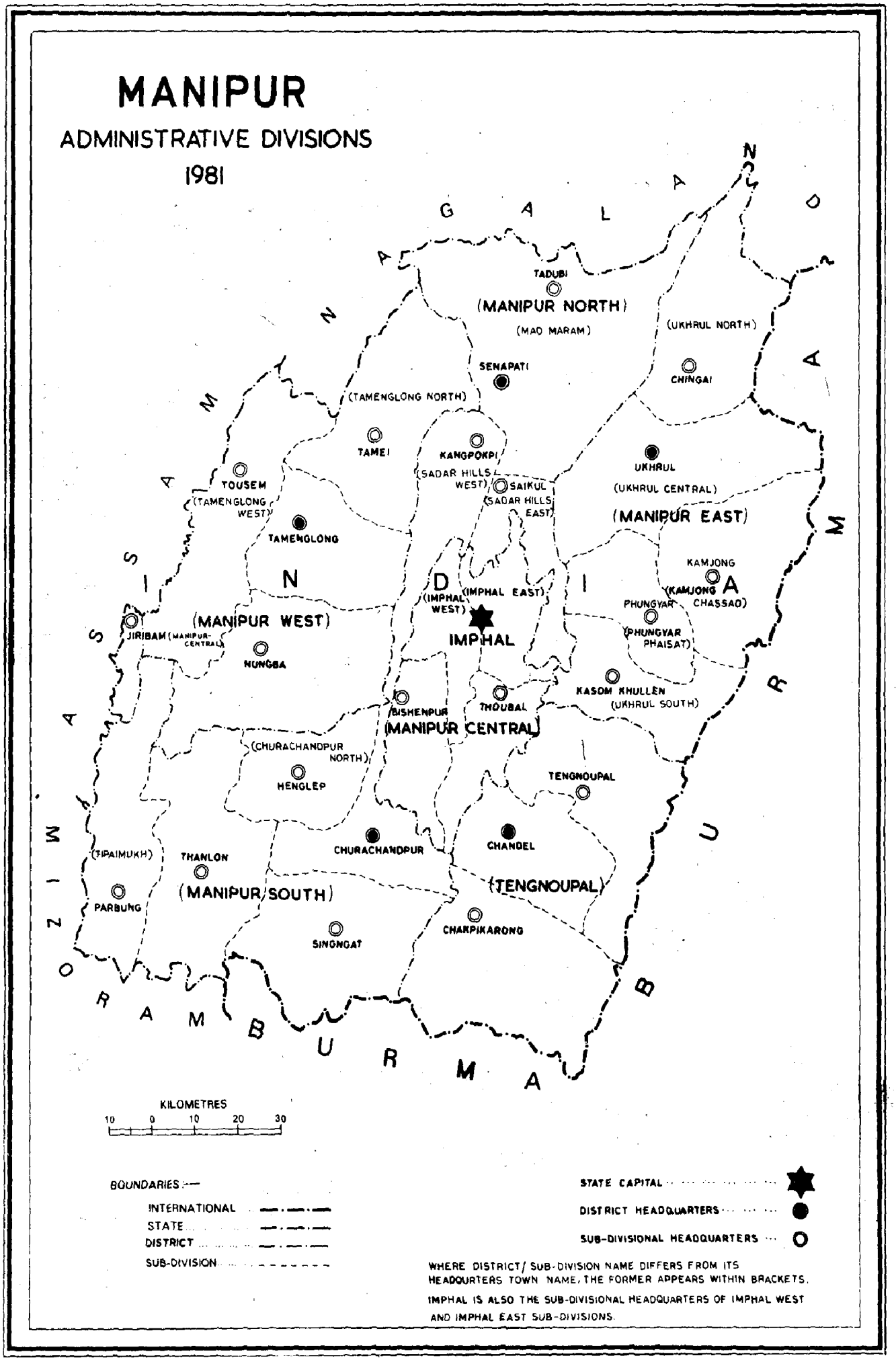
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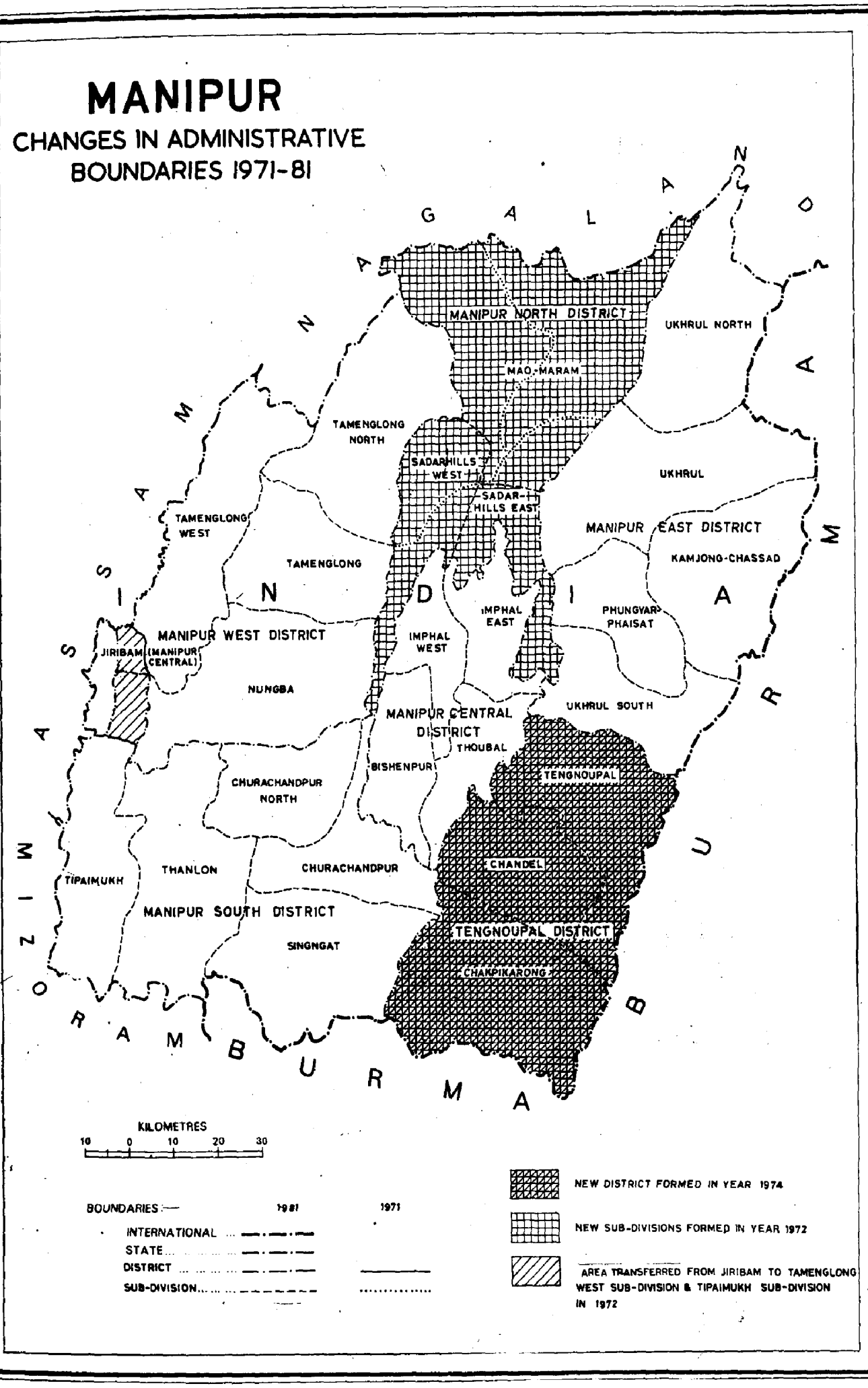
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GENERAL

MAP I

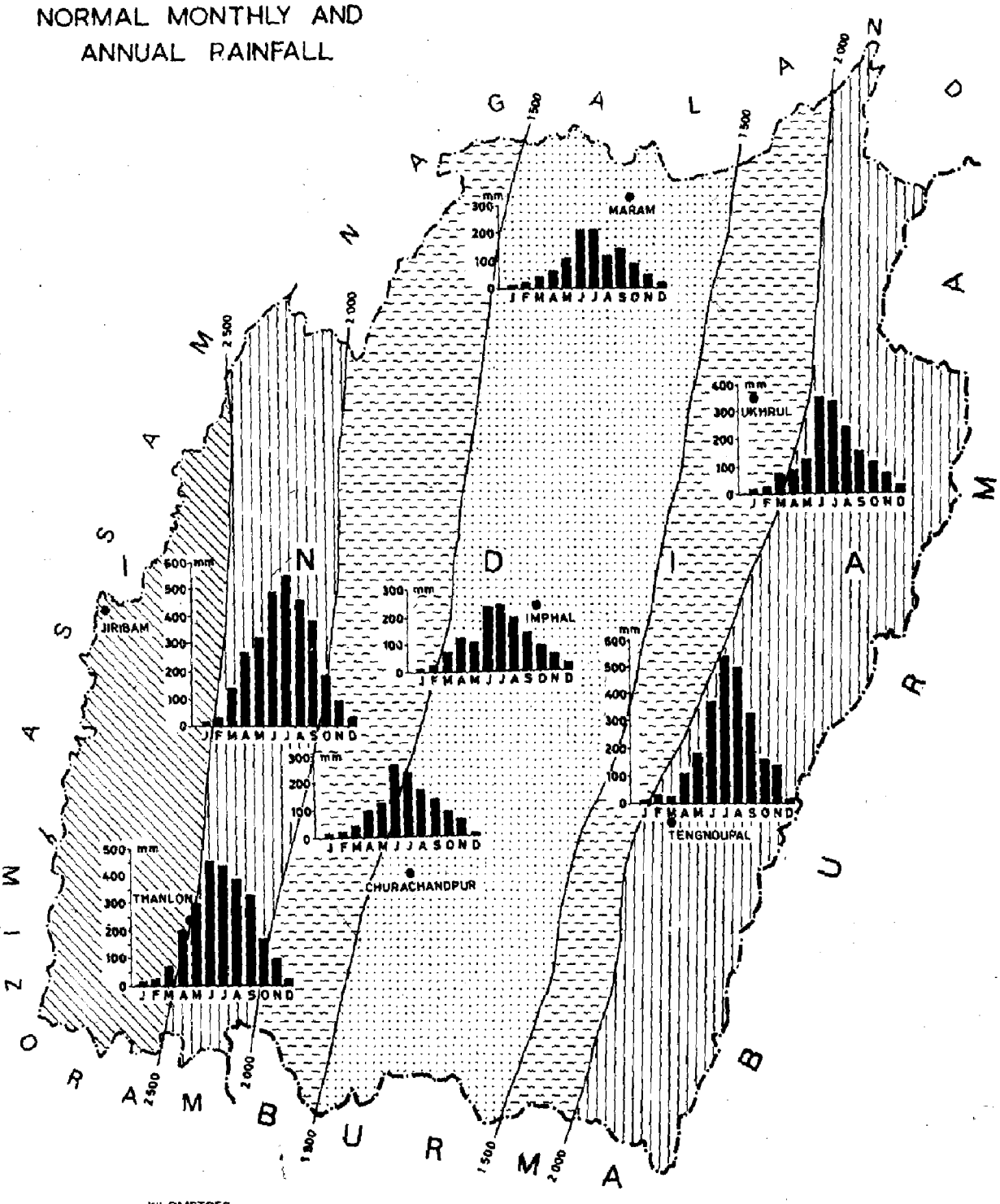

POSITION OF MANIPUR
IN INDIA, 1981
Boundary, International
Boundary, State /Union Territory
Capital of India
Capital of State/Union Territory
Kliometres
100 0 100 200 300 400
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
PUNJAB
Chandigarh
CHANDIGARH
HARYANA
DELHI
Delhi
Jaipur
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
Lucknow
CHINA
NEPAL
SIKKIM
Gangtok
BHUTAN
Itanagar
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
ASSAM
NAGALAND
Dispur
Kohima
Shillong
MEGHALAYA
Imphal
MANIPUR
Patna
BIHAR
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
Agartala
Aizawl
MIZORAM
Gandhinagar
GUJARAT
Bhopal
MADHYA PRADESH
WEST BENGAL
Calcutta
New Moore I. (INDIA)
BURMA
G. D. & D.
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
Silvassa
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
Bhubaneswar
Greater Bombay
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
Hyderabad
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
Panaji
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
Kavaratti I.
Bangalore
Madras
Pondicherry
PONDICHERRY
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
Trivandrum
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Port Blair
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIRA POINT
East of Greenwich
The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
G. D. & D. GOA, DAMAN & DIU
P PONDICHERRY


MANIPUR
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981
NAGALAND
ASSAM
MIZORAM
BURMA
TADUBI
(MANIPUR NORTH)
(MAO MARAM)
(UKHRUL NORTH)
SENAPATI
CHINGAI
(TAMENGLONG NORTH)
TAMEI
KANGPOKPI
(SADAR HILLS WEST)
SAIKUL
(SADAR HILLS EAST)
UKHRUL
(UKHRUL CENTRAL)
(MANIPUR EAST)
TOUSEM
(TAMENGLONG WEST)
TAMENGLONG
KAMJONG
(KAMJONG CHASSAO)
PHUNGYAR
(PHUNGYAR PHAISAT)
(MANIPUR WEST)
JIRIBAM (MANIPUR-CENTRAL)
NUNGBA
(IMPHAL WEST)
(IMPHAL EAST)
IMPHAL
KASOM KHULLEN
(UKHRUL SOUTH)
BISHENPUR
THOUBAL
(MANIPUR CENTRAL)
(CHURACHANDPUR NORTH)
HENGLEP
TENGNOUPAL
CHURACHANDPUR
CHANDEL
(TIPAIMUKH)
THANLON
(MANIPUR SOUTH)
(TENGNOUPAL)
PARBUNG
CHAKPIKARONG
SINGNGAT
KILOMETRES
10 0 10 20 30
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SUB-DIVISION
STATE CAPITAL
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
SUB-DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WHERE DISTRICT/ SUB-DIVISION NAME DIFFERS FROM ITS HEADQUARTERS TOWN NAME, THE FORMER APPEARS WITHIN BRACKETS.
IMPHAL IS ALSO THE SUB-DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF IMPHAL WEST AND IMPHAL EAST SUB-DIVISIONS.


MANIPUR
CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1971-81
NAGALAND
ASSAM
MIZORAM
BURMA
MANIPUR NORTH DISTRICT
UKHRUL NORTH
MAO-MARAM
TAMENGLONG NORTH
SADARHILLS WEST
SADAR-HILLS EAST
UKHRUL
TAMENGLONG WEST
TAMENGLONG
MANIPUR EAST DISTRICT
KAMJONG-CHASSAD
INDIA
IMPHAL EAST
PHUNGYAR PHAISAT
MANIPUR WEST DISTRICT
JIRIBAM
(MANIPUR CENTRAL)
IMPHAL WEST
NUNGBA
UKHRUL SOUTH
MANIPUR CENTRAL DISTRICT
THOUBAL
BISHENPUR
TENGNOUPAL
CHURACHANDPUR NORTH
CHANDEL
THANLON
CHURACHANDPUR
TIPAIMUKH
MANIPUR SOUTH DISTRICT
TENGNOUPAL DISTRICT
SINGNGAT
CHAKPIKARONG
KILOMETRES
10 0 10 20 30
BOUNDARIES
1981
1971
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SUB-DIVISION
NEW DISTRICT FORMED IN YEAR 1974
NEW SUB-DIVISIONS FORMED IN YEAR 1972
AREA TRANSFERRED FROM JIRIBAM TO TAMENGLONG WEST SUB-DIVISION & TIPAIMUKH SUB-DIVISION IN 1972

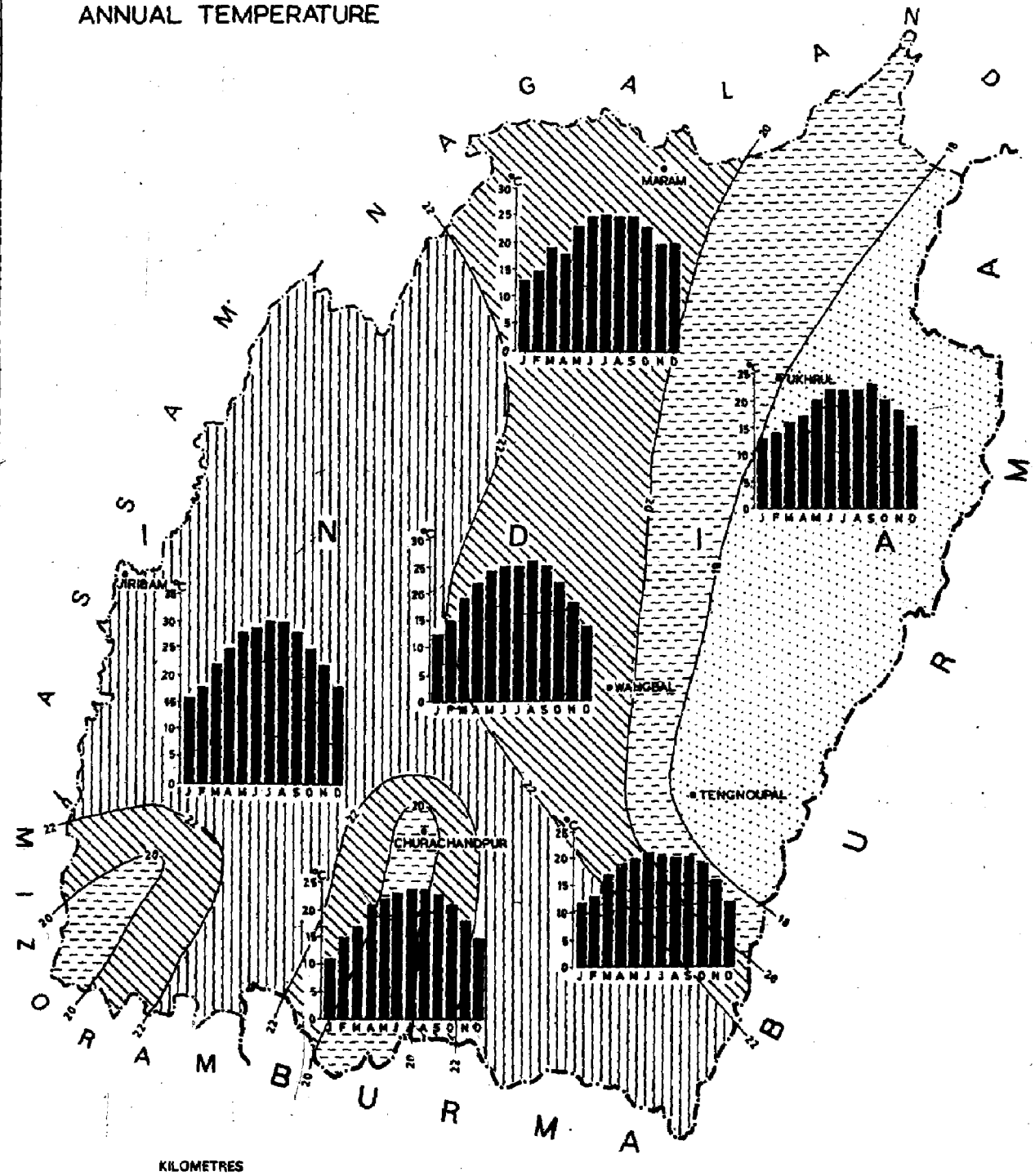
MANIPUR

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL



MANIPUR

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE



MANIPUR

SOILS

KILOMETRES

10 0 10 20 30

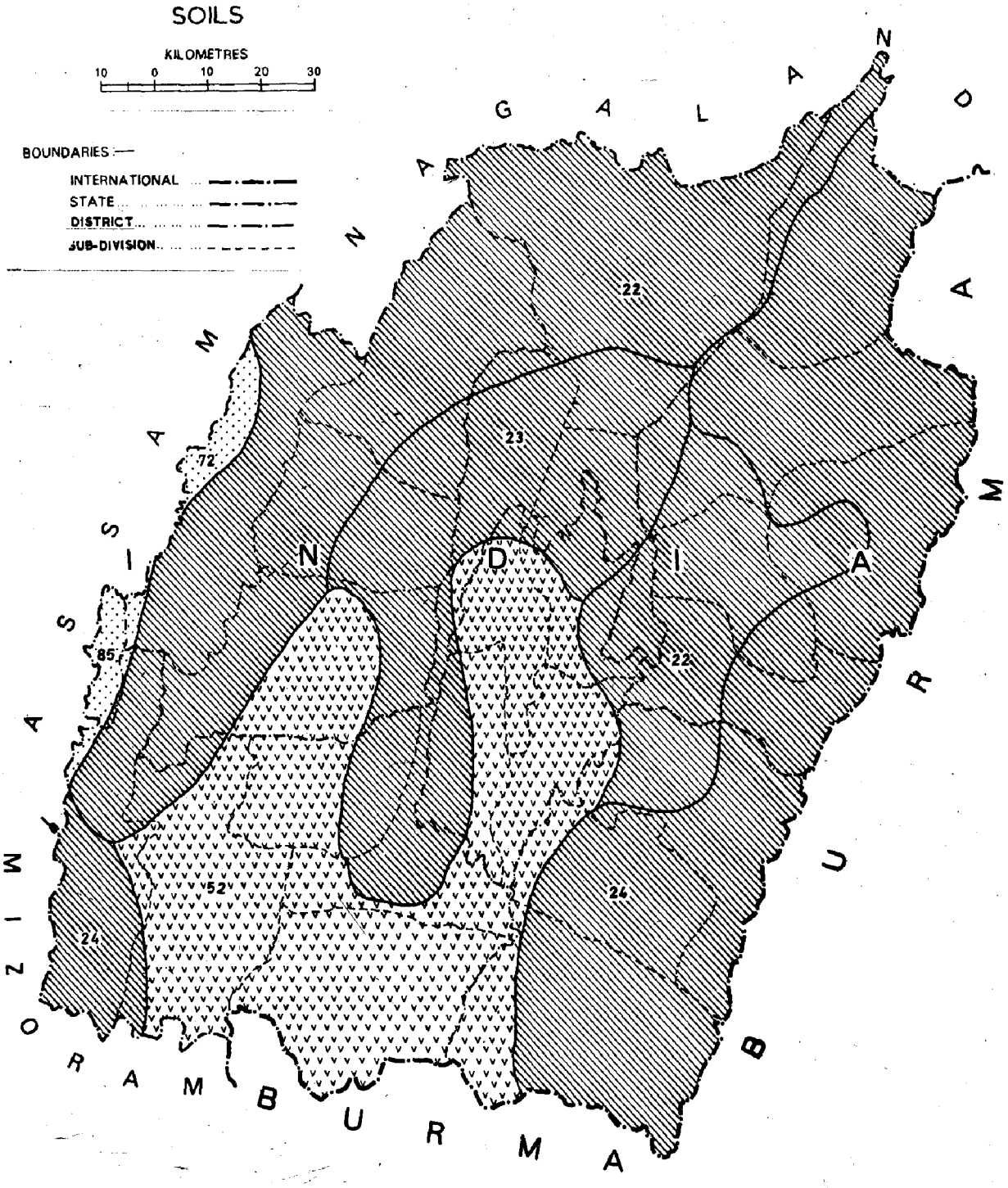
BOUNDARIES :—

INTERNATIONAL

STATE

DISTRICT

SUB-DIVISION



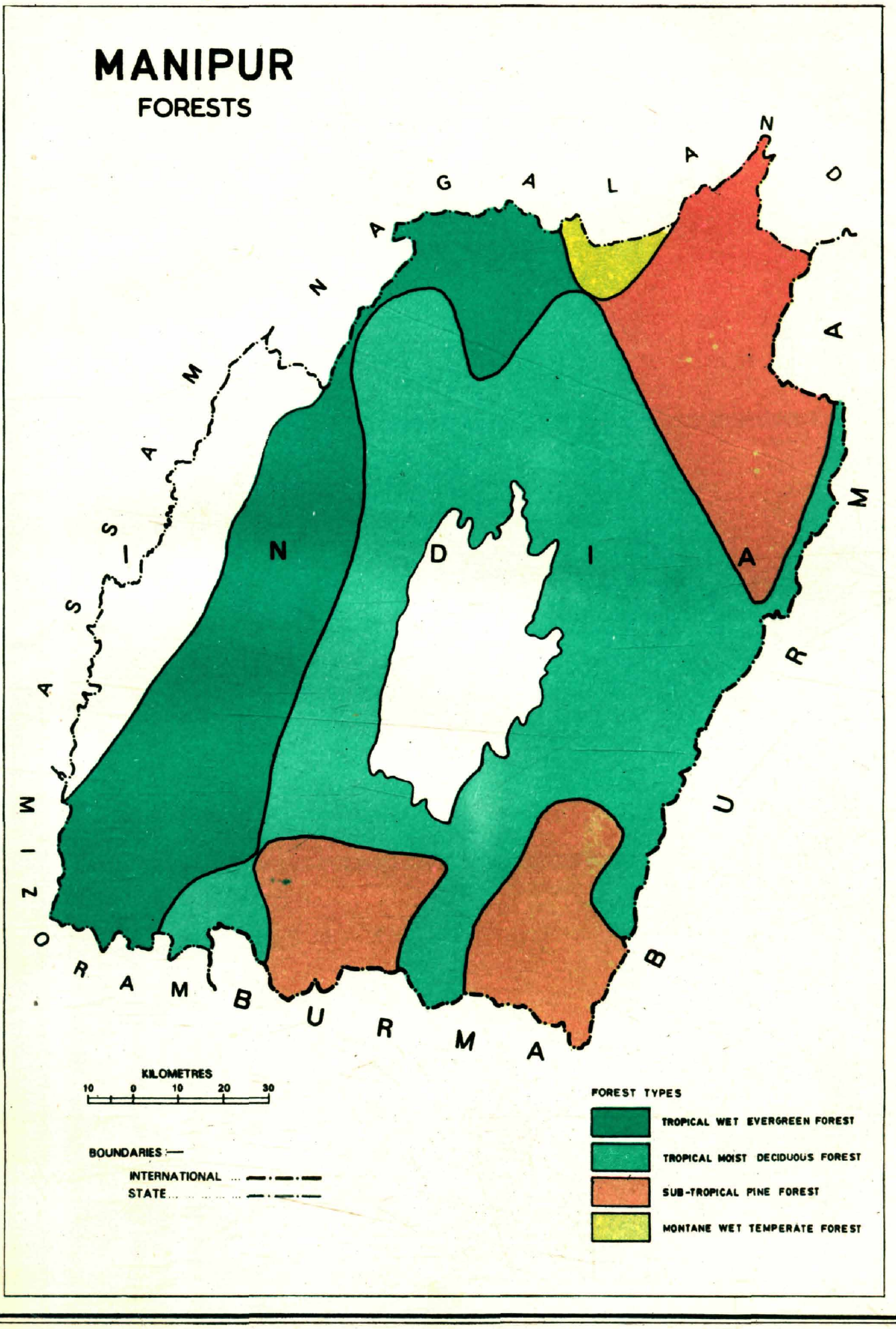
LEGEND

NO.	SUB-ORDER ASSOCIATIONS
22, 23, 24	UDALFS – OCHREPTS UDALFS – ORTHENTS UDALFS – OCHREPTS – ORTHENTS – FLUVENTS
52	ORTHENTS – UDALFS
72, 85	OCHREPTS – ORTHENTS OCHREPTS – AQUEPTS – FLUVENTS

APPROXIMATE TRADITIONAL NOMENCLATURE

UDALFS – High base status soils of humid regions
OCHREPTS – Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions
ORTHENTS – Recently formed soils
AQUEPTS – Brown soils (Hydromorphic)
FLUVENTS – Alluvial soils (Recent alluvium)

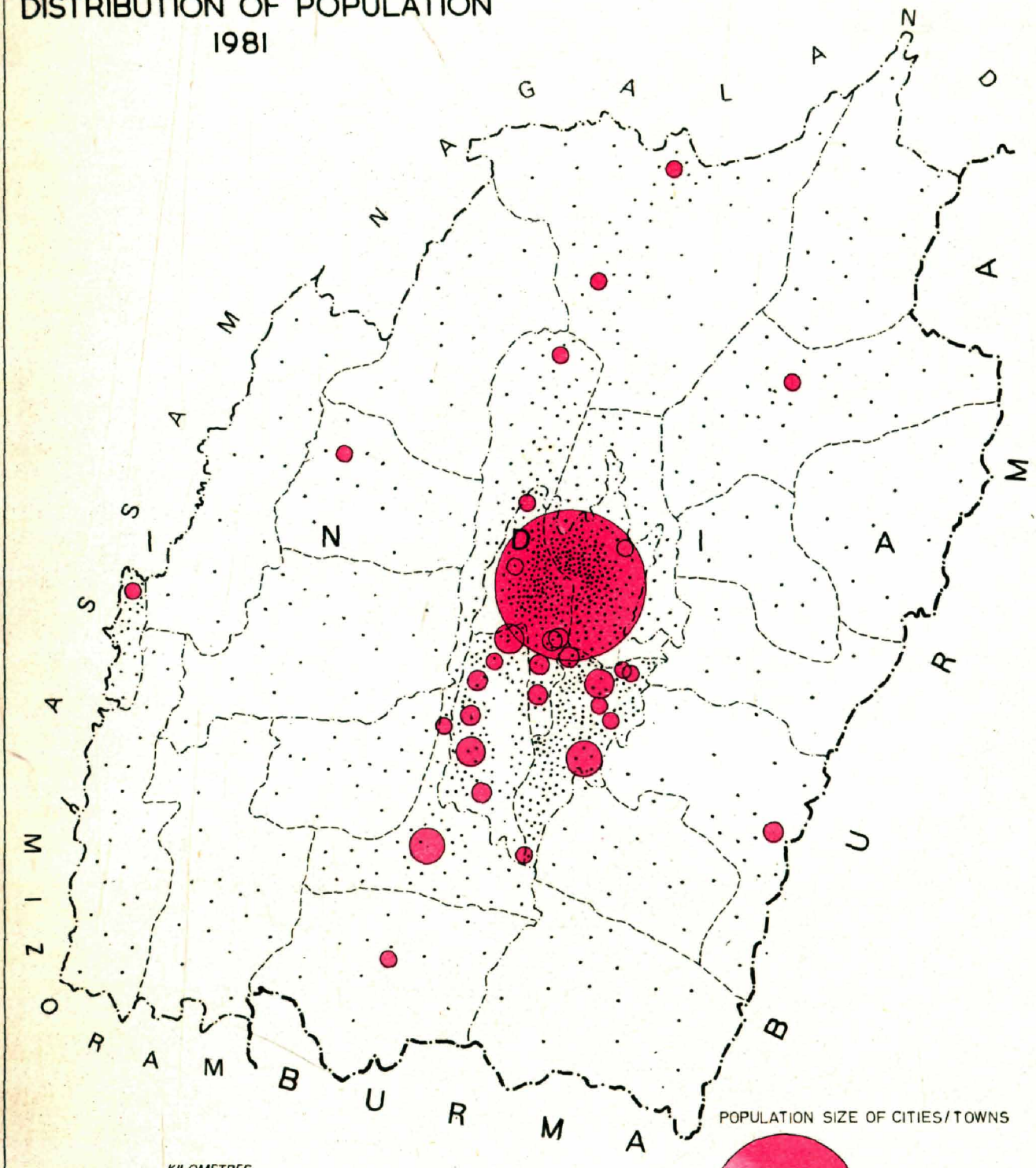
Source: 'Soils of India' published by National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (I.C.A.R.), Nagpur.


MANIPUR
FORESTS
NAGALAND
ASSAM
MIZORAM
MANIPUR
BURMA
KILOMETRES
10 0 10 20 30
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL ... —·—·—
STATE ... ... —·—·—
FOREST TYPES
TROPICAL WET EVERGREEN FOREST
TROPICAL MOIST DECIDUOUS FOREST
SUB-TROPICAL PINE FOREST
MONTANE WET TEMPERATE FOREST

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

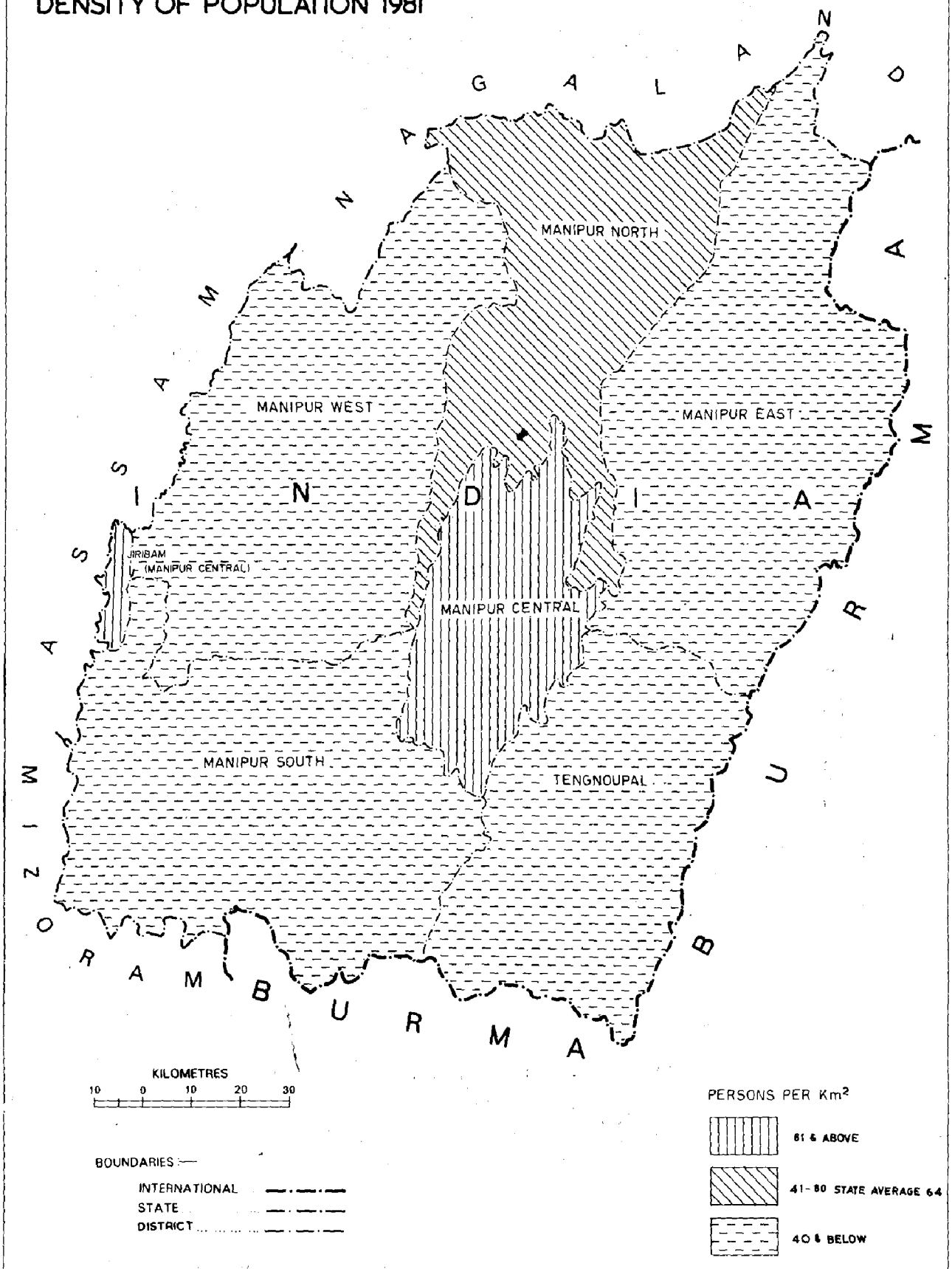
MANIPUR

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1981



MANIPUR

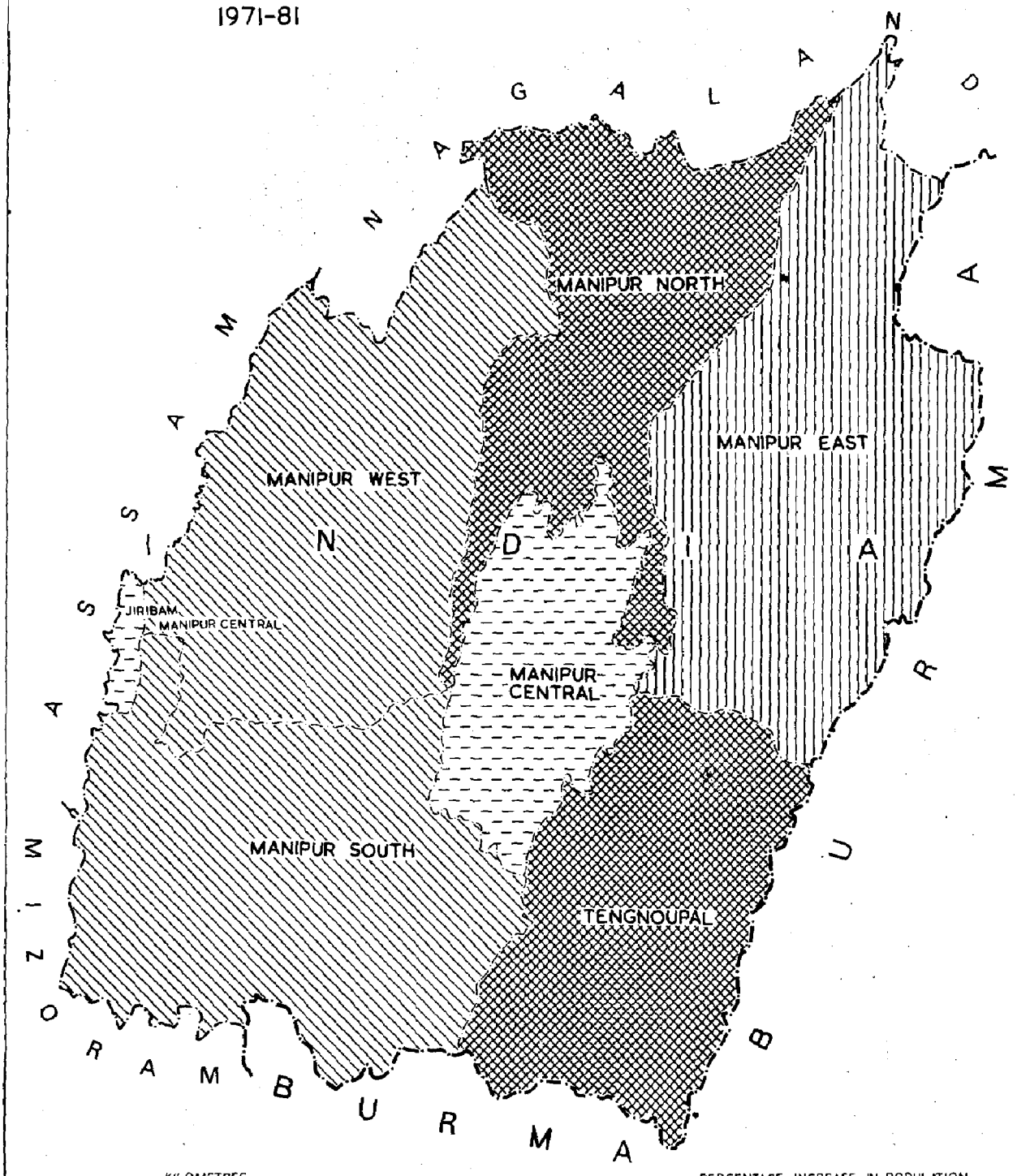
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981

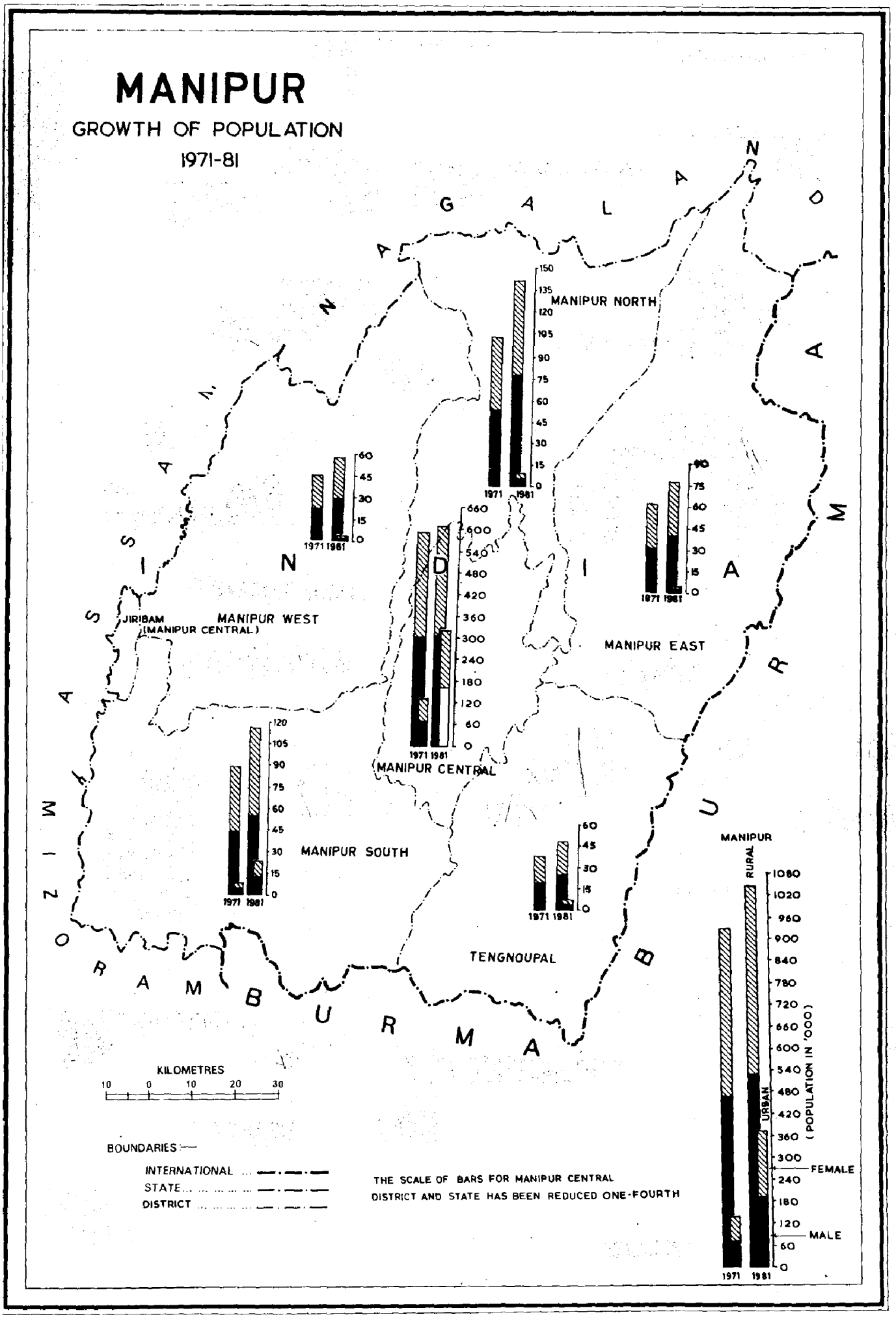


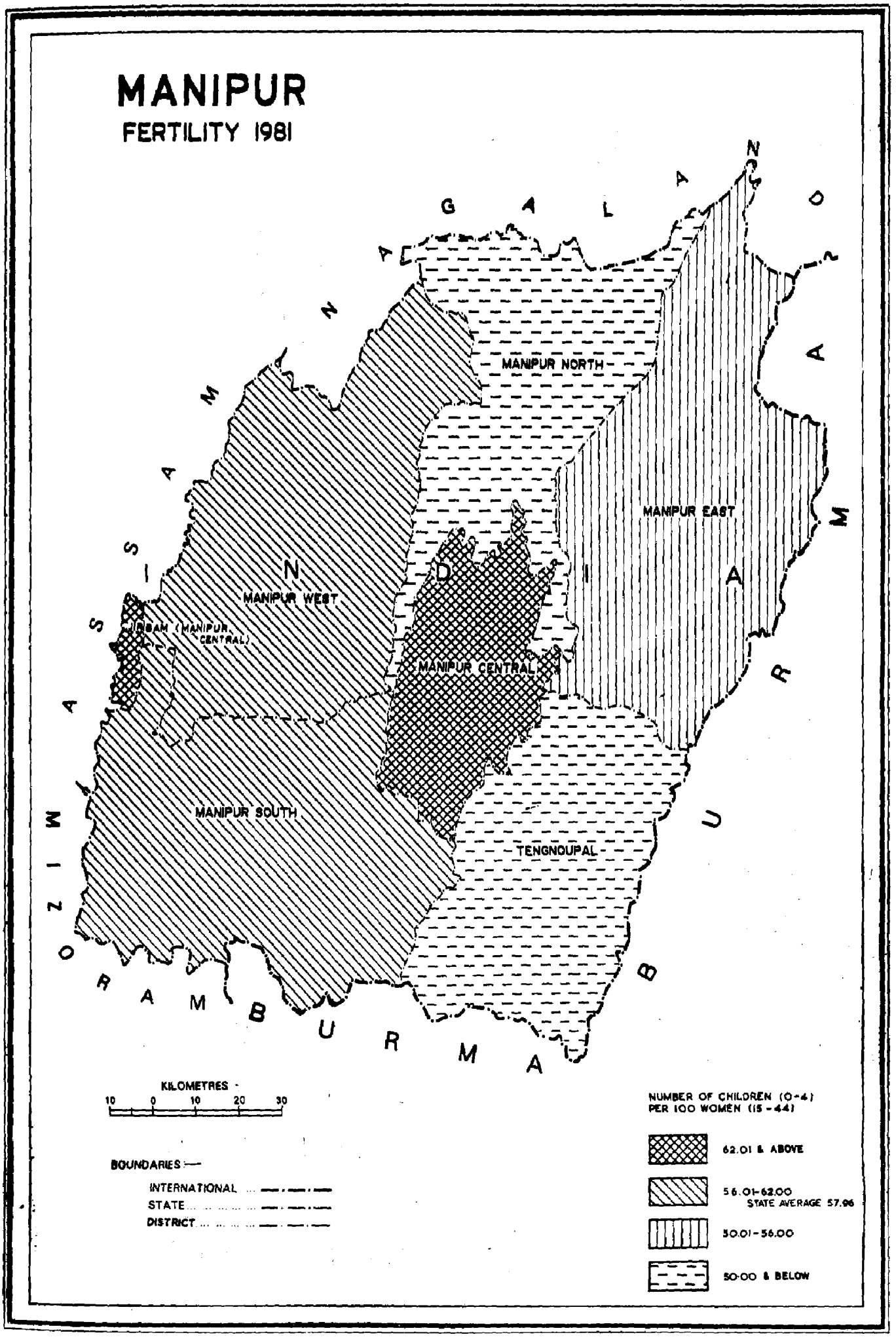
MAP 10

MANIPUR

INTER-CENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION 1971-81

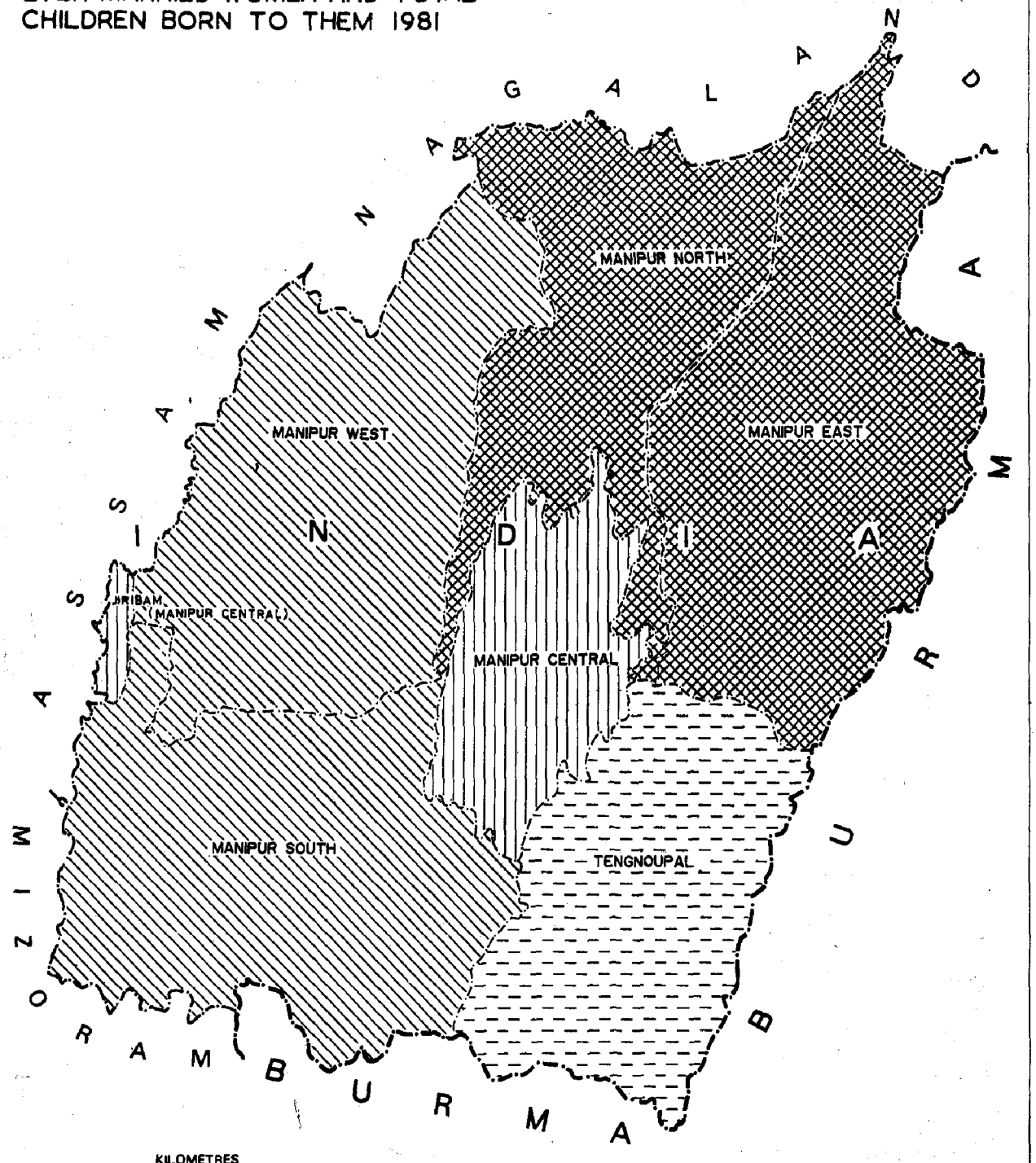


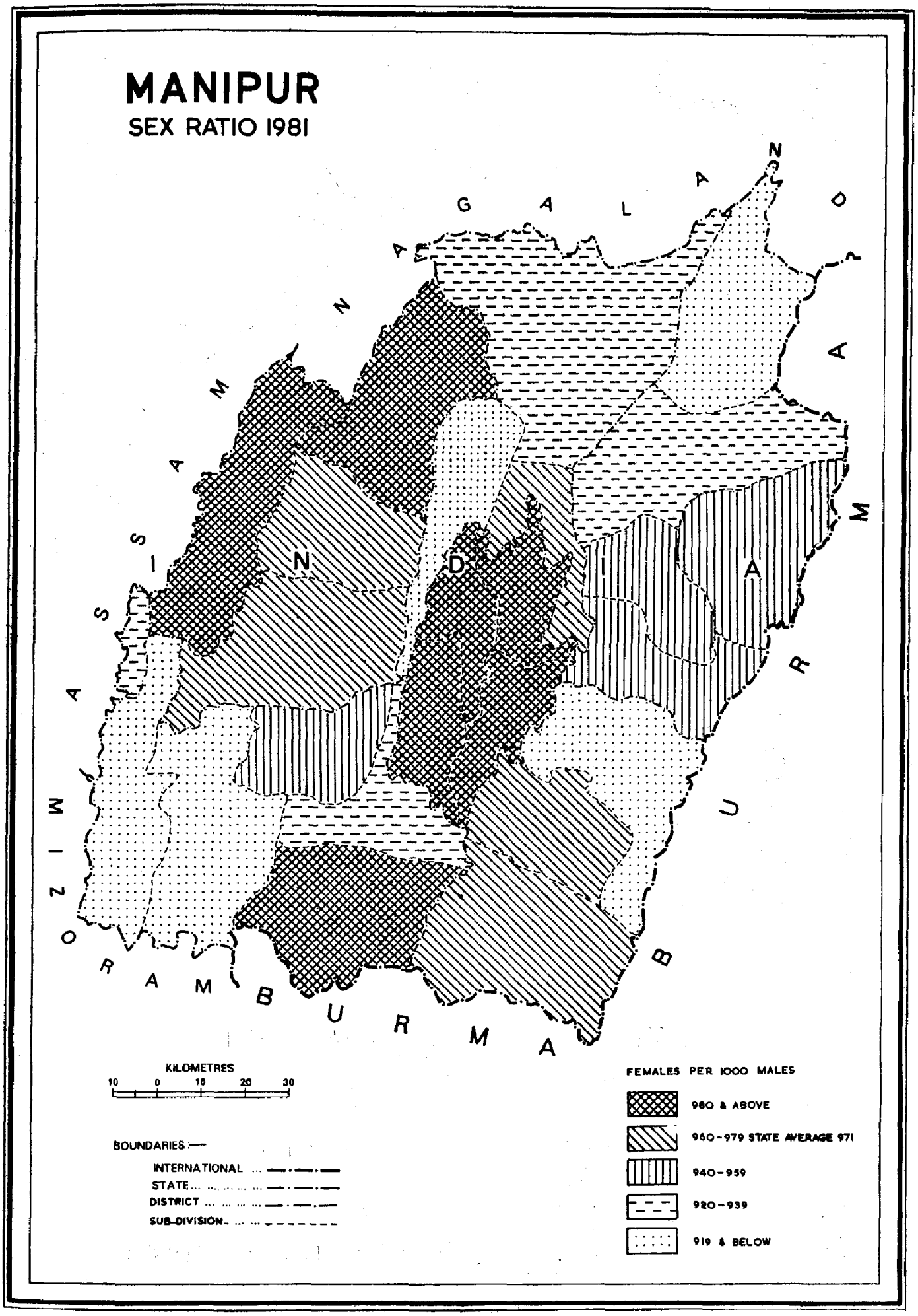

MANIPUR
GROWTH OF POPULATION
1971-81
NAGALAND
ASSAM
MIZORAM
BURMA
MANIPUR NORTH
MANIPUR WEST
JIRIBAM (MANIPUR CENTRAL)
MANIPUR CENTRAL
MANIPUR EAST
MANIPUR SOUTH
TENGNOUPAL
1971 1981
KILOMETRES
10 0 10 20 30
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
THE SCALE OF BARS FOR MANIPUR CENTRAL DISTRICT AND STATE HAS BEEN REDUCED ONE-FOURTH
MANIPUR
RURAL
URBAN
(POPULATION IN '000)
FEMALE
MALE

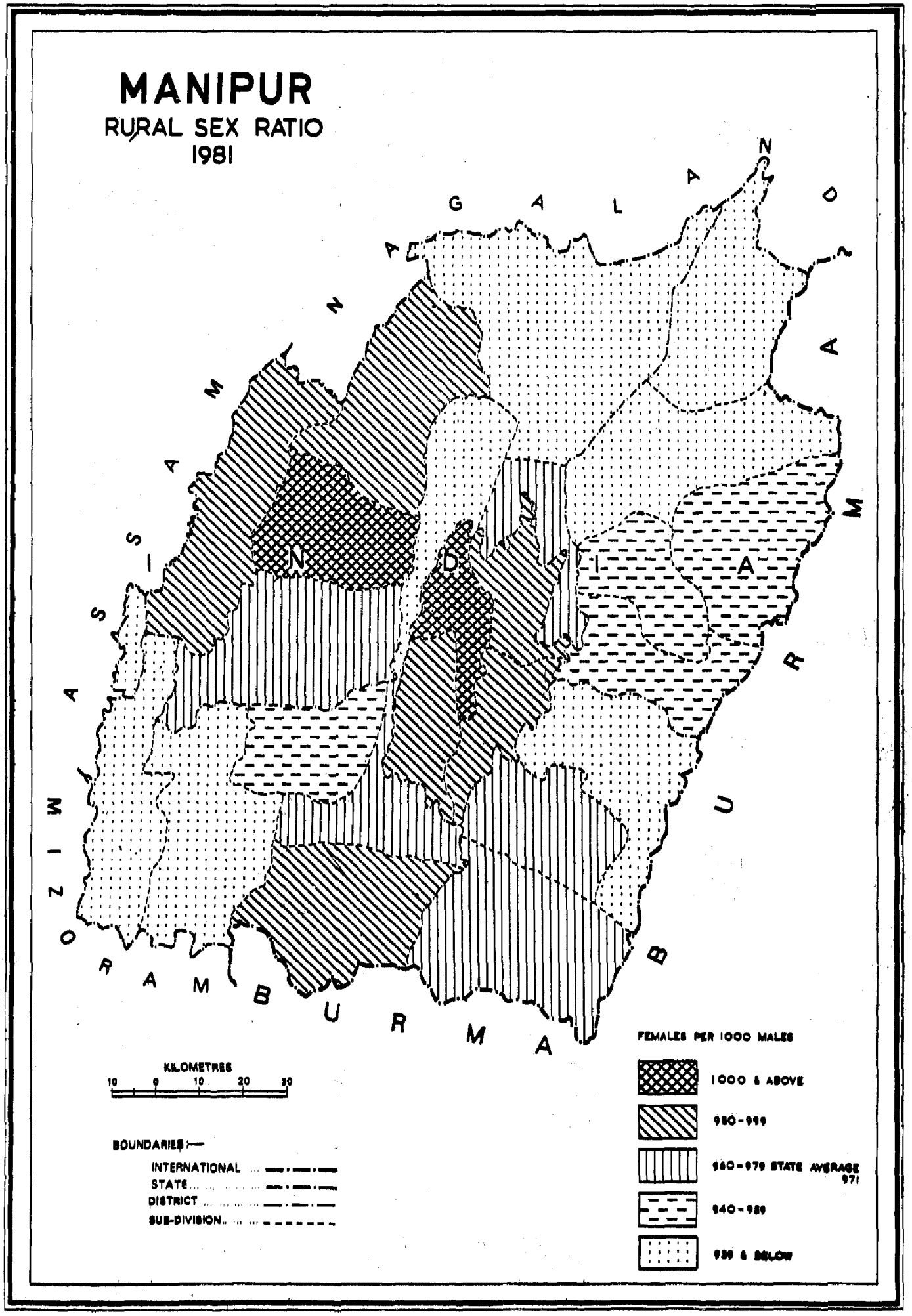

MANIPUR
FERTILITY 1981
MANIPUR NORTH
MANIPUR EAST
MANIPUR WEST
JIRIBAM (MANIPUR CENTRAL)
MANIPUR CENTRAL
MANIPUR SOUTH
TENGNOUPAL
KILOMETRES
10 0 10 20 30
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
NUMBER OF CHILDREN (0-4) PER 100 WOMEN (15-44)
62.01 & ABOVE
56.01-62.00
STATE AVERAGE 57.96
50.01-56.00
50.00 & BELOW

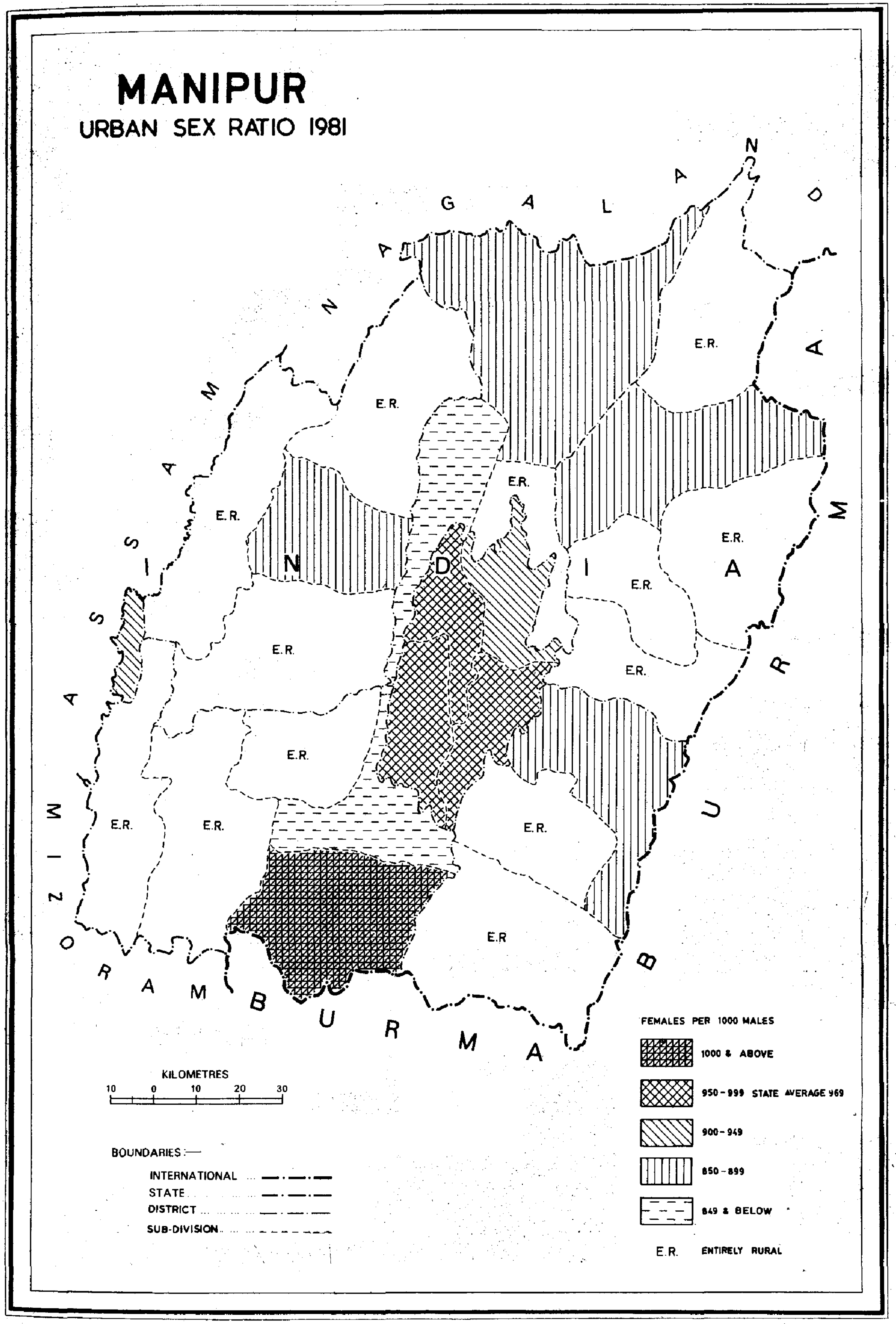
MANIPUR

EVER MARRIED WOMEN AND TOTAL CHILDREN BORN TO THEM 1981



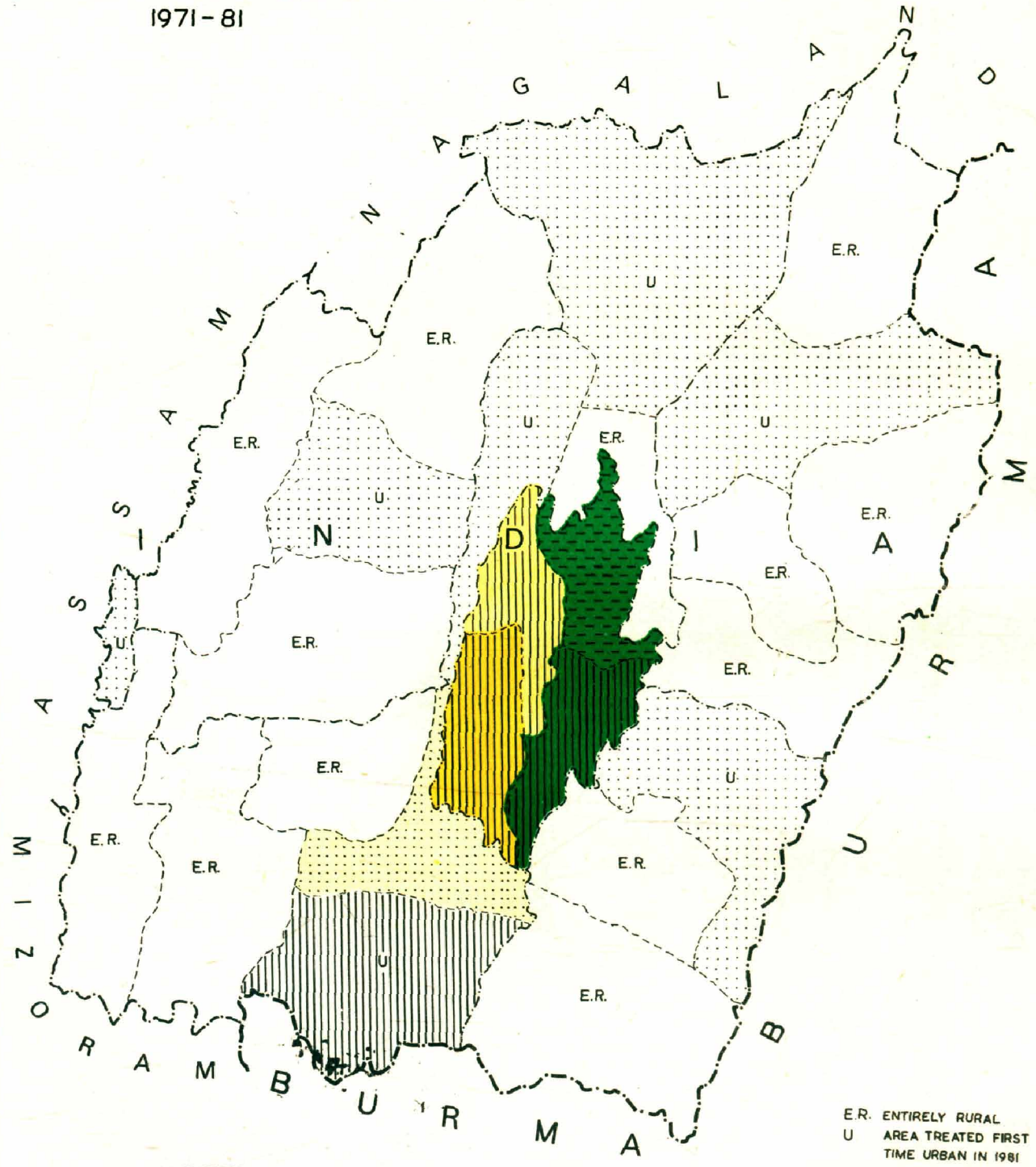

MANIPUR
SEX RATIO 1981
NAGALAND
ASSAM
MIZORAM
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
KILOMETRES
10 0 10 20 30
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SUB-DIVISION
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
980 & ABOVE
960-979 STATE AVERAGE 971
940-959
920-939
919 & BELOW


MANIPUR
RURAL SEX RATIO
1981
N A G A L A N D
M A N I P U R
A S S A M
M I Z O R A M
T R I P U R A
B U R M A
KILOMETRES
10 0 10 20 30
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SUB-DIVISION
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1000 & ABOVE
980-999
960-979 STATE AVERAGE 971
940-959
939 & BELOW


MANIPUR
URBAN SEX RATIO 1981
NAGALAND
ASSAM
MIZORAM
BURMA
INDIA
E.R.
KILOMETRES
10 0 10 20 30
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SUB-DIVISION
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1000 & ABOVE
950 - 999 STATE AVERAGE 969
900 - 949
850 - 899
849 & BELOW
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL

MANIPUR

CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO 1971 - 81



E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
U AREA TREATED FIRST TIME URBAN IN 1981

KILOMETRES
10 0 10 20 30

BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SUB-DIVISION

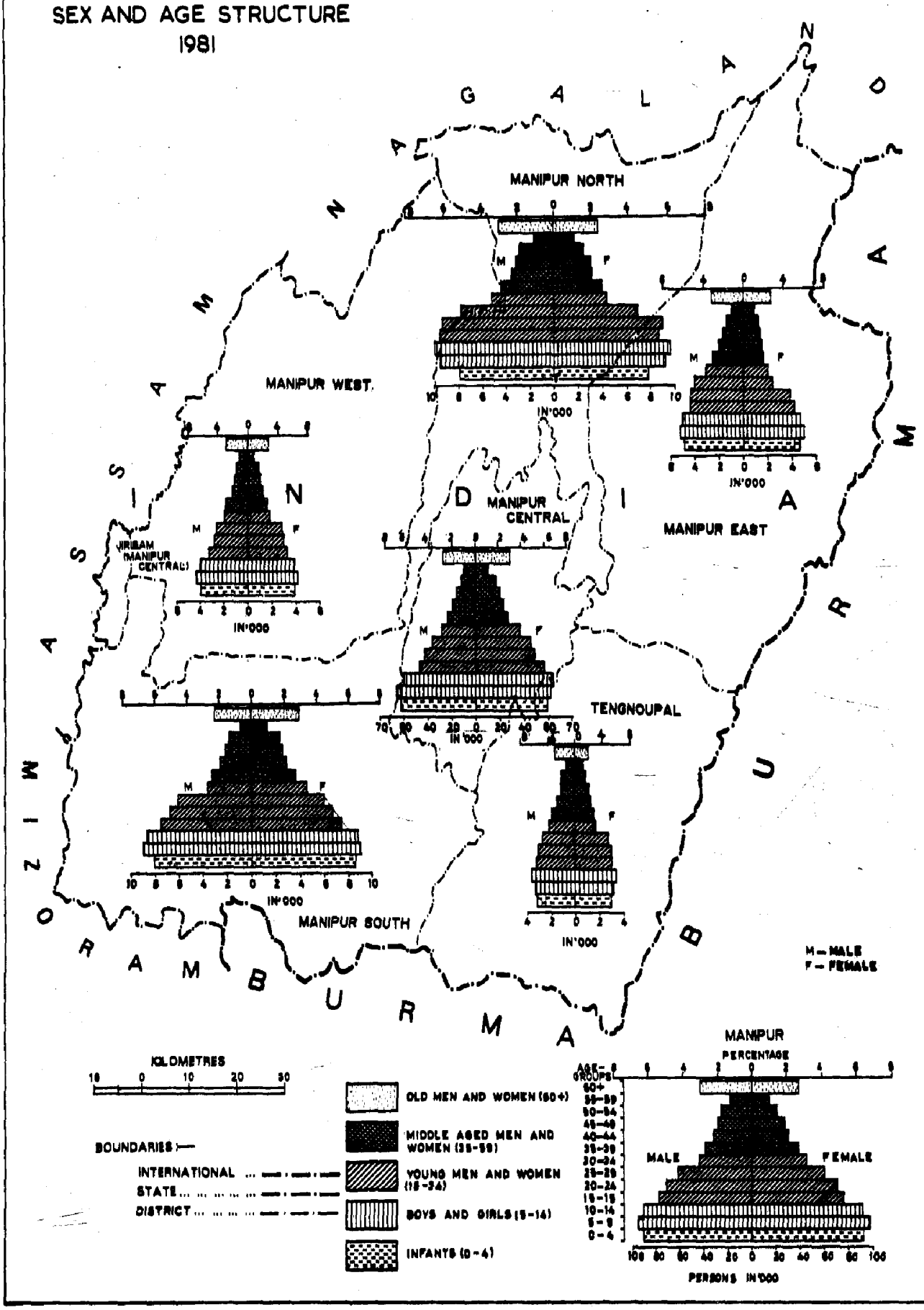
STATE AVERAGE 970 – 989
980

FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

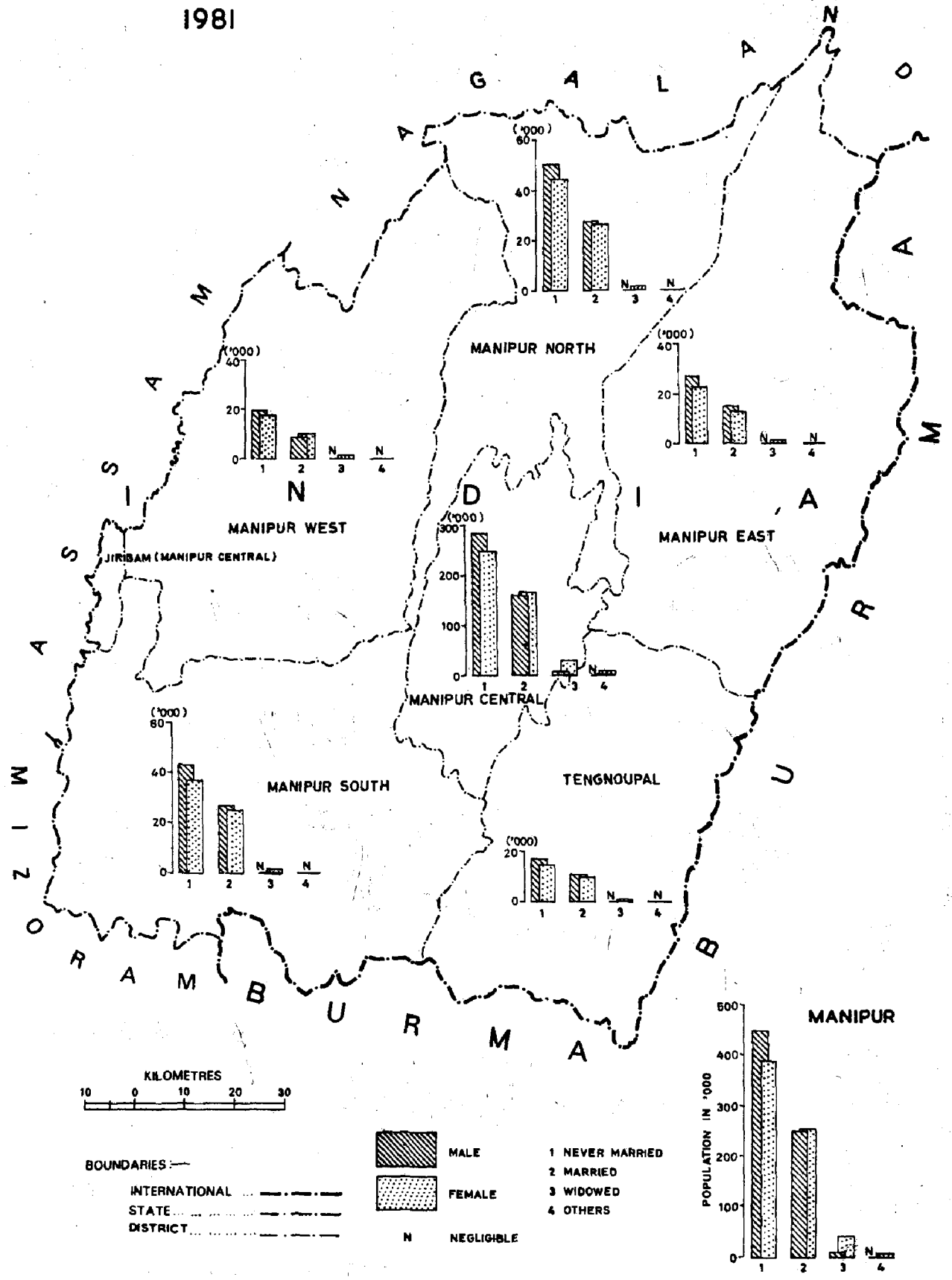
	1971	1981
990 & ABOVE		990 & ABOVE
970 – 989 STATE AVERAGE 980		960 – 989 STATE AVERAGE 969
950 – 969		930 – 959
949 & BELOW		929 & BELOW

MANIPUR

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE
1981



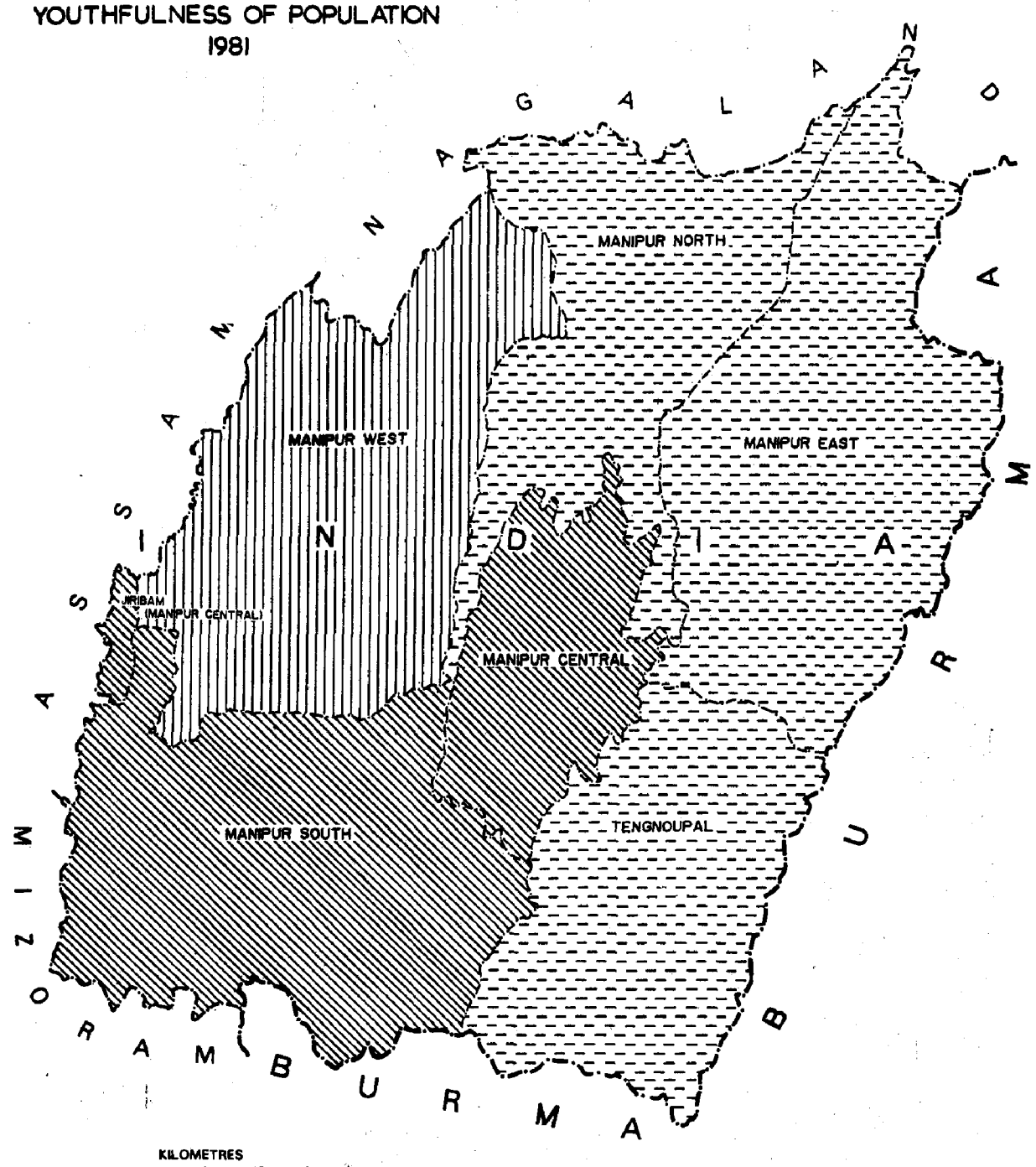
MANIPUR
MARITAL STATUS
1981



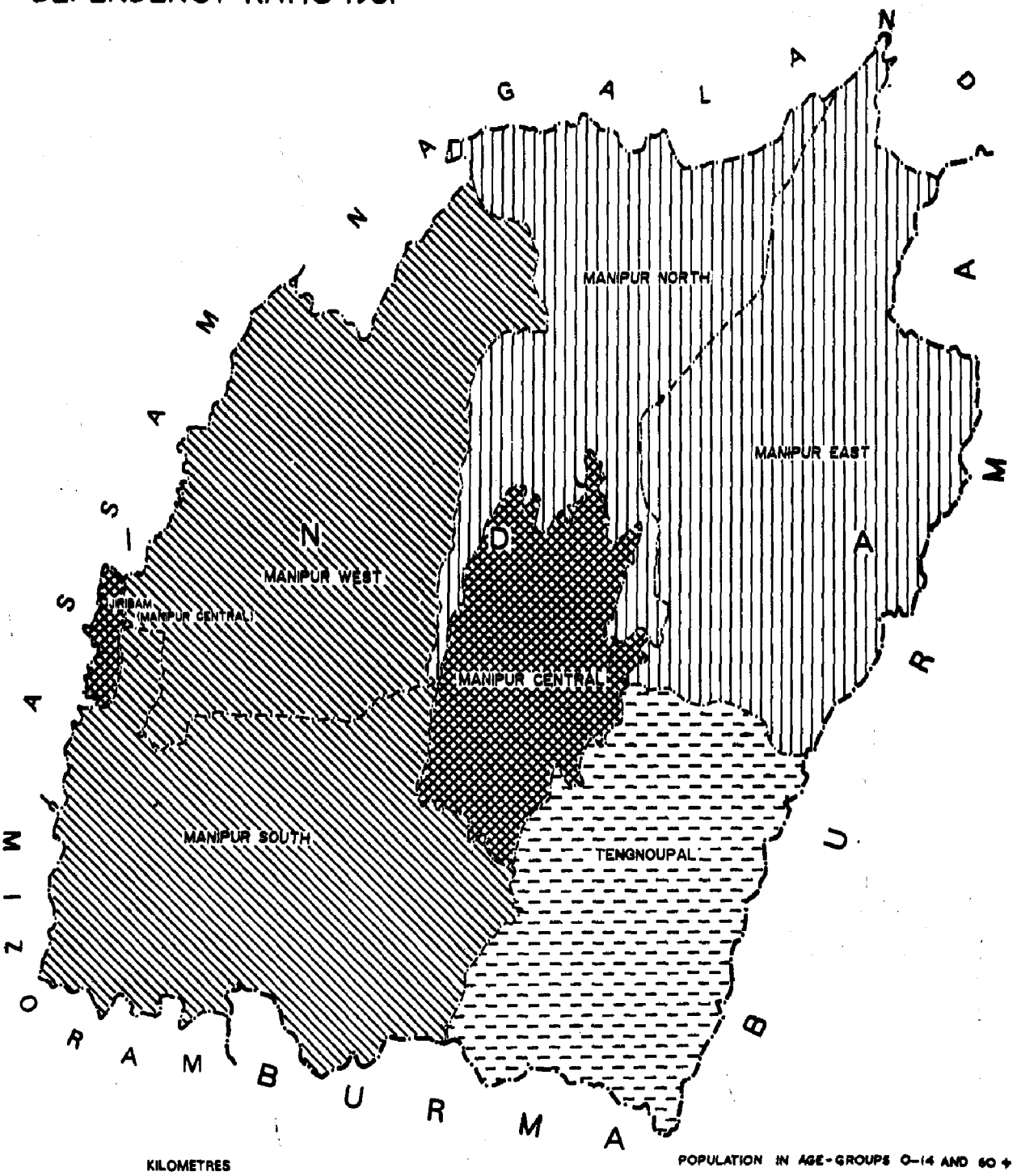
MAP 20

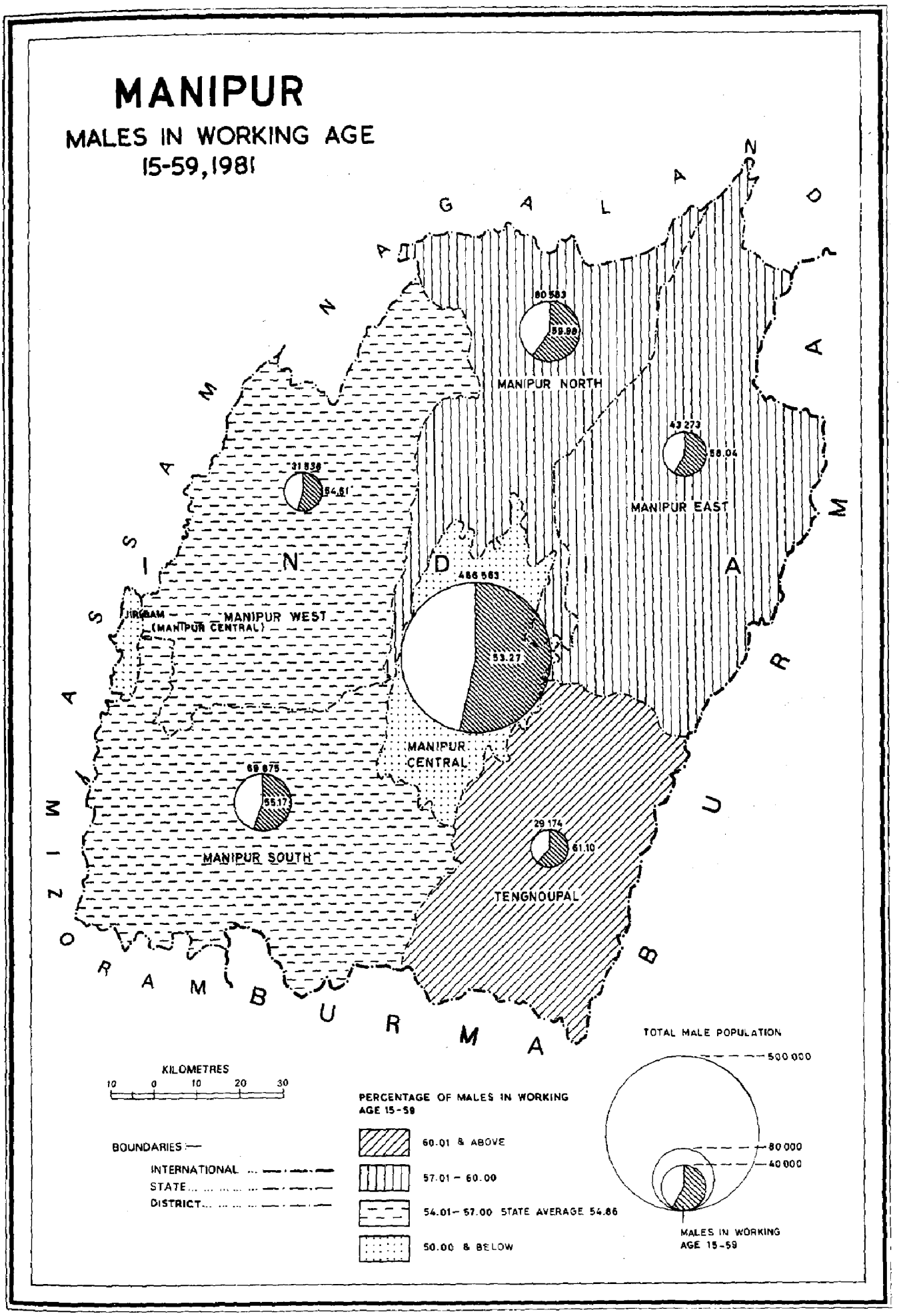
MANIPUR

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION
1981



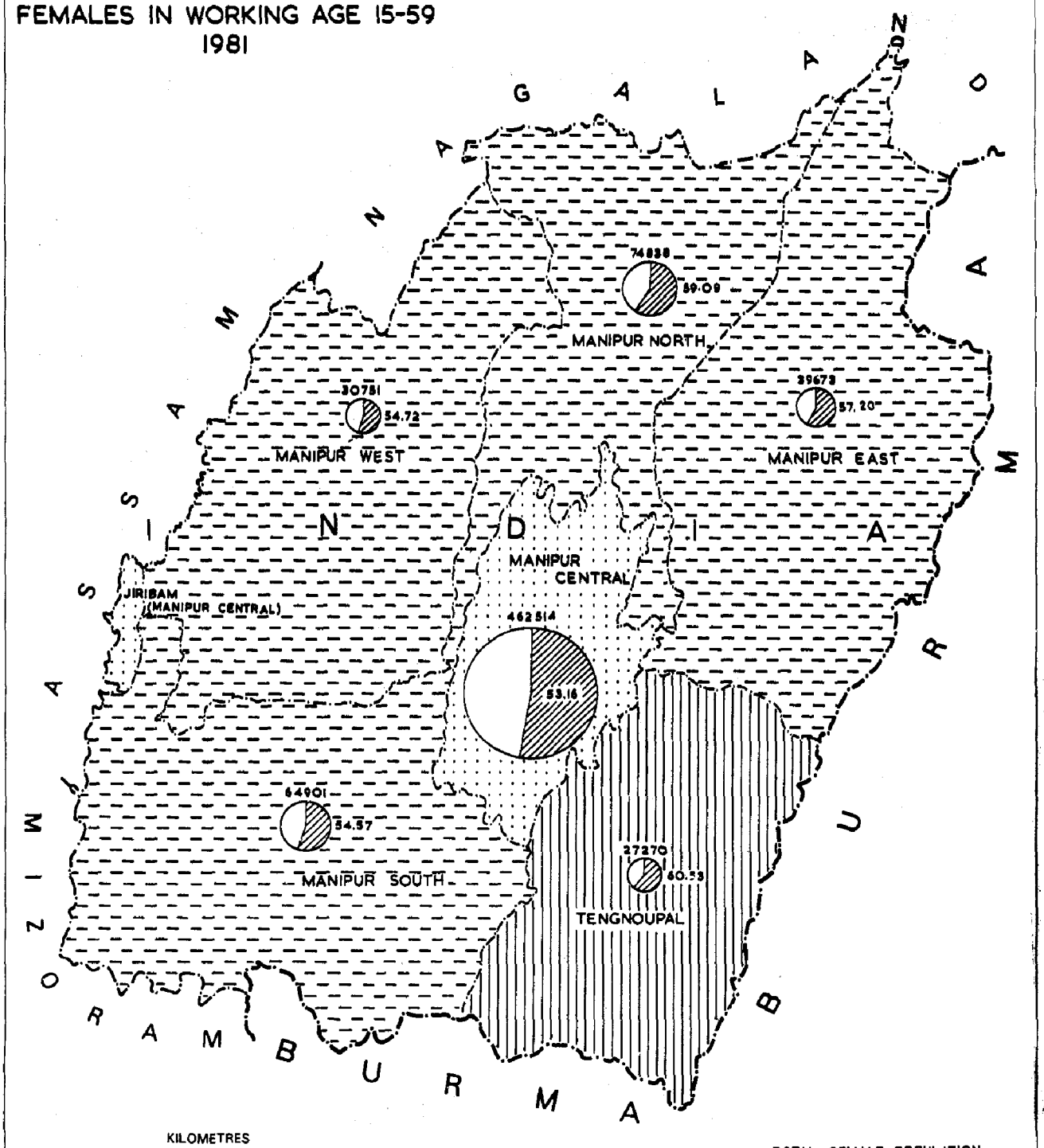
MANIPUR
DEPENDENCY RATIO 1981




MANIPUR
MALES IN WORKING AGE
15-59, 1981
MANIPUR NORTH
80 583
59.98
MANIPUR EAST
43 273
58.04
MANIPUR WEST
(MANIPUR CENTRAL)
31 838
54.61
JIRIBAM
MANIPUR CENTRAL
486 583
53.27
MANIPUR SOUTH
69 875
55.17
TENGNOUPAL
29 174
61.10
KILOMETRES
10 0 10 20 30
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
PERCENTAGE OF MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
60.01 & ABOVE
57.01 - 60.00
54.01 - 57.00 STATE AVERAGE 54.86
50.00 & BELOW
TOTAL MALE POPULATION
500 000
80 000
40 000
MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59

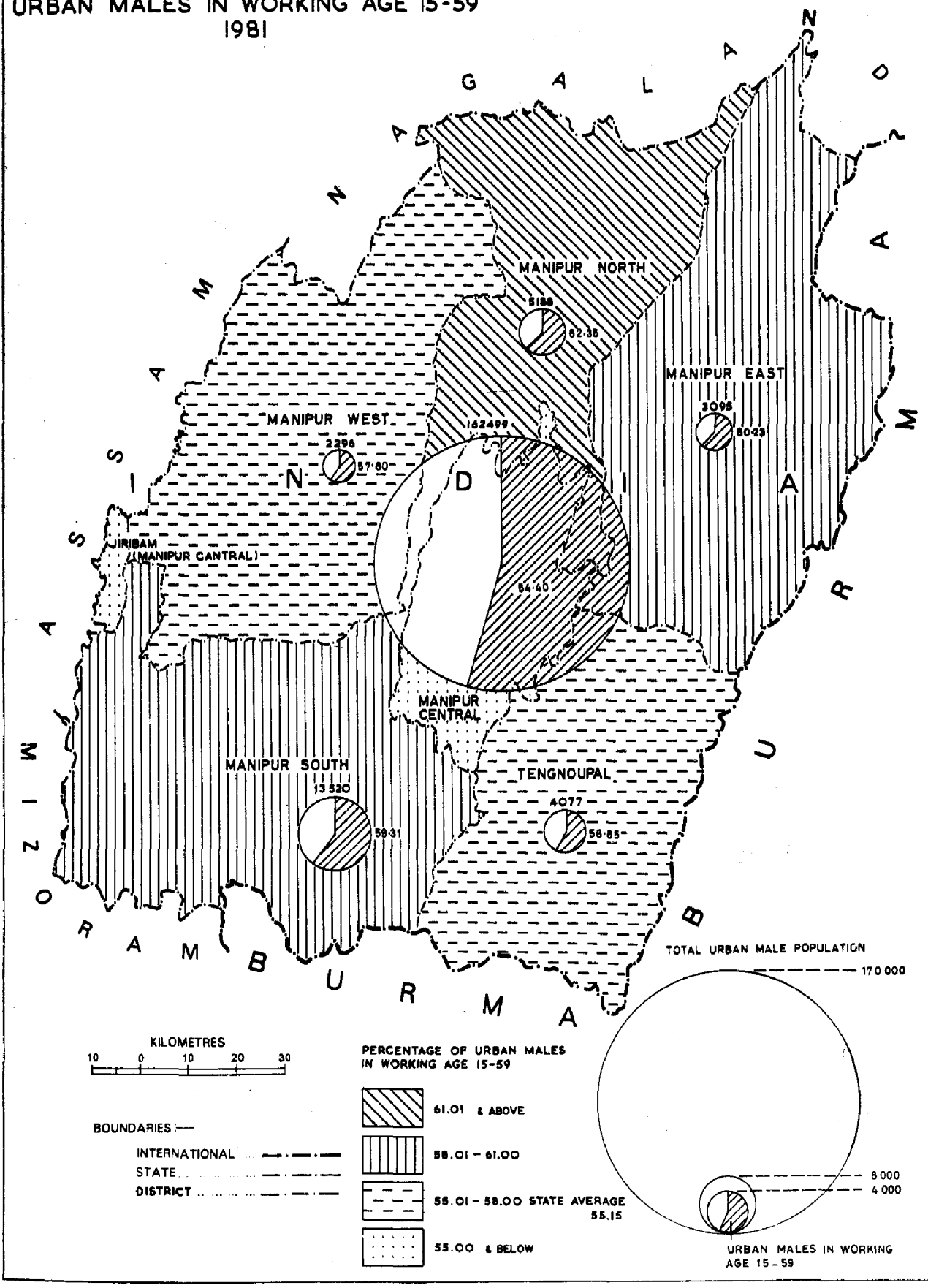
MANIPUR

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981



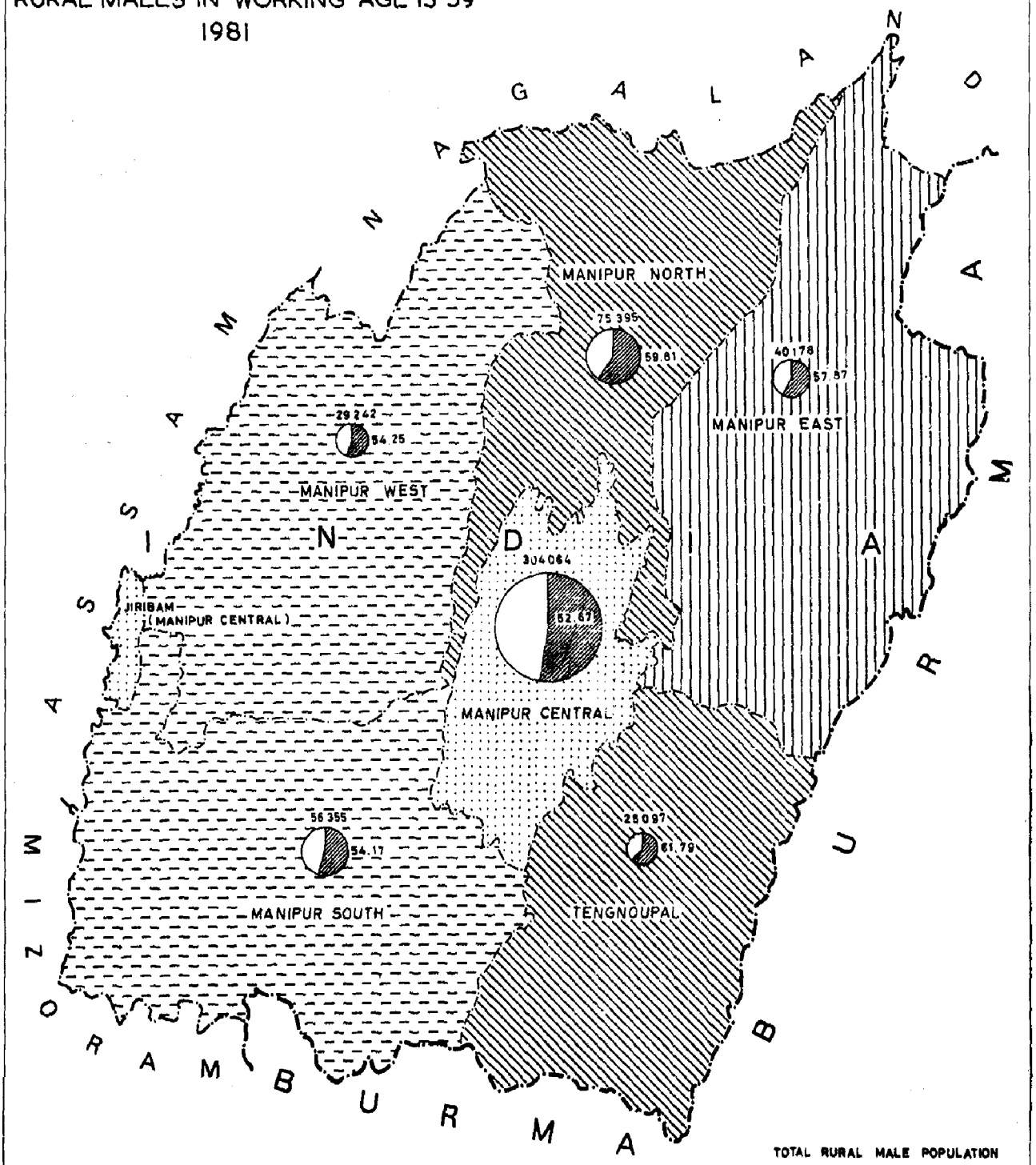
MANIPUR

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981



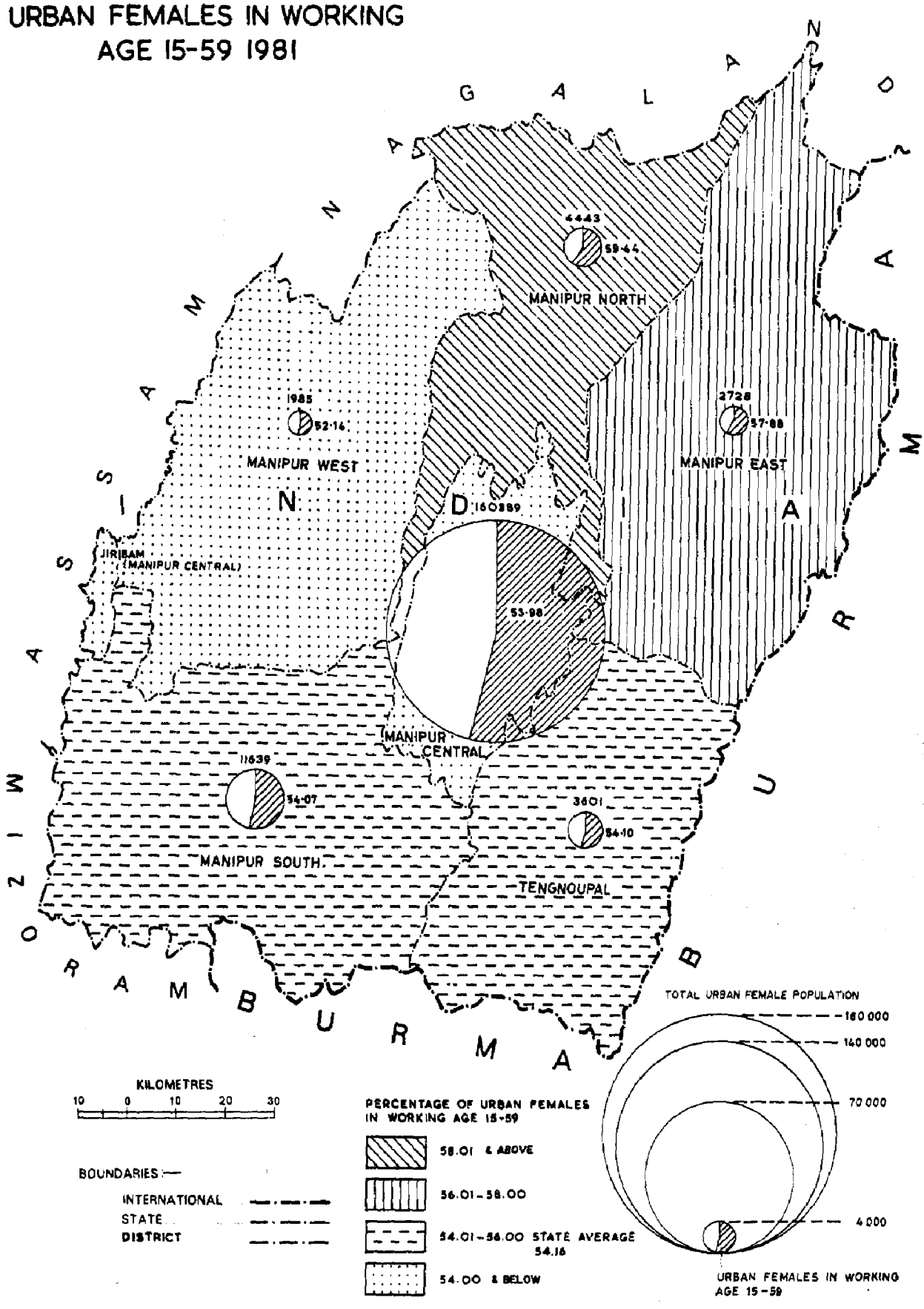
MANIPUR

RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981



MANIPUR

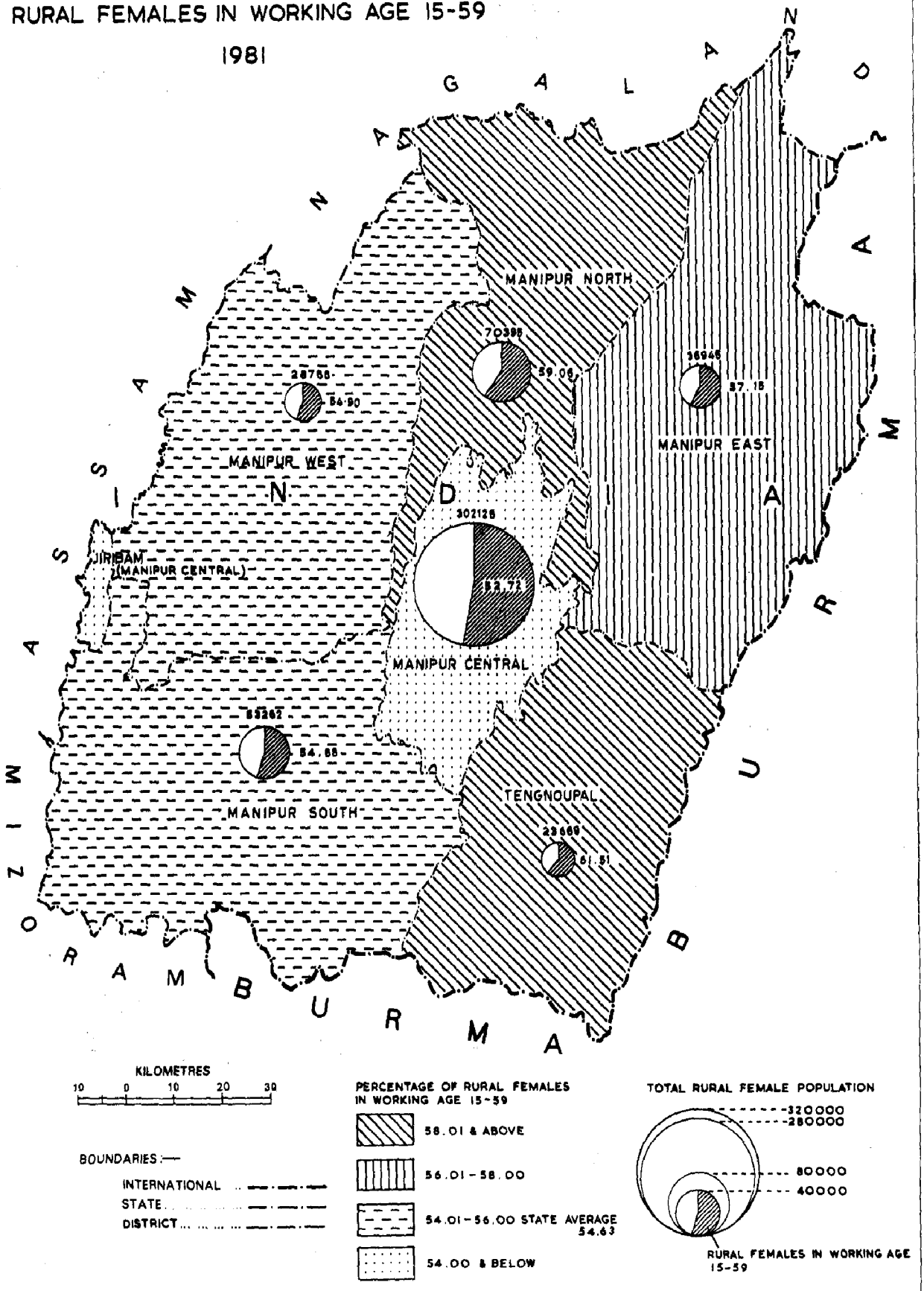
URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981



MANIPUR

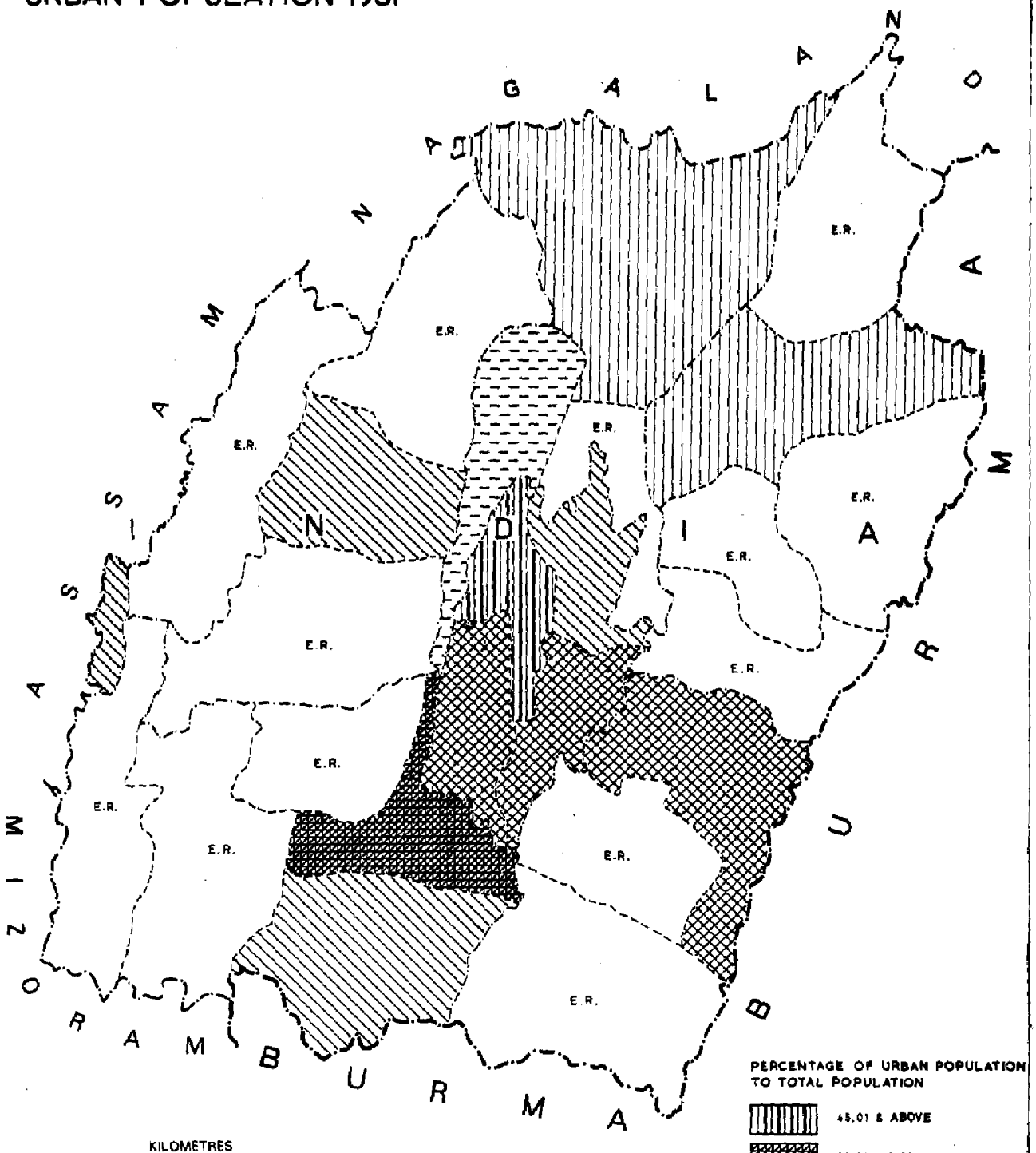
RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59

1981



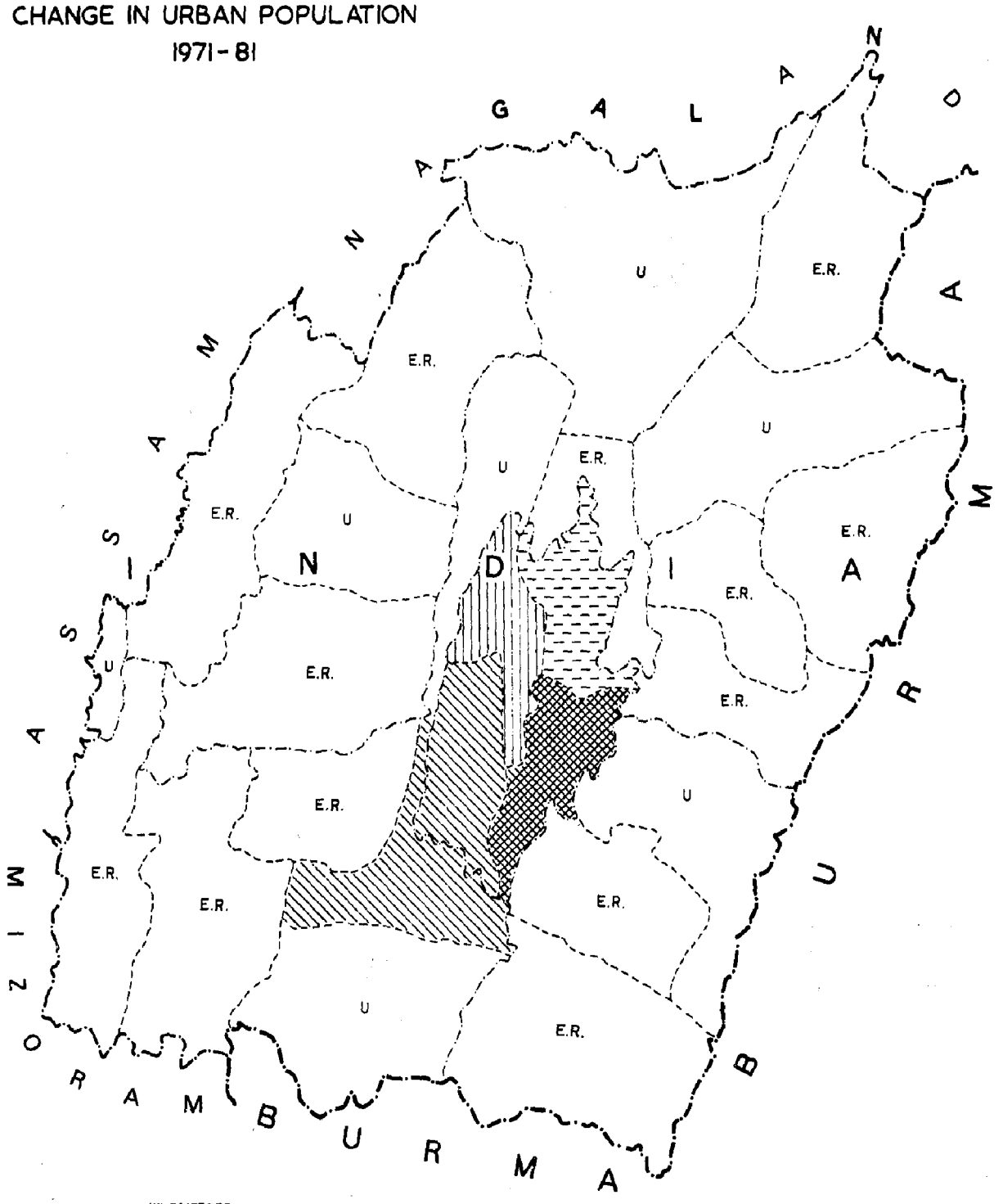
MANIPUR

URBAN POPULATION 1981



MANIPUR

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1971-81



KILOMETRES
10 0 10 20 30

BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL ... —·—·—
STATE ... ... —·—·—
DISTRICT ... ... —·—·—
SUB-DIVISION ... ... ---

U – URBANIZED IN 1981

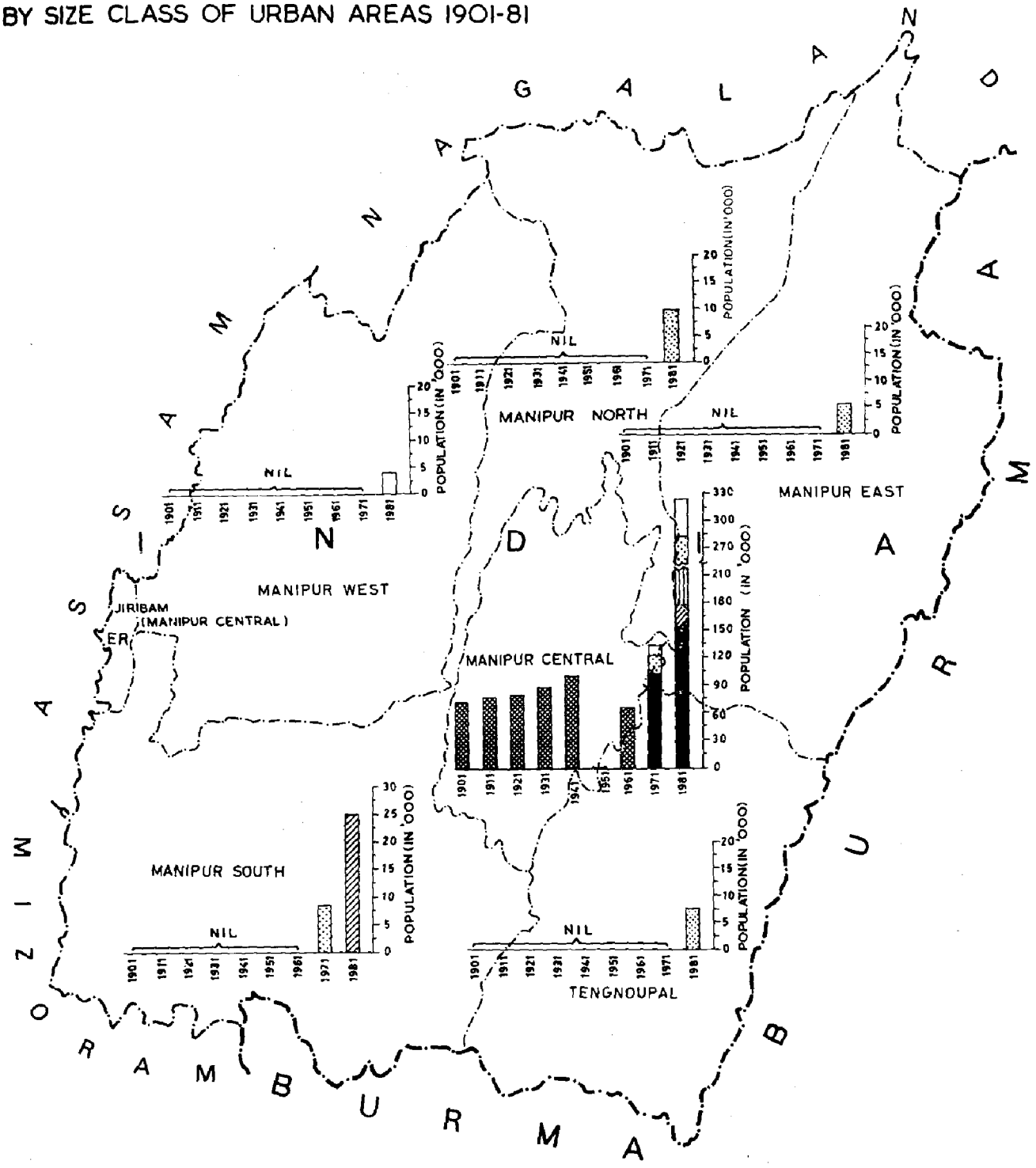
PERCENTAGE INCREASE DURING 1971-81

240·01 & ABOVE
160·01–240·00 STATE AVERAGE 165·36
80·01–160·00
80·00 & BELOW

E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL

MANIPUR

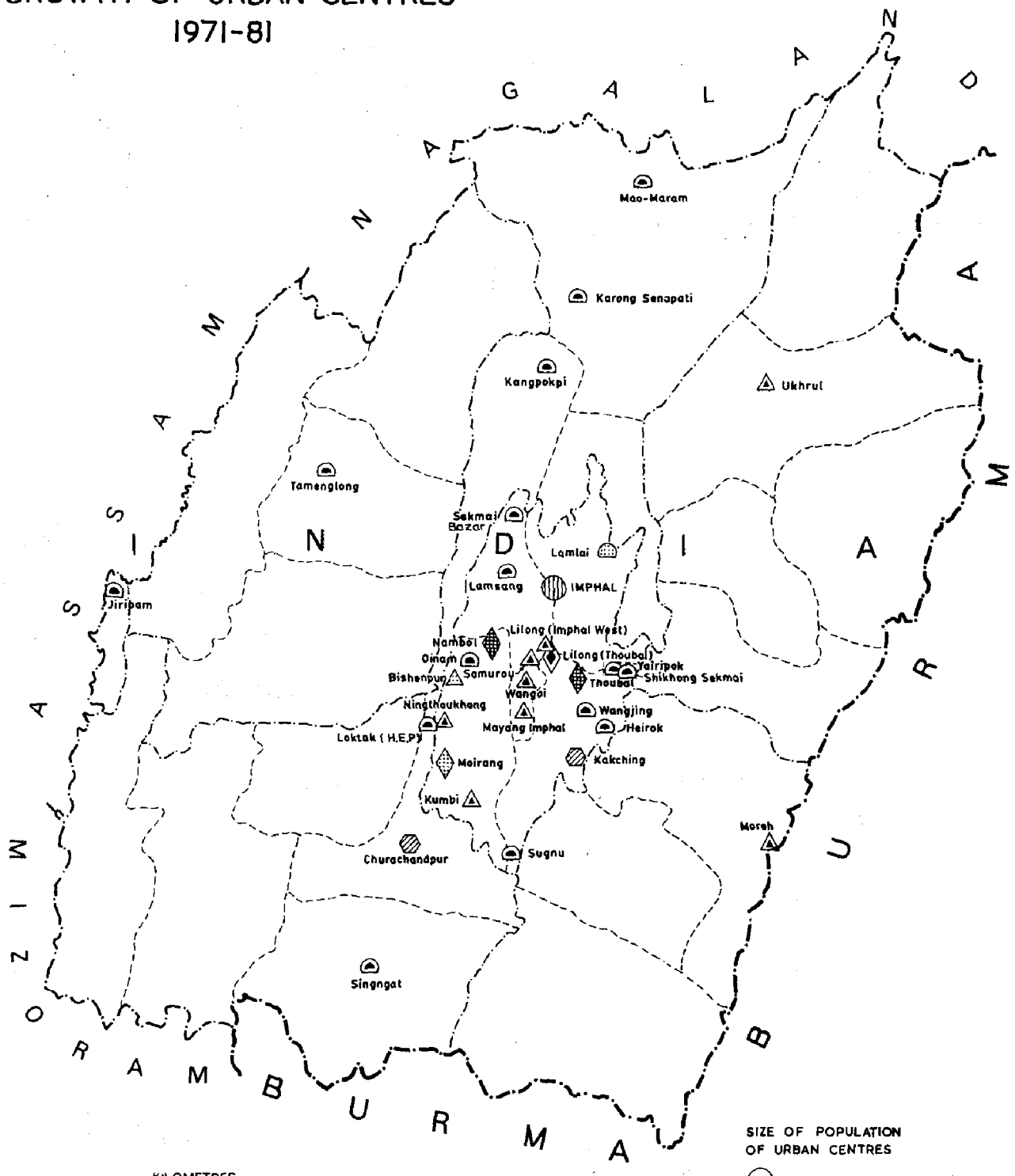
GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS 1901-81



SCALE FOR MANIPUR CENTRAL HAS BEEN REDUCED TO ONE-SIXTH.

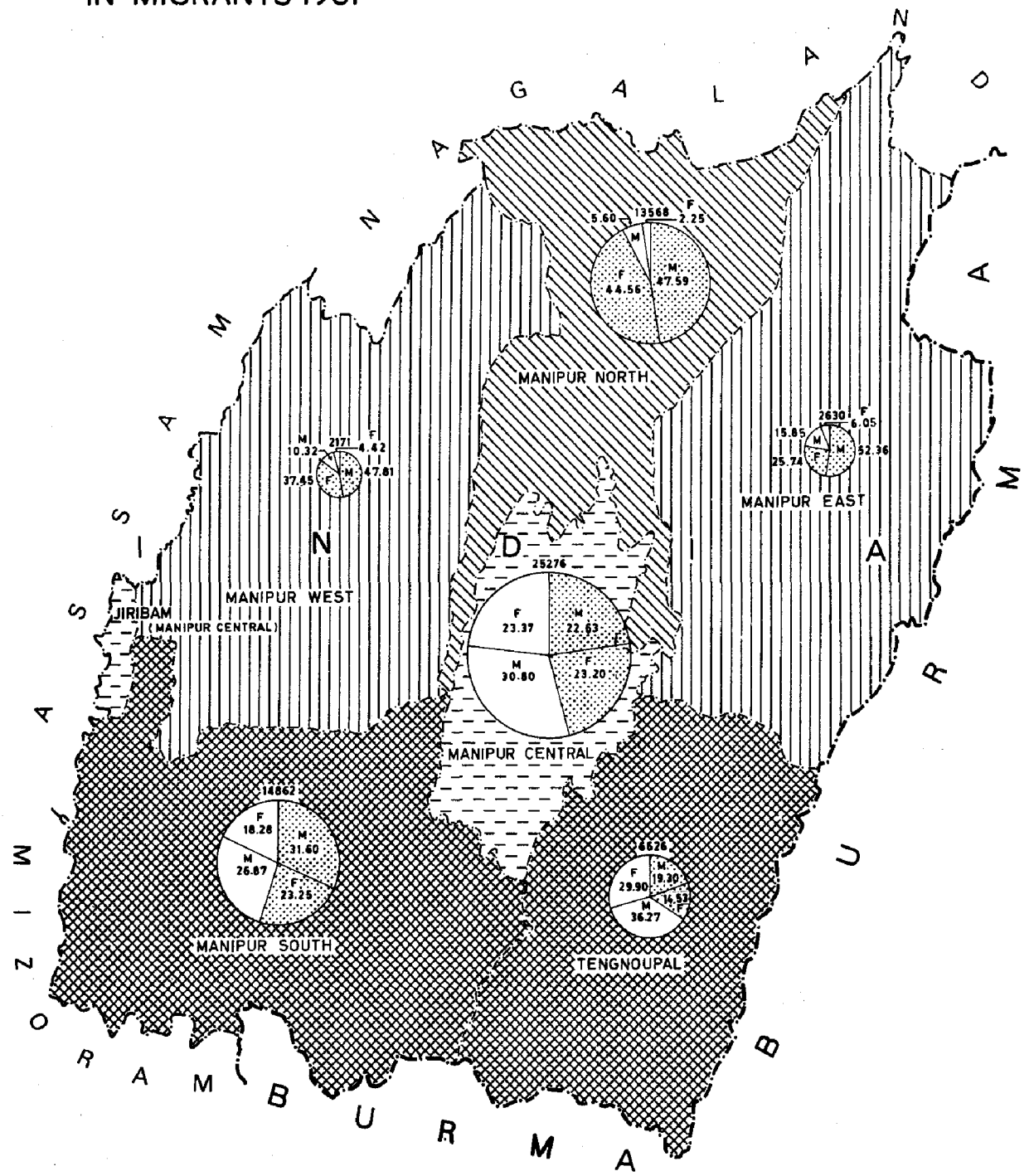
MANIPUR

GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES 1971-81



MANIPUR

IN-MIGRANTS 1981



KILOMETRES
10 0 10 20 30

BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT

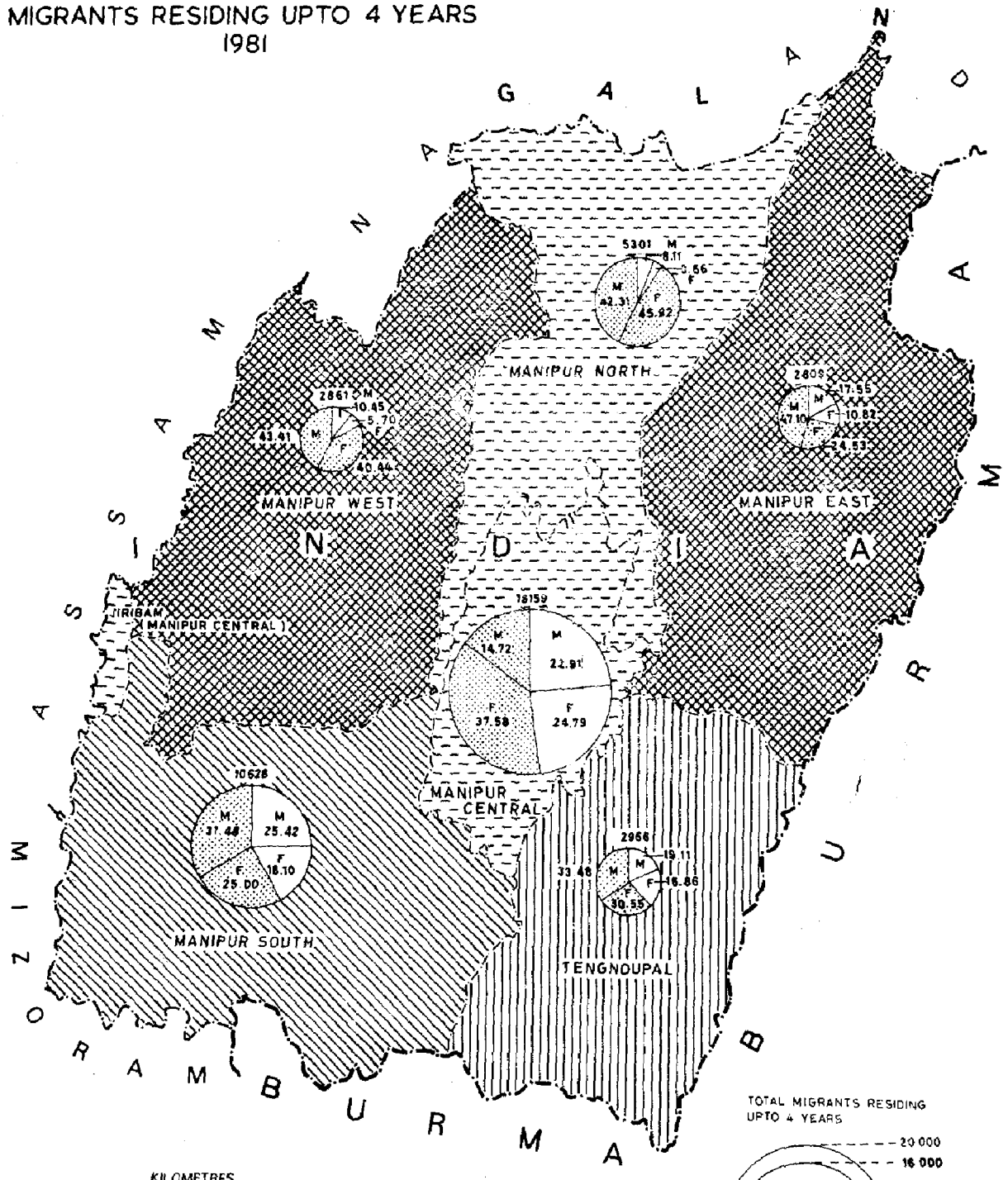
PERCENTAGE OF IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION
9.01 & ABOVE
6.01 - 9.00
3.01 - 6.00
3.00 & BELOW

IN-MIGRANTS
26 000
16 000
4 000
M — MALE
F — FEMALE
URBAN
RURAL

FIGURES AT TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL IN MIGRANTS
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PECENTAGE OF URBAN/RURAL AND MALE/FEMALE IN-MIGRANTS

MANIPUR

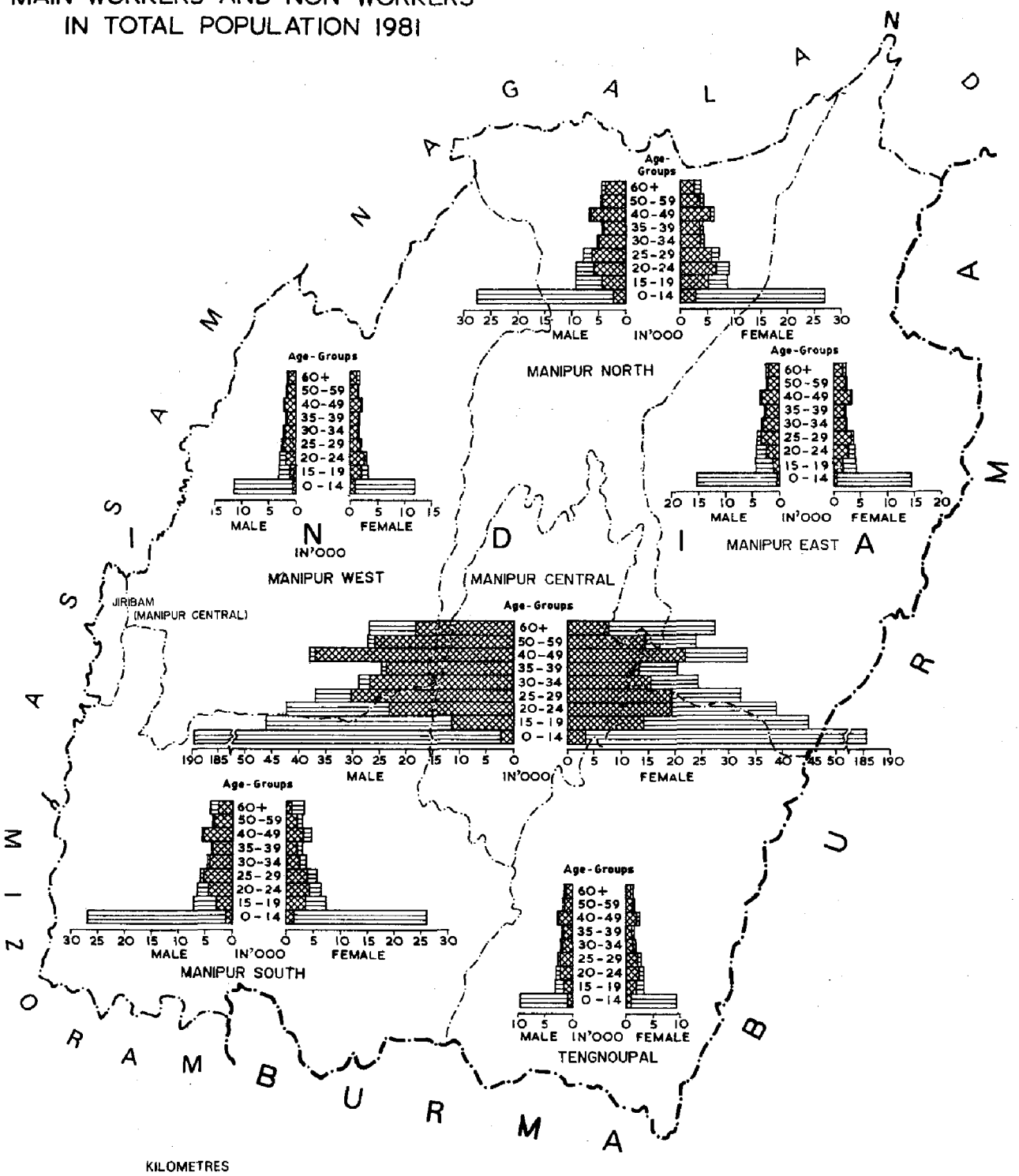
MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS 1981



ECONOMIC ASPECTS

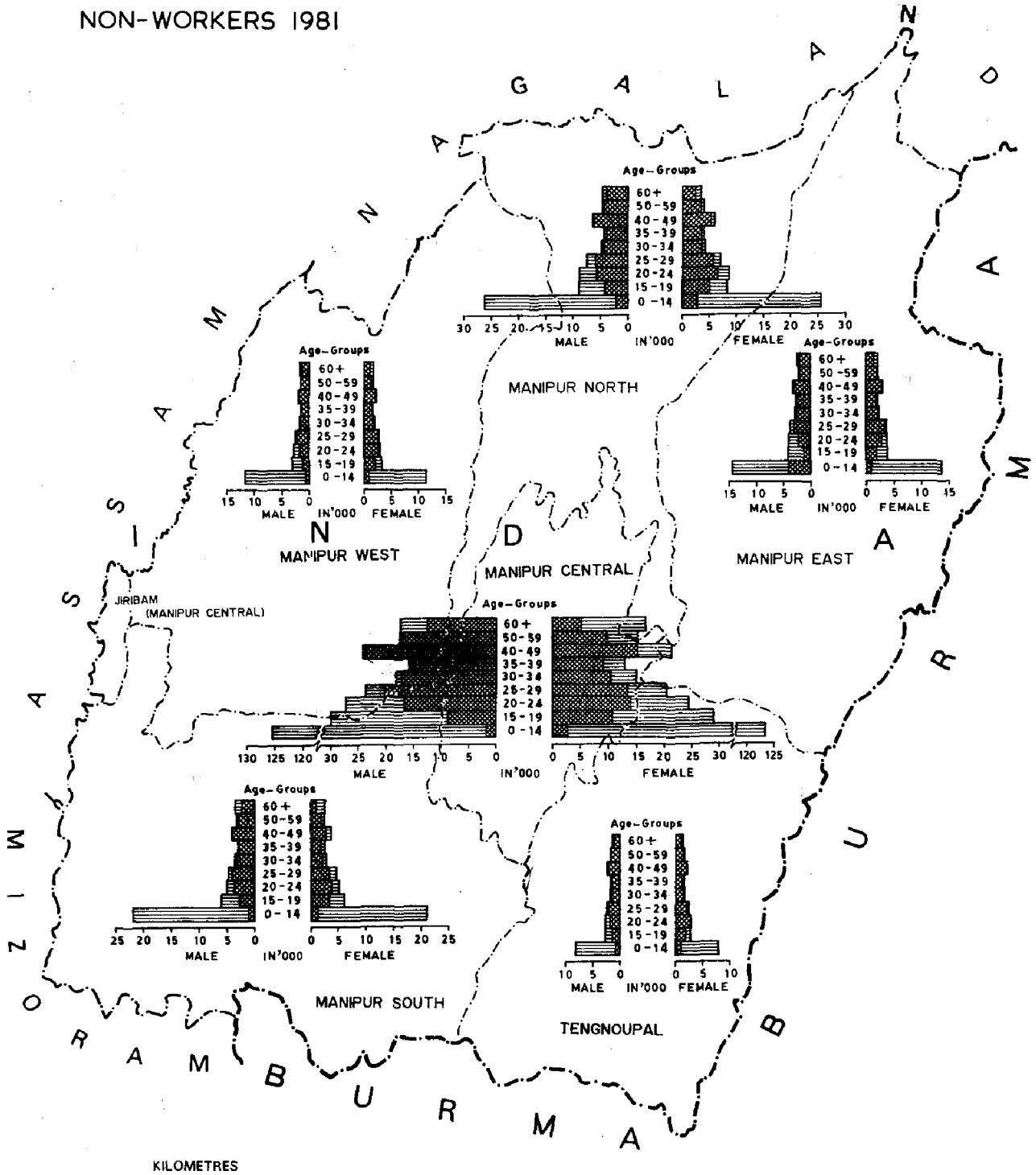
MANIPUR

MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN TOTAL POPULATION 1981



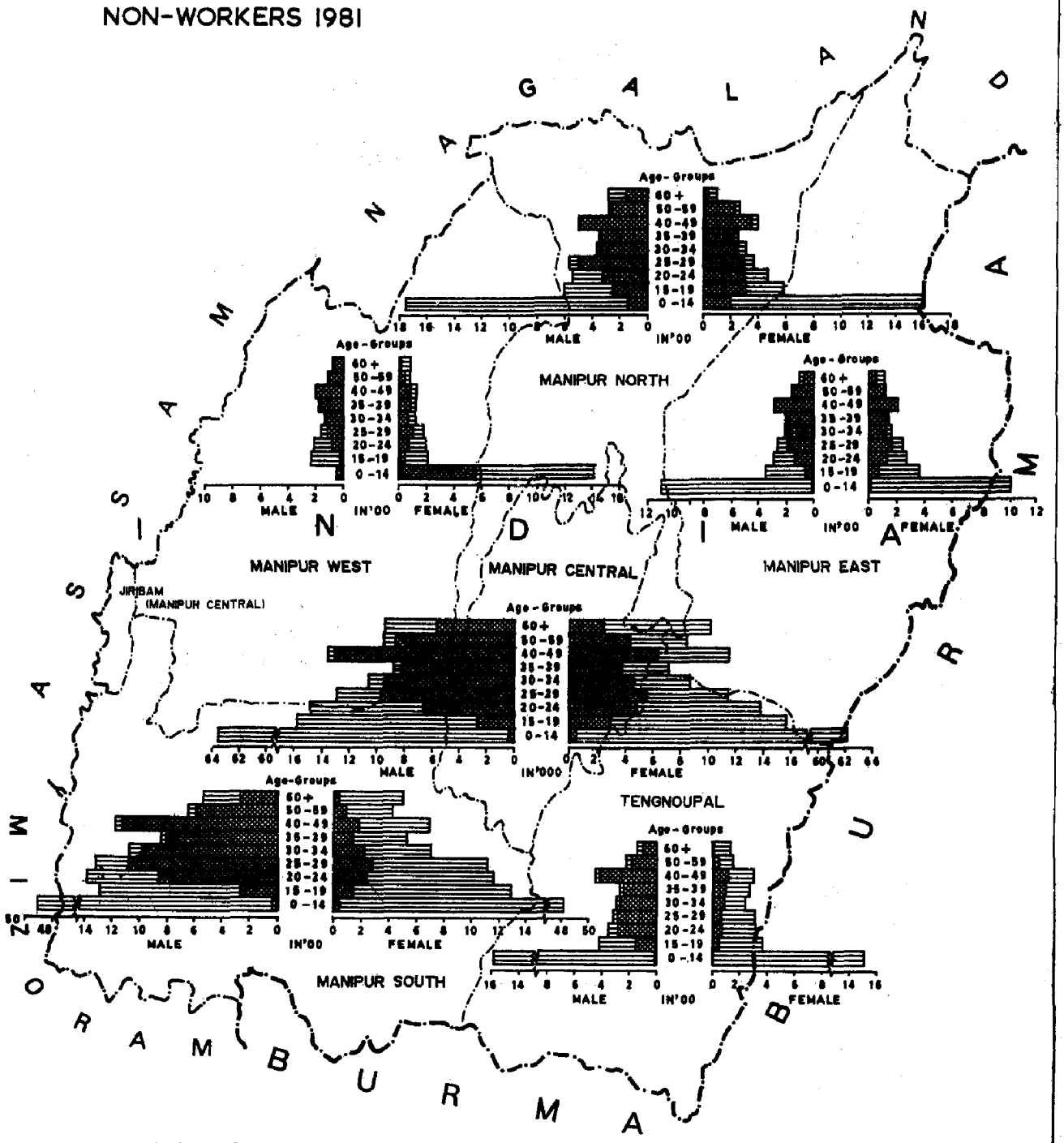
MANIPUR

RURAL MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981



MANIPUR

URBAN MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981



KILOMETRES
10 0 10 20 30

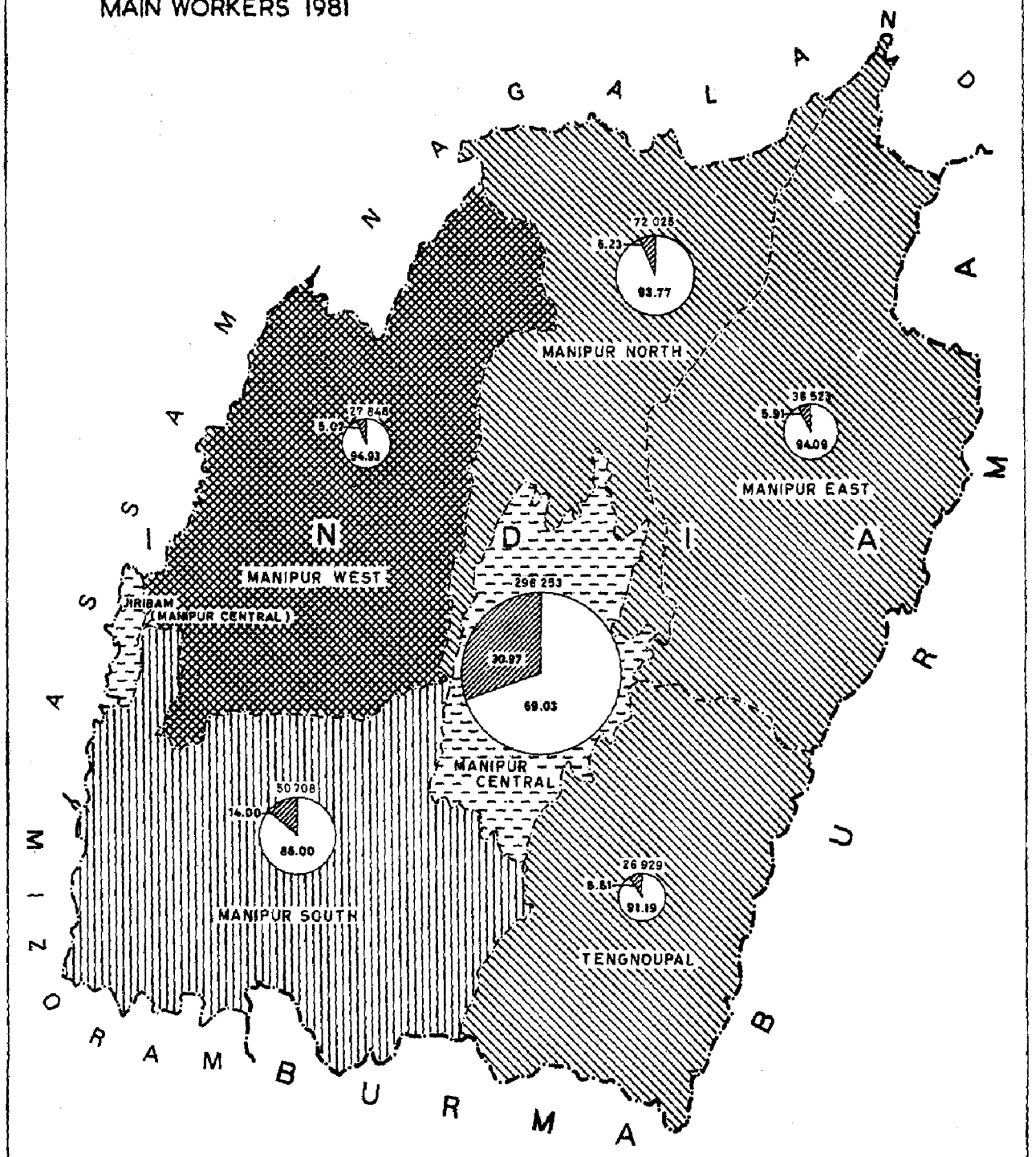
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL ... —·—·—
STATE ... ... —·—·—
DISTRICT ... ... —·—·—

MAIN WORKERS
NON WORKERS

SCALE FOR MANIPUR CENTRAL DISTRICT REDUCED TO ONE-TENTH

MANIPUR

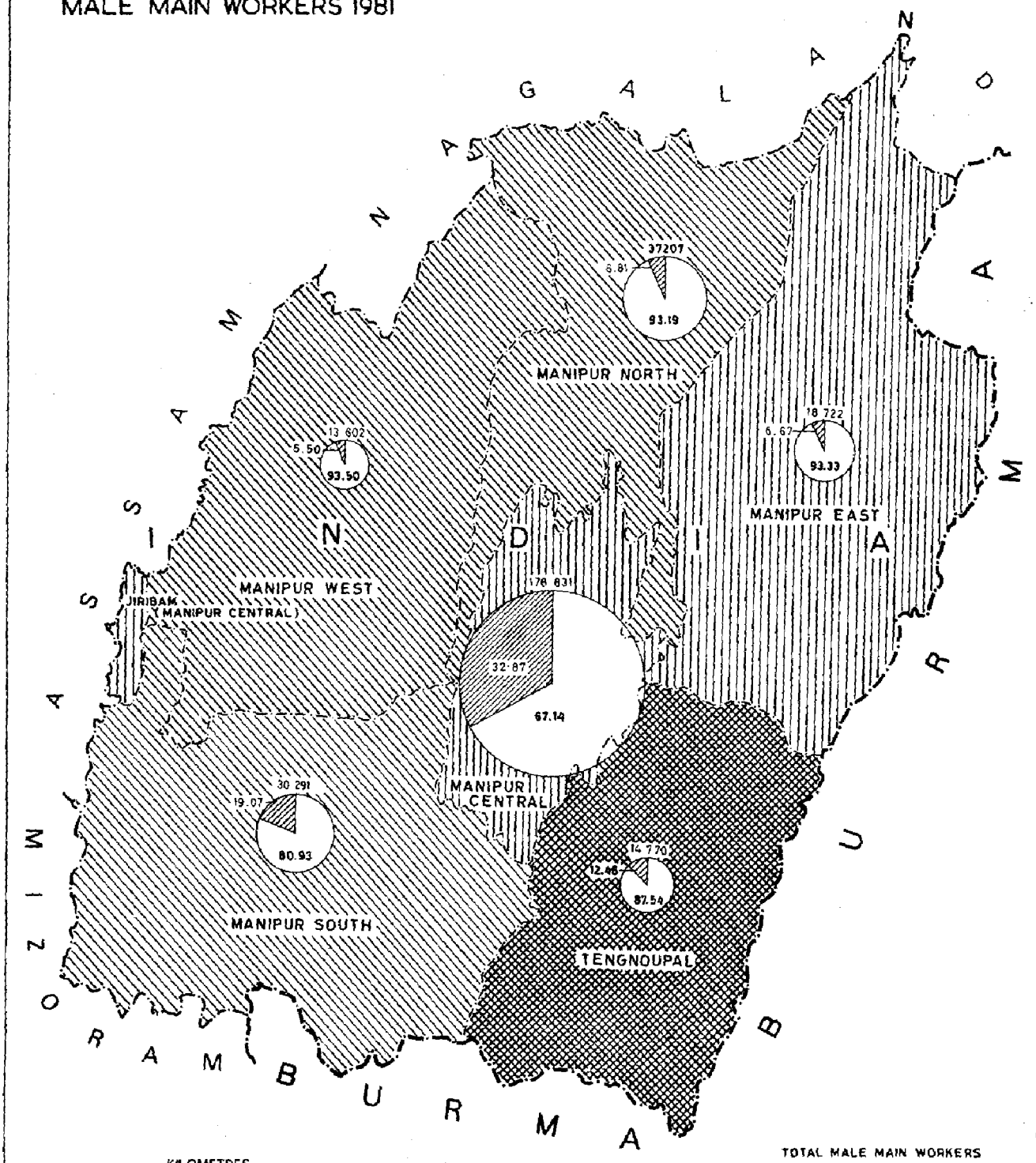
MAIN WORKERS 1981



FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MAIN WORKERS.
FIGURES INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THE SECTORS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGE OF RURAL/URBAN.

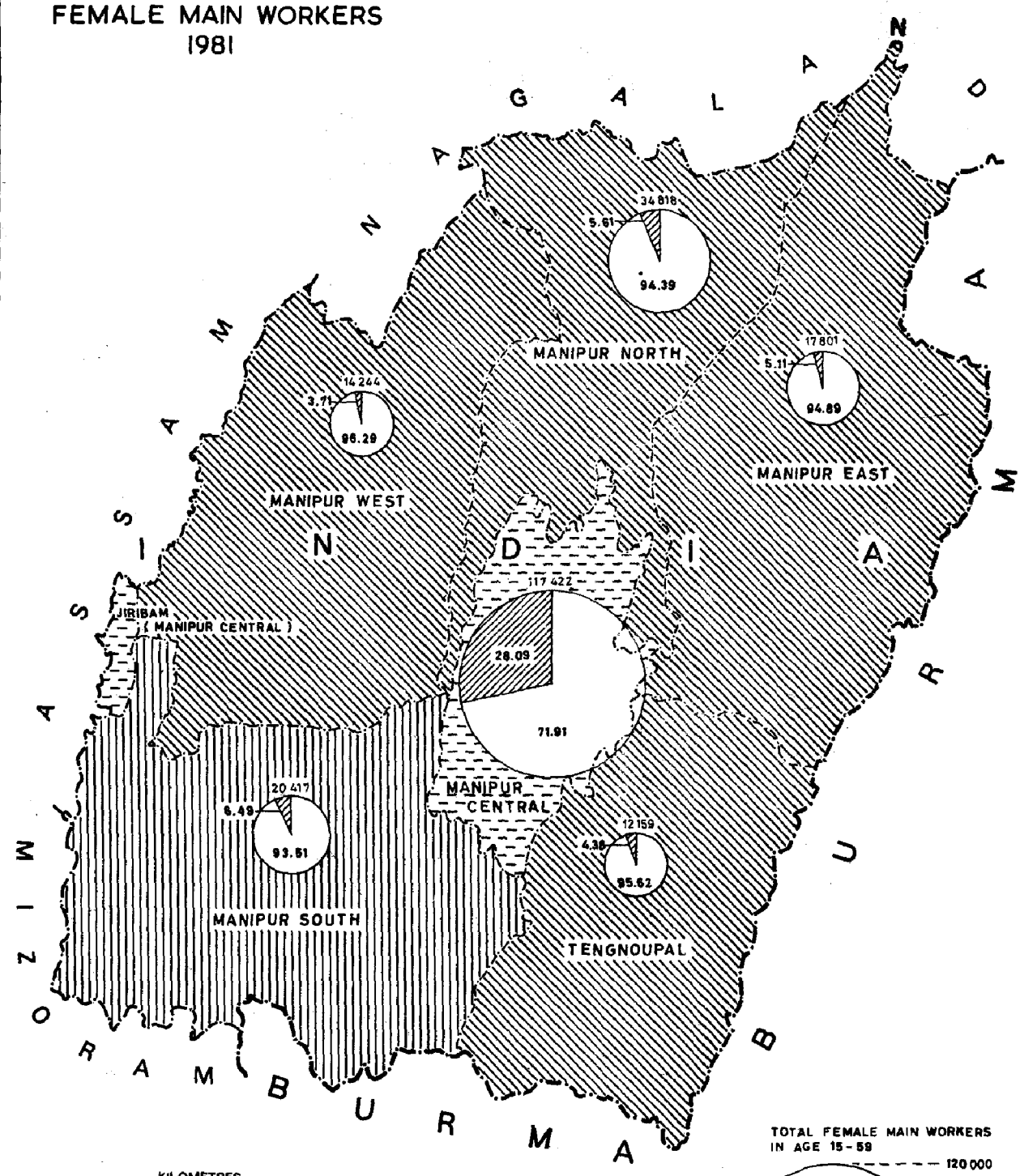
MANIPUR

MALE MAIN WORKERS 1981



MANIPUR

FEMALE MAIN WORKERS 1981



KILOMETRES
10 0 10 20 30

BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL ... —·—·—
STATE ... ... —·—·—
DISTRICT ... ... —·—·—

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59

70.01 & ABOVE

50.01–70.00 STATE AVERAGE 56.84

50.00 & BELOW

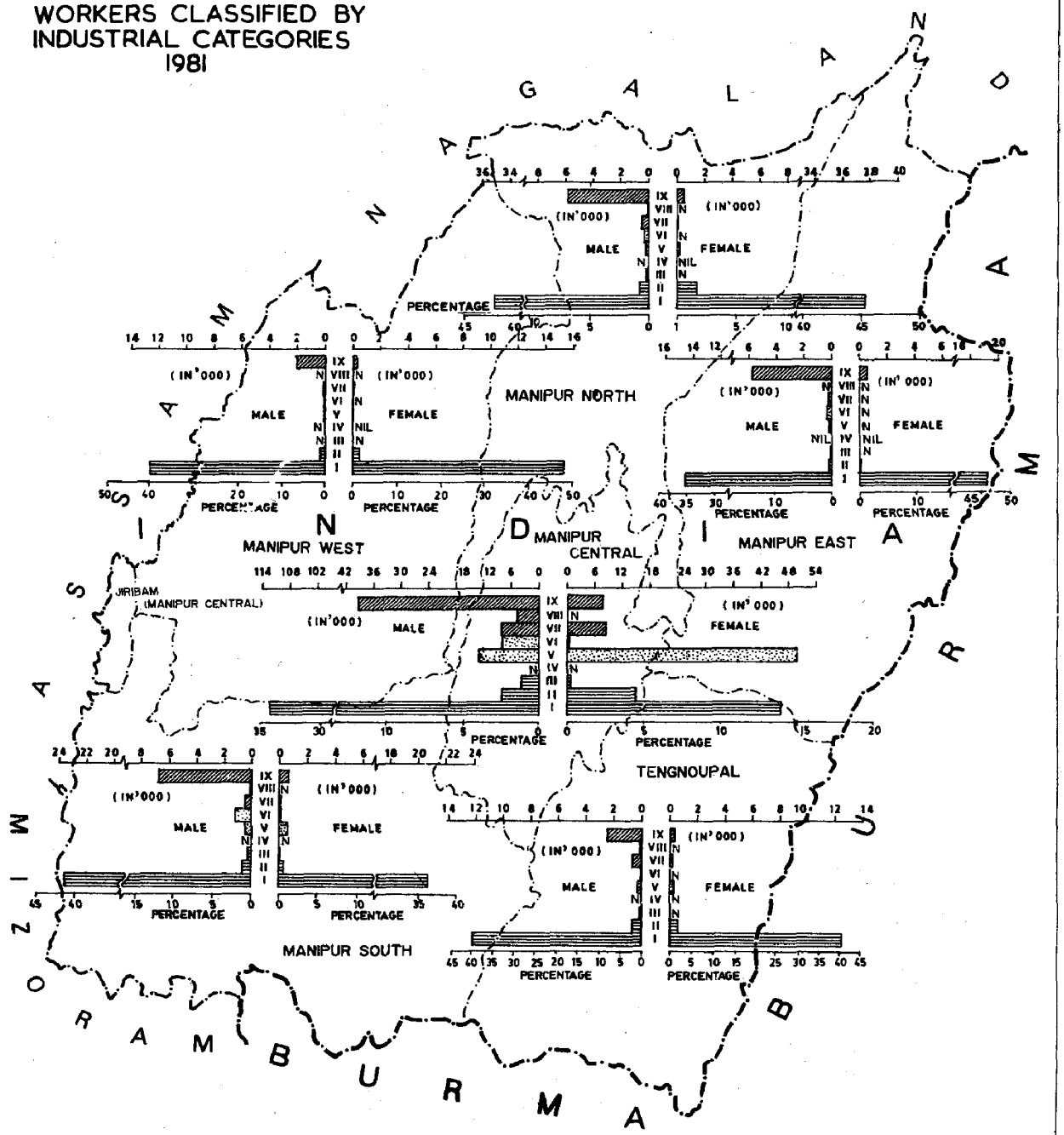
TOTAL FEMALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59

120 000
60 000
20 000
URBAN
RURAL

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL FEMALE MAIN WORKERS.
FIGURES INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THE SECTORS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGE OF RURAL/URBAN

MANIPUR

MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981



KILOMETRES
10 0 10 20 30

BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL ... —·—·—
STATE ... ... —·—·—
DISTRICT ... ... —·—·—

PRIMARY
SECONDARY
TERTIARY

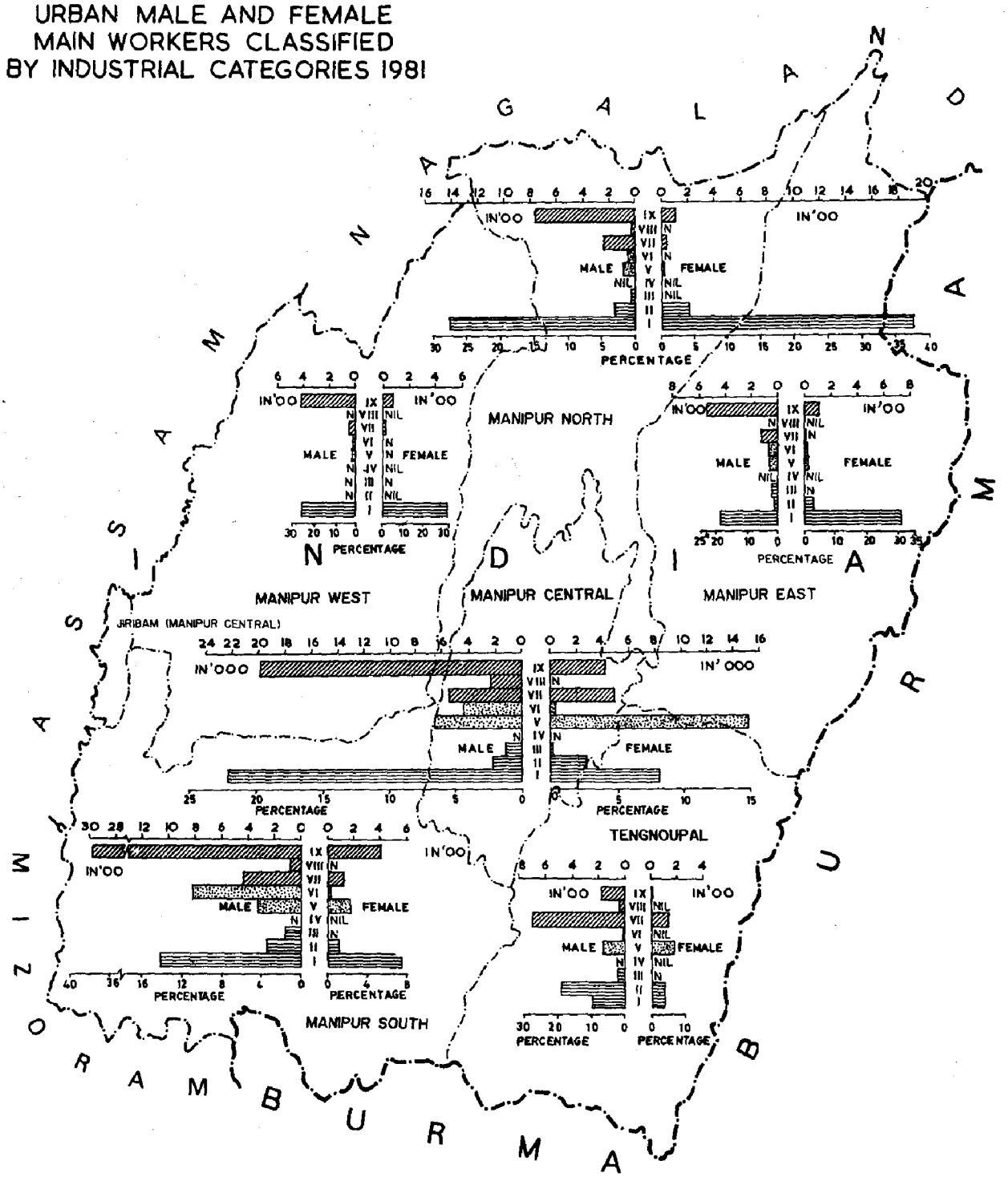
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE
I, II, III — CULTIVATORS; AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS; LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV — MINING AND QUARRYING
V — MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI — CONSTRUCTION
VII — TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII — TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX — OTHER SERVICES
N — NEGLIGIBLE

ABSOLUTE AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PERSONS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES ARE SHOWN BY THE SCALE ABOVE AND BELOW THE BAR DIAGRAM RESPECTIVELY

SCALE FOR MANIPUR CENTRAL DISTRICT HAS BEEN REDUCED ONE-THIRD

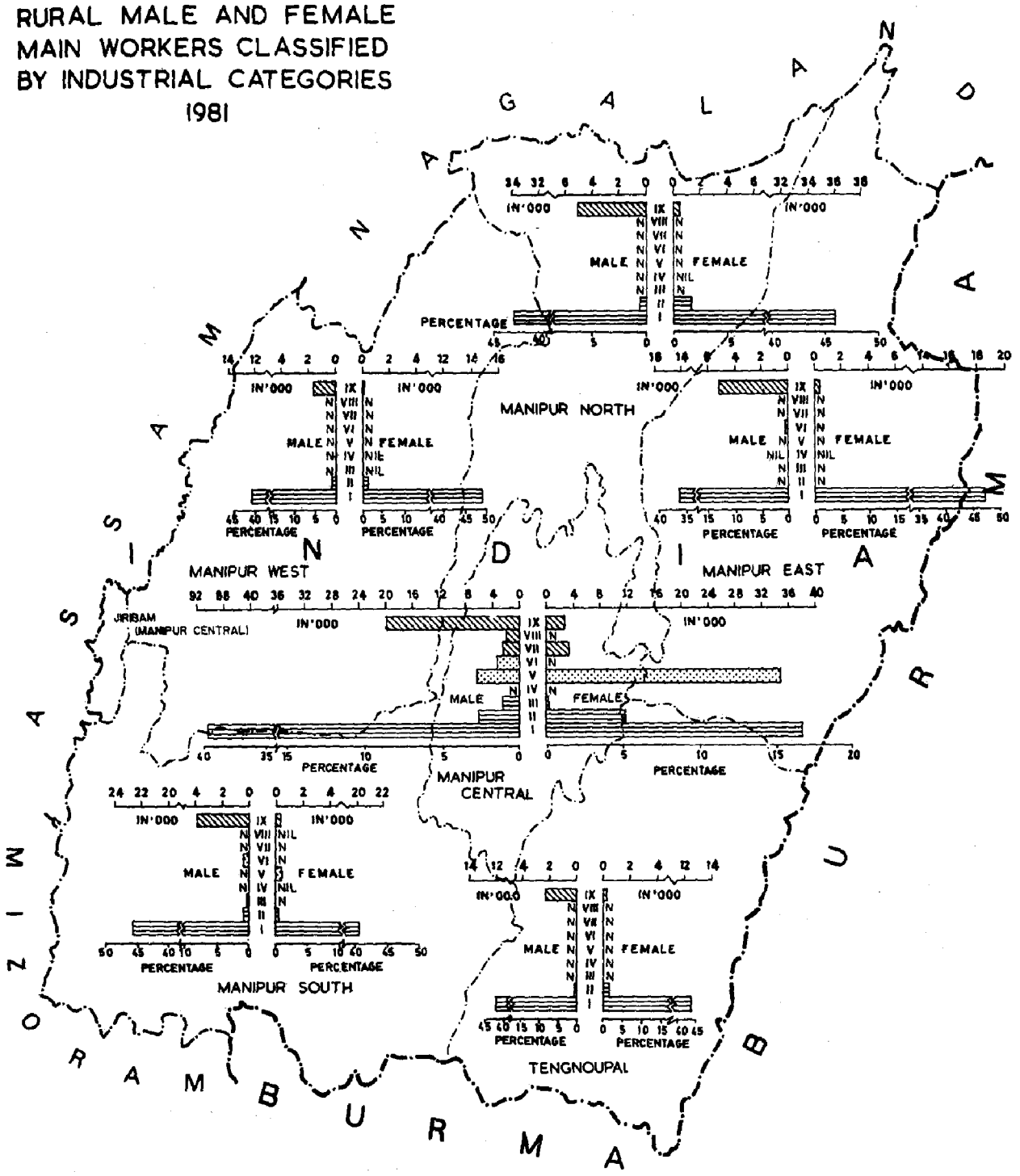
MANIPUR

URBAN MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981



MANIPUR

RURAL MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

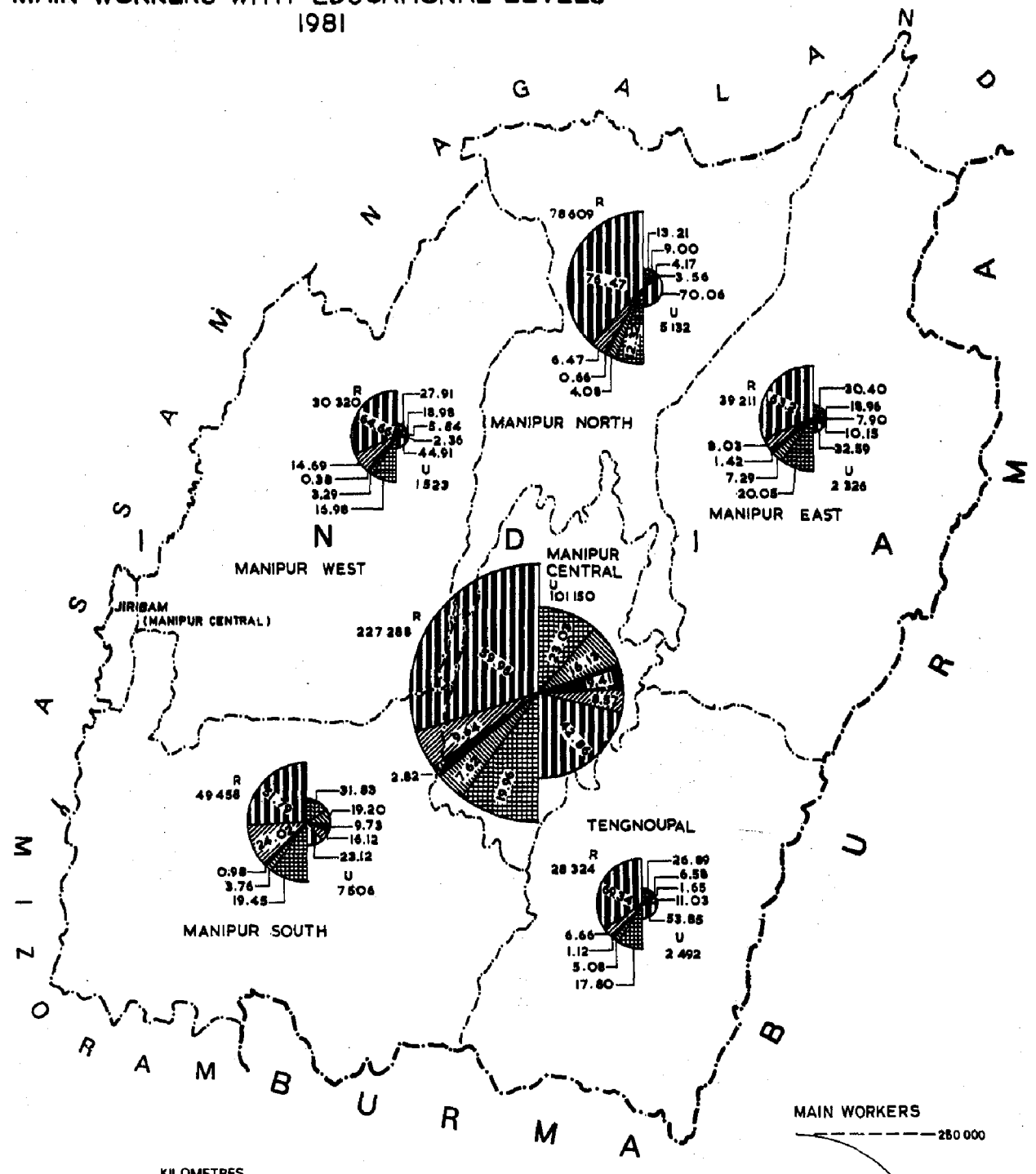


SCALE FOR MANIPUR CENTRAL DISTRICT HAS BEEN REDUCED TO HALF

ABSOLUTE AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PERSONS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES ARE SHOWN BY THE SCALE ABOVE AND BELOW THE BAR DIAGRAM RESPECTIVELY

MANIPUR

MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1981

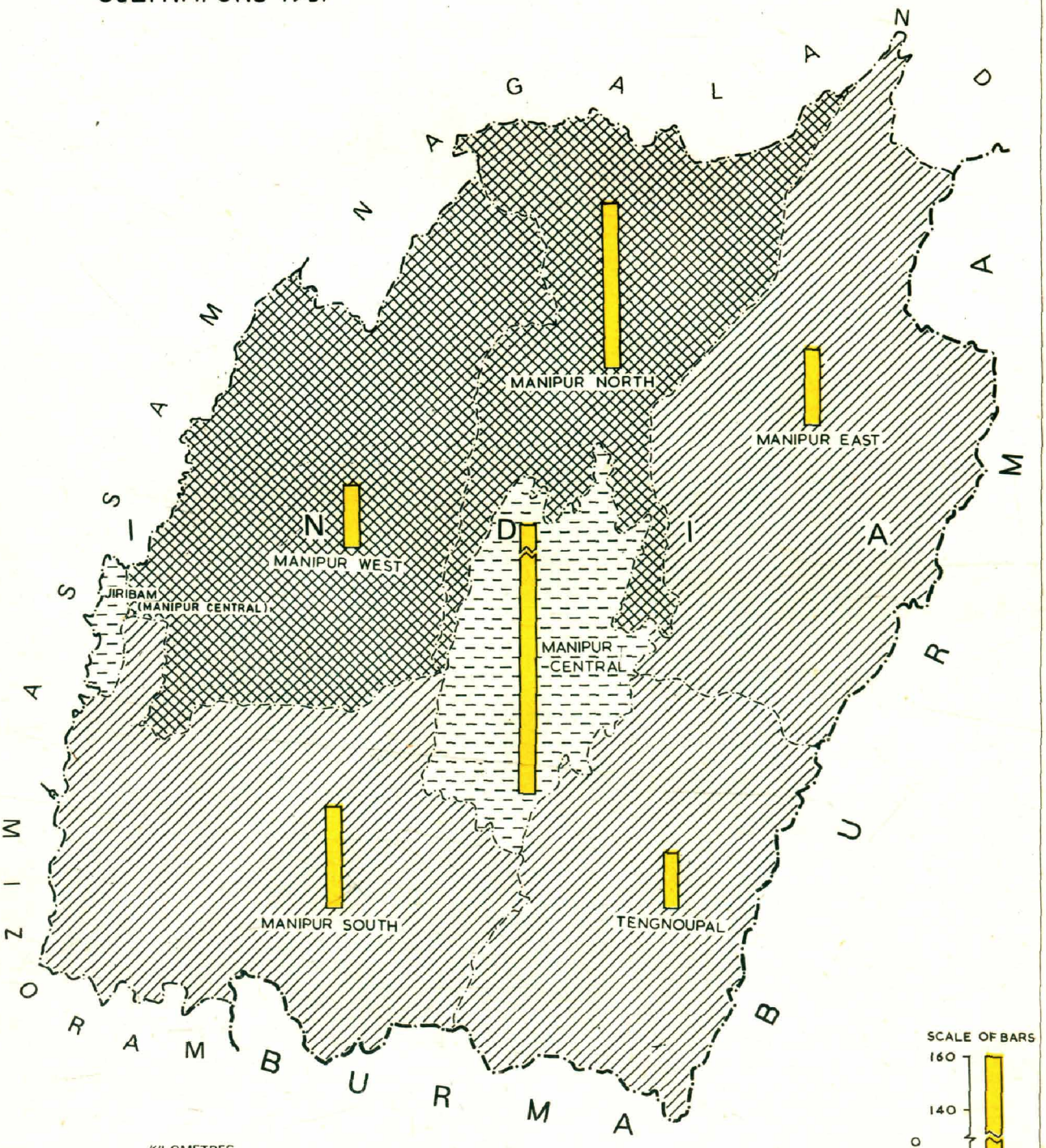


FIGURES AGAINST THE CIRCLES INDICATE URBAN AND RURAL MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS. FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN AND RURAL MAIN WORKERS.

R — RURAL MAIN WORKERS U — URBAN MAIN WORKERS

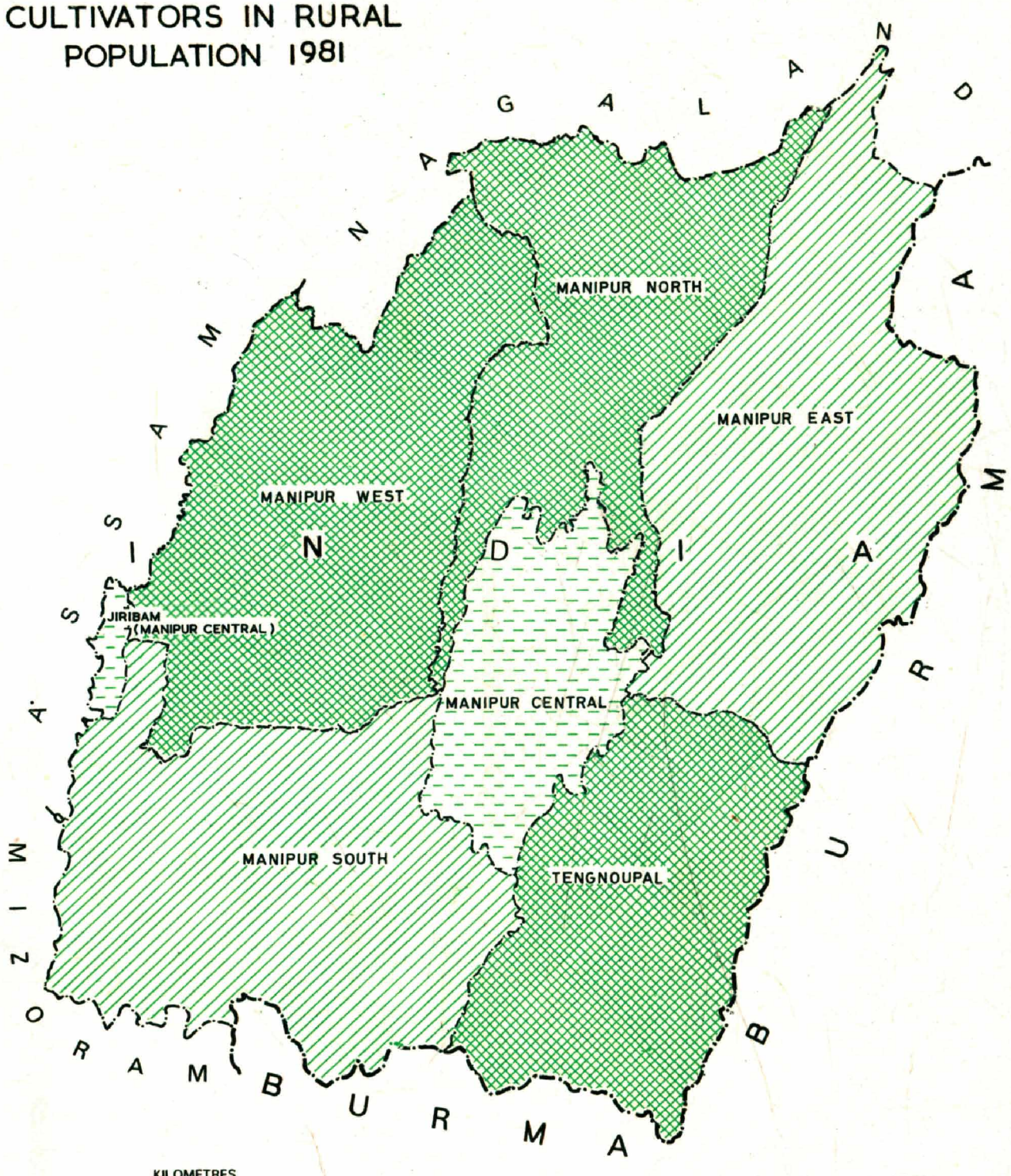
MANIPUR

CULTIVATORS 1981



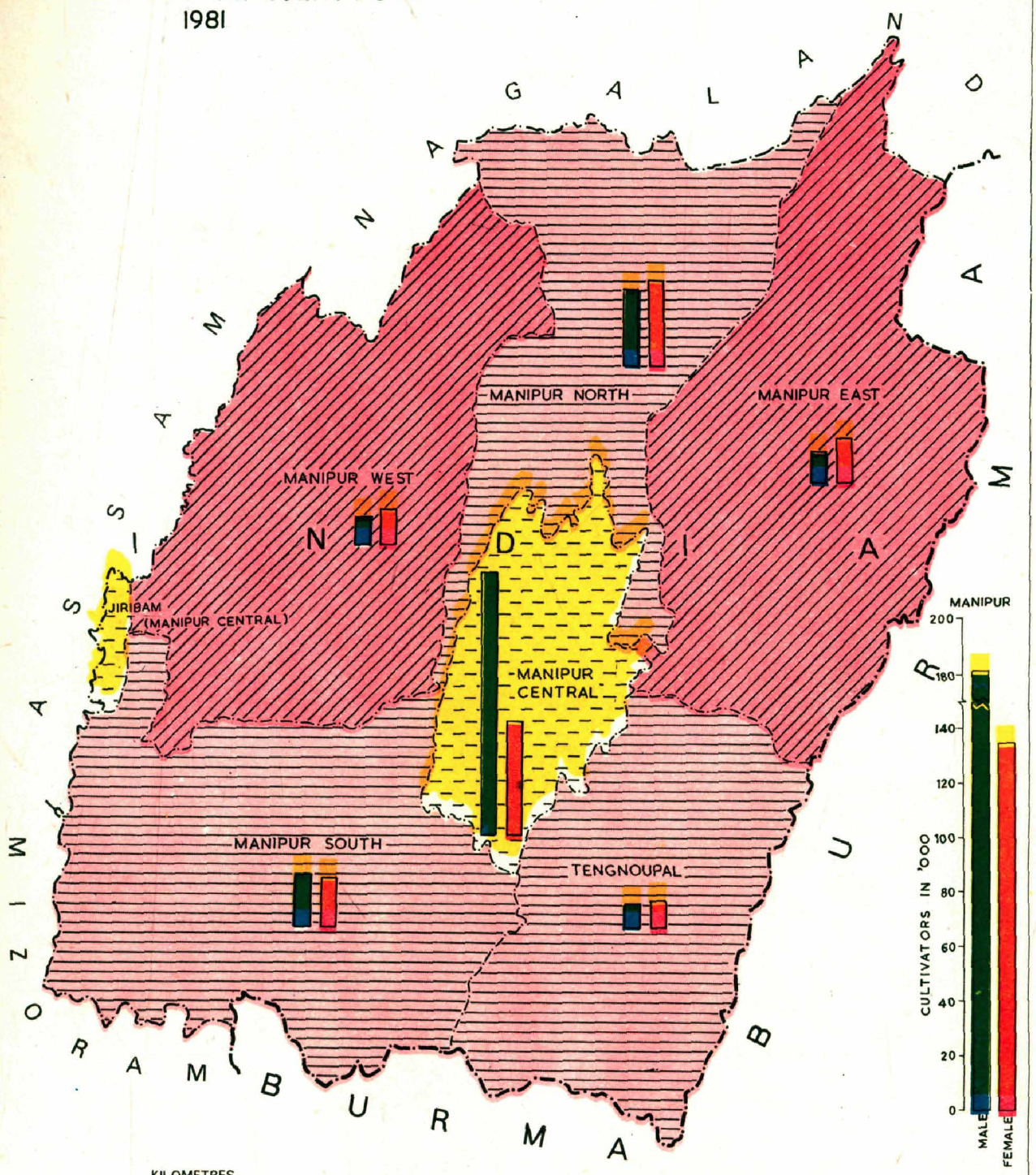
MANIPUR

CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1981



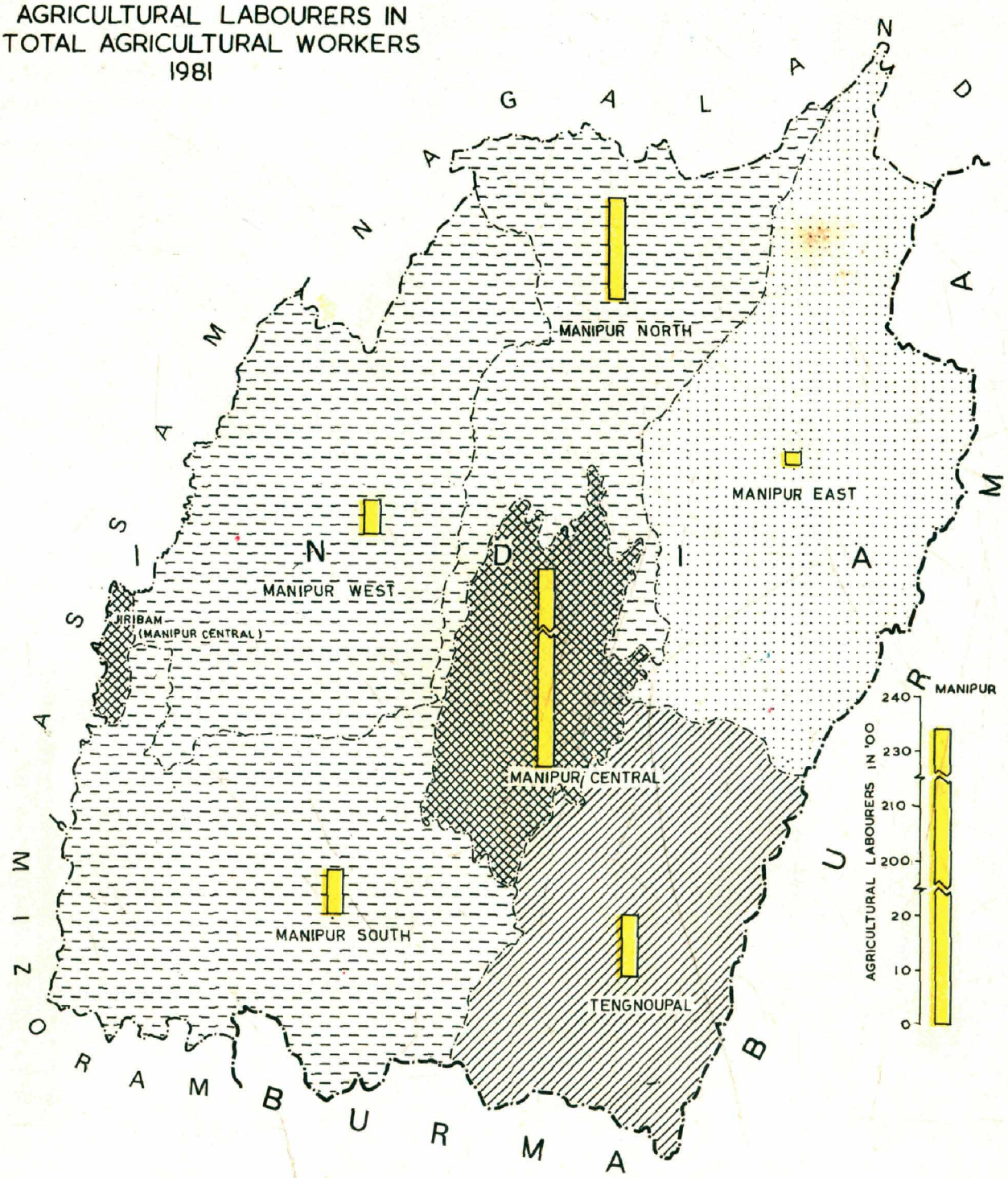
MANIPUR

MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS
1981



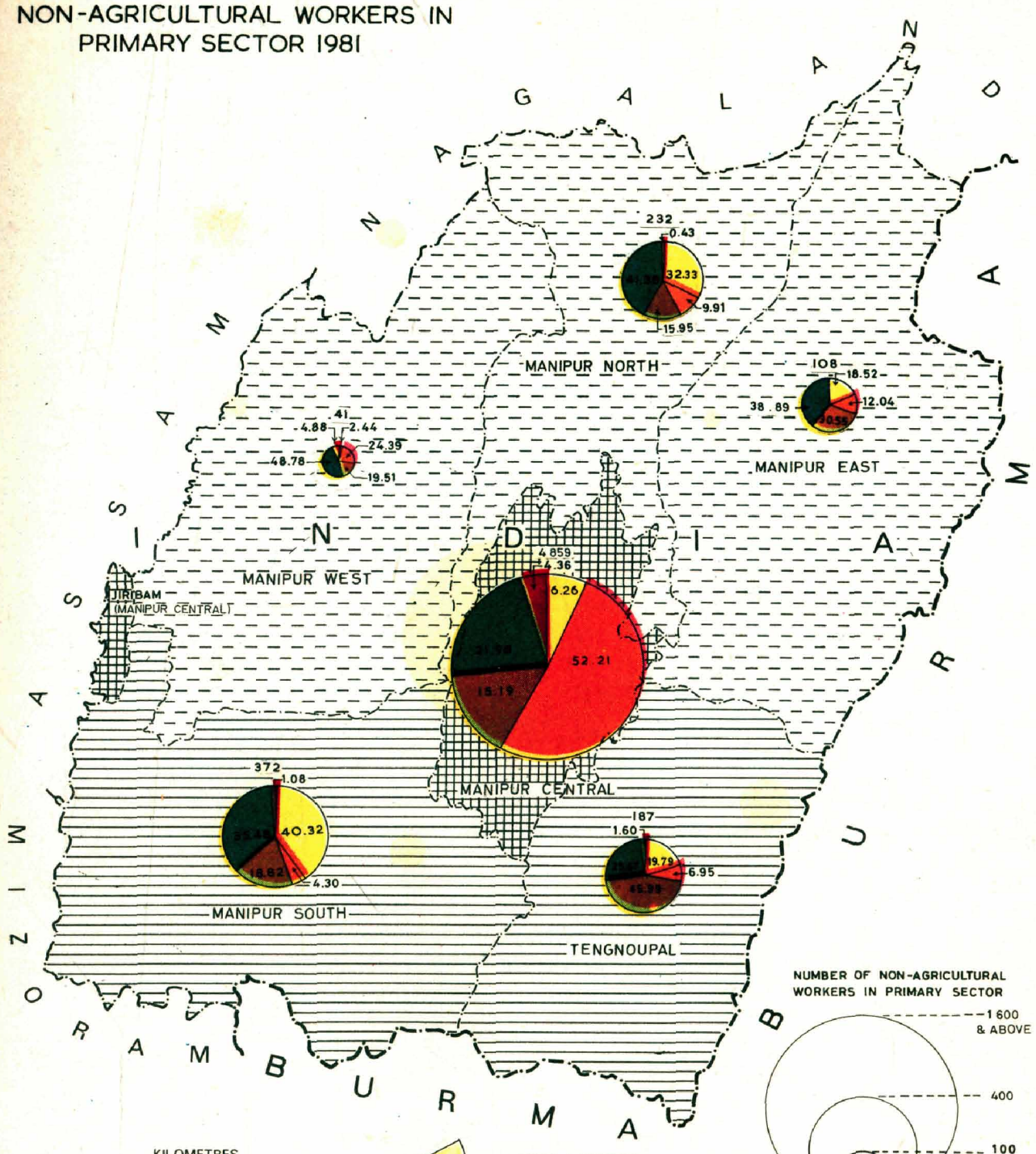
MANIPUR

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS 1981



MANIPUR

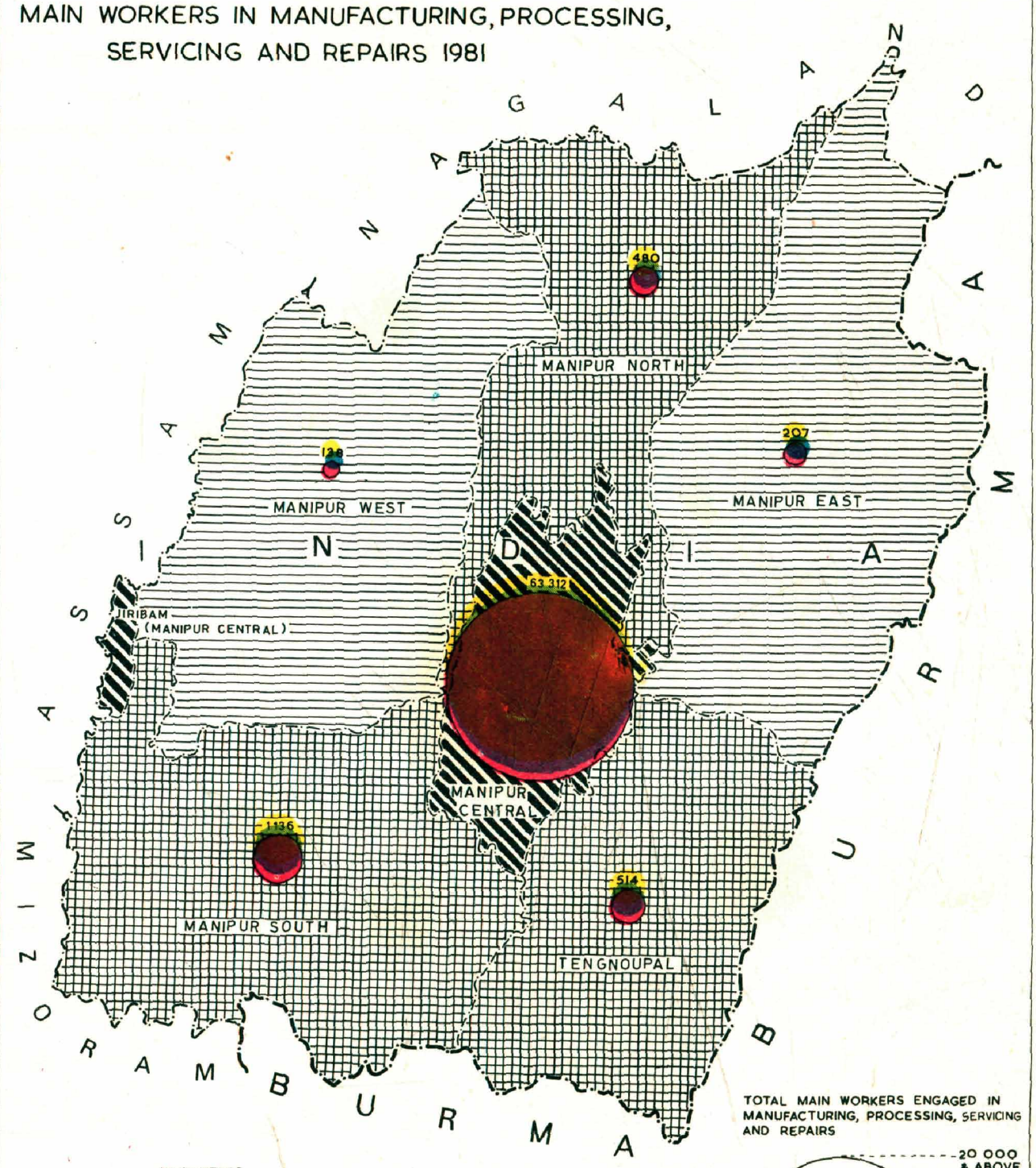
NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1981



FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.
FIGURES INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THE SECTORS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGE UNDER VARIOUS CATEGORIES.

MANIPUR

MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1981



KILOMETRES
10 0 10 20 30

BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT

PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS

12.51 & ABOVE

0.51 – 12.50 STATE AVERAGE 11.47

0.50 & BELOW

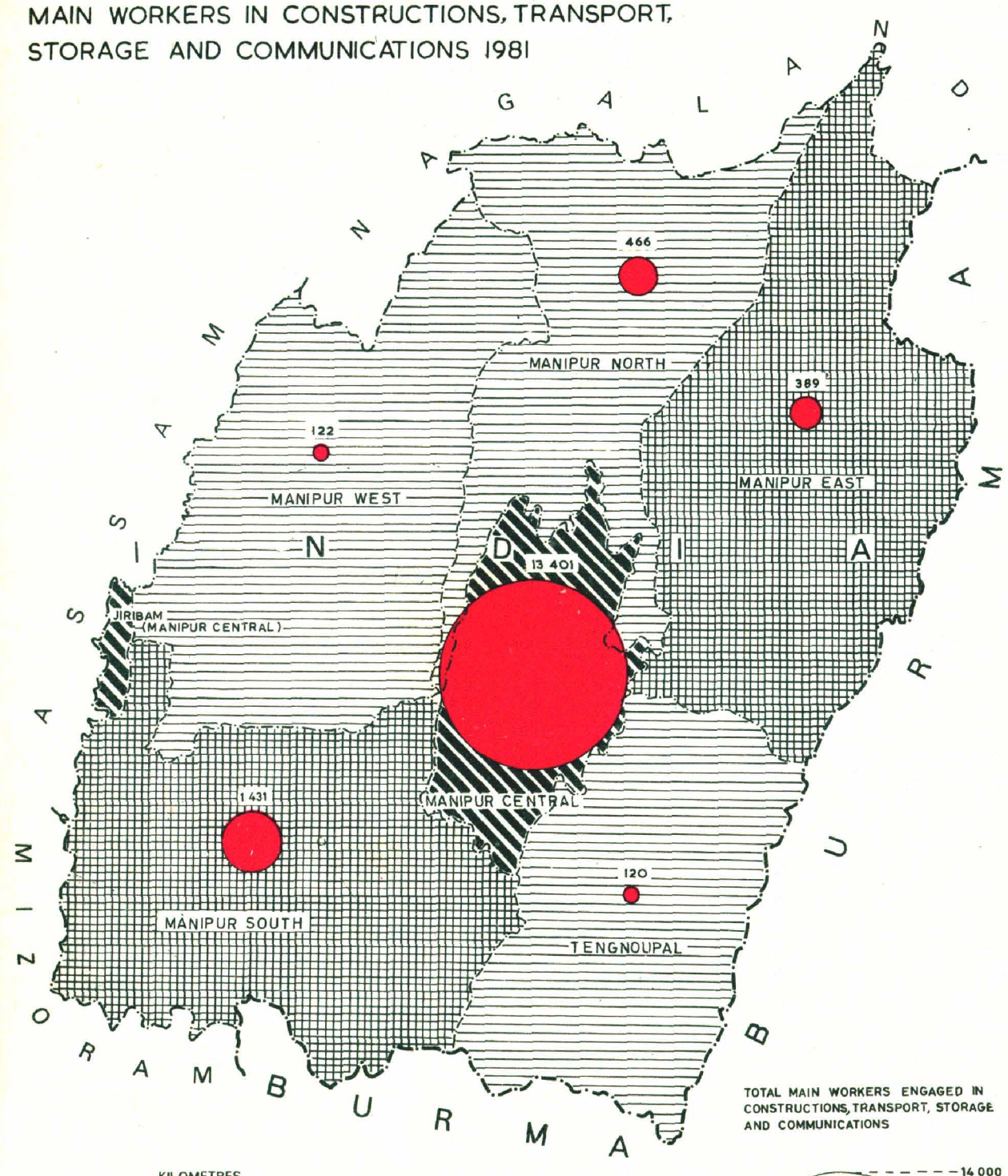
TOTAL MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS

20 000 & ABOVE
2 000
500
100

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS.

MANIPUR

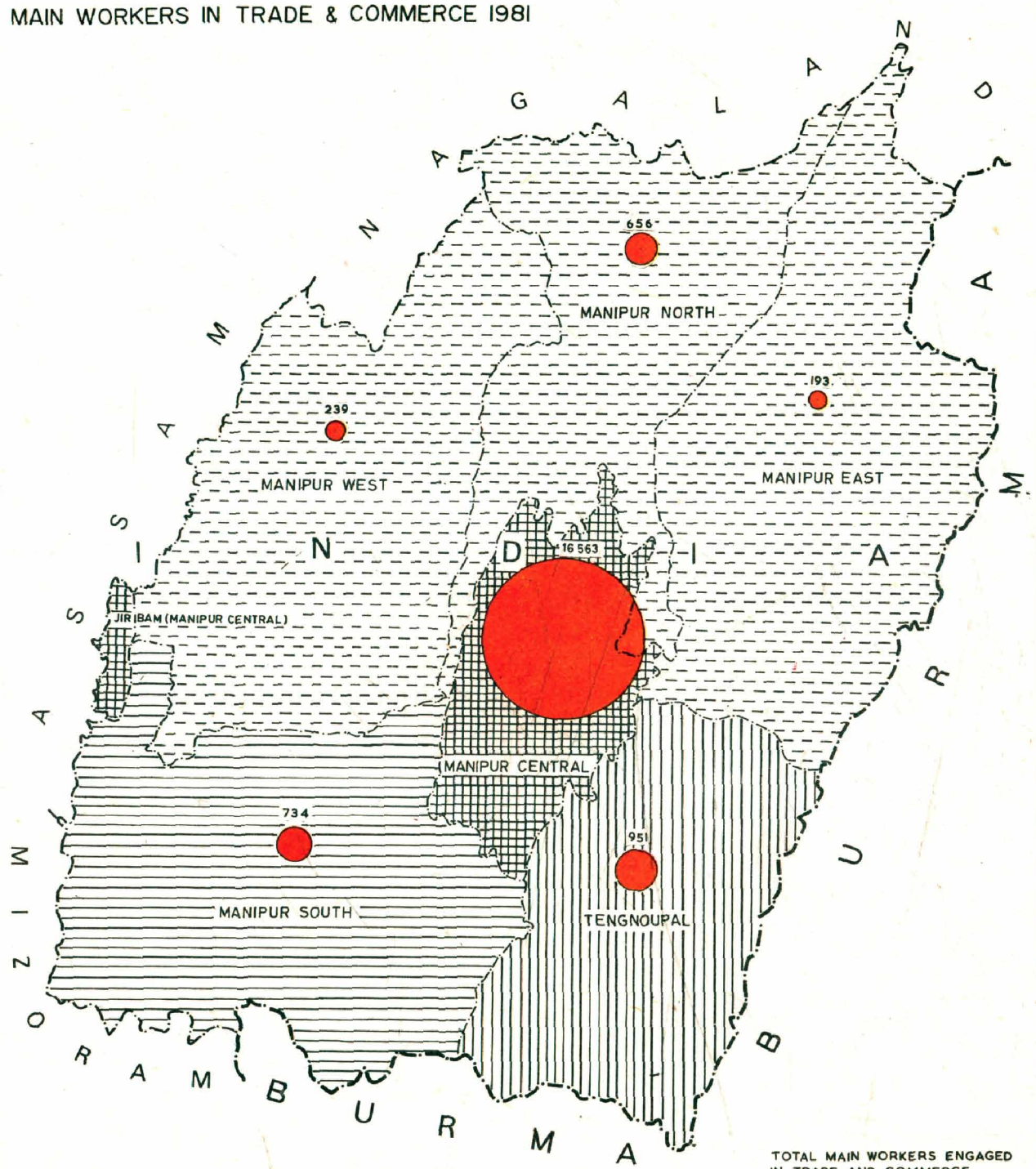
MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTIONS, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS 1981



FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTIONS, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS.

MANIPUR

MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE & COMMERCE 1981



KILOMETRES
10 0 10 20 30

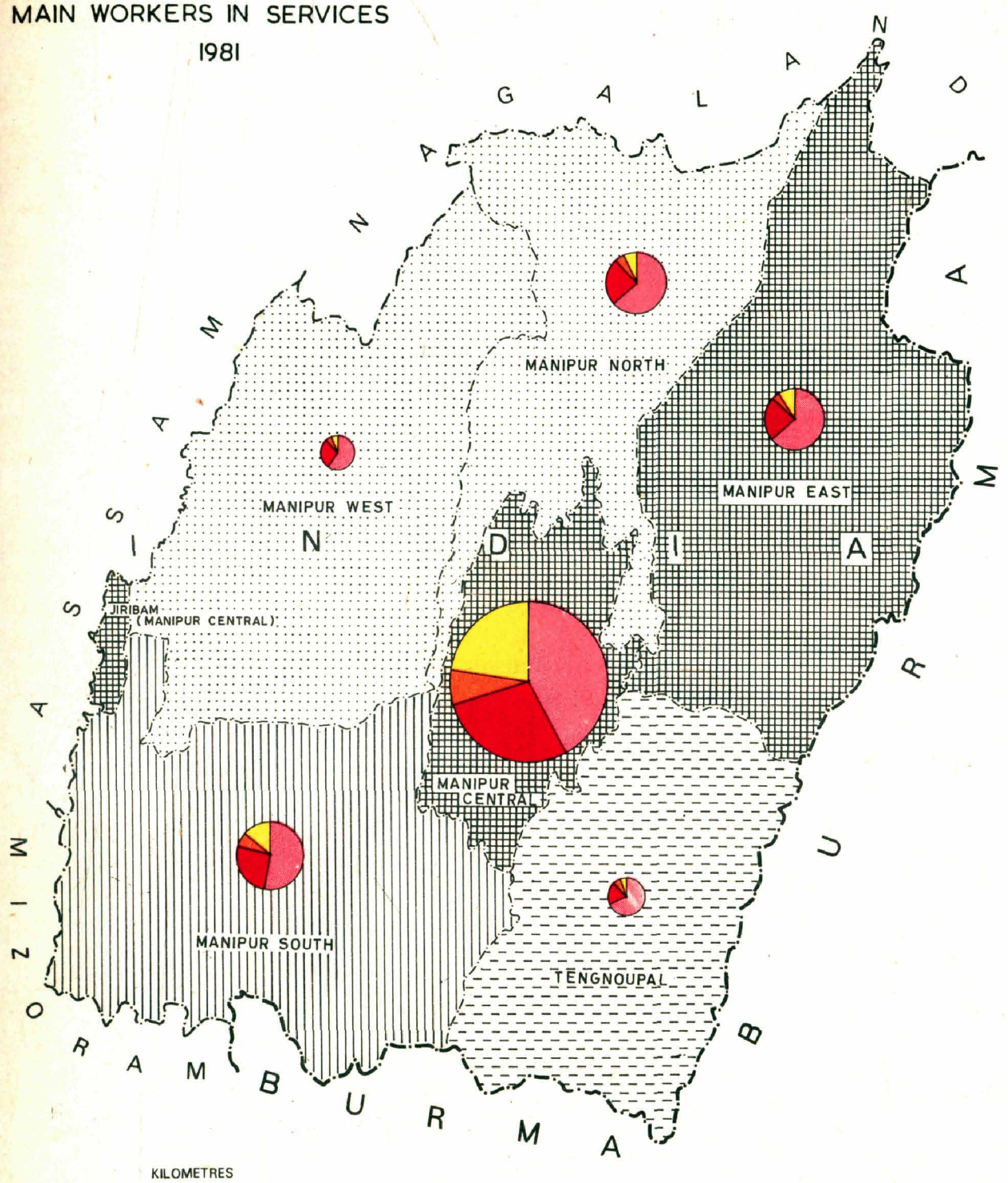
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT

PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
4.31 & ABOVE
2.56 – 4.30 STATE AVERAGE 3.37
0.81 – 2.55
0.80 & BELOW

TOTAL MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
18 000
1 000
500
200

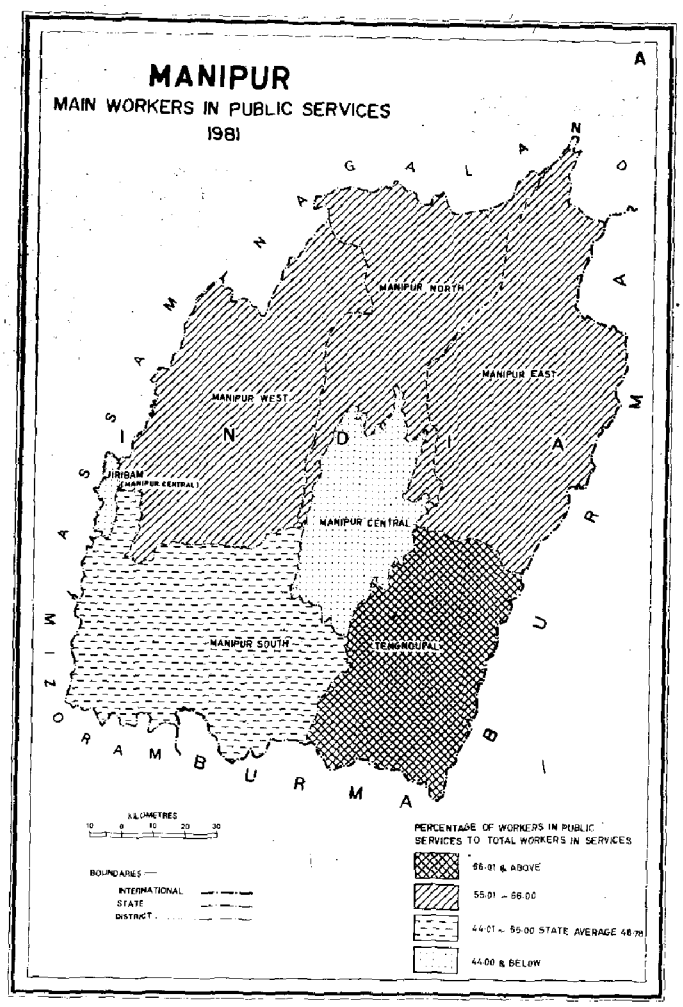
MANIPUR

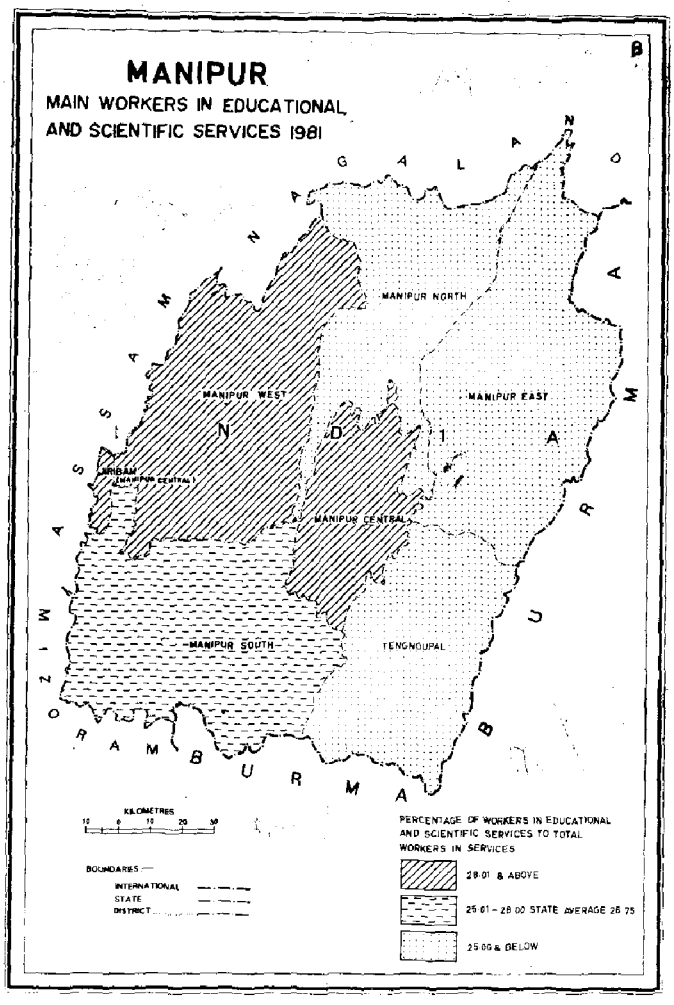
MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES
1981

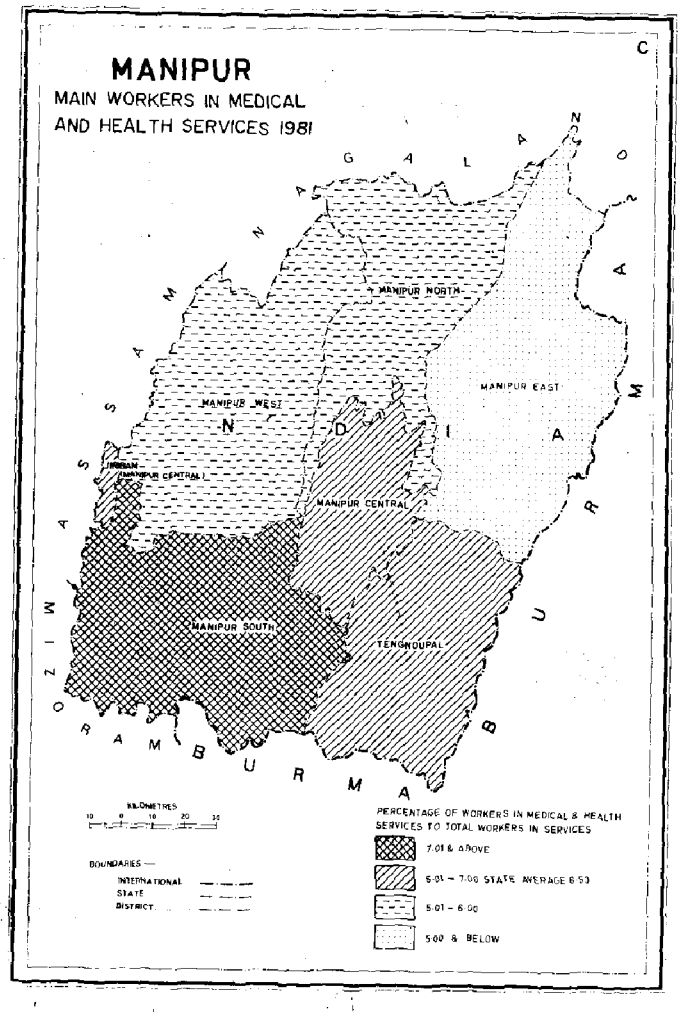


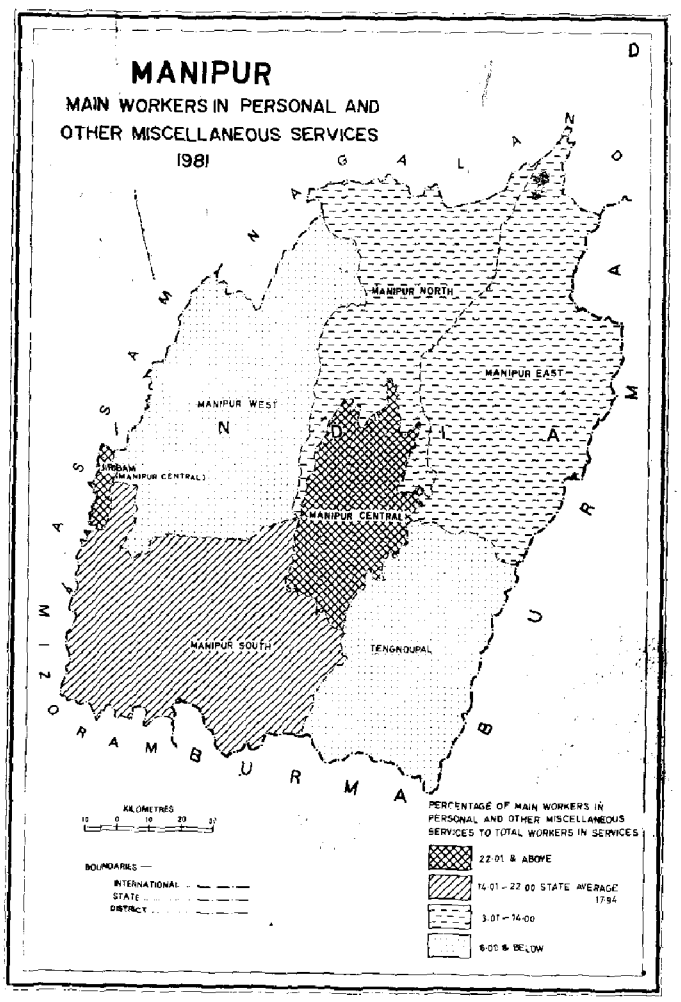
MAP 53

MAIN WORKERS IN VARIOUS SERVICES 1981





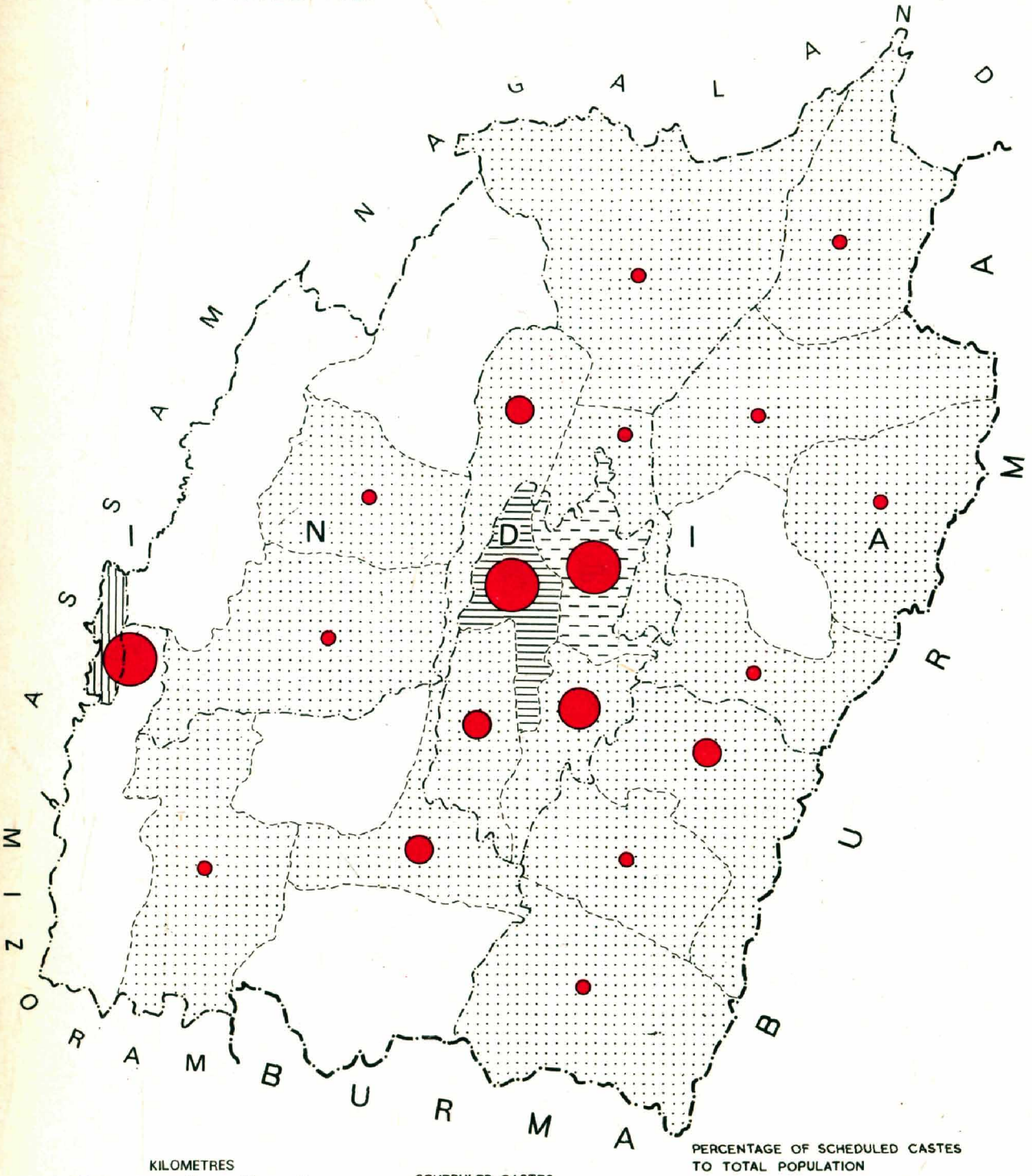




SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

MANIPUR

SCHEDULED CASTES 1981



KILOMETRES
10 0 10 20 30

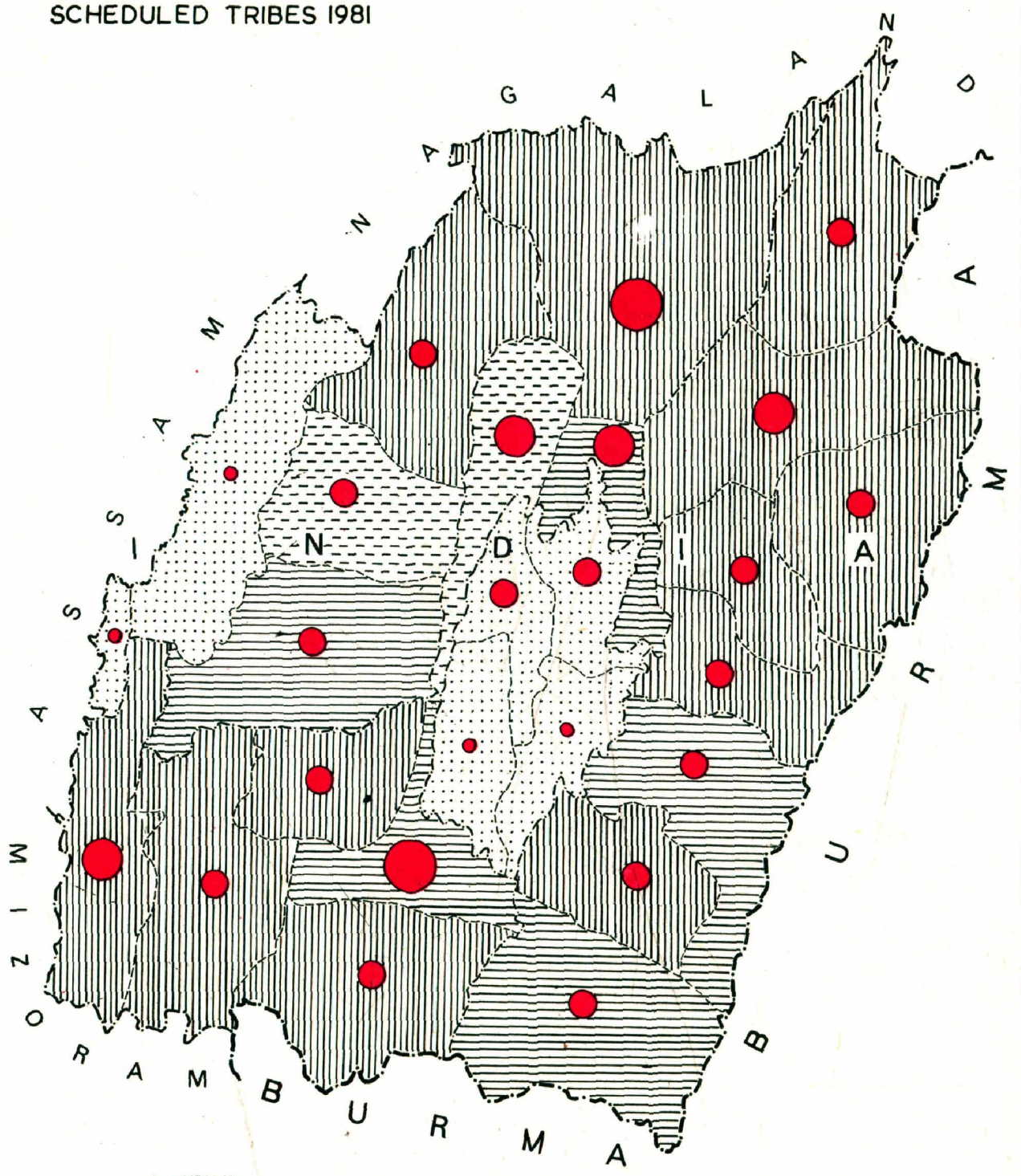
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SUB-DIVISION

SCHEDULED CASTES
1000 & ABOVE
500 – 999
100 – 499
99 & BELOW

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO TOTAL POPULATION
3.01 & ABOVE
2.01 – 3.00
1.01 – 2.00 STATE AVERAGE 1·25
1.00 & BELOW
NO SCHEDULED CASTES

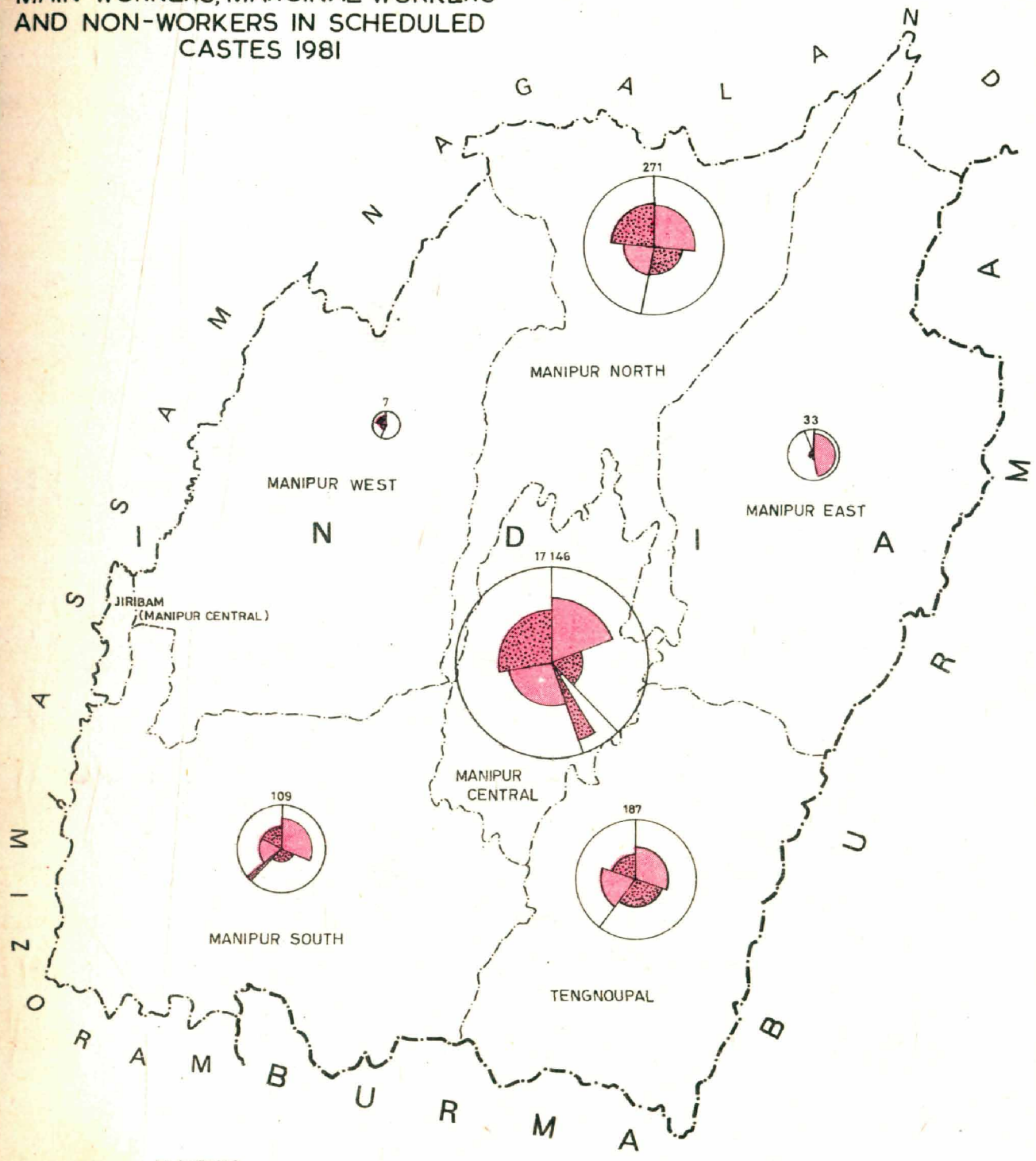
MANIPUR

SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981



MANIPUR

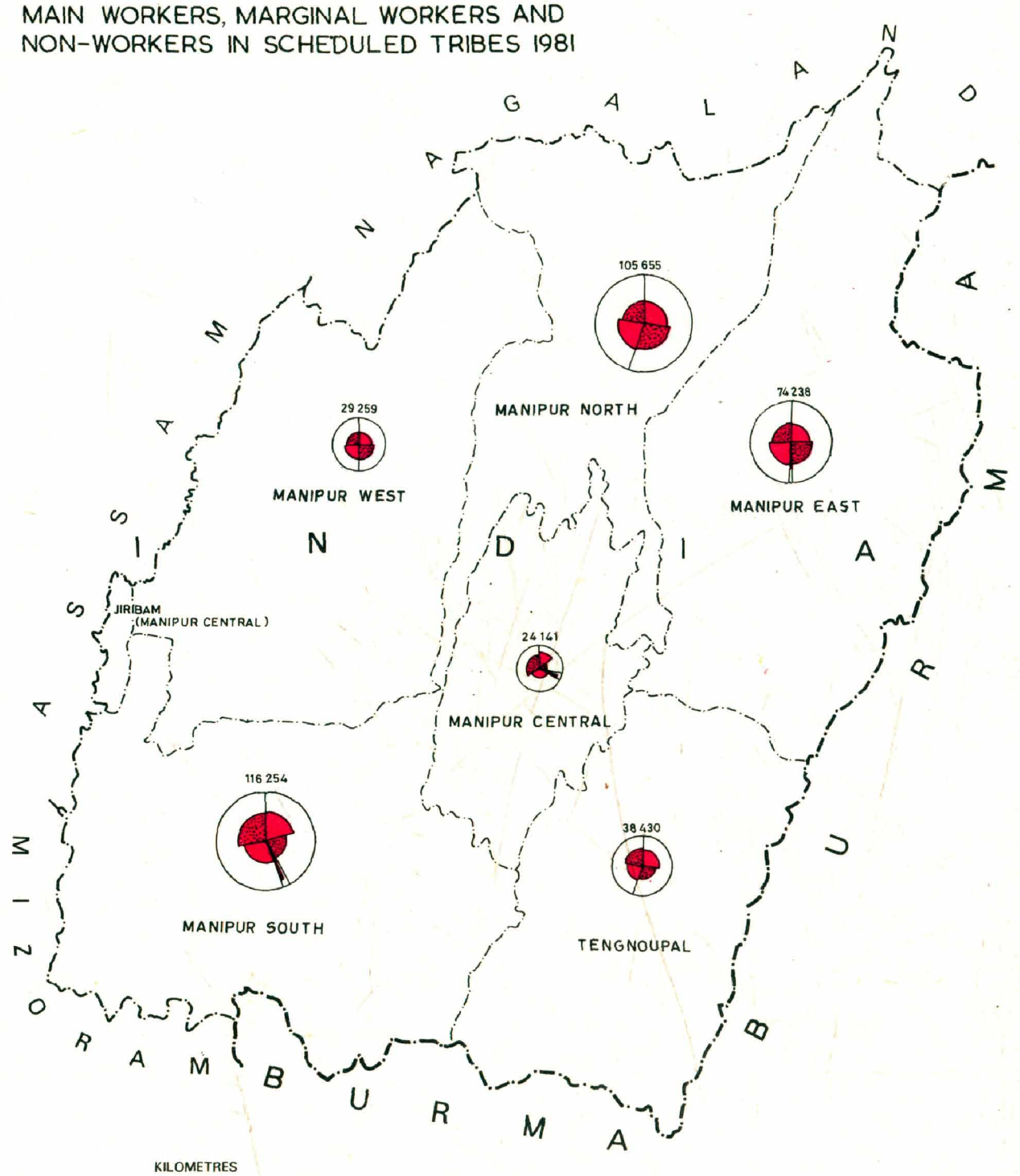
MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED CASTES 1981



FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL SCHEDULED CASTES

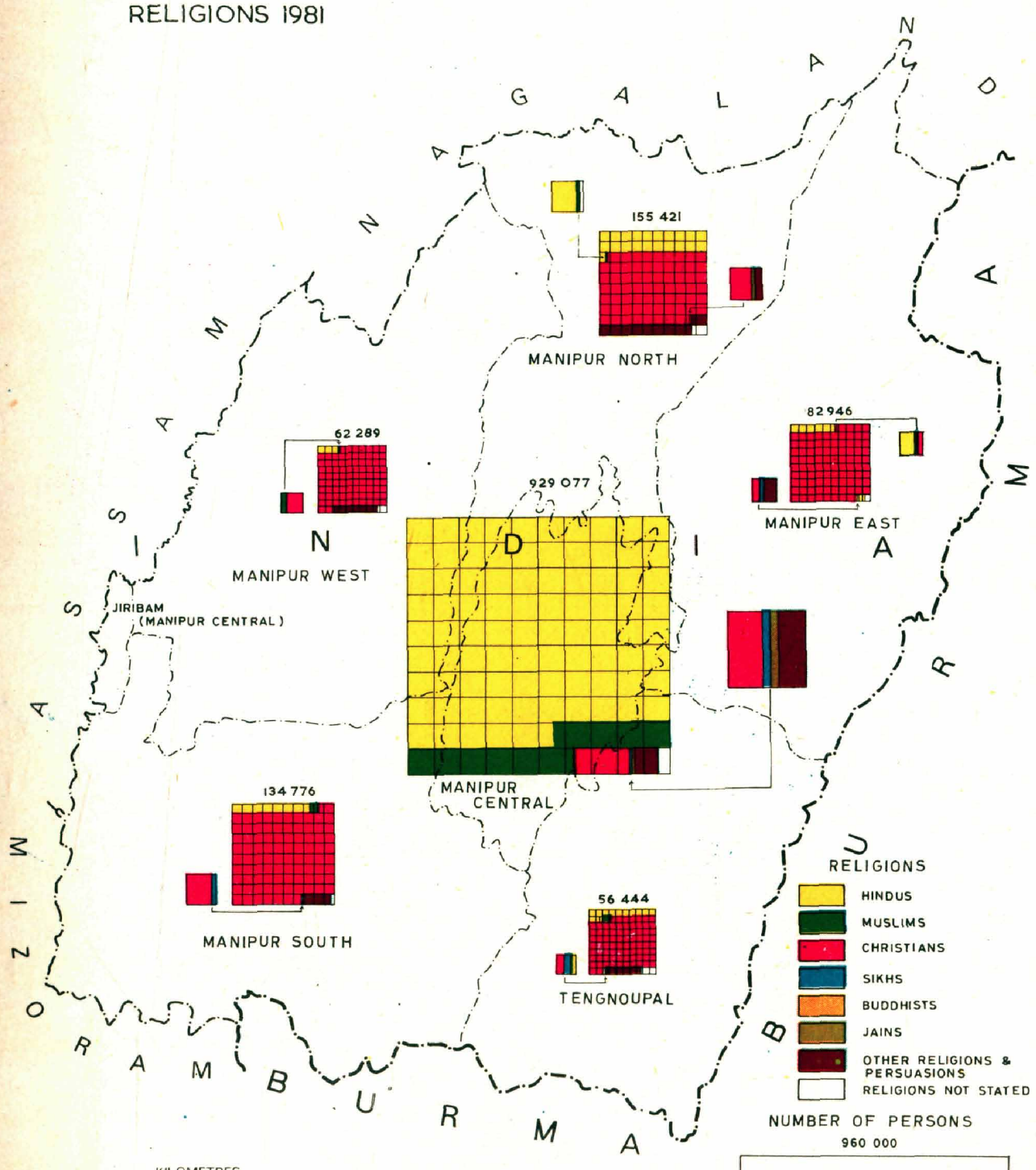
MANIPUR

MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981



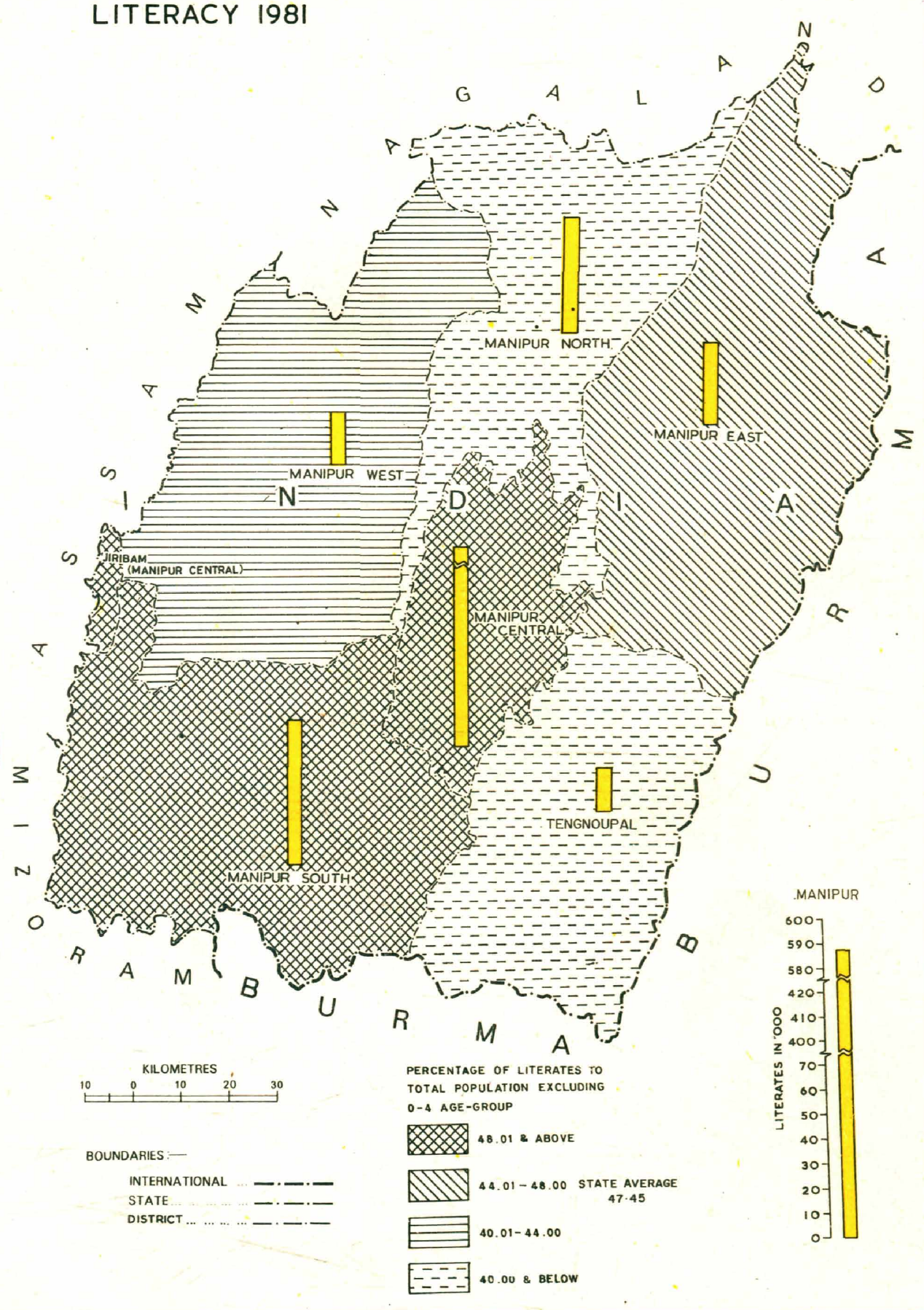
MANIPUR

RELIGIONS 1981



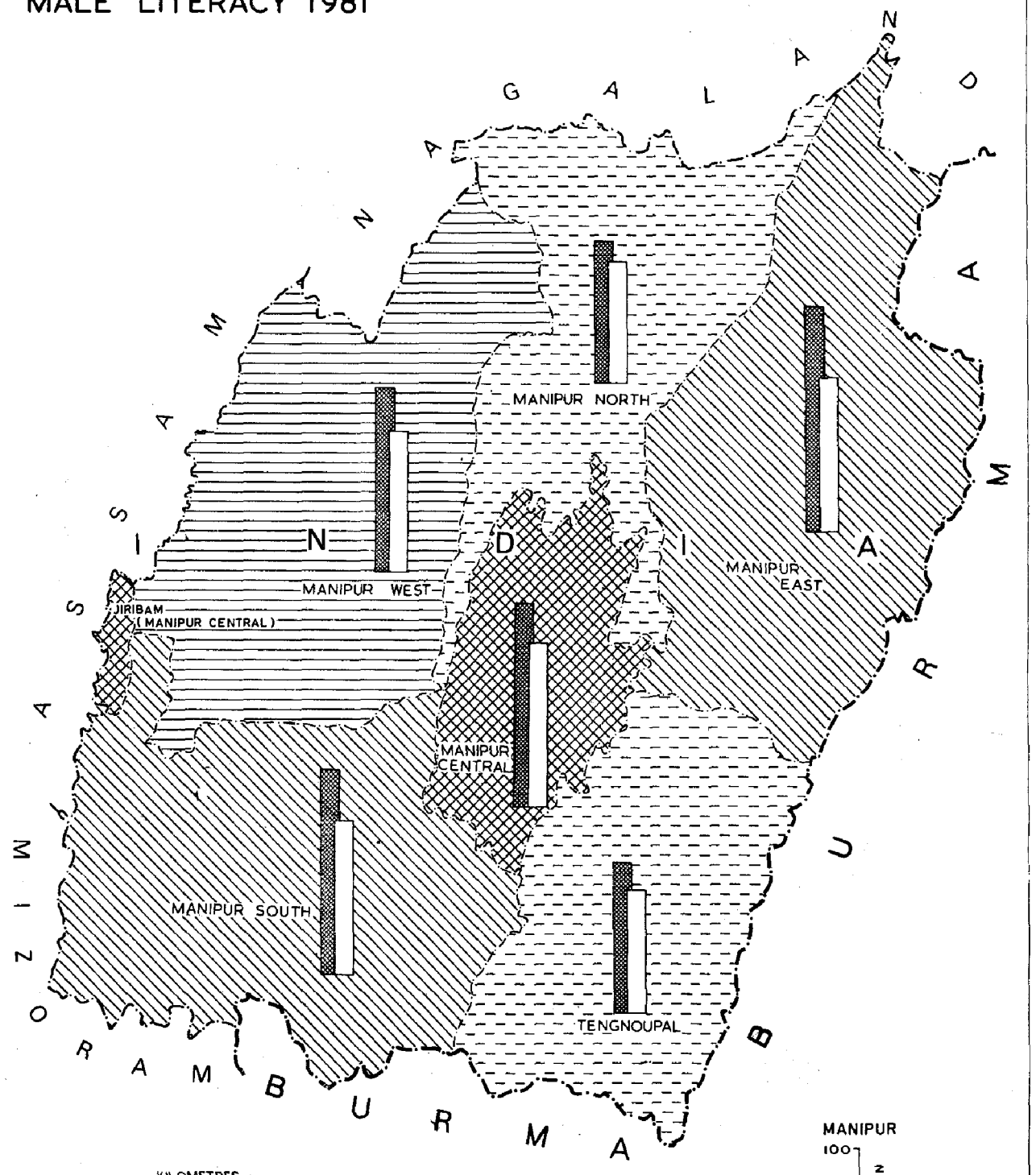
MANIPUR

LITERACY 1981



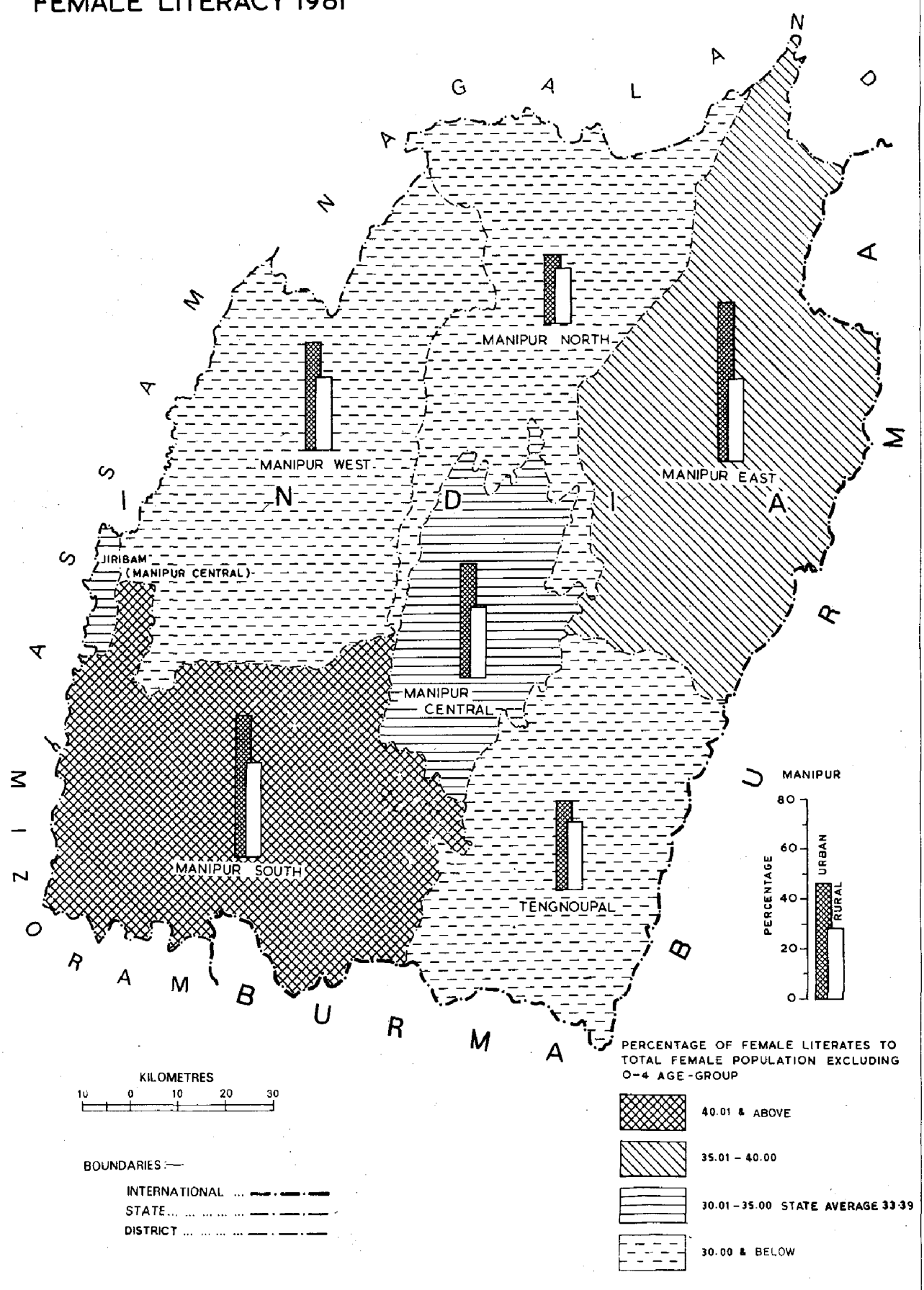
MANIPUR

MALE LITERACY 1981



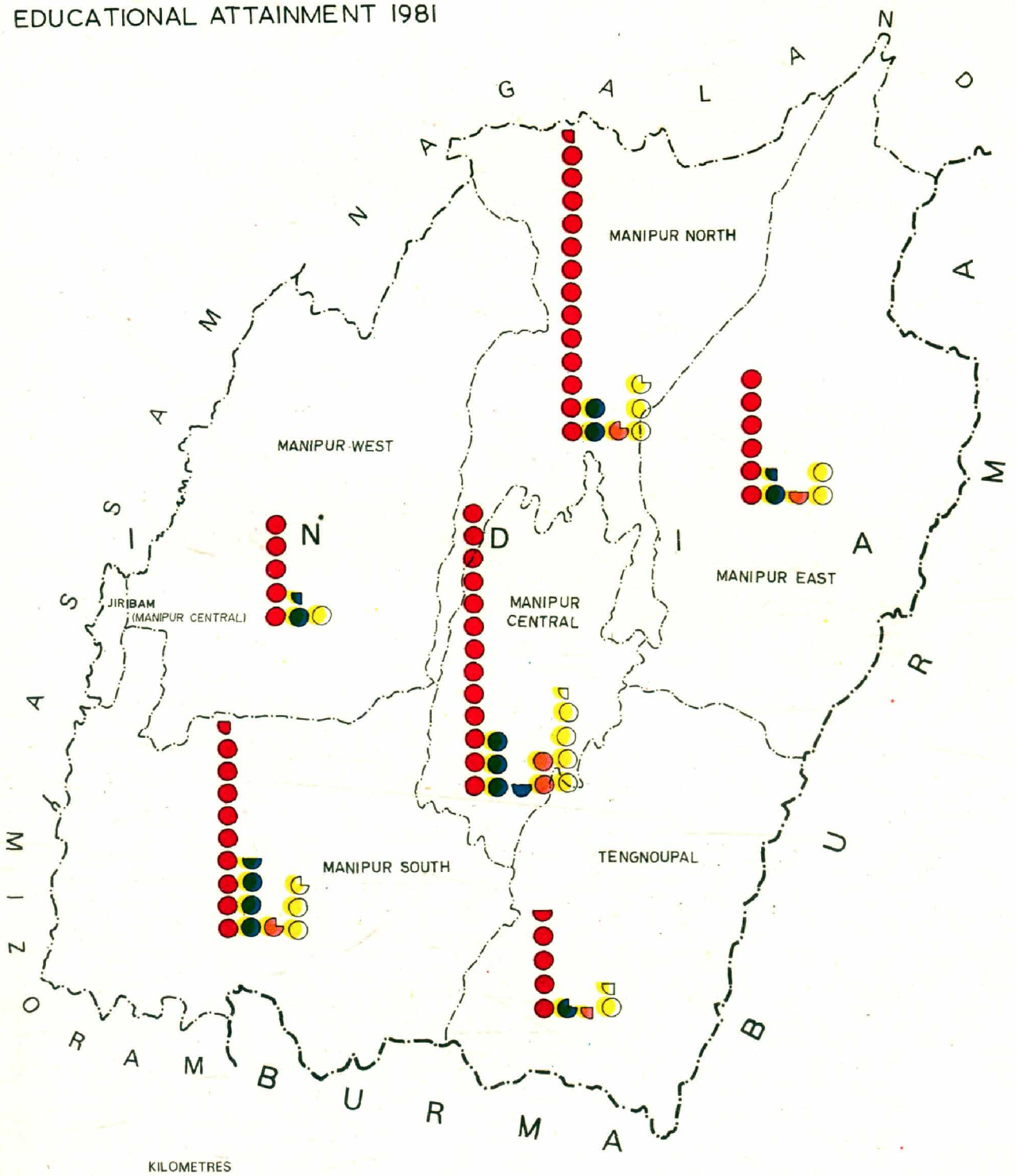
MANIPUR

FEMALE LITERACY 1981



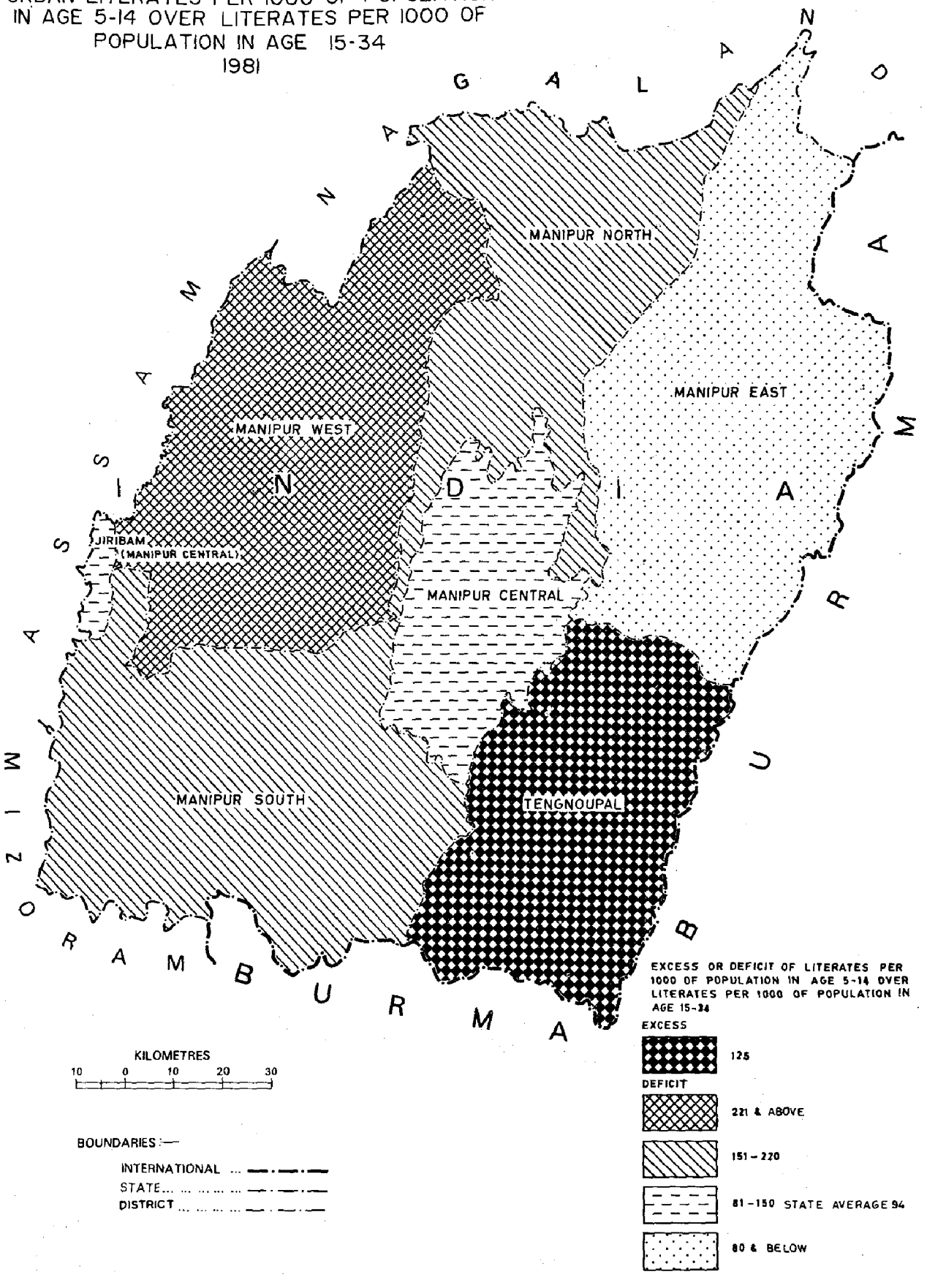
MANIPUR

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 1981



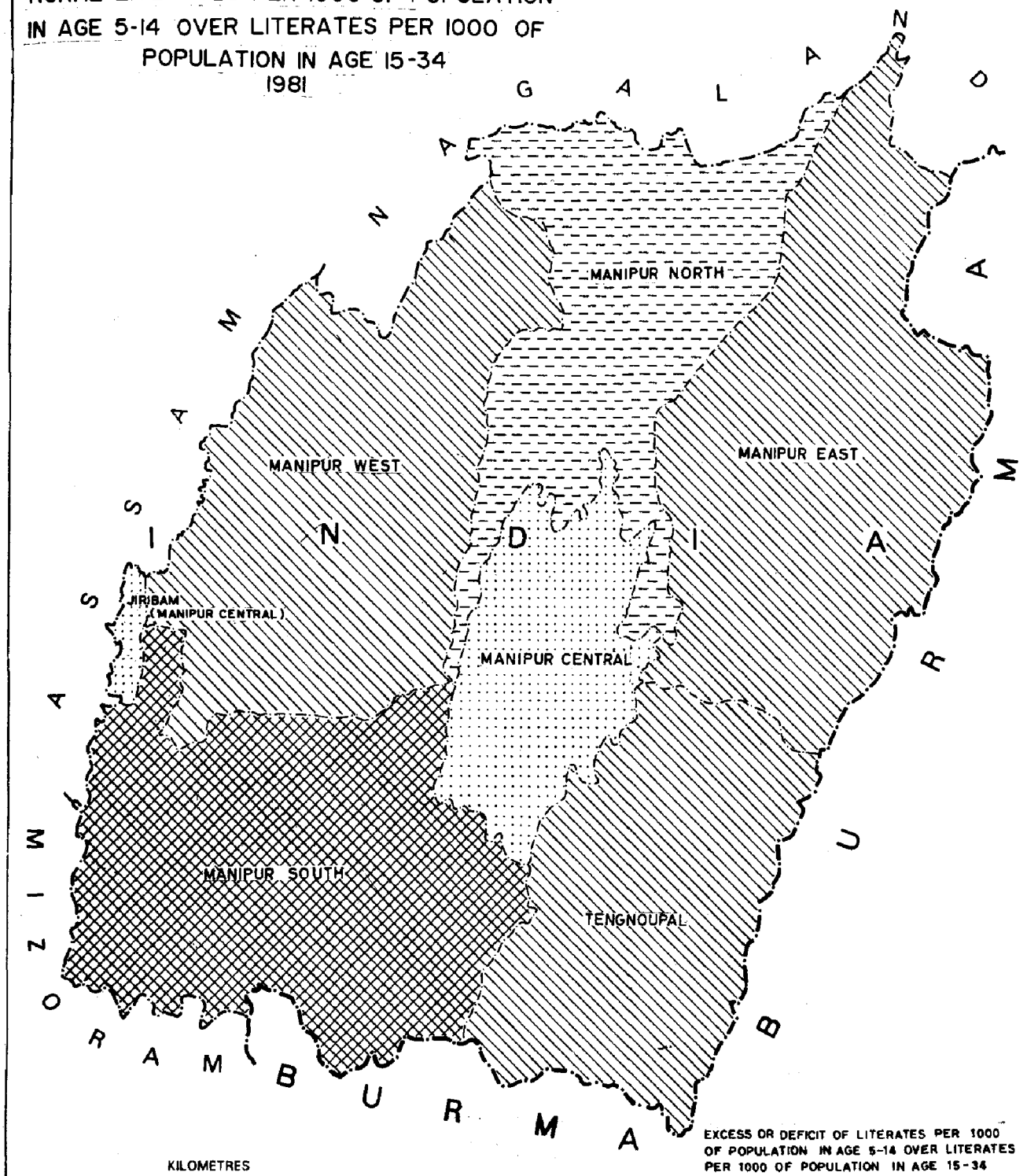
MANIPUR

URBAN LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34
1981



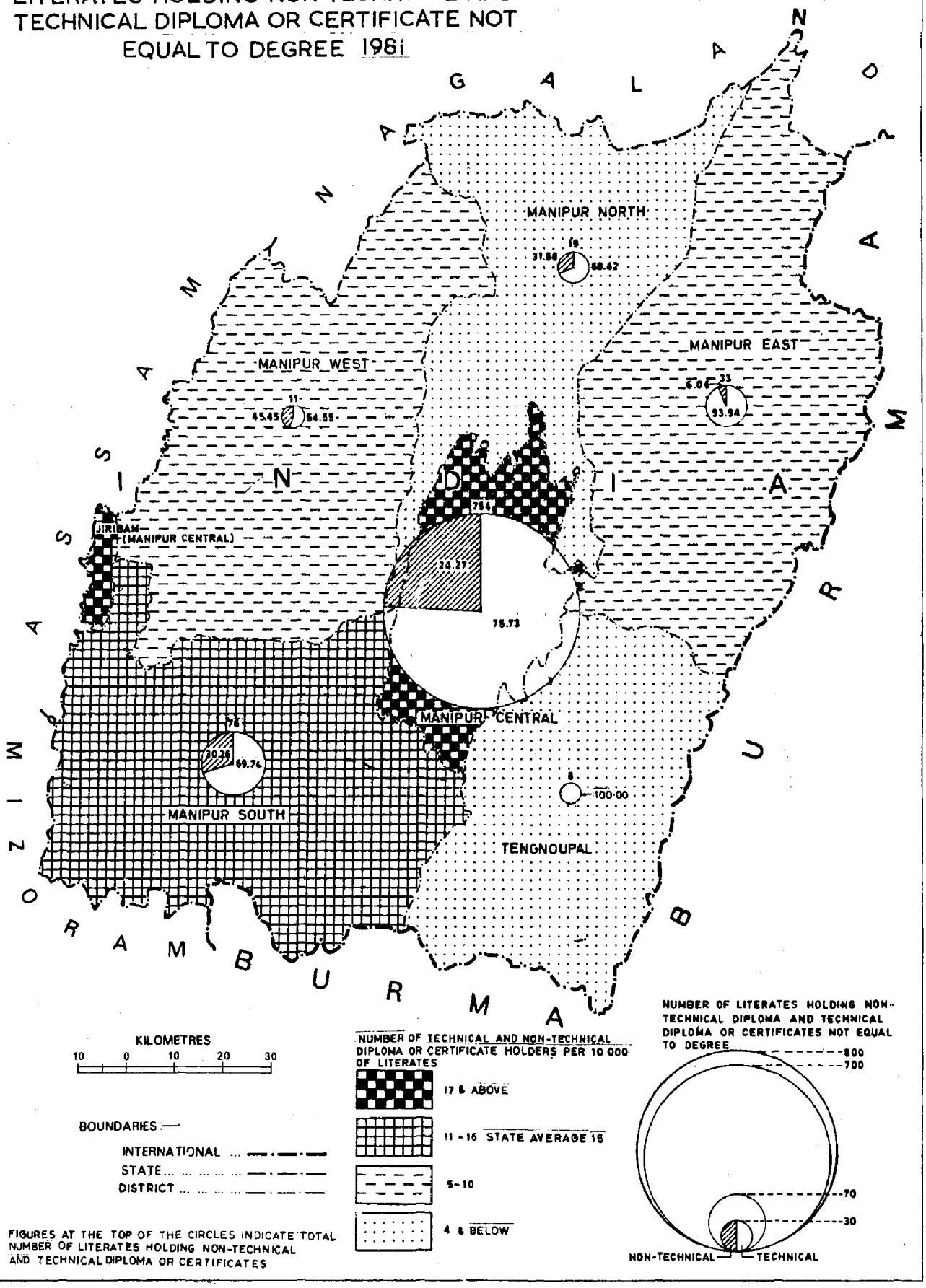
MANIPUR

RURAL LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34
1981



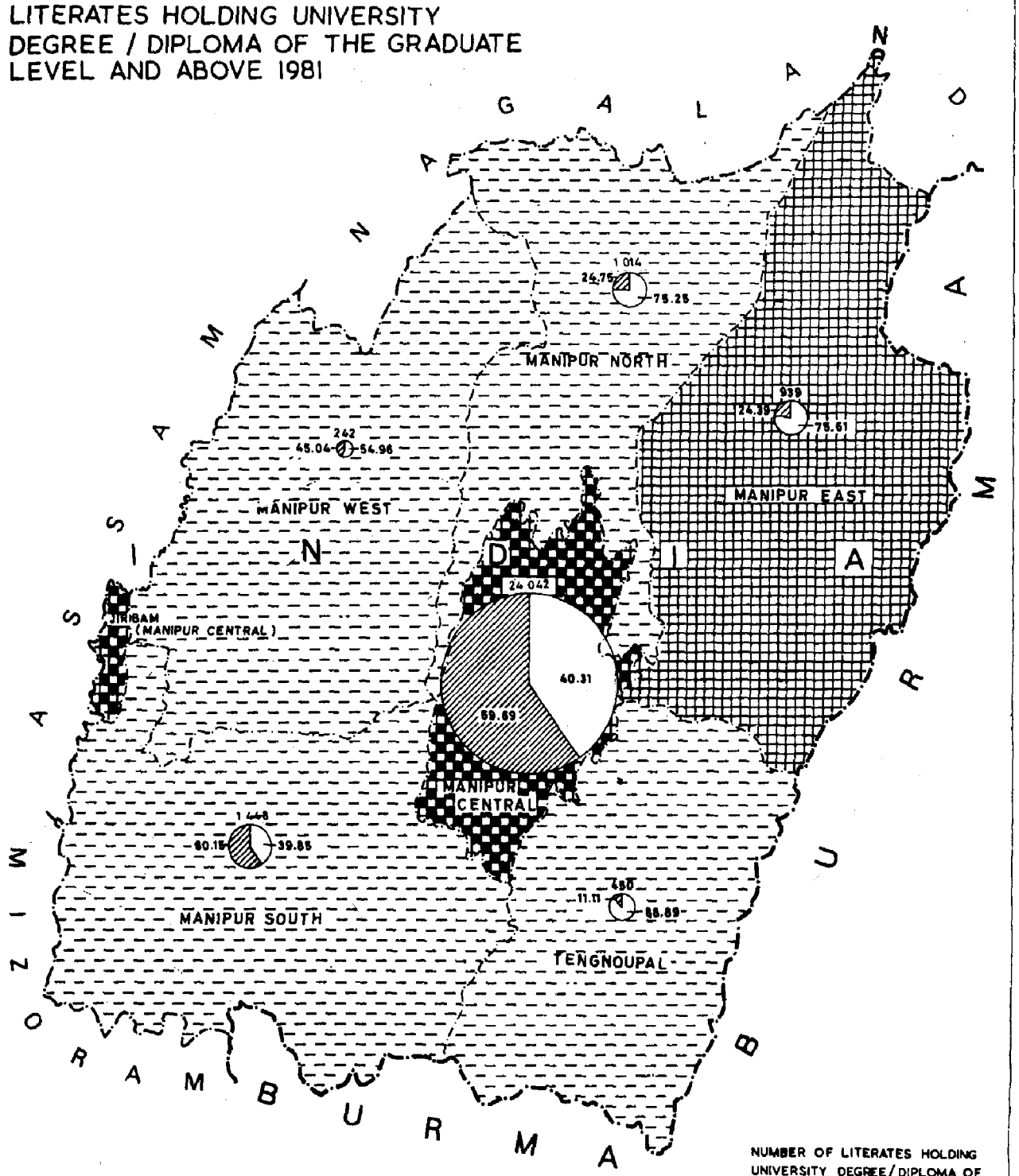
MANIPUR

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE 1981



MANIPUR

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE / DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1981



FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE

GENERAL

MAP 1

POSITION OF MANIPUR STATE IN INDIA, 1981

This map shows the geographical position of Manipur state in India.

Manipur state is situated in the easternmost part of north-eastern hilly region of India. Manipur is a land-locked isolated hill-girt state having a geographically distinct entity. It is almost rectangular in shape with a valley encircled by mountain ranges. This small valley spreads over an area of 1,843 km², which is only about 8 per cent of the total area of the state. Loktak lake, the biggest fresh water lake in north-eastern India is lying in this small valley.

The state has an area of 22,327 km^2 which constitutes only 0.7 per cent of the total area of the Indian Union and is one of the smallest states in India. It is situated between 92°58' and 94°45' E longitudes and 23°50' and 25°42' N latitudes. The average elevation of the valley is 790 metres above the mean sea level. The hills are spread from the north to south direction with an average height ranging between 1500-1800 metres. The hills on the northern parts of the state are having a height around 3000 metres. The state is bounded on the north by Nagaland, on the east by the Surma tract and upper Chindwin of Burma, on the south by Chin Hills (Burma) and Mizoram and on the west by the Cachar district of Assam. According to the physical features, the state may broadly be divided into two parts, *viz.*, the hills and valley. The hills comprised of five districts, *viz.*, Manipur North, Manipur West, Manipur South, Tengnoupal and Manipur East, while the valley comprises Manipur Central district.

The following statement shows the area and population of the state/union territories as per the 1981 Census:-

India/State/ U.T.	Area in km^2	Population (1981)
1	2	3
INDIA*	3,208,825.0	665,287,849
Andhra Pradesh	275,068.0	53,549,673
Bihar	173,877.0	69,914,734
Gujarat	196,024.0	34,085,799
Haryana	44,212.0	12,922,618
HimachalPradesh	55,673.0	4,280,818
Jammu & Kashmir	222,236.0	5,987,389
Karnataka	191,791.0	37,135,714
Kerala	38,863.0	25,453,680
Madhya Pradesh	443,446.0	52,178,844
Maharashtra	307,690.0	62,784,171

India/State/ U.T.	Area in km^2	Population (1981)
1	2	3
Manipur	22,327.0	1,420,953
Meghalaya	22,429.0	1,335,819
Nagaland	16,579.0	774,930
Orissa	155,707.0	26,370,271
Punjab	50,362.0	16,788,915
Rajasthan	342,239.0	34,261,862
Sikkim	7,096.0	316,385
Tamil Nadu	130,058.0	48,408,077
Tripura	10,486.0	2,053,058
Uttar Pradesh	294,411.0	110,862,013
West Bengal	88,752.0	54,580,647
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249.0	188,741
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743.0	631,839
Chandigarh	114.0	451,610
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491.0	103.676
Delhi	1,483.0	6,220,406
Goa, Daman & Diu	3,814.0	1,086,730
Lakshadweep	32.0	40,249
Mizoram	21,081.0	493,757
Pondicherry	492.0	604,471

*Excludes Assam where Census could not be conducted owing to disturbed conditions.

MAP 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, 1981

This map shows the administrative divisions of the state into districts and sub-divisions, their boundaries with headquarters as existed at the time of the 1981 Census.

In this map the administrative boundaries, *viz.*, International, state, district and sub-division are demarcated by various lines as shown on the map. The names of the headquarters of the districts and sub-divisions and state capital are written distinctly against their relevant symbols. The names of districts and their respective headquarters are not identical in all cases.

The state comprises an area of 22,327 km^2 with a population of 1,420,953 persons. For administrative purposes, the state is divided into six districts and the districts into twenty five sub-divisions. The area figures for the sub-divisions in the state are not available.

The area and population of the state, districts and sub-divisions during the 1981 Census are given below:-

State/district/ sub-division	Area in km^2	Population (1981)
1	2	3
MANIPUR	22,327.0	1,420,953
Manipur North	3,271.0	155,421
Mao-Maram	NA	64,525
Sadar Hills West	NA	57,736
Sadar Hills East	NA	33,160
Manipur West	4,391.0	62,289
Tamenglong North	NA	10,469
Tamenglong West	NA	13,335
Tamenglong	NA	19,259
Nungba	NA	19,226
Manipur South	4,570.0	134,776
Tipaimukh	NA	21,176
Thanlon	NA	17,939
Churachandpur North	NA	16,732
Churachandpur	NA	63,993
Singngat	NA	14,936
Tengnoupal	3,313.0	56,444
Tengnoupal	NA	25,666
Chandel	NA	15,048
Chakpikarong	NA	15,730
Manipur Central	2,238.0	929.077
Imphal East	NA	228,728
Imphal West	NA	300,781
Bishenpur	NA	141,150
Thoubal	NA	231,781
Jiribam	NA	26,637
Manipur East	4,544.0	82,946
Ukhrul North	NA	15,377
Ukhrul Central	NA	42,105
Phungyar Phaisat	NA	9,865
Kamjong Chassad	NA	9,635
Ukhrul South	NA	5,964

N.A. Not available.

MAP 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES, 1971-81

In this map the changes in the boundaries of various administrative units within the state during 1971-81 are depicted. The changes in area that have taken place in different years are distinctly indicated by different hatchings as per the legend of the map.

During the decade there was a major change at district level in the formation of new district of Tengnoupal in the year 1974. The then existing sub-division *viz.*, Tengnoupal, Chandel and Chakpikareng of the former Manipur Central district have been carved out and formed a new district of Tengnoupal. With this the total number of districts of the state has increased to six from five during 1971-81. In Manipur North district the three sub-divisions of 1971, *viz.*, Mao-east, Mao-west and Sadar Hills have been reorganised into Mao-Maram, Sadar Hills East and Sadar Hills West sub-divisions. The transfer of twentyfive villages from Jiribam sub-division of Manipur Central district to Manipur West district and Manipur South district is also indicated here. The details of transfer of areas are indicated below:—

Description of area transferred	From	To	Area in km^2	Notification under which transfer took place.
1	2	3	4	5
Tengnoupal district has been carved out of Manipur Central district.	Manipur Central district	Intra-State Tengnoupal district.	3,313	Government of Manipur, Secretariat Revenue Deptt. Order No. 2/44/72-DM(R) dated 11.5.74.
Twentyfive villages of Jiribam sub-division under Manipur Central District have been transferred to Manipur West and Manipur South districts.	Jiribam sub-division (Manipur Central district)	Manipur West and Manipur South district.	—	Government of Manipur, Secretariat, Planning and Development Order No. 18/1/71 SC dated 14.2.72,.
(a) 11 villages of Jiribam sub-division	—do—	Tamenglong West sub-division (Manipur West district).	—	—do—
(b) 14 villages of Jiribam sub-division	—do—	Tipaimukh sub-division (manipur South district)	—	—do—
The villages under the erstwhile Mao-East , Mao-West and Sadar Hills sub-division within Manipur North district were reorganised into Mao-Maram, Sadar Hills East and Sadar Hills West sub-divisions.	—	—	—	Government of Manipur, Secretariat Planning and Development Deptt. Order No. 18/1/71-SC dated 14.2.72.

MAP 4

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

This map depicts the distribution of normal monthly and annual rainfall in the state. The data of normal annual rainfall for ten years (from 1972 to 1981) have been used and plotted for all meteorological stations in the state and isohyetal lines are interpolated at suitable intervals. The intervening space between the isohyetal lines are shaded by different hatching, ranging from high to low as per the legend of the map. Bar graphs showing the distribution of normal monthly rainfall are also drawn for some selected meteorological stations.

Manipur state receives rainfall from south-west monsoon (May to September) and retreating monsoon (October to November). There are striking variations in the distribution of normal annual rainfall in the state. The highest normal annual rainfall is recorded in Jiribam (2,963.85 mm) in the westernmost part of Manipur, while the lowest rainfall is experienced in Wangbal (1,098.22 mm) in Manipur Central district.

The following table gives normal monthly and annual rainfall in respect of the meteorological stations in the state:-

District	Meteoro-logical station	No. of Years	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Normal annual rainfall in mm.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Manipur North	Maram	10	6.42	24.81	46.23	64.80	112.36	209.65	210.70	116.99	145.16	89.70	47.22	25.94	1099.98
Manipur South	Chura-chandpur	10	17.33	26.16	44.61	98.11	127.40	260.76	228.87	174.08	143.66	91.98	66.90	12.00	1291.86
	Thanlon	10	27.12	34.02	75.36	207.47	301.94	452.35	441.07	384.26	331.24	167.47	97.81	24.55	2544.76
	Tinsong	10	26.68	34.37	77.03	214.51	293.09	488.04	467.29	435.66	353.33	169.07	99.58	17.84	2676.49
Tengnoupal	*Tengnoupal*	10	12.64	34.82	25.17	108.75	181.80	367.57	532.47	496.08	327.91	166.38	142.35	18.40	2414.34
	Chakpi-karong	10	9.55	15.41	45.27	106.93	118.81	274.48	164.86	178.64	149.23	130.58	59.33	11.80	1264.89
Manipur Central	Wangbal	10	11.46	26.47	48.01	98.73	108.14	174.31	212.36	152.49	137.97	61.95	48.88	17.45	1098.22
	Jiribam	10	18.75	35.30	140.24	273.84	324.10	489.73	548.40	463.69	377.05	180.03	82.78	29.94	2963.85
	IFCD, PWD, Imphal Water Supply	10	3.81	25.45	71.71	121.61	106.23	230.50	239.71	189.19	137.32	92.12	58.10	19.97	1295.62
	Kangchup	10	19.18	24.71	80.56	144.45	166.28	336.37	257.73	176.22	122.86	103.34	65.74	29.30	1526.74
Manipur East	Ukhrul	10	5.58	27.95	76.98	88.12	126.83	358.10	339.14	240.02	153.59	122.84	70.30	30.13	1639.58

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

MAP 5

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE

This map depicts distribution of normal monthly and annual temperatures in centigrades for the state. The mean annual temperature of all meteorological stations have been plotted on the map and then isotherms at suitable intervals are drawn. The space between isotherms is shaded with different hatchings from high to low indicating the variations in temperature as per gradation of values shown in the legend of the map. In addition, histograms showing the distribution of normal monthly temperature are also drawn for some selected meteorological stations.

The climate of Manipur varies greatly in different geographical regions due to variation in altitude, rainfall, forest coverage and location of water bodies. Among the meteorological stations, Chakpikarong records the highest temperature (24.54°C) followed by Jiribam (24.21°C) which is located in Barak Basin. Tengnoupal has recorded the lowest mean annual temperature (below 18°C).

The following table shows the normal monthly and annual temperature in respect of some selected meteorological stations in the state:-

District	Meteoro-logical station	No. of years	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Normal annual temperature in degree centigrade
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mani pur North	Maram	10	13.47	15.02	18.62	17.65	22.85	24.50	24.56	25.19	24.97	22.86	20.26	20.25	20.85
Manipur South	Chura-chandpur	10	10.55	15.18	16.89	21.33	22.50	22.50	23.94	23.50	22.86	20.87	18.42	14.78	19.44
	Thanlon	10	16.06	17.83	19.96	21.35	24.85	23.66	23.62	24.03	23.80	22.40	20.52	17.51	21.30
	Tinsong	10	13.30	15.19	17.68	21.20	21.80	22.80	22.90	23.35	22.55	21.12	19.90	15.58	19.77
Tengnoupal	Tengnoupal	10	12.00	13.09	17.11	18.85	20.01	20.94	20.19	20.16	20.42	18.54	15.61	11.84	17.40
	Chakpikarong	10	18.22	20.28	22.68	25.79	26.24	27.60	28.56	28.28	28.63	26.44	22.41	19.37	24.54
Manipur Central	Wangbal	10	12.84	15.27	18.50	22.25	24.33	25.42	25.44	25.72	25.18	22.42	18.22	13.77	20.78
	Jiribam IFCD, PWD	10	16.27	17.93	21.69	25.00	27.75	28.86	30.44	29.92	28.36	24.85	21.68	17.79	24.21
	Imphal Water supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kangchup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur East	Ukhrul	10	13.21	13.22	15.53	17.01	20.27	21.51	21.80	21.98	23.12	20.14	17.52	14.70	18.33

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

MAP 6

SOILS

This map depicts the distribution of different types of soils in the state by different types of hatching symbols.

The soils of Manipur state exhibit a marked diversity in the different parts of the state, depending upon the nature of rock structure and climatic conditions prevailing in the state. Generally soils of Manipur can be classified into three categories as indicated in the legend.

North, south-east and south-west regions represent shallow black, brown and alluvial soils with high base status. The soil sub-order associations found are UDALFS-OCHREPTS (22), UDALFS-ORTHENTS (23) and UDALFS-OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS-FLUVENTS (24). These soils are generally shallow in depth and cover the hilly tracts of the state. In steep slope areas these soils are shallow but on the lower slopes they attain a good depth.

In the central valley mainly around the Loktak lake region, ORTHENTS-UDALFS (52) sub-order associations are found. These are recently formed soils. Manipur valley (Central valley) is the most populous and agriculturally well-developed part of the state. These soils are derived from the materials carried by Manipur river and its tributaries. Along the Assam border in Manipur West and Manipur South districts, OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS (72) and OCHREPTS-AQUEPTS-FLUVENTS (85) soil sub-order associations are found. These are recently formed alluvial soils.

MAP 7

FORESTS

This map shows the different types of forests of Manipur. The distribution of forests depends on temperature, rainfall, physiography and chemical properties of soils. Difference in elevation and number of rainy days play a vital role in the distribution of tree and forest types in the state.

Forests of Manipur are grouped into four types, *viz.*, (1) Tropical wet evergreen (2) Tropical moist deciduous, (3) Sub-tropical Pine and (4) Montane west temperate forests.

Tropical wet evergreen forests are usually found in the north and south-western parts of Manipur where the annual rainfall is about 2,500 mm. Heavy rainfall has produced evergreen luxuriant types of forests in the region. Canes and bamboos are found in this region abundantly.

Tropical moist deciduous forests are found in the hilly areas of Manipur North, Manipur South, Manipur West, Manipur East and along the Indo-Burma border. The hills covered by such types of forests are confined to limited area. The warm climate and moderate rainfall prevailing in this region is helpful for the growth of valuable teak trees. Sub-tropical pine forests are found in north-eastern part of Manipur East, south-eastern part of Tamenglong and some portion of Manipur south. Pine trees with important species of orchids including *Siroi lily* are available in the regions. Montane wet temperate forests cover the northernmost part of Manipur North district, where oak trees are growing very widely.

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

MAP 8

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1981

This map shows the distribution of rural and urban population in the state in 1981. Rural population has been shown by black dots, each representing 1,000 persons, while urban population is shown by red transparent circles proportionate to the size class of population of urban centres as explained in the legend of the map.

In the total population of 1,420,953, the rural and urban components of the population account for 73.58 and 26.42 per cent respectively. The distribution of population is quite uneven in the state. The higher concentration of population is seen in Manipur Central district. This is mainly due to the area being plain and availability of different facilities. The other five districts of Manipur, *viz.*, Manipur North, Manipur West, Manipur South, Tengnoupal and Manipur East, owing to the hilly and forested terrain, have sparse distribution of population. In the state, Imphal East sub-division has the highest rural population (181,347) and Ukhrul South sub-division records the lowest rural population (5,964).

The distribution of urban population more or less follows the same pattern as that of rural population. A heavy concentration of urban population is seen in Manipur Central district while in other districts of hilly terrain areas, a lower concentration of urban population is reflected due to fewer urban centres of comparatively smaller size. In different urban centres a wide disparity is also observed in the concentration of urban population.

It may be mentioned that Imphal is the only class I urban centre (with a population of 100,000 and above) followed by Kakching and Churachandpur classified as class III urban centres (population between 20,000-49,999), and Thoubal, Nambol, Moirang and Lilong (Thoubal) as class IV urban centres (population between 10,000-19,999). The other 25 urban centres belong to class V and VI categories (population between 5,000-9,999 and less than 5000 respectively). In Manipur there is no class II urban centre.

The following table gives total urban and rural population at sub-division level:—

State/Sub-division	Population 1981		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Manipur	1,420,953	1,045,493	375,460
Mao-Maram	64,525	57,001	7,524
Sadar Hills west	57,736	55,629	2,107
Sadar Hills East	33,160	33,160	—
Tamenglong North	10,469	10,469	—
Tamenglong West	13,335	13,335	—

State/Sub-division	Population 1981		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Tamenglong	19,259	14,978	4,281
Nungba	19,226	19,226	—
Tipaimukh	21,176	21,176	—
Thanlon	17,939	17,939	—
Churachandpur North	16,732	16,732	—
Churachandpur	63,993	41,112	22881
Singngat	14,936	12,658	2,278
Tengnoupal	25,666	17,988	7,678
Chandel	15,048	15,048	—
Chakpikarong	15,730	15,730	—
Imphal East	228,728	181,347	47,381
Imphal West	300,781	150,078	150,703
Bishenpur	141,150	94,264	46,886
Thoubal	231,781	158,255	73,526
Jiribam	26,637	22,245	4,392
Ukhrul North	15,377	15,377	—
Ukhrul Central	42,105	36,282	5,823
Phungyar Phaisat	9,865	9,865	—
Kamjong Chassad	9,635	9,635	—
Ukhrul South	5,964	5,964	—

Source: Census of India 1981, Series 13, Manipur Part II-A, General Population Tables.

MAP 9

DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1981

This map shows the density of population per km² for all the districts of the state according to the 1981 Census. The density of population per km² for each district is derived by dividing the total population by its geographical area figures. The data thus obtained are grouped into three ranges and all the districts are shaded by choropleth technique as shown in the legend on the map.

The average density of population in the state is 64 persons per km². There are wide variations in the density of population among the districts of the state. Among the six districts, only Manipur Central district has recorded higher density (415 persons per km²) than the state average and in the remaining five districts the density is lower than the state average. The lowest density has been recorded in Manipur West district (14). The higher density in the Manipur Central district may be attributed due to urbanisation, industrialisation and agricultural prosperity of the area. In the hilly regions, the density is low because of unproductive soils feeble network of transport and communications and poor accessibility.

The following table shows the density of population per km² in the districts as per the 1981 Census:—

State/District	Density of population per km²
1	2
Manipur	64
Manipur North	48
Manipur West	14
Manipur South	29
Tengnoupal	17
Manipur Central	415
Manipur East	18

Source: Census of India 1981 Series 13, Manipur Part II-A, General Population Tables.

MAP 10

INTER-CENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1971-81

This map shows districtwise decadal percentage increase in population during 1971-81. The districtwise figures for percentage increase in population have been calculated and the data are grouped into suitable ranges and shown on the map by different grades of hatching.

The total population of the state has increased from 1,072,753 in 1971 to 1,420,953 in 1981 which represents an increase of 32.46 per cent. Among the six districts, Manipur Central (28.23 per cent) has recorded the lowest growth rate in the state. The highest percentage growth is recorded in Manipur North (49.19 per cent).

The population of the state and districts as recorded during 1971 and 1981 Censuses and the percentage of population increase during 1971-81 are given in the following statement:

State/District	Population		Percentage increase in population 1971-81
	1971	1981	
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	1,072,753	1,420,953	32.46
Manipur North	104,175	155,421	49.19
Manipur West	44,975	62,289	38.49
Manipur South	98,114	134.776	37.36
Tengnoupal	38,723	56,444	45.76
Manipur Central	724,537	929,077	28.23
Manipur East	62,229	82,946	33.29

Source:- Census of India 1981, Series-13 Manipur Part II-A, General Population Tables.

MAP 11

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1971-81

This map shows the intercensal growth of population during the decade 1971-81 for each district in the state.

The over lapping bars are drawn proportionate to the absolute rural and urban population for each Census year in each district. Further, the bars are divided proportionate to male and female population for each Census year and shaded with suitable hatching as shown in the legend.

During 1971-81 the population of Manipur has increased from 1,072,753 to 1,420,953 indicating the growth rate of 32.46 per cent. In the rural area the decadal growth rate of population was 12.27 per cent as against 165.36 per cent in the urban area.

In Manipur North district, the increase in rural population was 41,615 persons during 1971-81, showing a growth rate of 39.95 per cent.

Similarly, in Manipur West district the decadal increase in rural population was 13,033 persons with a growth rate of 28.98 per cent. The urban population was 4, 281 persons in 1981 and in 1971 there was no urban population in the district.

In Manipur South district the rural population increased by 20,209 persons during the decade showing a growth rate of 22.60 per cent and for urban, the growth rate was 188.98 per cent with an increase of 16,453 persons during 1971-81.

Tengnoupal district with an increase of rural population of 10,043 persons shows a growth rate of 25.93 per cent in the rural area. The urban population in 1981 was 7,678 persons. There was no urban population in this area in 1971.

In Manipur Central district, the increase in rural population was 14,438 persons showing a decadal growth rate of 2.44 per cent while the corresponding increase in urban population was 190,102 persons with a growth rate of 143.16 per cent. In Manipur East district there was no urban population in 1971. In 1981 the urban population was 5,823 persons while decadal increase in rural population was 14,894 persons or a growth rate of 23.93 per cent.

The following table shows the absolute population figures with increase of population and growth rate in rural and urban areas by districts both in 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

State/ District	Rural Urban	Year						Increase during 1971-81	
		1971			1981			Absolute	Percentage
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MANIPUR	Rural	931,261	470,231	461,030	1,045,493	530,331	515,162	114,232	12.27
	Urban	141,492	71,444	70,048	375,460	190,675	184,785	233,968	165.36
Manipur North	Rural	104,175	53,418	50,757	145,790	75,395	70,395	41,615	39.95
	Urban	—	—	—	9,631	5,188	4,443	9,631	—
Manipur West	Rural	44,975	22,313	22,662	58,008	29,242	28,766	13,033	28,98
	Urban	—	—	—	4,281	2,296	1,985	4,281	—
Manipur South	Rural	89,408	45,176	44,232	109,617	56,355	53,262	20,209	22.60
	Urban	8,706	4,471	4,235	25,159	13,520	11,639	16,453	188.98
Tengnoupal	Rural	38,723	19,605	19,118	48,766	25,097	23,669	10,043	25.93
	Urban	—	—	—	7,678	4,077	3,601	7,678	—
Manipur Central	Rural	591,751	298,107	293,644	606,189	304,064	302,125	14,438	2.44
	Urban	132,786	66,973	65,813	322,888	162,499	160,389	190,102	143.16
Manipur East	Rural	62,229	31,612	30,617	77,123	40,178	36,945	14,894	23.93
	Urban	—	—	—	5,823	3,095	2,728	5,823	—

MAP 12

FERTILITY, 1981

This map represents districtwise child-women ratio which is an index fertility.

The child-women ratio for each district is calculated by using the following formula.

$$\frac{\text{Number of children in age-group 0-4}}{\text{Number of women in age-group 15-44}} \times 100$$

The districts are shaded in four ranges according to child-women ratio as shown on the legend of the map. The child-women ratio is 57.96 for the state as a whole. Out of six districts of the state, five are having the ratio below the state average and only Manipur Central district has recorded this ratio (62.60) above the state average. On the other hand the lowest ratio is noticed in Tengnoupal district (41.38).

Data on child population (age 0-4) and the population of women in the reproductive age-group of 15-44 along with the ratios are presented in the following table:—

State/District	Number of children in age-group (0-4)	Number of women in age-group (15-44)	Number of children (0-4)per 100 women (15-44)
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	182,528	314,939	57.96
Manipur North	15,879	36,781	43.17
Manipur West	8,029	14,109	56.91
Manipur South	17,060	29,993	56.88
Tengnoupal	5,685	13,737	41.38
Manipur Central	126,094	201,435	62.60
Manipur East	9,779	18,878	51.80

Source: Census of India, Series-13, Manipur, Part -III-A & B and Part IV-A, General Economic Tables and Social and Cultural Tables.

MAP 13

EVER MARRIED WOMEN AND TOTAL CHILDREN BORN TO THEM, 1981

This map depicts the number of children ever born per 100 ever married women for each district of the state. The figures calculated for all the districts are grouped into four ranges and the districts are shaded with different grades of hatching from high to low in which they fall as shown in the legend of the map.

The number of children ever born per 100 ever married women for state is 339.11. The highest ratio is recorded in Manipur East district (382.92) and closely followed by Manipur North (375.89) and Manipur West (371.42) districts. The lowest ratio is found in Tengnoupal district (322.92). The adjoining districts of Manipur Central and Manipur South have accounted for 325.71 and 368.70 respectively.

Data on ever married women and number of children ever born alongwith ratio are given below:—

State/District	Total ever married women	Total children ever born to them	Number of children ever bron per 100 ever married women
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	303,590	1,029,500	339.11
Manipur North	29,569	111,146	375.89
Manipur West	12,570	46,687	371.42
Manipur South	26,502	97,712	368.72
Tengnoupal	11,913	38,469	322.92
Manipur Central	207,232	674,968	325.71
Manipur East	15,804	60,517	382.92

MAP 14

SEX RATIO,1981

This map presents the sex ratios as per the 1981 Census at sub-division level in the state. Sex ratio refers to the number of females per 1,000 males. The sex ratio for each sub-division has been worked out and the data thus obtained are grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map. The sub-divisions falling under each range have been shaded from high to low.

The state has recorded a sex ratio of 971 females per 1,000 males in the 1981 Census. Among the sub-divisions the lowest sex ratio (845) has been recorded in Ukhrul North sub-division and the highest in Imphal West sub-division (997). Of the 25 sub-divisions, seven sub-divisions, *viz.*, Tamenglong North, Tamenglong West, Singngat, Imphal East, Imphal West, Bishenpur and Thoubal have recorded the sex ratio above the state average and covered under range 980 & above. Sadar Hills East, Tamenglong, Nungba, Chandel and Chakpikarong have recorded this ratio under the next higher range of 960-979. In the range of 940-959 there are four sub-divisions namely Churachandpur North, Phungyar Phaisat, Kamjong Chassad and Ukhrul South. Ukhrul Central, Churachandpur, Mao-Maram and Jiribam fall in the range of 920-939. The lowest range of 919 and below has covered Sadar Hills West, Ukhrul North, Tipaimukh, Thanlon and Tengnoupal sub-divisions.

The male and female population with their sex ratios for the state and sub-divisions are given below:—

State/Sub-division	Population 1981		Females per 1,000 males.
	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	721,006	699,947	971
Mao-Maram	33,611	30,914	920
Sadar Hills West	30,079	27,657	919
Sadar Hills East	16,893	16,267	963
Tamenglong North	5,266	5,203	988
Tamenglong West	6,727	6,608	982
Tamenglong	9,781	9,478	969
Nungba	9,764	9,462	969
Tipaimukh	11,140	10,036	901
Thanlon	9,367	8,572	915
Churachandpur North	8,547	8,185	958

State/Sub-division	Population 1981		
	Male	Female	Females per 1,000 males.
1	2	3	4
Churachandpur	33,326	30,667	920
Singngat	7,495	7,441	993
Tengnoupal	13,498	12,168	901
Chandel	7,666	7,382	963
Chakpikarong	8,010	7,720	964
Imphal East	115,027	113,701	988
Imphal West	150,596	150,185	997
Bishenpur	70,843	70,307	992
Thoubal	116,232	115,549	994
Jiribam	13,865	12,772	921
Ukhrul North	8,332	7,045	845
Ukhrul Central	21,865	20,240	926
Phungyar Phaisat	5,039	4,826	958
Kamjong Chassad	4,965	4,670	940
Ukhrul South	3,072	2,892	941

Source: Census of India 1981, Series-13, Manipur, Part II-A, General Population Tables.

MAP 15

RURAL SEX RATIO, 1981

This map depicts the sub-division-wise sex ratios in rural areas of the state as per the 1981 Census.

The rural sex ratio for each sub-division has been computed in terms of number of females per 1,000 males and these figures are grouped into five ranges. The sub-divisions have been shaded according to different grades of hatching as shown in the legend of the map. There are 515,162 females as against 530,331 males at the 1981 Census in rural areas of Manipur state as a whole and the sex ratio is 971 females per 1,000 males.

There are only two sub-divisions, (*viz.*, Tamenglong and Imphal West) which have the rural sex ratio of 1,000 and above and six sub-divisions which have rural sex ratio in the range of 980-999. They are all located in the districts of Manipur West, Manipur South and Manipur Central. Five sub-divisions have recorded rural sex ratio in the range of 960-979 while another four sub-divisions have fallen under the range of 940-959. It is noteworthy that eight sub-divisions which have low sex ratio 939 & below are mostly located in the hilly regions.

The sex ratio in the rural areas of Manipur state by sub-divisions is presented in the following statement:—

State/Sub-division	Females per 1,000 males in rural areas
1	2
MANIPUR	971
Mao-Maram	927
Sadar Hills West	923
Sadar Hills East	963
Tamenglong North	988
Tamenglong West	982
Tamenglong	1,001
Nungba	969
Tipaimukh	901
Thanlon	915
Churachandpur North	958
Churachandpur	964
Singngat	988
Tengnoupal	909
Chandel	963
Chakpikarong	964
Imphal East	999
Imphal West	1,003
Bishenpur	989
Thoubal	992
Jiribam	922
Ukhrul North	846
Ukhrul Central	933
Phungyar Phaisat	958
Kamjong Chassad	941
Ukhrul South	941

Source:- Census of India 1981, Series 13, Manipur, Part II-A, General Population Tables.

MAP 16

URBAN SEX RATIO, 1981

This map depicts the distribution in the sex ratio in urban population of the sub-divisions of the state as per the 1981 Census.

The sex ratio for the urban population of the sub-divisions are calculated and the data are grouped into five ranges. The sub-divisions have been suitably shaded according to the ranges in which they fall. The sub-divisions which are entirely rural are marked as E.R. The sex ratio of the urban areas as a whole for the State is 969. The map shows considerable variations in the sex ratio of the sub-divisions. Out of twenty five sub-divisions in the state, thirteen sub-divisions are completely rural. Singngat sub-division (1,021) recorded the highest sex ratio. Out of twelve sub-divisions, Imphal West, Bishenpur and Thoubal are covered under the range of 950-999 while Imphal East and Jiribam fall in the range of 900-949. On the other hand, Mao-Maram, Tamenglong, Tengnoupal and Ukhrul Central have been covered in the range of 850-899 and Churachandpur and Sadar Hills West in the range of 849 & below.

The urban sex ratio of the sub-divisions in the State as per the 1981 Census is indicated below:—

State/Sub-division	Females per 1,000 males in urban areas
1	2
MANIPUR	969
Mao-Maram	866
Sadar Hills West	824
Sadar Hills East	E.R.
Tamenglong North	E.R.
Tamenglong West	E.R.
Tamenglong	865
Nungba	E.R.
Tipaimukh	E.R.
Thanlon	E.R.
Churachandpur North	E.R.
Churachandpur	846
Singngat	1,021
Tengnoupal	883
Chandel	E.R.
Chakpikarong	E.R.
Imphal East	949
Imphal West	992
Bishenpur	999
Thoubal	999
Jiribam	918
Ukhrul North	E.R.
Ukhrul Central	881
Phungyar Phaisat	E.R.
Kamjong Chassad	E.R.
Ukhrul North	E.R.

E.R. = Entirely Rural.

Source: Census of India 1981, Series 13, Manipur, Part II-B, Primary Census Abstracts.

MAP 17

CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO, 1971-81

This map shows the urban sex ratio in terms of number of females per 1,000 males in urban areas during the years 1971 and 1981 of the state.

The number of females per 1,000 males for each sub-division in urban areas of the state has been computed and the figures are then plotted on one map for the years 1971 and 1981. The sex ratio for 1971 is presented by different shades of transparent colour and for 1981 by black hatching separately as shown in the legend. The sub-divisions which are entirely rural and those which are treated for the first time as urban in 1981 are also indicated separately on the map.

In the state as a whole the urban sex ratio has declined from 980 to 969 during the decade 1971-81. Among the five sub-divisions which had urban population in 1971, only Imphal East and Thoubal have shown a decline in ratio during 1971-81. Sex ratio in Churachandpur has increased from 947 to 1,169, in Imphal West from 968 to 986 and in Bishenpur from 974 to 999 during the same period. In the state there were only five sub-divisions which recorded urban population in 1971. In 1981 twelve sub-divisions have returned urban population. Sub-divisions returning urban population for the first time in 1981 are Mao-Maram and Sadar Hills West of Manipur North district, Singngat of Manipur South district, Tengnoupal of Tengnoupal district, Jiribam of Manipur Central district, Jiribam of Manipur Central district Ukhrul Central of Manipur East district and tamenglong of Manipur West district. In 1971, two sub-divisions namely Imphal East and Thoubal had sex ratio above 990. The sex ratio between 970 and 989 is noticed in Bishenpur sub-division while the sex ratio between 950 and 969 is noticed in Imphal West sub-division. Churachandpur sub-division has recorded sex ratio in the range of 949 and below.

According to 1981 Census, four sub-divisions are having the urban sex ratio above 990. Imphal West and Imphal East sub-divisions have been covered in the range of 960—989 and 930—959 respectively. In the lowest range of 929 and below there are six sub-divisions.

The following statement shows the urban sex ratio in terms of number of females per 1,000 males in urban areas during the years 1971-81:—

State/Sub-division	Urban sex ratio	
	1971	1981
1	2	3
MANIPUR	980	969
Mao-Maram	X	866
Sadar Hills West	X	824
Sadar Hills East	E.R.	E.R.
Tamenglong North	E.R.	E.R.
Tamenglong West	E.R.	E.R.
Tamenglong	X	865
Nungba	E.R.	E.R.
Tipaimukh	E.R.	E.R.
Thanlon	E.R.	E.R.
Churachandpur North	E.R.	E.R.
Churachandpur	947	846
Singngat	X	1,021
Tengnoupal	X	883
Chandel	E.R.	E.R.
Chakpikarong	E.R.	E.R.
Imphal East	1,014	949
Imphal West	968	992
Bishenpur	974	999
Thoubal	1,012	999
Jiribam	X	918
Ukhrul North	E.R.	E.R.
Ukhrul Central	X	881
Phungyar Phaisat	E.R.	E.R.
Kamjong Chassad	E.R.	E.R.
Ukhrul South	E.R.	E.R.

X—No urban population in 1971
E.R.—Entirely Rural.

MAP 18

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, 1981

This map shows the sex and age structure of male and female population for the year 1981.

The pyramids for each district are drawn with proportionate horizontal bars for male and female population in each of the broad age-groups and vertical line at the centre of the bars as shown in the legend of the map. The percentage of male/female population in the age-groups have been calculated to the total population of each district. The male and female population have been categorised accordingly to the age-groups as infants (0-4 years) boys and girls (5-14 years), youngmen and women (15-34 years) middle aged men and women (35-59 years) and old men and women (60+ years). These broad age-groups are shown by different hatchings indicating the proportions. The pyramids drawn in the map show the sex and age structure of population as revealed by the 1981 Census. At the state level, males are more in number in all age-groups except under age-group of 15-19 years were female population exceeds male population. In 0-4 age-group representing 12.84 per cent of the total population, the males are more than the females. Young boys and girls in the age-group of 5-14 years form 26.70 per cent of the total population. Population in the age-group of 15-34 form 35.34 per cent of the state's population. On the other hand population in the age-group of 35-59 constitutes 19.34 per cent and old persons of 60 years and above form a small proportion of 5.87 per cent of the total population in the state.

A comparatively higher percentage of infants (0-4) is noticed in Manipur Central district (13.57 per cent) followed by Manipur North (10.21 per cent) and Tengnoupal (10.06 per cent). In the age-group of 5-14 a comparatively higher proportion of population is noticed in Manipur West (26.62 per cent), Manipur South (26.80 per cent) and Manipur Central (27.05 per cent) districts, while the lowest percentage is recorded in Tengnoupal district (23.74 per cent). In the age-group of 15-34 years, Manipur North shows the highest percentage (39.70) while lowest is recorded in Manipur Central district (34.03 per cent). In the age-group of 35-59, Tengnoupal district reveals the highest proportion (22.11 per cent) whereas Manipur South district shows the lowest figure (18.19 per cent). The highest proportion (6.06 per cent) of old men and women of 60 years and above is found in Manipur Central district and the lowest (5.41 per cent) is recorded in Tengnoupal district.

The following statement shows the percentage of male/female population in different age-groups.

State/District	M=Male F=Female	Percentage of population in age-groups				
		0-4	5-14	15-34	35-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MANIPUR	M	6.45	13.43	17.85	9.99	2.97
	F	6.39	13.27	17.49	9.35	2.90
Manipur North	M	5.12	12.65	20.72	10.30	2.96
	F	5.09	12.23	18.98	9.40	2.55
Manipur West	M	6.52	13.51	17.71	9.95	2.94
	F	6.36	13.11	17.99	9.08	2.83
Manipur South	M	6.45	13.60	18.20	9.82	3.04
	F	6.20	13.20	18.71	8.37	2.41
Tengnoupal	M	5.08	12.07	19.69	11.92	2.81
	F	4.98	11.67	19.99	10.19	2.60
Manipur Central	M	6.79	13.71	17.03	9.78	2.94
	F	6.78	13.34	17.00	9.51	3.12
Manipur East	M	6.02	12.56	19.46	10.73	3.23
	F	5.77	11.86	18.42	9.16	2.79

MAP 19

MARITAL STATUS, 1981

This map shows the marital status of male and female population of the state in 1981.

The marital status of male and female population categorised as (i) never married, (ii) married, (iii) widowed and (iv) others has been represented by bar-diagrams drawn according to the absolute figures for each district of the state. The bars for male and female population have been differentiated by hatching and dotted screen respectively as shown in the legend on the map. The numerical codes for marital status are indicated at the bottom of bar-diagrams and absolute scale on the left side of the bar-diagrams.

A glance at the map reveals that the proportion of 'never married' and 'married' persons is more than that of other two categories, *viz.* 'widowed' and 'others'. Further, proportion of 'never married' males is higher than that of 'never married' females in all the districts as well as State. Among the married persons, the proportion of males is more in the districts of Manipur North, Tengnoupal, Manipur East and Manipur South, while in the remaining two districts the proportion of married females is more. In case of widowed the proportion of females is more than that of the males in all the districts.

The percentage figures of different categories of marital status at state and district levels as per the 1981 Census are given below.

State/District	Never married		Married		Widowed		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
MANIPUR	31.89	27.87	18.02	18.05	0.66	2.78	0.17	0.56
Manipur North	33.51	29.10	17.66	17.04	0.58	1.80	0.10	0.21
Manipur West	32.56	29.16	17.21	17.71	0.75	2.02	0.12	0.48
Manipur South	32.82	28.46	18.48	17.67	0.44	1.64	0.11	0.38
Tengnoupal	31.23	27.19	19.46	18.43	0.72	2.24	0.28	0.45
Manipur Central	31.38	27.45	17.94	18.39	0.70	3.25	0.20	0.69
Manipur East	33.14	28.76	18.47	16.81	0.48	2.04	0.08	0.22

M=Male; F= Female.

Source: Census of India 1981, Series 13, Manipur: Part III-A & B and Part IV-A - General Economic Tables and Social and Cultural Tables.

MAP 20

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION, 1981

This map presents the youthfulness of population for the state and districts. The proportion of population in the age-group 5-14 years to the total population in each district of the state is calculated to indicate the youthfulness of population.

The percentage figures thus calculated have been grouped into three ranges and distinguished by different grades of hatching from high to low as per the legend. Youthfulness of population of the state indicates the manpower potential of future years. Out of 1,420,953 persons of the state, 376,240 persons are in the age-group 5-14 years and account for 26.48 per cent of the total population. Three districts, *viz.*, Manipur West, Manipur South and Manipur Central have recorded nearly the same percentage figures as that of the state, while Manipur North, Tengnoupal and Manipur East districts have registered lower figure. The highest percentage is recorded in Manipur Central district (27.01) and the lowest in Tengnoupal district (23.76 per cent).

The following statement shows the proportion of youthfulness population for the districts as per the 1981 Census.

State/District	Total population	Population in age 5-14	Percentage of population in age 5-14 to total population
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	1,420,953	376,240	26.48
Manipur North	155,421	38,666	24.88
Manipur West	62,289	16,586	26.62
Manipur South	134,776	36,295	26.93
Tengnoupal	56,444	13,409	23.76
Manipur Central	929,077	250,986	27.01
Manipur East	82,946	20,298	24.47

Source: Census of India 1981, Series 13, Manipur : Part II-A, General Population Tables.

MAP 21

DEPENDENCY RATIO, 1981

The dependency ratio has been calculated with the following notation:

$$\text{Dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{Population in age-groups 0-14 and 60+}}{\text{Population in age-group 15-59}} \times 1000$$

The data for each district thus obtained are grouped into four suitable ranges. The districts have been shaded with different grades of hatching as shown in the legend of the map. For the state as a whole, the dependency ratio accounts for 826. Manipur West and Manipur Central districts have recorded the ratio as 829 and 877, which are above the state average (826). On the other hand, four districts namely, Manipur North (679), Manipur South (821), Tengnoupal (643) and Manipur East (734) have recorded lower ratio than the state average.

The proportion of population in age-group, 0-14 and 60+ to the population in age-group 15-59 per 1000 population is presented below for the state and the districts.

State/District	Population in age-groups 0-14 and 60+	Population in age-group 15-59	Ratio per 1,000 of population
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	642,234	777,078	**826**
Manipur North	62,808	92,548	679
Manipur West	28,218	34,013	830
Manipur South	60,711	73,962	821
Tengnoupal	22,058	34,329	643
Manipur Central	433,369	494,410	877
Manipur East	35,075	47,808	734

Source: Census of India 1981, Series-13, Manipur Part III-A&B and Part IV-A, General Economic Tables and Social and Cultural Tables.

MAP 22

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

This map shows districtwise percentage of males in the working age-group 15-59 to total male population. The data for all the districts have been calculated and depicted by different grades of hatchings as shown in the legend of the map.

The total male population of the district has been shown by pie diagram proportionate to the respective male population and the proportion of male population in working age-group 15-59 is shown by the shaded sector.

For the state, the percentage of male population in working age-group 15-59 to total male population is 54.86. Except Manipur Central district (53.27 per cent), the other districts have recorded higher percentage than the state average.

The total male population, male population in age-group 15-59 and the percentage of males in age-group 15-59 to total male population for state and districts are presented below:—

State/ District	Total male Population	Male population in age-group 15-59	Percentage of male population in age-group 15-59 to total male population
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	721,006	395,565	54.86
Manipur North	80,583	48,332	59.98
Manipur West	31,538	17,191	54.51
Manipur South	69,875	38,549	55.17
Tengnoupal	29,174	17,825	61.10
Manipur Central	466,563	248,552	53.27
Manipur East	43,273	25,116	58.04

MAP 23

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

This map highlights the proportion of females in the age-group 15-59 to the total female population in each district in 1981. The cartographic technique used is the same as that of Map 22.

Females in the working age-group 15-59 account for 54.51 per cent of the total female population of the state. The percentage figures among the districts vary from a minimum of 53.16 per cent in Manipur Central district to a maximum of 60.53 per cent in Tengnoupal district. In five districts, namely Manipur North (59.09 per cent), Manipur West (54.72 per cent), Tengnoupal (60.53 per cent), Manipur South (54.57 per cent) and Manipur East (57.20 per cent), the proportion of females in the working age-group is higher than the state average. The district with figure lower than state average is only Manipur Central (53.16 per cent).

The following statement shows the female population of the state and districts and the percentage of female population in age 15-59.

State/District	Total female population	Female population in age-group 15-59	Percentage of female population in age-group 15-59 to total female population
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	699,947	381,522	54.51
Manipur North	74,838	44,219	59.09
Manipur West	30,751	16,827	54.72
Manipur South	64,901	35,418	54.57
Tengnoupal	27,270	16,506	60.53
Manipur Central	462,514	245,858	53.16
Manipur East	39,673	22,694	57.20

MAP 24

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59,1981

This map illustrates the proportion of urban male population in the working age-group of 15-59 to the total urban male population. The proportion of urban males in working age-group 15-59 to the total urban male population has been worked out for all the districts and the districts have been shaded under four grades of hatching as shown in the legend. The size of the total urban male population is also shown by proportionate circles inside each district. The percentage of urban males in age-group 15-59 is shown by shaded sector.

It is noted that 55.15 per cent of urban male population in the state are in the working age-group 15-59. The proportions of working urban male population in the districts vary from a maximum of 62.35 per cent in Manipur North district to a minimum of 54.40 per cent in Manipur Central district. Five out of six districts have recorded higher percentage figures than the state average (55.15). These are Manipur North, Manipur West, Manipur South, Tengnoupal and Manipur East districts. Manipur Central district (54.40) has returned the lowest proportion of urban males in the working age-group 15-59.

The following statement shows districtwise percentage of urban males in working age 15-59 to total urban male population.

State/District	Total urban male population	Urban male population in age-group 15-59	Percentage of urban males in age-group 15-59 to total urban male population
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	190,675	105,161	55.15
Manipur North	5,188	3,235	62.35
Manipur West	2,296	1,327	57.80
Manipur South	13,520	8,019	59.31
Tengnoupal	4,077	2,318	56.85
Manipur Central	162,499	88,398	54.40
Manipur East	3,095	1,864	60.23

MAP 25

RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

This map depicts the extent of rural male population in working age-group of 15-59 for each district in the state as per the 1981 Census. The cartographic technique is the same as that of Map 22.

The proportion of rural male population in working age-group 15-59 is 54.76 per cent for the state of Manipur. The lowest proportion of 52.67 per cent of working male population in age-group 15-59 has been recorded in Manipur Central district while the highest proportion of 61.79 per cent is noticed in Tengnoupal district. The other four districts have returned the proportions close to the state average (54.76).

The following statement shows the percentage of rural males in age-group of 15-59 to total rural males for all the districts:-

State/ District	Total males in rural areas	Rural male population in age-group 15-59	Percentage of rural males in age-group 15-59 to total rural males
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	530,331	290,404	54.76
Manipur North	75,395	45,097	59.81
Manipur West	29,242	15,864	54.25
Manipur South	56,355	30,530	54.17
Tengnoupal	25,097	15,507	61.79
Manipur Central	304,064	160,154	52.67
Manipur East	40,178	23,252	57.87

MAP 26

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59,1981

This map shows the proportion of females in the age-group 15-59 to the total female population in urban areas for all the districts. The cartographic technique adopted is the same as that of Map.22.

For the state as a whole 54.16 per cent of females in urban areas are in the working age-group of 15-59. Only two districts have recorded higher proportion than the state average and these are Manipur North and Manipur East. The other four districts, *viz.*, Manipur West, Manipur South, Tengnoupal and Manipur Central have returned lower percentage figures than the state average (54.16).

The highest figure has been recorded in Manipur North district (59.44) per cent while the lowest figure of 52.14 per cent has been registered in Manipur west district.

The percentage of urban female population in the age-group of 15-59 for the state and the districts are given below:-

State/District	Total urban female population	Total urban female population in age 15-59	Percentage of urban females in age 15-59 to total urban female population
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	184,785	100,079	54.16
Manipur North	4,443	2,641	59.44
Manipur West	1,985	1,035	52.14
Manipur South	11,639	6,293	54.07
Tengnoupal	3,601	1,948	54.10
Manipur Central	160,389	86,583	53.98
Manipur East	2,728	1,579	57.88

MAP 27

RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

This map shows the proportions of rural female population in age-group 15-59 to the total rural female population for the districts of the state. The cartographic technique adopted is the same as that of Map 22.

The percentage of rural females in working age-group 15-59 for the state is 54.63. Of the six districts, five districts, *viz.*, Manipur North, Manipur West, Manipur South, Tengnoupal and Manipur East have recorded higher percentage than the state average. The highest proportion has been noticed in Tengnoupal district (61.51) while the lowest proportion (52.72 per cent) is found in Manipur Central district.

The following statement shows the proportion of rural females in age-group 15-59 to total rural female population:-

State/District	Total rural female population	Total rural female population in age 15-59	Percentage of rural female population in age 15-59 to total rural female population
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	515,162	281,443	54.63
Manipur North	70,395	41,578	59.06
Manipur West	28,766	15,792	54.90
Manipur South	53,262	29,125	54.68
Tengnoupal	23,669	14,558	61.51
Manipur Central	302,125	159,275	52.72
Manipur East	36,945	21,115	57.15

MAP 28

URBAN POPULATION, 1981

This map shows the proportion of urban population to the total population at sub-division level in the state as per the 1981 Census.

The percentage figures of urban population to the total population for each of the sub-divisions are computed and the data are grouped into six ranges as given in the legend of the map. All the sub-divisions are shaded suitably from deep to light corresponding to the ranges high to low as shown in the legend. For the 1981 Census, 32 places in Manipur state were declared as urban areas. Besides municipalities and notified areas, certain other places were also declared as urban. In the state, out of 25 sub-divisions there are 13 sub-divisions which are completely rural in character and the remaining 12 sub-divisions have urban population.

Out of a total population of 1,420,953 in the state those living in urban areas are 375,460 or 26.42 per cent. This map brings out clearly the variations in urbanisation in the different sub-divisions of the state. Percentage of urban population under the highest range (45.01 per cent and above) has been noticed in Imphal West sub-division while the Sadar Hills West sub-division has returned percentage of urban population under the lowest range (5.00 & below).

Percentage of urban population to the total population at sub-division level is shown below:

State/ Sub-division	Percentage of urban population to total population.
1	2
MANIPUR	26.42
Mao-Maram	11.66
Sadar Hills West	3.65
Sadar Hills East	E.R.
Tamenglong North	E.R.
Tamenglong West	E.R.
Tamenglong	22.23
Nungba	E.R.
Tipaimukh	E.R.
Thanlon	E.R.
Churachandpur North	E.R.
Churachandpur	35.75
Singngat	15.25
Tengnoupal	29.91
Chandel	E.R.
Chakpikarong	E.R.
Imphal East	20.71
Imphal West	50.10
Bishenpur	33.22
Thoubal	31.72
Jiribam	16.49
Ukhrul North	E.R.
Ukhrul Central	13.83
Phungyar Phaisat	E.R.
Kamjong Chassad	E.R.
Ukhrul South	E.R.

E.R.: Entirely Rural

Source: Census of India 1981, Series-13, Manipur, Part II-A : General Population Tables.

MAP 29

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION, 1971-81

This map shows the variation in the urban population at sub-division level during 1971-1981 Censuses.

The percentage variation of urban population during 1971-81 has been calculated as indicated below:

$$\text{Percentage variation} = \frac{\text{Urban population 1981} - \text{Urban population 1971}}{\text{Urban population 1971}} \times 100$$

Sub-divisionwise data thus calculated are depicted on the map by different grades of hatching as shown in the legend of the map.

In the state there is no decrease in urban population during 1971-81. In 1971, 20 sub-divisions as per 1981 jurisdictions did not return any urban population. Even in the 1981 Census there are 13 sub-divisions which are entirely rural.

At the state level the urban population has increased by 165.36 per cent during 1971-81 and the number of urban centres increased from 8 in 1971 to 32 in 1981. The sub-divisions which were urban at the 1971 Census are Churachandpur, Imphal West, Imphal East, Bishenpur and Thoubal. In these urban areas there has been substantial increase of urban population during 1971-81. The increase of urban population under the highest range (240.01 and above) has been noticed in Thoubal sub-division, while imphal East sub-division has recorded the increase under the lowest range (80.00 & below).

The following statement shows the percentage increase in urban population during 1971-81 at sub-division level:-

State/District/Sub-division	Urban population		Percentage increase during 1971-81
	1971	1981	
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	141,492	375,460	165.36
Mao-Maram	E.R.	7,524	—
Sadar Hills West	E.R.	2,107	—
Sadar Hills East	E.R.	E.R.	—
Tamenglong North	E.R.	E.R.	—
Tamenglong	E.R.	4,281	—
Tamenglong West	E.R.	E.R.	—
Nungba	E.R.	E.R.	—
Churachandpur North	E.R.	E.R.	—

State/District/Sub-division	Urban population		Percentage increase during 1971-81
	1971	1981	
1	2	3	4
Tipaimukh	E.R.	E.R.	—
Churachandpur	8,706	22,881	162.82
Thanlon	E.R.	E.R.	—
Singngat	E.R.	2,278	—
Tengnoupal	E.R.	7,678	—
Chandel	E.R.	E.R.	—
Chakpikarong	E.R.	E.R.	—
Imphal East	26,854	47,381	76.44
Imphal West	76,531	150,703	96.92
Bishenpur	15,108	46,886	210.34
Thoubal	14,293	73,526	414.42
Jiribam	E.R.	4,392	—
Ukhrul North	E.R.	E.R.	—
Ukhrul Central	E.R.	5,823	—
Phungyar Phaisat	E.R.	E.R.	—
Kamjong Chassad	E.R.	E.R.	—
Ukhrul South	E.R.	E.R.	—

E.R. - Entirely Rural.

MAP 30

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS, 1901-81

This map shows the total urban population for nine Census years from 1901 to 1981.

Nine vertical bars proportionate to the total urban population for the nine decennial years from 1901 to 1981 are drawn in Manipur Central district and two vertical bars for 1971 and 1981 are drawn in Manipur South district. For Manipur North, Manipur West, Tengnoupal and Manipur East districts only the bar for 1981 is drawn as these districts had no urban population prior to the 1981 Census.

Distinctive shades are used to indicate the urban inhabitants living in towns/urban agglomerations belonging to Class I (100,000 and above), Class II (50,000 - 99,999), Class III (20,000 - 49,999). Class IV (10,000 - 19,999), Class V (5,000 - 9,999) and Class VI (below 5,000). The Census years are indicated at the bottom of the bars and the vertical scale on the right side of the diagrams indicate the population in absolute number. While computing data, urban agglomerations are treated as one single unit.

In Manipur Central district, Imphal, the capital of the state is the biggest urban centre. It was classified as Class II urban centre from 1901 to 1941. During 1951 Census, the urban population of Imphal town went down drastically to 2,862 persons and the town was classified as Class VI. It was mainly due to reduction in the size of the town to a small area comprising Khwairamband Bazar, cantonment areas, Government offices and Institutions and a few residential areas controlled by the then Town Fund. It was treated as Class I in the 1981 Census. Manipur South district recorded urban population with one town falling under Class V in 1971 while in 1981 the entire urban population was under one Class III and two Class VI towns. In 1981, Tengnoupal and Manipur East districts recorded urban population under Class V, while Manipur West and Manipur North registered urban population under Class VI town in the 1981 Census.

The following statement shows the districtwise urban population during 1901-81.

District	Urban population 1901-81								
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Manipur North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,631
Manipur West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,281
Manipur South	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,706	25,159
Tengnoupal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,678
Manipur Central	72,234	74,650	80,003	85,804	99,716	2,862	67,717	132,786	322,888
Manipur East	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,823

MAP 31

GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES, 1971-81

This map shows the growth rate of urban centres during 1971-81. All the urban areas are located by different symbols according to their size of population. The percentage growth of urban population during 1971-81 has been calculated for eight urban centres, *viz.*, Imphal, Bishenpur, Churachandpur, Kakching, Lamlai, Moirang, Nambol and Thoubal. The urban centres are shaded with dense to light black hatching in four categories of growth rates. The new towns added in the 1981 Census have been differentiated by shading solid black within the symbols. The map shows that Nambol and Thoubal have recorded the growth rate of 165.01 per cent and above, Churachandpur and Kakching have recorded growth rate in the next range of 110.01-165.00 per cent and Imphal in the range of 55.01-110.00 per cent. Bishenpur, Lamlai and Moirang have been covered under the lowest range of 55.00 per cent and below. Twenty-four new towns have ben added in the 1981 Census.

The growth rates of urban centres during 1971- 81 are given below:-

Urban centre	Growth rate during 1971-81
1	2
Imphal	56.05
Bishenpur	32.57
Churachandpur	138.50
Kakching	146.19
Lamlai	33.35
Nambol	296.54
Moirang	52.85
Thoubal	226.79

Note: Remaining 24 towns have emerged in the 1981 Census.

MAP 32

IN-MIGRANTS,1981

This map shows the percentage of in-migrants to the total population by place of birth of each district.

The circles proportionate to total in-migrants for each of the districts are drawn. The circle for each district is divided into four sectors representing male and female in-migrants in rural and urban areas of the district. The rural sector is shaded to differentiate from urban. The number of total in-migrants is indicated at the top of circle for each district. The percentage of in-migrants to total population of the district is calculated for each district and the percentage figures are then grouped into four ranges and all the districts are shaded with different grades of hatchings as shown in the legend of the map. The highest percentage of in-migrants to total population is recorded by Tengnoupal district (11.74 per cent) followed by Manipur South (11.03 per cent) and Manipur North (8.73 per cent) districts. The lowest percentage (2.72 per cent) is found in Manipur Central district, Manipur West District (3.48 per cent) and Manipur East district (3.17 per cent) have fallen under the range of 3.01 to 6.00 per cent.

The male and female in-migrants residing in rural and urban areas of districts and the percentage of in-migrants to total population for the districts are given below:—

District	In-migrants				
	Rural		Urban		Percentage of in-migrants to total population
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur North	6,457	6,046	760	305	8.73
Manipur West	1,038	813	224	96	3.48
Manipur South	4,696	3,456	3,994	2,716	11.03
Tengnoupal	1,279	963	2,403	1,981	11.74
Manipur Central	5,718	5,865	7,785	5,908	2.72
Manipur East	1,377	677	417	159	3.17

MAP 33

MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS, 1981

This map shows the percentage of migrants with a duration of residence in the place of enumeration for a period upto 4 years to the total migrants of the districts. The circles are drawn proportionate to total migrants residing upto 4 years in each district and divided into two sectors representing rural and urban migrants with their male and female percentage values respectively. The number of total migrants residing upto 4 years are indicated at the top of circles for each district. The percentage figures of migrants residing upto 4 years are calculated for all the districts and the data are grouped into suitable four ranges and shaded by different grades of hatchings from high to low as shown in the legend of the map.

In the state 19.65 per cent of the migrants are residing upto 4 years to the total migrants of all duration. Among the districts this figure has been recorded highest in Manipur East (33.46) and lowest in Manipur Central (17.90). Except Manipur Central district all the remaining 5 districts have recorded this figure higher than the state average.

The following statement shows the percentage of migrants residing upto 4 years at district level as per the 1981 Census.

District	Migrants residing upto 4 years				Percentage of migrants residing upto 4 years to total migrants (all duration)
	Rural		Urban		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur North	2,243	2,434	430	194	19.65
Manipur West	1,242	1,157	299	163	29.70
Manipur South	3,346	2,657	2,701	1,924	27.00
Tengnoupal	993	906	567	500	20.12
Manipur Central	2,673	6,825	4,160	4,501	17.90
Manipur East	1,323	689	493	304	33.46

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

MAP 34

MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN TOTAL POPULATION, 1981

This map shows the main workers and non-workers with male and female break-up for various age-groups at district level as per the 1981 Census.

Pyramids proportionate to total workers with male and female demarcations have been drawn for each district. The male and female bars are divided into two divisions showing main workers and non-workers. The divisions are differentiated by providing hatchings in black and white. Age-groups are represented along the 'Y' axis as shown in the map.

Among the districts, the number of workers is the lowest in the lower age-group of 0-14 years. The highest number of main workers under this age-group is found in Manipur Central district with 5608 persons consisting of 3,353 females and 2,255 males. The second position goes to Manipur North district with 5,157 persons. The lowest number of main workers under this age-group is noticed in Manipur East district with 1,236 persons. Manipur Central district reveals the highest number of non-workers (369,299) and the lowest number of non-workers is found in Manipur West district with 22,310 persons.

In the next age-group of 15-19 years, Manipur Central district records the highest number of main workers (25,613 persons) and non-workers (65,371 persons). On the other hand lowest figure of main workers (3,322 persons) and non-workers (2,888 persons) are found in Tengnoupal district. Manipur Central district presents the highest number of main workers and non-workers with 42,709 persons and 38,455 persons respectively and the lowest population of main workers (4,385 persons) and non-workers (1,507 persons) are noticed in Manipur West district in age-group of 20-24 years. In the next higher age-group of 25-29 year, Manipur Central district has recorded the highest population of main workers (49,523 persons) and non-workers (19,576 persons), while very low number of main workers (4,508 persons) and non-workers (585 persons) is recorded in Tengnoupal and Manipur West districts respectively.

In the next age-group of 30-34 years, Manipur Central district shows the highest distribution of main workers (42,225 persons) and non-workers (10,720 persons) followed by Manipur North district with 8,716 main workers and 969 non-workers. The lowest number of main workers (3,448 persons) is noticed in Tengnoupal district and non-workers (197 persons) in Manipur West district. In the next higher age-group of 35-39 years, Manipur Central district with 37,027 main workers and 7,962 non-workers reveals the highest distribution of population among the districts. The lowest number of main workers (3,270 persons) is found in Tengnoupal district and non-workers (129 persons) in Manipur West district. Among the districts, Manipur Central district presents again the highest number of main workers (58,975 persons) and non-workers (12,375 persons) followed by Manipur North district with 12,449 main workers and 756 non-workers in the age-group of 40-49 years. The lowest figures for main workers (4,654 persons) and non-workers (158 persons) are noticed in Manipur West and Manipur East districts respectively in age-group of 40-49 years. Similarly, in age-group of 50-59 years, Manipur Central district records the highest number of main workers (40,182 persons) and non-workers (10,945 persons). The lowest number of main workers (3,046 persons) is found in Tengnoupal district and non-workers (136 persons) in Manipur East district. In age-group of 60 and above, Manipur Central district reveals the highest distribution of main workers (26,424 persons) and non-workers (27,888 persons) whereas the lowest figures of main workers (2,067 persons) and non-workers (895 persons) are noticed in Tengnoupal district.

The statement showing male and female main workers and non-workers by age-groups at district level is presented below:—

State/ District	Main worker/ Non-worker	Age groups																	
		0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-49		50-59		60+	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
MANIPUR	Main workers	7,452	10,357	23,353	28,447	40,381	37,567	49,850	37,283	43,113	27,082	38,407	23,899	58,215	38,029	40,101	24,556	30,208	14,780
	Non-workers	274,281	264,270	50,479	43,338	28,374	26,938	10,672	17,491	3,027	11,056	1,290	9,032	1,362	14,198	1,751	11,921	11,616	24,682
Manipur North	Main workers	2,198	2,959	4,387	5,298	5,971	6,625	6,287	5,951	4,838	3,878	4,296	3,687	6,780	5,669	4,648	3,709	3,984	2,447
	Non-workers	25,402	23,956	5,107	3,455	3,503	2,428	1,663	1,220	417	552	157	396	102	654	89	561	675	1,099
Manipur West	Main workers	560	1,243	1,277	2,031	1,854	2,531	2,377	2,699	2,024	1,738	1,903	1,570	2,409	2,245	1,758	1,429	1,462	1,048
	Non-workers	11,074	11,236	2,082	1,312	999	508	346	239	64	133	31	98	32	131	27	162	373	713
Manipur South	Main workers	1,159	1,377	3,112	3,594	4,532	4,017	5,359	3,744	4,445	2,350	3,781	1,970	5,449	3,002	3,613	1,739	2,766	920
	Non-workers	25,968	24,722	4,267	3,793	2,018	2,308	797	1,986	244	1,174	121	1,014	131	1,538	182	1,208	1,281	2,219

State/ District	Main worker/ Non-worker	Age groups																	
		0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-49		50-59		60+	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Tengnoupal	Main workers	827	986	1,566	1,756	2,186	2,192	2,390	2,118	2,074	1,374	1,927	1,343	2,854	2,103	1,772	1,274	1,321	746
	Non-workers	8,859	8,421	1,544	1,344	860	952	362	658	99	349	44	346	49	391	77	286	310	585
Manipur Central	Main workers	2,255	3,353	11,702	13,911	23,428	19,281	30,226	19,297	26,753	15,472	23,780	13,247	37,056	21,919	25,886	14,296	18,453	7,971
	Non-workers	187,166	182,133	34,359	31,012	19,005	19,450	6,654	12,922	2,038	8,682	874	7,088	1,006	11,369	1,354	9,591	8,581	19,307
Manipur East	Main workers	454	782	1,307	1,855	2,410	2,920	3,212	3,475	2,978	2,270	2,725	2,082	3,666	3,089	2,424	2,109	2,222	1,543
	Non-workers	14,968	13,801	3,120	2,422	1,986	1,290	845	464	165	166	62	89	42	116	23	113	453	760

MAP 35

RURAL MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1981

This map presents the rural main workers and non-workers in various age-groups by pyramids for each district in the 1981 Census.

The absolute figures for rural male and female workers are represented by bars along 'X' axis and the age-groups along 'Y' axis. The bars are divided into two divisions showing main workers and non-workers. The two divisions are distinguished by two different types of hatching.

In all the districts the number of rural non-workers is more than rural main workers in age-group 0-14 years. The largest number of non-workers (244,303 persons) is found in Manipur Central district and the lowest is recorded in Tengnoupal (14,180 persons) district. Manipur North district reveals the largest number of rural main workers (4,805 persons) and the lowest is recorded in Manipur East district (1,205 persons). In the next age-group 15-19 years, Manipur Central district reveals the highest number of rural main workers (19,841 persons) and non-workers (39,461 persons) while the lowest number of main workers (3,028 persons) is recorded in Manipur East district and non-workers (2,312 persons) in Tengnoupal district. In the next age-group of 20-24 years, the largest figures of both main workers (31,126 persons) and non-workers (21,172 persons) are found in Manipur Central district. The lowest figures of main workers (4,026 persons) and non-workers (1,255 persons) are recorded in Tengnoupal and Manipur West districts respectively. Similarly largest number of main workers (34,166 persons) and non-workers (10,336 persons) is recorded in Manipur Central district in the age-group of 25-29 years. In the said age-group, the lowest figures of main workers (4,152 persons) and non-workers (454 persons) are noticed in Tengnoupal and Manipur West districts respectively. Again in the age-group 30-34 years, Manipur Central district shows the largest figures of rural main workers (28,093 persons) and non-workers (5,475 persons) the lowest figures of main workers (3,091 persons) and non-worker (137 persons) are noticed in Tengnoupal and Manipur West districts respectively. In age-group of 35-39 years, Manipur Central district again recordes the higher number of rural main workers (24,847 persons) and non-workers (4,160 persons) while the lower figures of main workers (2,928 persons) and non-workers (78 persons) are recorded in Tengnoupal and Manipur West districts respectively. In next age-group of 40-49 years, Manipur Central district records the largest number of main workers (38,929 persons) and non-workers (6,611 persons). The lowest figures of main workers (4,366 persons) and non-workers (117 persons) are found in Manipur West district.

In the next higher age-group of 50-59 years, Manipur Central district shows the largest number of main workers (27,006 persons) and non-workers (6,101 persons). Similarly, in the old age-group of 60 years and above, Manipur Central district records the highest figures of main workers (18,073 persons) and non-workers (16,511 persons). The lowest figures of main workers and non-workers are recorded in Tengnoupal district with 1,963 persons and 733 persons respectively.

Rural male and female main workers and non-workers in different age-groups at district level are indicated in the following table:—

State/ District	Main worker/ Non-workers	Age-groups																	
		0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-49		50-59		60+	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
MANIPUR	Main workers	6807	9500	19873	24747	32009	31808	37905	30768	31675	21679	28334	19358	42579	30662	30013	19603	23782	11925
	Non-workers	200776	193197	35047	28504	18918	16378	6947	10183	1731	6150	680	5084	673	8212	837	7352	7449	16304
Manipur North	Main workers	2055	2750	4137	4989	5637	6331	5794	5654	4489	3631	3959	3462	6287	5319	4372	3479	3828	2418
	Non-workers	23783	22565	4748	3177	3293	2262	1589	1145	394	494	144	368	95	611	80	531	540	1039
Manipur West	Main workers	548	679	1238	1978	1764	2452	2250	2596	1891	1665	1727	1484	2206	2160	1642	1381	1399	1033
	Non-workers	11053	10390	1872	1152	861	394	294	160	53	84	16	62	24	93	19	129	342	647
Manipur South	Main workers	1120	1342	2842	3446	3654	3775	4266	3463	3447	2120	2969	1828	4312	2814	3020	1646	2490	878
	Non-workers	21093	19943	3232	2641	1449	1380	557	1142	153	686	78	622	85	1026	123	876	1009	1754

State/ District	Main worker/ Non-workers	Age-groups																	
		0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-49		50-59		60+	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Tengnoupal	Main workers	816	984	1420	1699	1907	2119	2101	2051	1804	1287	1680	1248	2434	1991	1584	1230	1231	732
	Non-workers	7276	6904	1279	1033	787	712	334	408	75	197	24	173	16	204	41	185	256	477
Manipur Central	Main workers	1829	2780	8994	10847	16780	14346	20472	13694	17262	10831	15472	9375	23455	15474	17140	9866	12692	5381
	Non-workers	123700	120603	21088	18373	10691	10481	3394	6942	910	4565	370	3790	423	6188	562	5539	4830	11681
Manipur East	Main workers	440	765	1241	1787	2263	2785	3022	3309	2782	2145	2527	1961	3383	2903	2256	2001	2143	1484
	Non-workers	13870	12792	2828	2128	1836	1148	774	384	146	125	45	68	30	91	12	92	422	706

MAP 36

URBAN MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1981

This map depicts the districtwise urban main workers and non-workers in various age-groups as in the 1981 Census.

Pyramids proportionate to total workers with urban male and female demarcations are drawn for each district. The urban male and female bars are divided into two divisions showing main workers and non-workers. The divisions are differentiated by providing different types of hatching. Age-groups are represented along the 'Y' axis as shown in the map.

In all the districts, in lower age-group of 0-14 years the figures for urban male and female non-workers are higher than urban male and female main workers. Manipur Central district presents the largest male (63,466 persons) and female (61,530 persons) non-workers followed by Manipur South district with 4,875 male and 4,779 female non-workers. The lowest figures of male (21 persons) and female (846 persons) non-workers are found in Manipur West district, whereas the highest figures of male (426 persons) and female (573 persons) main workers are recorded in Manipur Central district. On the other hand the lowest figures for male (11 persons) and female (2 persons) main workers is recorded in Tengnoupal district.

In the next age-group of 15-19 years, Manipur Central district reveals the highest figures of main workers (5,772 persons) and non-workers (25,910 persons), while the lowest figures of main workers (92 persons) and non-workers (370 persons) are recorded in Manipur West district. Similarly, in the next higher age-group of 20-24 years, Manipur Central district presents the largest figures of both main workers (11,583 persons) and non-workers (17,283 persons) while the lowest figures in both main workers (169 persons) and non-workers (252 persons) are presented by Manipur West district.

In the age-group of 25-29 years, Manipur Central district records the largest figures of main workers (15,357 persons) and non-workers (9,240 persons) followed by Manipur South district with 1,374 main workers and 1,084 non-workers. The lowest figures of main workers (230 persons) and non-workers (131 persons) are recorded in Manipur West district. In the next age-group of 30-34 years, Manipur Central district shows the highest figure for main workers (14,132 persons) and non-workers (5,245 persons) and the lowest figure of main workers (206 persons) is found in Manipur West district. The figures of non-workers (60 persons each) are achieved by Manipur West and Manipur East districts.

In the age-group of 35-39 years, the number of main workers is higher than that of the non-workers in all the districts. Manipur Central district has recorded the largest figures of main workers (12,180 persons) and non-workers (3,802 persons). The lowest figures of main workers (319 persons) and non-workers (38 persons) are found in Manipur East district. In the higher age-group of 40-49 years, the number of main workers is more than that of the non-workers in all the districts. In this age-group, Manipur Central district reveals the highest figures of main workers (19,546 persons) and non-workers (5,764 persons) while the lowest figures of main workers (288 persons) and non-workers (37 persons) are found in Manipur West and Manipur East districts respectively. Similarly, Manipur Central district has registered the largest figures for main workers (13,176 persons) and non-workers (4,844 persons). The lowest figures of main workers (164 persons) and non-workers (32 persons) are however found in Manipur West and Manipur East districts respectively in the age-group of 50-59 years. In the old age-group of 60 years and above, Manipur Central district presents the largest figures of main workers (8,351 persons) and non-workers (11,377 persons). The lowest numbers of main workers (78 persons) and non-workers (85 persons) are found in Manipur West and Manipur East districts respectively.

The total urban male and female main workers and non-workers in different age-groups at district level are indicated in the following table.

State/ District	Main worker/ Non-workers	Age-groups																	
		0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-49		50-59		60+	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
MANIPUR	Main workers	645	857	3480	3700	8372	5759	11945	6515	11438	5403	10073	4541	15636	7367	10088	4953	6426	2855
	Non-workers	73505	71073	15432	14834	9456	10560	3725	7308	1296	4906	610	3948	689	5986	914	4569	4167	8378
Manipur North	Main workers	143	209	250	309	334	294	493	297	349	247	337	225	493	350	276	230	156	29
	Non-workers	1619	1391	359	278	210	166	74	75	23	58	13	28	7	43	9	30	135	60
Manipur West	Main workers	12	564	39	53	90	79	127	103	133	73	176	86	203	85	116	48	63	15
	Non-workers	21	846	210	160	138	114	52	79	11	49	15	36	8	38	8	33	31	66
Manipur South	Main workers	39	35	270	148	874	242	1093	281	998	230	812	142	1137	188	593	93	276	42
	Non-workers	4875	4779	1035	1152	569	928	240	844	91	488	43	392	46	512	59	332	272	465

State/ District	Main worker/ Non-workers	Age-groups																	
		0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-49		50-59		60+	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Tengnoupal	Main workers	11	2	146	57	279	73	289	67	270	87	247	95	420	112	188	44	90	14
	Non-workers	1583	1517	265	311	73	240	28	250	24	152	20	173	33	187	36	101	54	108
Manipur Central	Main-workers	426	573	2708	3064	6648	4935	9754	5603	9491	4641	8308	3872	13101	6445	8746	4430	5761	2590
	Non-workers	63466	61530	13271	12639	8314	8969	3260	5980	1128	4117	504	3298	583	5181	792	4052	3751	7626
Manipur East	Main workers	14	17	66	68	147	135	190	166	196	125	198	121	283	186	168	108	79	59
	Non-workers	1098	1009	292	294	150	142	71	80	19	41	17	21	12	25	11	21	31	54

MAP 37

MAIN WORKERS, 1981

This map shows the proportion of main workers to total population in age-group 15-59 for each district. The total main workers in each district are shown by proportionate circles and the circles are divided into two sectors representing the percentage values of rural and urban main workers respectively. The urban sectors are shaded to differentiate from the rural sectors. The percentage of main workers in age-group 15-59 has been calculated for all the districts. The data thus obtained are shown on the map by different grades of hatching as per legend.

The percentage of main workers in age-group 15-59 to total population is 65.67 at the state level. Five districts, *viz.* Manipur North (77.82 per cent), Manipur West (81.87 per cent), Manipur South (68.56 per cent), Tengnoupal (78.44 per cent) and Manipur East (76.40 per cent) have recorded higher percentages of main workers in 15-59 age-group than the state average. Manipur Central district with 59.92 per cent of the main workers in working age-group has recorded the lowest figure.

The following statement shows the proportion of main workers in age-group 15-59 at district level :-

State/District	Total population in age 15-59	Total main workers in age 15-59	Percentage of main workers to total population in age 15-59
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	777,078	510,288	65.67
Manipur North	92,548	72,025	77.82
Manipur West	34,014	27,846	81.87
Manipur South	73,961	50,708	68.56
Tengnoupal	34,332	26,929	78.44
Manipur Central	494,411	296,253	59.92
Manipur East	47,808	36,523	76.40

MAP 38

MALE MAIN WORKERS, 1981

This map depicts the percentage of male main workers in the age-group 15-59 to total male population in the age-group of 15-59 for each district and the state as per the 1981 Census.

Circles proportionate to total male main workers have been drawn for each district and these circles are divided into two sectors representing workers in rural and urban areas. The urban sectors are shaded to differentiate from the rural sectors. The percentages of male main workers in the age-group 15-59 to total male population in age-15-59 for all districts have been calculated and shown on the map with different grades of hatching as shown in the legend of the map.

Male main workers in the age 15-59 from 74.18 per cent of the total male population in 15-59 age-group for the state. Among the six districts in the state, five districts have recorded this figure above the state average and in case of only Manipur Central (71.95) this proportion is lower than the state average. The highest concentration of male main workers is found in Tengnoupal district (82.86 per cent) and the lowest is found in Manipur Central district (71.95 per cent).

The following statement shows the percentage of male main workers in age 15-59 to total male population in age 15-59 at district level.

State/District	Total male population in age 15-59	Number of male main workers in age 15-59	Percentage of male main workers in age 15-59 to total male populalation in age15-59
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	395,559	293,424	74.18
Manipur North	48,330	37,207	76.98
Manipur West	17,188	13,602	79.14
Manipur South	38,547	30,291	78.58
Tengnoupal	17,825	14,770	82..86
Manipur Central	248,552	178,831	71.95
Manipur East	25,116	18,722	74.54

MAP 39

FEMALE MAIN WORKERS, 1981

This map shows the proportion of female main workers in working age 15-59 to the total female population in age-group 15-59 in each district as per the 1981 Census.

Circles proportionate to the total female main workers in age-group 15-59 have been drawn inside each district and the circles are divided into two sectors showing the break-up of female main workers in rural and urban areas.

The percentages of females in the working age 15-59 to the total number of females in age-group 15-59 for all the districts have been computed and the percentage figures have been grouped into three ranges and shown in the map by various grades of hatching.

For the state as a whole, the percentage of female main workers in age 15-59 to total female population in age-group 15-59 is 56.84. Among the six districts, except Manipur Central, all the five districts have these proportions above the state average (56.84). Manipur West district has recorded the highest figure (84.65 per cent) closely followed by Manipur North district (78.74 per cent) and Manipur East district (78.45 per cent). On the other hand, Manipur Central district with 47.76 per cent has registered the lowest percentage. The other two districts, *viz.*, Manipur South and Tengnoupal districts have recorded 57.65 and 73.66 per cent of female workers in age-group 15-59 respectively.

The following statement shows the percentage of female main workers in age-group 15-59 to total female population in age-group 15-59 at district level:-

State/District	Total female population in age -group 15-59	Number of female main workers in age 15-59	Percentage of female main workers in age 15-59 to total female population in age 15-59
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	381,519	216,863	56.84
Manipur North	44,218	34,818	78.74
Manipur West	16,826	14,244	84.65
Manipur South	35,414	20,417	57.65
Tengnoupal	16,507	12,159	73.66
Manipur Central	245,859	117,422	47.76
Manipur East	22,692	17,801	78.45

MAP 40

MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES, 1981

This map shows the districtwise industrial structure of male and female main workers by pyramids as per the 1981 Census.

The nine broad industrial categories of main workers are grouped into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary activities as shown below:—

	Industrial category, 1981	Activity
I	Cultivators	Primary
II	Agricultural labourers	
III	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities.	
IV	Mining and quarrying	
V	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs.	Secondary
VI	Constructions	
VII	Trade and commerce.	Tertiary
VIII	Transport, storage and communications.	
IX	Other services	

The horizontal bars proportionate to total main workers in each industrial category are drawn for each district. The industrial categories are indicated by roman figures and are inserted between two vertical parallel lines. The bars on the left hand side indicate the number of male workers and those on right hand side indicate number of female workers. The absolute and percentage scales are drawn to indicate the share of male and female main workers above and below the diagrams respectively. The industrial categories are differentiated by hatching as shown in the legend of the map.

In the Primary activities, Manipur West district has the highest percentage of main workers (91.07 per cent) closely followed by Manipur North district (90.43 per cent) and the lowest percentage is recorded in Manipur Central district (57.06 per cent). The percentage of cultivators is highest in Manipur West district (88.40 per cent) followed by Manipur North district (87.53 per cent). The lowest percentage is recorded by Manipur Central district (48.59 per cent). In case of agricultural labourers, Manipur Central district has the highest percentage of 7.00 among all the districts and the percentage of females (4.48 per cent) is higher than that of the male (2.52 per cent). Except Tengnoupal district(4.27 per cent) the other districts have recorded the proportions below 3.00 per cent. The percentages of workers under categories III and IV are less than 2.00 per cent in all the districts.

In Secondary activities, Manipur Central district reveals the highest proportion of workers (21.90 per cent) of which 19.27 per cent are engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs. Workers engaged in construction are also the highest in Manipur Central district (2.63 per cent) closely followed by Manipur South district (2.24 per cent). The percentage of female workers in this category is negligible.

In Tertiary sector, Manipur Central district naturally has the highest percentage of workers (21.03 per cent). In trade and commerce and transport, storage and communications, Manipur Central district has recorded the highest percentage of 6.49 whereas in other services, Manipur East district has shown the highest percentage of 15.17 followed by Manipur Central district (14.54 per cent) and Manipur South district (13.44 per cent). In this category the percentage of female workers is lower than that of male workers in all districts.

The following table presents the absolute as well as percentage figures (in brackets) of male and female workers in various industrial categories for each district:—

District	Total main workers 1981	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manipur North	83,741	36,309 (43.36)	39,419 (47.07)	596 (0.72)	251 (0.30)	6,495 (7.76)	671 (0.79)
Manipur West	31,843	13,113 (41.19)	15,882 (49.88)	188 (0.59)	51 (0.16)	2,335 (7.32)	274 (0.86)
Manipur South	56,964	24,810 (43.56)	21,193 (37.23)	1,768 (3.10)	650 (1.13)	7,661 (13.43)	882 (1.55)
Tengnoupal	30,816	13,262 (43.05)	13,173 (42.75)	314 (1.01)	260 (0.84)	3,345 (10.85)	462 (1.50)
Manipur Central	328,438	125,304 (38.15)	62,118 (18.91)	21.280 (6.48)	50,664 (15.43)	53,056 (16.15)	16,016 (4.88)
Manipur East	41,537	14,958 (36.01)	19,492 (46.93)	438 (1.05)	110 (0.26)	6.010 (14.48)	529 (1.27)

MAP 41

URBAN MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES, 1981

This map depicts the industrial structure of male and female main workers in the urban areas of the districts of the state.

The method for drawing this map is the same as that of map No. 40. The industrial structure for each district is represented by a pyramid. Horizontal bars are drawn for each of the nine industrial categories on both sides of the vertical axis to represent male and female workers. Different type of hatchings are used corresponding to Primary, Secondary and Tertiary activities as per legend of the map.

The percentage of workers in Primary activities ranges from as low as 28.35 per cent in Manipur South district to as high as 72.99 per cent in Manipur North district. The highest proportion of urban workers engaged as cultivators is recorded in Manipur North district (64.69 per cent) of which females share is 37.08 per cent. The lowest proportion is noticed in Tengnoupal district (15.15 per cent) of which the male share is 10.88 per cent. Highest percentage of agricultural labourers in urban areas is recorded in Tengnoupal district (23.76 per cent). All other districts have less than 8.00 per cent of workers as agricultural labourers. In category III, i.e., Livestosk, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities, only Tengnoupal district records 3.09 per cent of workers. While the other districts have recorded this proportion below 2.00 per cent. The percentage of urban workers in mining and quarrying is negligible in all the districts.

In the Secondary activities, Manipur Central district has recorded the highest percentage of urban main workers (26.41 per cent) followed by Manipur South) (18.06) and Tengnoupal (14.00). The lowest percentage is shown by Manipur North district (3.51 per cent). The highest percentage in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs has been recorded in Manipur Central district (21.56 per cent). On the other hand the lowest percentage is registered by Manipur North district (2.30) and Manipur West district (2.37). In construction, Manipur South district reveals the highest proportion of 11.51 per cent, while the lowest figure has been recorded by Tengnoupal district (0.44 per cent).

In Tertiary activities Manipur South district has recorded the highest percentage (53.59) followed by Tengnoupal district (43.96) . The lowest proportion of workers in this sector is noticed in Manipur North district (23.50). The highest percentage of urban main workers in trade and commerce is noticed in Tengnoupal district (34.24). Manipur Central district has recorded the second highest position with 10.38 per cent. In category VIII, i.e., transport, storage and communications, Manipur Central district reveals the highest figure of 2.45 per cent, while very few workers are engaged in other districts. In other services the highest proportion of urban workers is shown by Manipur South district (44.89 per cent) in which the proportion of male workers (39.43 per cent) is more than that of the female workers (5.46 per cent). The lowest percentage is recorded in Tengnoupal district with 8.15 per cent.

The following statement brings out the absolute as well as percentage figures (in brackets) of urban male and female main workers in various industrial categories for each district.

District	Total main workers 1981	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manipur North	5,132	1,630 (31.76)	2116 (41.23)	148 (2.90)	31 (0.61)	1,055 (20.56)	152 (2.94)
Manipur West	1,523	425 (27.91)	457 (29.99)	43 (2.83)	11 (0.73)	492 (32.29)	95 (6.25)
Manipur South	7,506	1,459 (19.45)	668 (8.90)	1,167 (15.52)	191 (2.54)	3,477 (46.35)	544 (7.24)
Tengnoupal	2,492	827 (33.19)	220 (8.85)	174 (6.98)	176 (7.02)	941 (37.78)	154 (6.18)
Manipur Central	101,150	25,885 (25.59)	11,449 (11.32)	11,178 (11.05)	15,535 (15.36)	27,921 (27.60)	9,182 (9.08)
Manipur East	2,326	523 (22.49)	816 (35.08)	138 (5.93)	45 (1.94)	680 (29.23)	124 (5.33)

MAP 42

RURAL MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

This map shows the industrial structure of the male and female main workers in the rural area of the districts in the state. The cartographic technique is the same as for the two preceding maps (Maps Nos. 40 & 41).

Among the districts the percentage of workers in primary activities varies from 66.02 per cent in Manipur Central district to 92.72 per cent in Manipur West district. The rural economy of the state being predominantly agricultural there is a high proportion of workers in primary activities engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers. The highest percentage of cultivators is recorded in Manipur West district (89.99 per cent) closely followed by Manipur North district (89.02 per cent). The lowest proportions of rural cultivators is noticed in Mnipur Central district (56.65 per cent). Agricultural labourers form the highest percentage of rural workers in Manipur Central district (7.93 per cent) of which the share of females (5.26 per cent) is higher than that of males (2.67 per cent). The other districts reveal proportions below 2.00 per cent. Manipur Central district shows the highest percentage of rural workers (1.42 per cent) in category III, i.e., Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities. Very few workers are found engaged in mining and quarrying.

In the secondary activities, the highest percentage of rural main workers is recorded in Manipur Central district with 19.89 per cent. Except Manipur South district (2.13 per cent) the remaining districts have recorded percentage below 1.00. In category V & VI, i.e., manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs and constructions, Manipur Central district presents the highest percentage of 18.26 and 1.63 respectively. A very few workers are engaged in these two categories in other districts.

The highest percentage of rural workers in the tertiary activities is noticed in Manipur East district (14.62 per cent) closely followed by Manipur Central district with 14.09 per cent. Manipur West district records the lowest proportion of 6.64 per cent. Trade and commerce and other services are the two important categories in the tertiary sector. In trade and commerce the higher percentage of rural workers is observed in Manipur Central district (2.68), while in other districts this figure is below 1.00 per cent . Manipur East district reveals the highest percentage (14.38) in other services, in which the proportion of male workers (13.38 per cent) is higher than that of the female workers (1.00 per cent). The other districts shows the percentage between 6-10. Very few persons are engaged in transport, storage and communications. Among the districts, only Manipur Central district records 1.01 per cent.

The absolute as well as percentage figures (in bracket) of rural male and female main workers engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary activities are given in the following statement.

District	Total main workers 1981	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manipur North	78,609	34,679 (44.12)	37,303 (47.46)	448 (0.57)	220 (0.29)	5,440 (6.91)	519 (0.65)
Manipur West	30,320	12,688 (41.84)	15,425 (50.88)	145 (0.50)	40 (0.14)	1,843 (6.07)	179 (0.57)
Manipur South	49,458	23,351 (47.23)	20,525 (41.50)	600 (1.21)	460 (0.92)	4,184 (8.46)	338 (0.68)
Tengnoupal	28,324	12,435 (43.90)	12,953 (45.73)	140 (0.49)	84 (0.30)	2,404 (8.49)	308 (1.09)
Manipur Central	227,288	99,419 (43.74)	50,668 (22.28)	10102 (4.44)	35129 (15.45)	25135 (11.07)	6,835 (3.02)
Manipur East	39,211	14,434 (36.82)	18,677 (47.63)	300 (0.77)	64 (0.16)	5,330 (13.59)	406 (1.03)

MAP 43

MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, 1981

This map shows the proportion of urban and rural main workers with educational level for each district in the state in 1981.

Two half adjusted circles proportionate to total urban and rural main workers are drawn for each district. The half circles are divided into five divisions showing the educational levels. Different types of hatching are given to distinguish them from each other as shown in the legend of the map. The educational level for both urban and rural main workers includes (i) Primary and middle, (ii) Matriculation/secondary, higher secondary/intermediate/pre-university, non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree, (iii) Graduate degree other than technical degree, post-graduate degree other than technical degree and technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree, (iv) Literates (without educational level) and (v) Illiterates.

In the state the total main workers are 120,129 in urban areas and 453,210 in rural areas. Among the districts, Manipur Central has the highest number of main workers with 227,288 in rural and 101,150 in urban. The lowest in rural area is recorded in Tengnoupal district (28,324) and the lowest in urban area is recorded in Manipur West district (1,523).

In primary and middle, the percentage of workers by educational level in the state indicates that 18.25 per cent of workers are in rural while 23.44 per cent are in urban areas. At the district level in urban areas Manipur South district records the highest proportion of 31.83 per cent of workers closely followed by Manipur East district with 30.40 per cent. The lowest percentage is found in Manipur North district (13.21 per cent). In rural areas, Manipur East district presents the highest percentage (20.05) closely followed by Manipur Central (19.96) and Manipur South (19.45). The lowest figure is noticed in Manipur North district (12.32 per cent).

Further, in Matriculation/secondary, higher secondary/intermediate/pre-university, non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree, in the state, 15.91 per cent of workers are in urban and 6.11 per cent in rural areas. In this educational level, 18.98 per cent and 18.96 per cent of workers in urban area are recorded in Manipur West and Manipur East districts respectively, while the lowest figures are found in Manipur North (9.00 per cent) and Tengnoupal (6.58 per cent) districts in urban areas. In rural areas, Manipur Central (7.62 per cent) and Manipur East (7.29 per cent) districts recorded the higher percentages and the lowest figure is found in Manipur West (3.29 per cent) district.

Graduate and post-graduate degree other than technical degree and technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree holders are 8.97 per cent in urban and 1.86 per cent in rural areas in the state. Among the districts, Manipur Central (9.41 per cent) and Manipur South (9.73 per cent) reveal the higher proportions whereas the lowest figure is shown in Tengnoupal (1.65 per cent) district in urban area. In rural areas, except Manipur Central district (2.82 per cent), the figures in other districts are below 2.00 per cent.

In literates (without educational level) Manipur state presents 8.83 per cent in urban and 10.67 per cent in rural areas. Among the districts, the highest percentage is found in Manipur South district (16.12) and the lowest figure is recorded in Manipur West district (2.36 per cent) in urban areas. In rural areas, Manipur South district records the highest percentage of 24.02 followed by Manipur West district with 14.69 per cent. On the other hand the lowest percentages are found in Manipur North (6.47 per cent) and Tengnoupal (6.66 per cent) districts.

Further, among the illiterates in the state 63.11 per cent of workers are in rural while 42.85 per cent are in urban areas. Among the districts, Manipur North district has the highest proportion of illiterate workers in rural with 76.47 per cent while Manipur South district has the lowest proportion of illiterate workers with 51.79 per cent. In urban areas, the highest proportion of illiterate workers (70.06 per cent) is recorded in Manipur North district while the lowest (23.12 per cent) in Manipur South district.

State/ District	Total main workers	Primary & middle	Matriculation/ secondary, high school/ intermediate/ pre-university, tech. & non-tech. diploma	Graduate degree other than tech. degree, post-graduate degree other than tech. degree or diploma	Literates (without educational level)	Illiterates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
URBAN						
MANIPUR	120,129	28,160 (23.44)	19,115 (15.91)	10,774 (8.97)	10,608 (8.83)	51,472 (42.85)
Manipur North	5,132	678 (13.21)	462 (9.00)	214 (4.17)	183 (3.56)	3,595 (70.06)
Manipur West	1,523	425 (27.91)	289 (18.98)	89 (5.84)	36 (2.36)	684 (44.91)
Manipur South	7,506	2,389 (31.83)	1441 (19.20)	730 (9.73)	1210 (16.12)	1,736 (23.12)
Tengnoupal	2,492	670 (26.89)	164 (6.58)	41 (1.65)	275 11.03)	1,342 (53.85)
Manipur Central	101,150	23,292 (23.03)	16,317 (16.13)	9,520 (9.41)	8,667 (8.57)	43,354 (42.86)
Manipur East	2,326	707 (30.40)	441 (18.96)	184 (7.90)	236 (10.15)	758 (32.59)
RURAL						
MANIPUR	45,3210	82,732 (18.25)	27,689 (6.11)	8,410 (1.86)	48,361 (10.67)	286,019 (63.11)
Manipur North	78,609	9,683 (12.32)	3,210 (4.08)	519 (0.66)	5084 (6.47)	60,112 (76.47)
Manipur West	30,320	5,150 (16.98)	997 (3.29)	114 (0.38)	4,456 (14.69)	19,606 (64.66)

State/ District	Total main workers	Primary & middle	Matriculation/ secondary, high school/ intermediate/ pre-university, tech. & non-tech. diploma	Graduate degree other than tech. degree, post-graduate degree other than tech. degree or diploma	Literates (without educational level)	Illiterates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur South	49,458	9,620 (19.45)	1,860 (3.76)	484 (0.98)	11,880 (24.02)	25,612 (51.79)
Tengnoupal	28,324	5,042 (17.80)	1,438 (5.08)	318 (1.12)	1,887 (6.66)	19,639 (69.34)
Manipur Central	22,7288	45,376 (19.96)	17,326 (7.62)	6,418 (2.82)	21,904 (9.64)	136,264 (59.96)
Manipur East	39,211	7,861 (20.05)	2858 (7.29)	556 (1.42)	31.49 (8.03)	24,787 (63.21)

MAP 44

CULTIVATORS, 1981

This map shows the proportion of cultivators to total main workers in age-group 15-59 at the district level. The percentage figures calculated for the districts are grouped into three suitable ranges and the districts are shaded according to various grades of hatchings from high to low order of values as shown in the legend of the map.

Solid yellow bars in each district are drawn proportionate to absolute number of cultivators in the age-group 15-59. At the state level, 62.03 per cent of the population are cultivators. Among the six districts of the state, five districts have their percentages above the state average (62.03), while the remaining district of Manipur Central has recorded the proportion (47.42 per cent) below the state average. Among the districts, the highest percentage is recorded in Manipur West district (87.43) closely followed by Manipur North district with 86.33. On the other hand, the lowest percentage is found in Manipur Central district (47.42 per cent). This low proportion of cultivators is mainly due to the progress of urbanisation and workers being engaged in services other than cultivation.

The following statement shows the proportion of cultivators in the age-group 15-59 at the district level.

State/District	Main workers in age 15-59	Cultivators in age 15-59	Percentage of cultivators to total main workers in age 15-59
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	510,284	316,565	62.03
Manipur North	72,025	62,179	86.33
Manipur West	27,846	24,347	87.43
Manipur South	50,708	38,968	76.85
Tengnoupal	26,929	21,315	79.15
Manipur Central	296,253	140,497	47.42
Manipur East	36,523	29,259	80.11

MAP 45

CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION, 1981

This map depicts the percentage of cultivators to total population in age 15-59 in the rural areas at district level.

The percentage of cultivators to total rural population in the age-group 15-59 is calculated for all the districts and these percentage figures are grouped into three suitable ranges as shown in the legend of the map. The districts are shaded with different grades of hatchings according to their percentage values from high to low. In the total rural population of the state as a whole, the cultivators account for 49.50 per cent. Manipur West district with 74.46 per cent has recorded the highest percentage and the lowest figure has been achieved by Manipur Central district (35.59 per cent). All the districts except Manipur Central have recorded percentage figures higher than the state average. Generally the percentage of cultivators in rural population is comparatively higher in the hill districts of the state as most of the people are engaged in shifting cultivation.

The statement given below shows the percentage of rural cultivators at the district level:-

State/District	Total rural population in age 15-59	Total rural cultivators in age 15-59	Percentage of rural cultivators to total rural population in age 15-59
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	571,843	283,317	49.54
Manipur North	86,674	59,392	68.52
Manipur West	31,656	23,572	74.46
Manipur South	59,655	37,496	62.85
Tengnoupal	30,065	20,964	69.73
Manipur Central	319,429	113,695	35.59
Manipur East	44,367	28,202	63.57

MAP 46

MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS, 1981

This map shows the districtwise variation in the proportion of male and female cultivators to the total male and female main workers in the age-group 15-59.

The percentage of male and female cultivators to the total male and female main workers in age-group 15-59 is computed for all the districts. These percentage figures are grouped into four ranges for male and female separately. The districts are shaded by flat colour for male cultivators. The female cultivators are shown by choropleth method with suitable grades of hatching from high to low order of percentage values. The total number of male and female cultivators in age 15-59 for each district are depicted by red and green coloured vertical bars respectively.

For the state as a whole, the percentage figures of male and female cultivators to total male and female main workers in age 15-59 are 61.77 and 62.39 respectively. The highest percentage of male cultivators is recorded in Manipur North district (79.41) and for female the highest figure is noticed in Manipur East district (95.66). Out of six districts, only one district, *viz.*, Manipur Central has recorded lower percentage of male/female cultivators than the state average.

The statement given below shows the percentage of male/female cultivators at district level:-

State/ District	Total male and female main workers in age-group 15-59		Number of male and female cultivators in age-group 15-59		Percentage of male cultivators to total male main workers in age-group 15-59	Percentage of female cultivators to total female main workers in age-15-59
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MANIPUR	293,424	216,862	181,254	135,311	61.77	62.39
Manipur North	37,207	34,818	29,545	32,634	79.41	93.73
Manipur West	13,602	14,244	10,787	18,560	79.30	95.20
Manipur South	30,291	20,417	20,345	18,623	67.17	91.21
Tengnoupal	14,770	12,159	10,398	10,917	70.40	89.79
Manipur Central	178,831	117,422	97,949	42,548	54.77	36.24
Manipur East	18,722	17,801	12,231	17,028	65.33	95.66

MAP 47

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, 1981

This map depicts the districtwise distribution in the percentage of agricultural labourers to the total agricultural workers in 1981.

For the districts of the state the percentage of agricultural labourers to the total agricultural workers is worked out. The percentage figures are grouped into four ranges and the districts are shaded according to their percentage values with different grades of hatchings as shown in the legend. Proportionate bars in yellow colour are drawn for each district showing the number of agricultural labourers.

In the state as a whole, the agricultural labourers accounted for 6.79 per cent of the total agricultural workers. A regionwise analysis of the map reveals that the proportion of agricultural labourers in the hilly districts are very less as compared to Manipur Central district. The highest percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers has been recorded by Manipur Central district (12.50) followed by Tengnoupal district (5.26). Lowest figure has been recorded by Manipur East district (0.84 per cent). Except Manipur Central district the other five districts have recorded lower percentage figures than the state average.

The percentage of agricultural labourers in age 15-59 to total agricultural workers for the districts are given below:-

State/District	Total agricultural workers in age -group 15-59	Agricultural labourers	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	345,182	23,437	6.79
Manipur North	64,316	1,918	2.98
Manipur West	25,064	678	2.71
Manipur South	40,171	870	2.17
Tengnoupal	22,685	1,194	5.26
Manipur Central	165,490	20,685	12.50
Manipur East	29,613	248	0.84

MAP 48

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR, 1981

The proportion of non-agricultural workers in the primary sector and also the distribution of non-agricultural workers by different types of activities are represented in this map at the district level.

The non-agricultural workers included (i) Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities. The percentage of non-agricultural workers to total main workers in primary sector for all the districts are calculated and the data thus obtained are grouped into suitable ranges and shown on the map as per the legend. Circles proportionate to total non-agricultural workers in primary sector are drawn in all the districts and are divided into various sectors as shown in the legend of the map. The proportion of workers under the non-agricultural activities to total workers in the primary sector is only 1.45 per cent for the state. However, Manipur Central district (2.59 per cent) has recorded the higher percentage than the state average. Manipur South (0.81 per cent) and Tengnoupal (0.71 per cent) districts fall in the range of 0.50-1.49 per cent, while Manipur North (0.31 per cent), Manipur West (0.14 per cent), and Manipur East (0.31 per cent) districts fall in the range of 0.49 & below.

The distribution pattern of workers under the non-agricultural activities indicates that livestock accounts for the largest proportion of workers in Manipur South district (40.32 per cent) followed by Manipur North district (32.33 per cent). Fishing is an important activity in the " Loktak Lake" region of Manipur Central district which has engaged over 50 per cent of non-agricultural workers. On the other hand, forestry has accounted for the highest pecentage in Tengnoupal district (45.99 per cent). Regarding plantations, orchards and allied activities, Manipur West district shows the highest percentage (48.78) followed by Manipur North district (41.38) . In the case of mining and quarrying Manipur West district (4.88 per cent) have recorded the highest percentage followed by Manipur Central district (4.36 per cent). In the state fishing has accounted for 45.06 per cent of the workers.

The following table shows the percentage of non-agricultural workers in primary sector to total workers in primary sector at district level:-

State/ District	PRIMAPY SECTOR					Total non-agricul-tural, work-ers, *viz.* (iii) & (iv)	Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total main workers in primary sector
	(i) Cultiva-tors	(ii) Agricul-tural labourers.	(iii) Livestock forestry, fishing hunting, & planta-tions, orch-ards and allied activities	(iv) Mining & quarrying	Total main workers in primary sector		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MANIPUR	364,621	28,613	5,577	222	399,033	5,799	1.45
Manipur North	73,300	2,196	231	1	75,728	232	0.31
Manipur West	28,149	805	39	2	28,995	41	0.14
Manipur South	44,608	1,023	368	4	46,003	372	0.81
Tengnou-pal	24,932	1,316	184	3	26,435	187	0.71
Manipur Central	159,568	22,994	4,647	212	187,421	4,859	2.59
Manipur East	34,064	315	108	—	34,487	108	0.31

MAP 49

MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS, 1981

This map depicts the districtwise main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to total main workers in 1981.

The percentage of a main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to total main workers have been calculated and the figures are grouped into three suitable ranges and shown by choropleth technique from dark to light hatching as per the legend of the map.

Solid brown circles proportionate to main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs are drawn in each district. In the state, the proportion of main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs is 11.47 per cent. Among the six districts there is wide variation in percentage figures. Manipur Central district with 19.28 per cent has recorded the highest figure of main workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs while comparatively low proportions are found in Manipur West (0.48 per cent), Manipur East (0.50 per cent) and Manipur North (0.57 per cent) districts. Manipur South (1.99 per cent) and Tengnoupal (1.66 per cent) districts fall in the next higher range of 0.50-12.50 per cent.

The following table shows the workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs at district level:

State/District	Total main workers	Main workers in manufacturing, processing servicing & repairs	Percentage of main workers in manufacturing, processsing, servicing and repairs to total main workers
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	573,339	65,787	11.47
Manipur North	83,741	480	0.57
Manipur West	31,843	138	0.43
Manipur South	56,964	1136	1.99
Tengnoupal	30,816	514	1.66
Manipur Central	328,438	63312	19.28
Manipur East	41,537	207	0.50

MAP 50

MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTIONS, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS, 1981

This map shows the percentage of main workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications to total main workers for each district in the state in 1981.

The percentage figures of workers engaged in the above categories have been calculated and the data are grouped into three ranges as shown in the legend of the map. The districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

In each district circles are drawn proportionate to main workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications. Out of 573,339 main workers in the state as many as 15,929 or 2.78 per cent are engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications. Out of the six districts, only Manipur Central (4.08 per cent) has recorded the percentage figure above the state average. Manipur South (2.51 per cent) and Manipur East (0.94 per cent) districts are covered under the next higher range of 0.61-3.00 per cent while Manipur North (0.56 per cent), Manipur West (0.38 per cent) and Tengnoupal (0.39 per cent) fall under the range of below 0.60 per cent.

The statement given below shows the percentage of workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications to total main workers at district level.

State/District	Total main workers	Persons engaged in constructions transport, storage and communications	Percentage of total main workers
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	573,339	15,929	2.78
Manipur North	83,741	466	0.56
Manipur West	31,843	122	0.38
Manipur South	56,964	1,431	2.51
Tengnoupal	30,816	120	0.39
Manipur Central	328,438	13,401	4.08
Manipur East	41,537	389	0.94

MAP 51

MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE, 1981

This map shows the proportion of workers engaged in trade and commerce to total main workers in each district of the state as per the 1981 Census.

The percentage of the workers in trade and commerce to total main workers has been calculated for all the districts and the data are grouped into four ranges. The districts are shaded with different grades of hatching ranging from high to low. Circles are drawn proportionate to total main workers engaged in trade and commerce in each district.

Out of 573,339 workers in the state, 19, 336 or 3.37 per cent are engaged in trade and commerce. Of the six districts in the state, only Manipur Central district (5.04 per cent) has the proportion of workers in trade and commerce above the state average. Tengnoupal and Manipur South districts fall in the respective ranges of 2.56—4.30 per cent and 0.81—2.55 per cent. Manipur North, Manipur West and Manipur East districts are grouped in the lowest range of 0.80 and below.

The following table shows the total main workers, number of workers engaged in trade and commerce and percentages of workers in trade and commerce to total workers for state and the districts as per the 1981 Census.

State/District	Total main workers	Number of workers engaged in trade and commerce	Percentage of main workers engaged in trade and commerce to total main workers
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	573,339	19,336	3.37
Manipur North	83,741	656	0.78
Manipur West	31,843	239	0.75
Manipur South	56,964	734	1.29
Tengnoupal	30,816	951	3.09
Manipur Central	328,438	16,563	5.04
Manipur East	41,537	193	0.46

MAP 52

MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1981

This map shows the proportions of main workers engaged in services to total main workers for each district in the state as per the 1981 Census.

The proportion of main workers engaged in services to total main workers has been computed and the data are grouped into four ranges. The districts are then shaded by different grades of hatching from high to low as per the legend of the map.

Further, circles are drawn proportionate to main workers engaged in four categories, *viz.*, (a) Public services, (b) Educational and scientific services, (c) Medical and health services and (d) Personal and other miscellaneous services. The circles are further divided into four sectors proportionate to the workers in each service. The sectors are provided different transparent colour to distinguish from each other.

Out of 573,339 main workers in the state, 73,254 or 12.78 per cent are engaged in services. Of the six districts in the state, Manipur East (15.17 per cent) has the highest percentage and closely followed by Manipur Central (14.54 per cent) and Manipur South (13.44 per cent) districts. Tengnoupal district (9.07 per cent) fall in the range of 8.01-11.00 per cent, while Manipur North (7.65 per cent) and Manipur West (7.38 per cent) districts are in the range of 8.00 and below.

The following table shows the percentage of workers in services at district level:

State/ District	Total main workers	Number of main workers in other services	Percentage of main workers engaged in other services to total main workers	Percentage of workers in services			
				Public services	Educational and scientific services	Medical and health services	Personal and other miscellaneous services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MANIPUR	573,339	73,254	12.78	48.78	26.75	6.53	17.94
Manipur North	83,741	6,410	7.65	63.60	24.32	5.06	7.02
Manipur West	31,843	2,350	7.38	59.19	28.94	5.91	5.96
Manipur South	56,964	7,658	13.44	53.11	25.57	7.22	14.10
Tengnoupal	30,816	2,796	9.07	68.45	19.71	6.62	5.22
Manipur Central	328,438	47,740	14.54	42.49	28.07	6.96	22.48
Manipur East	41,537	6,300	15.17	63.46	23.02	4.19	9.33

MAP 53

MAIN WORKERS IN VARIOUS SERVICES, 1981

These four maps depict the proportion of main workers in various services to total main workers in other services for each district during 1981.

The proportions of main workers in (a) Public services, (b) Educational and scientific services, (c) Medical and health services and (d) Personal and other miscellaneous services to total main workers in other services for each district are shown in four separate maps. The districtwise data are grouped into four ranges for 3 maps and three ranges for the remaining one map from high to low as shown in the legend of the maps. The districts are shaded by choropleth technique according to the variation of proportion.

A. MAIN WORKERS IN PUBLIC SERVICES 1981

Out of 73,254 main workers in other services in the state, 35,732 workers or 48.78 per cent are engaged in public services. In respect of the distribution of the workers in public services, the highest figure has been recorded in Tengnoupal district (68.45 per cent) which is followed by Manipur North (63.60 per cent) and Manipur East (63.46 per cent). The lowest proportion of main workers in public services is seen in Manipur Central district (42.49 per cent). Manipur West and Manipur South districts have recorded 59.19 and 53.11 per cent respectively.

B. MAIN WORKERS IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES 1981

Out of 73,254 main workers in other services in the state, 19,597 or 26.75 per cent are engaged in educational and scientific services. The highest proportion has been recorded in Manipur West district (28.94 per cent) followed by Manipur Central district (28.07 per cent). The lowest proportion has been recorded in Tengnoupal district (19.71 per cent). The three districts, *viz.*, Manipur North, Manipur South and Manipur East have recorded 24.32, 25.57 and 23.02 per cent respectively.

C. MAIN WORKERS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES 1981

Out of a total of 73,254 main workers in other services, 4,786 (6.53 per cent) workers are employed in medical and health services in the state. Manipur South district (7.22 per cent), Manipur Central district (6.96 per cent) and Tengnoupal district (6.62 per cent) have recorded the proportions above the state average. Manipur East district (4.19 per cent) has shown the lowest percentage in the state and closely followed by Manipur North district (5.06 per cent) and Manipur West district (5.91 per cent).

D. MAIN WORKERS IN PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES 1981

Out of 73,254 main workers in other services in the state only 13,139 (17.94 per cent) are engaged in this category. Manipur Central district with 22.48 per cent has recorded the highest proportion in the state followed by Manipur South district (14.10 per cent). The lowest percentage is seen in Tengnoupal district (5.22 per cent) and closely followed by Manipur West district (5.96 per cent). The other two remaining districts, *viz.*, Manipur East district and Manipur North district have shown 9.33 and 7.02 per cent respectively.

The following statement shows the percentage of workers engaged in various services at district level.

State/District	Main workers in other services	Percentage of main workers in			
		Public services	Educational and scientific services	Medical and health services	Personal and other miscellaneous services
1	2	3	4	5	6
MANIPUR	73,254	48.78	26.75	6.53	17.94
Manipur North	6,410	63.60	24.32	5.05	7.02
Manipur West	2,350	59.19	28.94	5.91	5.96
Manipur South	7,658	53.11	25.57	7.22	14.10
Tengnoupal	2,796	68.45	19.71	6.62	5.22
Manipur Central	47,740	42.49	28.07	6.96	22.48
Manipur East	6,300	63.46	23.02	4.19	9.33

SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

MAP 54

SCHEDULED CASTES, 1981

The map brings out the variation in the proportion of scheduled caste population at the sub-divisional level.

The percentage of scheduled caste population to total population is worked out for each sub-division and figures thus obtained are grouped into four categories. The sub-divisions falling under each category are shaded by different grades of hatching as shown in the legend of the map and sub-divisions having no scheduled caste population are left blank.

The scheduled caste population in the state is 17,753 which is 1.25 per cent of the total population. Among the sub-division, in the state, the lowest percentage of scheduled caste (0.01) is recorded in Mao-Maram, Sadar Hills East, Nungba and Chandel sub-divisions.

The size of scheduled caste population is very small in the hilly sub-divisions. The highest percentage is found in Jiribam sub-division (18.86) followed by Imphal West sub-division (2.48) and Imphal East sub-division (1.60). A very high concentration of scheduled caste population is found in Manipur Central district. Out of 25 sub-divisions in the state, except Imphal East, Imphal West and Jiribam in Manipur Central district, all the other sub-divisions have recorded lower percentage figures than the state average.

The following statement shows the percentage of scheduled castes to total population at sub-division level.

State/Subdivision	Total population	Total population of scheduled caste, 1981	Percentage of scheduled caste population to total population
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	1,420,953	17,753	1.25
Mao-Maram	64,525	4	0.01
Sadar Hills West	57,736	241	0.42
Sadar Hills East	33,160	26	0.01
Tamenglong North	10,469	—	—
Tamenglong West	13,335	—	—
Tamenglong	19,259	6	0.03
Nungba	19,226	1	0.01
Tipaimukh	21,176	—	—
Thanlon	17,939	7	0.04
Churachandpur North	16,732	—	—
Churachandpur	63,993	102	0.16
Singngat	14,936	—	—
Tengnoupal	25,666	171	0.67

State/Subdivision	Total population	Total population of scheduled caste, 1981	Percentage of scheduled caste population to total population
1	2	3	4
Chandel	15,048	2	0.01
Chakpikarong	15,730	14	0.09
Imphal East	228,728	3,652	1.60
Imphal West	300,781	7,476	2.48
Bishenpur	141,150	213	0.15
Thoubal	231,781	780	0.34
Jiribam	26,637	5,025	18.86
Ukhrul North	15,377	15	0.10
Ukhrul Central	42,105	11	0.23
Phungyar Phaisat	9,865	—	—
Kamjong Chassad	9,635	5	0.05
Ukhrul South	5,965	2	0.03

MAP 55

SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1981

This map shows the proportion of scheduled tribes to the total population of each sub-division in the state as in the 1981 Census.

The percentage of scheduled tribe population to the total population of each sub-division is computed separately and these percentage values are grouped into four ranges as shown in the legend on the map. These ranges are represented by different dark to light hatching corresponding to the high to low range values and sub-divisions are shaded with appropriate hatching based on the proportions.

The number of scheduled tribes in the state is 387,977 which is 27.30 per cent of the total population of the state. The map reveals considerable variation in the percentage of scheduled tribe population among the sub-divisions. Among the sub-divisions of the state, Thoubal sub-division with 0.97 per cent has recorded the lowest proportion of scheduled tribe population followed by Imphal West sub-division with 2.36 per cent. In the valley of Manipur Central district the distribution of scheduled tribe population is very low as the valley is mainly inhabited by Manipuris. On the other hand, in the remaining five hill districts, the predominant inhabitants are tribal communities and high concentration of tribal population is found in these areas. Of the 25 sub-divisions, the percentage of scheduled tribe population is the highest in Thanlon sub-division (96.96 per cent) followed by Tipaimukh sub-division (93.25 per cent). There are 12 sub-divisions in which the percentage of scheduled tribes is above 80.01. This figure varies between 50.01-80.00 per cent in five sub-divisions. In the remaining sub-division the proportion is below 50.00 per cent.

The following table shows the percentage of scheduled tribe population to the total population at sub-division level.

State/District/ Sub-division	Total population 1981	Total scheduled tribe population 1981	Percentage of scheduled tribe population to total population
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	1,420,953	387,977	27.30
Mao -Maram	64,525	54,347	84.23
Sadar Hills West	57,736	27,050	46.85
Sadar Hills East	33,160	24,258	73.15
Tamenglong North	10,469	9,200	87.88
Tamenglong West	13,335	2,385	17.88
Tamenglong	19,259	4,478	23.25
Nungba	19,226	13,196	68.64
Tipaimukh	21,176	19,746	93.25
Thanlon	17,939	17,394	96.96

State/District/ Sub-division	Total population 1981	Total scheduled tribe population 1981	Percentage of scheduled tribe population to total population
1	2	3	4
Churachandpur North	16,732	15,392	91.99
Churachandpur	63,993	49,976	78.10
Singngat	14,936	13,746	92.03
Tengnoupal	25,666	14,400	56.10
Chandel	15,048	13,073	86.87
Chakpikarong	15,730	10,957	69.66
Imphal East	228,728	8,466	3.70
Imphal West	300,781	7,095	2.36
Bishenpur	141,150	3,895	2.76
Thoubal	231,781	2,250	0.97
Jiribam	26,637	2,435	9.14
Ukhrul North	15,377	13,343	86.77
Ukhrul Central	42,105	37,900	90.01
Phungyar Phaisat	9,865	9,174	92.99
Kamjong Chassad	9,635	8,323	86.38
Ukhrul South	5,964	5,498	92.19

MAP 56

MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED CASTES, 1981

This map shows the proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers among scheduled castes at district level.

The circles proportionate to total scheduled caste population are drawn for each district. Each circle is divided into three sectors representing main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. Now considering the radius as 100 per cent, the break-up of male and female is shown as per the legend of the map. In the state the proportion of main workers of scheduled castes is 38.99. Among the districts the percentage of main workers vary from 38.28 to 93.94.

Similarly the percentage of marginal workers for the state is 6.54 while the proportion of non-workers is 54.47 per cent.

The distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers among the districts is shown in the following statement.

State/ District	Total scheduled caste population			Scheduled castes					
				Main workers		Marginal workers		Non-workers	
	Persons	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MANIPUR	17,753	9,075	8,678	4,605	2,317	172	989	4,,298	5,372
Manipur North	271	141	130	86	58	—	—	55	72
Manipur West	7	5	2	4	—	—	—	1	2
Manipur South	109	67	42	47	20	—	2	20	20
Tengnoupal	187	102	85	59	54	—	—	43	31
Manipur Central	17,146	8,734	8,412	4,383	2,180	172	989	4,179	5,245
Manipur East	33	26	7	26	5	—	—	—	2

MAP 57

MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1981

This map depicts the proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers among scheduled tribes at district level.

The circles proportionate to total scheduled tribe population are drawn for each district and the circles are divided into three sectors representing main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. Now considering the radius as 100 per cent, the break-up of male and female is shown as per the legend of the map. In the state the proportion of main workers in scheduled tribes is 27.30. Among the districts the percentage of main workers varies from 2.60 to 89.50 per cent.

Similarly the percentage of marginal workers for the state is 1.06 while the proportion of non-workers is 51.07 per cent.

The distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in schedule tribe population among the districts is shown in the following statement.

State/ District	Total scheduled tribe population			Scheduled tribes					
				Main workers		Marginal workers		Non-workers	
	Persons	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MANIPUR	387,977	196,455	191,522	95,641	90,089	965	3,128	99,849	98,305
Manipur North	105,655	53,464	52,191	28,178	30,361	55	70	25,231	21,760
Manipur West	29,259	14,603	14,656	6,975	7,808	1	1	7,627	6,847
Manipur South	116,254	58,847	57,407	27,529	20,643	534	1,908	30,784	34,856
Tengnoupal	38,430	19,372	19,058	10,929	10,119	13	9	8,432	8,930
Manipur Central	24,141	12,578	11,563	4,696	2,169	197	878	7,685	8,516
Manipur East	74,238	37,591	36,647	17,336	18,989	165	262	20,090	17,396

MAP 58

RELIGIONS, 1981

The map shows the percentage distribution of population in different religions for all the districts in the state in 1981.

The religious groups presented in the map are Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists and Sikhs for each district, other religions and persuasion are also shown separately. Square proportionate to total population is drawn. Each square has been divided into 100 small squares each representing one per cent of the total population of the district. The proportions of various religions have been depicted by shading the small squares in different colours as shown in the legend of the map. Wherever required the small sqaures are magnified three times and shown separately.

In the state, 60.04 per cent of the total population are Hindus followed by Christians (29.68 per cent.). The Muslims are 6.99 per cent of the total population and the other three religions, *viz.*, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains are less than 1 per cent each.

The largest concentration of Hindus (85.81 per cent) is recorded in Manipur Central district. Except Manipur North(20.78 per cent) and Tengnoupal (11.68 per cent) districts, the other three districts, *viz.*, Manipur West, Manipur South and Manipur East have shown proportion of Hindu population less than 10 per cent.

Manipur Central district has registered the highest percentage of Muslim population (10.47) in the state while the other districts present very low percentages. Except Manipur Central district (2.22 per cent) all hill districts have recorded more than 50 per cent Christian population. It is interesting to note that Manipur West district has not recorded a single person under the religions Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains. In all the other five districts the population of Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains population is less than 1 per cent.

In other religions and persuasion Manipur North district shows the highest percentage figures (10.15 per cent) followed by Manipur West district (6.26 per cent). Except Manipur Central (0.95 per cent) and Manipur East (0.96 per cent) districts, the other two districts, *viz.*, Manipur South and Tengnoupal have recorded the percentage figures above the state average. In case of religion not stated, Tengnoupal district records the highest percentage figure (2.35 per cent) closely followed by Manipur West district (1.41). The other districts have presented the percentage figures below 2.00 per cent.

The following table gives the state/district-wise percentage in different religious groups.

State/ District	Population 1981	Percentage of population							
		Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Other religions and persuasions	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MANIPUR	1,420,953	60.04	6.99	29.68	0.07	0.03	0.07	2.50	0.62
Manipur North	155,421	20.78	0.06	67.58	0.03	0.08	0.01	10.15	1.31
Manipur west	62,289	2.96	0.08	89.29	—	—	—	6.26	1.41
Manipur South	134,776	7.84	0.77	88.21	0.10	0.03	0.02	2.65	0.38
Tengnoupal	56,444	11.68	1.47	79.23	0.39	0.16	0.04	4.68	2.35
Manipur Central	929,077	85.81	10.47	2.22	0.06	0.02	0.09	0.95	0.38
Manipur East	82,946	5.66	0.11	92.46	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.96	0.69

MAP 59

LITERACY, 1981

This map shows the districtwise literacy rates excluding the population in age- group 0-4 years.

The percentage of literates to the total population excluding the population in age-group 0-4 is computed separately for each district. The figures thus obtained are arranged into four ranges. The districts are shaded with different grades of hatchings as shown in the legend of the map. The solid vertical bars proportionate to total literates are depicted for each district and separately for the state. The percentage scale is shown on the left side of the bar.

The proportion of literates to total population excluding the population in age-group 0-4 is 47.45 per cent for the state. The highest percentage of literates is recorded in Manipur South district (51.35 per cent) closely followed by Manipur Central district (50.08 per cent) and Manipur East district (47.61 per cent). The other three districts have shown a lower rate than the state average. The least literate district is Manipur North (34.56 per cent).

The following statement shows the literacy rates at district level.

State/District	Number of literates 1981	Total population excluding 0-4 age-group	Percentage of literates to total population excluding 0-4 age-group
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	587,618	1,238,425	47.45
Manipur North	48,226	139,542	34.56
Manipur West	22,662	54,260	41.77
Manipur South	60,452	117,716	51.35
Tengnounpal	19,321	50,759	38.06
Manipur Central	402,124	802,983	50.08
Manipur East	34,833	73,169	47.61

MAP 60

MALE LITERACY, 1981

The map shows the districtwise proportion of male literates in the total, rural and urban male population excluding age-group 0-4 in the state.

The male literacy rates are calculated for each district and data are grouped into four ranges and districts under various ranges have been depicted by choropleth technique as shown in the legend of the map. Rural and urban literacy rates of male population are further represented by the side lapping bars in each district. The bar for the urban areas is shaded to differentiate it from that of rural. The percentage scale is given on the left side of the diagram.

In the state as a whole, total male literates account for 61.05 per cent of the total male population. Manipur Central district has recorded the highest proportion of male literates (65.54 per cent) followed by Manipur South district (60.53 per cent) and Manipur East district (58.89 per cent). Manipur North district has recorded the lowest figure (45.58 per cent). Manipur West and Tengnoupal districts have recorded 53.31 and 47.36 per cent of male literacy rates respectively.

The urban literacy rate is significantly higher than the rural literacy rate in the state and as well as in the districts. The male literacy rate in the urban areas of the state is 73.93 per cent whereas it is 56.45 per cent in the rural areas. In the districts, however, the rates vary considerably.

As regards the rural male literacy Manipur Central district with 60.55 per cent is the highest followed by Manipur East (56.98 per cent) and Manipur South district (56.94 per cent). Manipur North district in respect of rural literacy also recorded the lowest figure (45.10 per cent). The remaining two districts, *viz.*, Manipur West and Tengnoupal districts have recorded the figure below the state average. The literacy rate among urban males is more than 50 per cent in all the districts and ranges from 83.67 per cent in Manipur East to 52.63 per cent in Manipur North.

The following statement shows the percentage of male literates in total/rural/urban areas at district level.

State/ District	Male population excluding 0-4 age-group			Number of male literates		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MANIPUR	629,326	463,481	165,845	384,231 (61.05)	261,621 (56.45)	122,610 (73.93)
Manipur North	72,624	67,948	4,676	33,106 (45.58)	30,645 (45.10)	2,461 (52.63)
Manipur West	27,474	25,462	2,012	14,647 (53.31)	13,284 (52.17)	1,363 (67.74)
Manipur South	61,174	49,402	11,772	37,029 (60.53)	28,129 (56.94)	8,900 (75.60)
Tengnoupal	26,305	22,739	3,566	12,459 (47.36)	10,458 (45.99)	2,001 (56.11)
Manipur Central	403,473	262,384	141,089	264,450 (65.54)	158,850 (60.54)	105,600 (74.85)
Manipur East	38,276	35,545	2,731	22,540 (58.89)	20,255 (56.98)	2,285 (83.67)

Figures within brackets show percentage of male literates in total/rural/urban areas.

MAP 61

FEMALE LITERACY 1981

The map depicts the proportion of female literates to the total, rural and urban female population excluding 0-4 age-group of the state at district level. The female literacy rates are calculated for each district and the data are grouped into four ranges and districts under various ranges have been depicted by different hatchings as shown in the legend of the map. Rural and urban literacy rates of female population are further represented by two side overlapping bars in each district. The bar for urban areas is shaded to differentiate it from that of rural. The percentage scale is given on the left side of the diagram.

The female literacy rate to the total population is 33.39 per cent in the state. Among the districts, the highest percentage of female literates is recorded in Manipur South (41.43 per cent) followed by Manipur East (35.23 per cent) and Manipur Central (34.46 per cent). Manipur North district has recorded the lowest literacy rate of 22.59 per cent whereas Manipur West and Tengnoupal districts present 29.92 and 28.06 per cent respectively.

The urban literacy rate in the state is 46.35 per cent as against 28.76 per cent in the rural areas, Similarly urban literacy rate for females is significantly higher than the rural literacy rate in all the districts. In urban areas, Manipur East district has recorded the highest literacy rate (64.32 per cent) and the lowest by Manipur North district (27.47 per cent). In respect of rural female literacy rate, Manipur South district has the highest percentage of 38.02 followed by Manipur East district with 33.10 per cent. Manipur North district presents the lowest figure (22.28 per cent) while the other three districts, *viz.*, Manipur West, Tengnoupal and Manipur Central have recorded 29.02, 26.87 and 28.26 per cent respectively.

The following statement shows the percentage of female literates in total/rural/urban areas at district level.

State/ District	Female population excluding 0-4 age-group			Number of female literates		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MANIPUR	609,099	448,832	160,267	203,387 (33.39)	129,103 (28.76)	74,284 (46.35)
Manipur North	66,918	62,925	3,993	15,120 (22.59)	14,023 (22.28)	1,097 (27.47)
Manipur West	26,786	25,121	1,665	8,015 (29.92)	7,289 (29.02)	726 (43.60)
Manipur South	56,542	46,551	9,991	23,423 (41.43)	17,698 (38.02)	5,725 (57.30)
Tengnoupal	24,454	21,312	3,142	6,862 (28.06)	5,726 (26.87)	1,136 (36.15)
Manipur Central	399,510	260,420	139,090	137,674 (34.46)	73,608 (28.26)	64,066 (46.06)
Manipur East	34,891	32,506	2,385	12,293 (35.23)	10,759 (33.10)	1,534 (64.32)

Figures within brackets show percentage of female literates in total/rural/urban areas.

MAP 62

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1981

This map depicts the total number of persons with different educational levels for each district. The educational levels are grouped under the following five categories.

I. Primary and middle.

II. Matriculation/secondary, higher secondary/intermediate/pre-university, non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.

III. Graduate and above.

IV. Literates (without educational level) and

V. Illiterates

Each of the above five categories is shown by columnar diagram represented by different solid coloured circles drawn in vertical direction in each district. Each solid circle represents 8,000 persons in all the districts except Manipur Central district in which each circle represents 40,000 persons (as largest number of educated persons are in this district) as shown in the legend of the map.

In the state, out of 1,420,953 persons, there are 258,585 in Primary and middle, 100,064 in Matriculation/secondary, higher secondary/Intermediate, pre-university, non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree, 28,135 in Graduate and above, 200,834 Literates (without educational level) and 833,335 Illiterates. Among the districts the highest number of educated persons of 175,847 in Primary and middle are noticed in Manipur Central district. The second position goes to Manipur South (23,718 persons) followed by Manipur North with 22,516 persons while the lowest is returned from Manipur West district (9,572 persons). In category II, *i.e.*, Matriculation/secondary etc. Manipur Central district has recorded largest number (76,526) followed by Manipur North (7,704), Manipur South (6,026) and Manipur East (5,452). The lowest is recorded in Manipur West and Tengnoupal districts with 1,921 and 2, 435 persons respectively.

At the higher educational level of Graduate and above, Manipur Central district tops the list with 24,042 persons. The second and third positions go to Manipur South (1,448 persons) and Manipur North (1,014 persons). In remaining districts the number is less than 1,000 . In category IV, i.e., Literates (without educational level), Manipur Central again tops the list with 125,709 persons followed by Manipur South with 29,260 persons. The lowest is presented by Tengnoupal district with 6, 273 persons only. The number of illiterates is the highest in Manipur Central district with 526,953 persons. The second position goes to Manipur North with 107,195 persons followed by Manipur South district with 74,324 persons. In the remaining districts the number of illiterates is below 50,000 persons each.

The following table shows the details of different categories of literates in the state and the districts.

State/District	Primary and middle	Matriculation/secondary, higher secondary/inter-mediate, pre-university, non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.	Graduate and above	Literates (without educational level)	Illiterates
1	2	3	4	5	6
MANIPUR	258,585	100,064	28,135	200,834	833,335
Manipur North	22,516	7,704	1,014	16,992	107,195
Manipur West	9,572	1,921	242	10,927	39,627
Manipur South	23,718	6,026	1,448	29,260	74,324
Tengnoupal	10,163	2,435	450	6,273	37,123
Manipur Central	175,847	76,526	24,042	125,709	526,953
Manipur East	16,769	5,452	939	11,673	48,113

MAP 63

URBAN LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE, 15-34 1981

This map shows excess or deficit of literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 over the literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 15-34 by choropleth method at district level in the urban areas of the state. Figures of excess or deficit of literates in age-group 5-14 over literates in age-group 15-34 are calculated for each district. Figures for all the six districts in the state have been grouped into suitable ranges under "excess" and "deficit". The districts falling in each range are shaded according to the values as shown in the legend of the map.

For the state as a whole in the younger age-group of 5-14, the literacy ratio is deficient by 94 per 1,000 when compared with the ratio in age-group 15-34. Deficiency in ratio above the state average is found in Manipur North, Manipur West and Manipur South districts. Only Tengnoupal district records the higher rates of literacy in age-group 5-14 than in 15-34 in the state.

The following statement shows urban literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 over literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 15-34 at district level.

State/District	Literates in age-group 5-14 per 1,000 population in urban areas	Literates in age-group 15-34 per 1,000 population in urban areas	Excess or deficit of literates in age 5-14 over literates inage 15-34
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	637	731	—94
Manipur North	366	523	—157
Manipur West	459	734	—275
Manipur South	588	792	—204
Tengnoupal	587	462	+125
Manipur Central	650	737	—87
Manipur East	767	838	—71

Source: Census of India 1981, Series 13, Manipur Part - III-A & B and Part - IV-A, General Economic Tables and Social and Cultural Tables.

MAP 64

RURAL LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34, 1981

This map depicts excess or deficit of literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 over literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 15-34 in rural areas.

The number of literates per 1,000 of population in age-group of 5-14 and 15-34 in rural areas is separately calculated for each district of the state. The excess or deficit of literates in age-group 5-14 over literates in age-group 15-34 is calculated. The rural areas of the state as a whole exhibit deficit literates in age 5-14 and the values thus obtained are grouped into four ranges under deficit. The district are shaded according to their values by using different grades of hatching as shown in the legend.

In the rural population of the state as a whole there is a deficit of 116 literates per 1,000 of population in age 5-14 over those in age 15-34. The deficit figures varies from 84 to 225 in the six districts of the state.

The deficit is significantly high in Manipur South district. It is interesting to note that even a single district in the state does not reflect excess of literates in age-group 5-14 over the literates in age 15-34 per 1,000 of population in rural areas.

The following statement shows rural literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 5-14 over literates per 1,000 of population in age-group 15-34 at district level.

State/District	Literates in age-group 5-14 per 1,000 population in rural areas	Literates in age-group 15-34 per 1,000 population in rural areas	Excess or deficit of literates in age 5-14 over literates in age 15-34
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	430	546	— 116
Manipur North	331	439	— 108
Manipur West	362	554	— 192
Manipur South	346	571	— 225
Tengnoupal	300	483	— 183
Manipur Central	476	560	— 84
Manipur East	413	600	— 187

Source : Census of India 1981, Series 13, Manipur Part - III-A & B and Part IV-A, General Economic Tables and Social and Cultural Tables.

MAP 65

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE, 1981

This map shows the number of persons holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree, per 10,000 of literates at district level in the state in 1981.

The number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificates not equal to degree per 10,000 of literates has been calculated for each district and the figures thus obtained are grouped into four ranges and districts falling in each range are shaded as shown in the legend of the map. In addition circles proportionate to the total number of literates holding technical and non-technical diploma or certificates (not equal to degree) are inserted in each district and these circles are then divided into two sectors to show the percentage share of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders.

There are 587,618 literates in the entire state. Of these as many as 899 persons are holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificates (not equal to degree). The proportion of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders is 15 per 10,000 of literates in the state. Manipur Central district (19) records the highest number of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders per 10,000 of literates in the state closely followed by Manipur South district (13). Manipur West (5) and Manipur East (9) have been covered under the range 4-10, while Manipur North and Tengnoupal (4 each) have fallen under the lowest range of 4 and below.

The technical diploma/certificate holders form a sizeable proportion (75.75 per cent) of total diploma holders. On the other hand the non-technical persons form a smaller proportion (24.25) at the state level. The highest percentage of technical diploma/certificate holders is noticed in Manipur East district (93.94 per cent) while Manipur West district has recorded the highest percentage for non-technical diploma/certificate holders (45.45 per cent). It is observed that in Tengnoupal district all the persons under this category are technical diploma/certificate holders. Manipur North (68.42 per cent), Manipur West (54.55 per cent), Manipur South (69.74 per cent) and Manipur Central (75.73 per cent) are other four districts, where over 50 per cent are technical diploma/certificate holders. The lowest proportion of non-technical diploma/certificate holders is noticed in Manipur East (6.06).

The following statement shows the percentage of non-technical and technical diploma/certificate holders at district level.

State/District	Total literates	Non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders	Per 10,000 literates	Percentage of Diploma certificates holders	
				Non-technical	Technical
1	2	3	4	5	6
MANIPUR	587,618	899	15	24.25	75.75
Manipur North	48,226	19	4	31.58	68.42
Manipur West	22,662	11	5	45.45	54.55
Manipur South	60,452	76	13	30.26	69.74
Tengnoupal	19,321	8	4	0.00	100.00
Manipur Central	402,124	754	19	24.27	75.73
Manipur East	34,833	33	9	6.06	93.94

Source : Census of India 1981, Series-13, Manipur, Part-III-A & B and Part IV-A, General Examonic Tables and Social and Cultural Tables.

MAP 66

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE, 1981

This map represents the proportion of literates holding university degree/diploma of graduate level and above per 10,000 of literates at district level in the state in 1981.

According to the 1981 Census, out of 587,618 total literates as many as 28,135 literates are holding university degree/diploma of graduate level and above in the state. The proportion of literates holding university degree/diploma of graduate level and above comes to 479 per 10,000 literates in the state. The highest ratio of literates holding university degree/diploma of graduate level and above per 10,000 literates has been observed in Manipur Central district (598). This high proportion of literates holding university degree/diploma of graduate level and above in this district is due to the location of the capital city of the state. The number of degree or diploma holders of graduate level and above per 10,000 literates in the range of 270-499 is reflected in the district of Manipur East (270), Manipur North (210), Manipur South (239) and Tengnoupal (233) districts have fallen in the range of 269 and below. The lowest ratio of degree/diploma holders of graduate level and above per 10,000 literates is found in Manipur West district (107).

The percentage of degree/diploma holders of graduate level and above to the total literates is 43.63 and 56.37 per cent in rural and urban areas of the state respectively.

The percentage of rural literates holding university degree/diploma of graduate level and above to the total degree/diploma holders is above 50 per cent in all the districts except Manipur South (39.85) and Manipur Central (40.31) districts. The highest proportion of rural degree/diploma holders of graduate level and above has been found in Tengnoupal (88.89 per cent), clesely followed by Manipur East (75.61 per cent), Manipur North (75.25 per cent) and Manipur West (54.96 per cent) districts. On the other hand in urban areas of the state the highest percentage of urban literates holding university degree and above level to total literates is in Manipur South (60.15 per cent) district. Manipur Central (59.19 per cent) and Manipur West (45.04 per cent) occupy respectively the second and the third places among the districts. The lowest percentage of literates holding university degree and above level in urban areas is noticed in Tengnoupal district (11.11 per cent).

The following table shows the number of literates, with university degree/diploma of the graduate level and above, per 10,000 literates and the percentage distribution in rural and urban areas at district level.

State/District	Total literates	Total literates holding university degree/diploma of graduate level and above	Number per 1,0000 of literates	Percentage of Degree/diploma holders of graduate level and above	
				Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
MANIPUR	587,618	28,135	479	43.63	56.37
Manipur North	48,226	1,014	210	75.25	24.75
Manipur West	22,662	242	107	54.96	45.04
Manipur South	60,452	1,448	239	39,85	60.15
Tengnoupal	19,321	450	233	88.89	11.11
Manipur Central	402,124	24,042	598	40.31	59.69
Manipur East	34,833	939	270	75.61	24.39

Source : Census of India 1981, Series 13, Manipur, Part III-A & B and Part IV-A General Economic Tables and Social and Cultural Tables.