

Chapter – XII

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, LIVELIHOOD SECURITY AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Manipur is an economically backward state having a per capita income of Rs 2,155/- in 1997-98 (at 1980-81 prices). 52 per cent of the total working population is engaged in agricultural activities. Weaving and sericulture are other important traditional means of livelihood in the valley. In the hills, logging, cultivation of a few cash crops, handloom and handicrafts are the traditional sources of income.

Labour Force Participation Rates

Table 12.1 shows the labour force participation rates (LFPRs) for the rural and urban population of Manipur based on the data collected in NSS, 55th Round.

Several observations can be made from the data provided in this table. First, the LFPRs for the state are lower than the all-India averages. Second, there is a sharp disparity in male and female participation rates for urban and rural areas, with male LFPRs being significantly higher than female LFPRs. Third, urban LFPRs are lower than rural LFPRs for all types. It shows that rural LFPRs are higher than urban LFPRs in keeping with the national trend.

| Table 12.1: LFPRs According To Usual, Current Weekly And Current Daily Status | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------|---------------|--------------|
| Rural | Usual Status | | Weekly Status | Daily Status |
| | ps | ps+ss | | |
| Male | 499 | 506 | 496 | 465 |
| Female | 157 | 257 | 219 | 185 |
| Persons | 336 | 387 | 364 | 332 |
| Urban | Usual Status | | Weekly Status | Daily Status |
| | ps | ps+ss | | |
| Male | 470 | 478 | 470 | 449 |
| Female | 158 | 225 | 211 | 174 |
| Persons | 317 | 353 | 343 | 314 |
| LFPR according to usual status for persons aged 15 years and above | | | | |
| Rural | ps | | ps+ss | |
| Male | 745 | | 756 | |
| Female | 222 | | 365 | |
| Persons | 489 | | 564 | |
| Urban | ps | | ps+ss | |
| Male | 693 | | 704 | |
| Female | 223 | | 317 | |
| Persons | 456 | | 509 | |

Table 12.2 shows the distribution of the total population into total workers, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers based on Census 2001 data. The proportion of main workers to total workers is higher for males than for females. This is reflective of the trends seen elsewhere in the country, where there are more female than male marginal workers.

Table 12.2: Total Population, Total Workers, Main Workers, Marginal Workers and Non-Workers, Manipur, 2001

| T/R/U | Persons | Population | Total Workers | Main Workers | Marginal Workers | Non-Workers |
|-------|---------|------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| Total | Total | 2166788 | 945213 | 659364 | 285849 | 1221575 |
| | Males | 1095634 | 527216 | 430227 | 96989 | 568418 |
| | Females | 1071154 | 417997 | 229137 | 188860 | 653157 |
| Rural | Total | 1590820 | 723087 | 494747 | 228340 | 867733 |
| | Males | 808953 | 398374 | 320432 | 77942 | 410579 |
| | Females | 781867 | 324713 | 174315 | 150398 | 457154 |
| Urban | Total | 575968 | 222126 | 164617 | 57509 | 353842 |
| | Males | 286681 | 128842 | 109795 | 19047 | 157839 |
| | Females | 289287 | 93284 | 54822 | 38462 | 196003 |

Source: Census 2001

Table 12.3 shows the distribution of the population in each district based on Census 2001 data. The trends at the district level are similar to the trends at the state level.

Table 12.3: The Distribution Of The Population In Each District, 2001

| District | Total | Persons | Total Population | Total Workers | Main Workers | Marginal Workers | Non - Workers |
|---------------|-------|---------|------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| Senapati | Total | Persons | 156513 | 71888 | 49873 | 22015 | 84625 |
| | | Males | 80230 | 40281 | 32865 | 7416 | 39949 |
| | | Females | 76283 | 31607 | 17008 | 14599 | 44676 |
| | Rural | Persons | 156513 | 71888 | 49873 | 22015 | 84625 |
| | | Males | 80230 | 40281 | 32865 | 7416 | 39949 |
| | | Females | 76283 | 31607 | 17008 | 14599 | 44676 |
| | Urban | Persons | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tamenglong | Total | Persons | 111499 | 50863 | 43353 | 7510 | 60636 |
| | | Males | 58014 | 27036 | 23775 | 3261 | 30978 |
| | | Females | 53485 | 23827 | 19578 | 4249 | 29658 |
| | Rural | Persons | 111499 | 50863 | 43353 | 7510 | 60636 |
| | | Males | 58014 | 27036 | 23775 | 3261 | 30978 |
| | | Females | 53485 | 23827 | 19578 | 4249 | 29658 |
| | Urban | Persons | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Churachandpur | Total | Persons | 227905 | 99363 | 71933 | 27430 | 128542 |
| | | Males | 117232 | 56748 | 46555 | 10193 | 60484 |
| | | Females | 110673 | 42615 | 25378 | 17237 | 68058 |
| | Rural | Persons | 227905 | 99363 | 71933 | 27430 | 128542 |
| | | Males | 117232 | 56748 | 46555 | 10193 | 60484 |
| | | Females | 110673 | 42615 | 25378 | 17237 | 68058 |
| | Urban | Persons | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Employment and Unemployment

| District | Total | Persons | Total Population | Total Workers | Main Workers | Marginal Workers | Non - Workers |
|-------------|-------|---------|------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| Bishnupur | Total | Persons | 208368 | 89703 | 55557 | 34146 | 118665 |
| | | Males | 104550 | 50282 | 39281 | 11001 | 54268 |
| | | Females | 103818 | 39421 | 16276 | 23145 | 64397 |
| | Rural | Persons | 133627 | 59624 | 35108 | 24516 | 74003 |
| | | Males | 67009 | 32890 | 25362 | 7528 | 34119 |
| | | Females | 66618 | 26734 | 9746 | 16988 | 39884 |
| | Urban | Persons | 74741 | 30079 | 20449 | 9630 | 44662 |
| | | Males | 37541 | 17392 | 13919 | 3473 | 20149 |
| | | Females | 37200 | 12687 | 6530 | 6157 | 24513 |
| Thoubal | Total | Persons | 364140 | 177343 | 111486 | 65857 | 186797 |
| | | Males | 182250 | 93011 | 72785 | 20226 | 89239 |
| | | Females | 181890 | 84332 | 38701 | 45631 | 97558 |
| | Rural | Persons | 232868 | 116166 | 71477 | 44689 | 116702 |
| | | Males | 116735 | 60332 | 46672 | 13660 | 56403 |
| | | Females | 116133 | 55834 | 24805 | 31029 | 60299 |
| | Urban | Persons | 131272 | 61177 | 40009 | 21168 | 70095 |
| | | Males | 65515 | 32679 | 26113 | 6566 | 32836 |
| | | Females | 65757 | 28498 | 13896 | 14602 | 37259 |
| Imphal West | Total | Persons | 444382 | 178111 | 129101 | 49010 | 266271 |
| | | Males | 221781 | 102670 | 86329 | 16341 | 119111 |
| | | Females | 222601 | 75441 | 42772 | 32669 | 147160 |
| | Rural | Persons | 197699 | 89004 | 58241 | 30763 | 108695 |
| | | Males | 99278 | 49688 | 39368 | 10320 | 49590 |
| | | Females | 98421 | 39316 | 18873 | 20443 | 59105 |
| | Urban | Persons | 246683 | 89107 | 70860 | 18247 | 157576 |
| | | Males | 122503 | 52982 | 46961 | 6021 | 69521 |
| | | Females | 124180 | 36125 | 23899 | 12226 | 88055 |
| Imphal East | Total | Persons | 394876 | 156882 | 106562 | 50320 | 237994 |
| | | Males | 198371 | 92116 | 75309 | 16807 | 106255 |
| | | Females | 196505 | 64766 | 31253 | 33513 | 131739 |
| | Rural | Persons | 286566 | 120347 | 77265 | 43082 | 166219 |
| | | Males | 144866 | 69703 | 55502 | 14201 | 75163 |
| | | Females | 141700 | 50644 | 21763 | 28881 | 91056 |
| | Urban | Persons | 108310 | 36535 | 29297 | 7238 | 71775 |
| | | Males | 53505 | 22413 | 19807 | 2606 | 31092 |
| | | Females | 54805 | 14122 | 9490 | 4632 | 40683 |
| Ukhrul | Total | Persons | 140778 | 66515 | 51564 | 14951 | 74263 |
| | | Males | 73465 | 35870 | 29243 | 6627 | 37595 |
| | | Females | 67313 | 30645 | 22321 | 8324 | 36668 |
| | Rural | Persons | 140778 | 66515 | 51564 | 14951 | 74263 |
| | | Males | 73465 | 35870 | 29243 | 6627 | 37595 |
| | | Females | 67313 | 30645 | 22321 | 8324 | 36668 |
| | Urban | Persons | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| District | Total | Persons | Total Population | Total Workers | Main Workers | Marginal Workers | Non - Workers |
|----------|-------|---------|------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| Chandel | Total | Persons | 118327 | 54545 | 39935 | 14610 | 63782 |
| | | Males | 59741 | 29202 | 24085 | 5117 | 30539 |
| | | Females | 58586 | 25343 | 15850 | 9493 | 33243 |
| | Rural | Persons | 103365 | 49317 | 35933 | 13384 | 54048 |
| | | Males | 52124 | 25826 | 21090 | 4736 | 26298 |
| | | Females | 51241 | 23491 | 14843 | 8648 | 27750 |
| | Urban | Persons | 14962 | 5228 | 4002 | 1226 | 9734 |
| | | Males | 7617 | 3376 | 2995 | 381 | 4241 |
| | | Females | 7345 | 1852 | 1007 | 845 | 5493 |

Source: Census 2001

Household type

Table 12.4 shows sector wise distribution according to Census 2001 data.

| T/R/U | P/M/F | Total workers (Main + Marginal) | Cultivators | Agricultural Labourers | Household Industry workers | Other Workers |
|-------|---------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Total | Persons | 945213 | 379705 | 113630 | 96920 | 354958 |
| | Males | 527216 | 214282 | 49928 | 20547 | 242459 |
| | Females | 417997 | 165423 | 63702 | 76373 | 112499 |
| Rural | Persons | 723087 | 350606 | 92520 | 67886 | 212075 |
| | Males | 398374 | 195870 | 40467 | 13740 | 148297 |
| | Females | 324713 | 154736 | 52053 | 54146 | 63778 |
| Urban | Persons | 222126 | 29099 | 21110 | 29034 | 142883 |
| | Males | 128842 | 18412 | 9461 | 6807 | 94162 |
| | Females | 93284 | 10687 | 11649 | 22227 | 48721 |

According to NSS, 55th Round, the per 1000 distribution by household type for the state is as follows:

Rural:

Self-Employed households engaged in agriculture was estimated to be 598 against the 97 self employed households engaged in non-agricultural enterprises in the rural sector of Manipur. For rural sector of Manipur, the estimated number of self-employed households, agricultural labourer households, other labourer households and others were found to be 695, 92, 16 and 197 out of 1000 households respectively.

Urban:

From the per 1000 distribution of households of the 55th round of NSS (1993-94) in respect of urban sector of Manipur, the number of Self Employed households, regular wage/salaried households, casual labour households and others were found to be 452, 379, 66 and 103 respectively. This indicates that the single largest categories for rural and urban areas is self employed.

The NSS, 55th Round data allows us to look at the districtwise break-up of the types of activities in which the people of Manipur are engaged. The tables from 12.5 to 12.7 present a cross-tabulation of “principal industry status” with sex, caste, religion and household type for

the rural and urban population. These are based on our calculations from unit level data. The district data is insufficient, which is why only the two tables are shown in the chapter.

Principal industry by sex

Table 12.5: Principal Industry by sex

| Sector | Principal Industry | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Total |
|--------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| | Sex | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | Person | 36.32 | 5.66 | 22.17 | 2.83 | 8.49 | 0.47 | 1.42 | 11.79 | 2.36 | 8.49 | 100 |
| | Male | 18.33 | 10.00 | 21.67 | 2.50 | 15.00 | 0.83 | 2.50 | 12.50 | 1.67 | 15.00 | 100 |
| | Female | 59.78 | 0.00 | 22.83 | 3.26 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.87 | 3.26 | 0.00 | 100 |
| Urban | Person | 3.60 | 1.34 | 6.82 | 1.13 | 1.44 | 0.17 | 0.38 | 1.27 | 0.21 | 83.64 | 100 |
| | Male | 3.31 | 2.86 | 9.86 | 1.28 | 3.01 | 0.38 | 0.60 | 1.73 | 0.23 | 76.75 | 100 |
| | Female | 3.84 | 0.06 | 4.28 | 1.01 | 0.13 | 0.00 | 0.19 | 0.88 | 0.19 | 89.43 | 100 |

Table 12.6: Principal Industry by Social Groups

| Sector | Principal Industry | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Total |
|--------|--------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| | Code Social Group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | ST | 37.21 | 2.33 | 18.60 | 0.00 | 4.65 | 2.33 | 0.00 | 11.63 | 6.98 | 16.28 | 100 |
| | SC | 0.00 | 0.00 | 66.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 33.33 | 100 |
| | OBC | 47.06 | 3.53 | 16.47 | 5.88 | 11.76 | 0.00 | 1.18 | 8.24 | 1.18 | 4.71 | 100 |
| | Others | 25.93 | 9.88 | 28.40 | 1.23 | 7.41 | 0.00 | 2.47 | 16.05 | 1.23 | 7.41 | 100 |
| | Total | 36.32 | 5.66 | 22.17 | 2.83 | 8.49 | 0.47 | 1.42 | 11.79 | 2.36 | 8.49 | 100 |
| Urban | ST | 2.52 | 0.76 | 8.31 | 1.26 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.76 | 0.00 | 86.20 | 100 |
| | SC | 8.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.52 | 2.17 | 0.00 | 82.60 | 100 |
| | OBC | 3.52 | 1.65 | 7.69 | 0.65 | 1.87 | 0.29 | 0.43 | 1.36 | 0.43 | 82.10 | 100 |
| | Others | 3.88 | 1.20 | 5.45 | 1.75 | 1.39 | 0.09 | 0.18 | 1.29 | 0.00 | 84.80 | 100 |
| | Total | 3.60 | 1.34 | 6.82 | 1.13 | 1.44 | 0.17 | 0.38 | 1.27 | 0.21 | 83.70 | 100 |

Table 12.7: Principal industry by religion

| Sector | Principal Industry | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Total |
|--------|--------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| | Religion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | Hindu | 37.21 | 2.33 | 18.6 | 0.00 | 4.65 | 2.33 | 0.00 | 11.63 | 6.98 | 16.28 | 100 |
| | Islam | 0.00 | 0.00 | 66.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 33.33 | 100 |
| | Christianity | 47.06 | 3.53 | 16.47 | 5.88 | 11.76 | 0.00 | 1.18 | 8.24 | 1.18 | 4.71 | 100 |
| | Others | 25.93 | 9.88 | 28.40 | 1.23 | 7.41 | 0.00 | 2.47 | 16.05 | 1.23 | 7.41 | 100 |
| | Total | 36.32 | 5.66 | 22.17 | 2.83 | 8.49 | 0.47 | 1.42 | 11.79 | 2.36 | 8.49 | 100 |
| Urban | Hindu | 3.85 | 1.41 | 7.55 | 1.35 | 1.56 | 0.21 | 42.00 | 1.46 | 0.16 | 82.04 | 100 |
| | Islam | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.41 | 0.70 | 1.41 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.70 | 0.00 | 95.77 | 100 |
| | Christianity | 2.58 | 0.77 | 8.51 | 1.29 | 0.26 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.77 | 0.00 | 85.82 | 100 |
| | Others | 4.50 | 1.93 | 4.07 | 0.21 | 1.93 | 0.21 | 0.64 | 1.07 | 0.64 | 84.80 | 100 |
| | Total | 3.60 | 1.34 | 6.82 | 1.13 | 1.44 | 0.17 | 0.38 | 1.27 | 0.21 | 93.65 | 100 |

Principal industry codes (as per NIC 1998 Codes)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Manufacturing | 6. Financial intermediation |
| 2. Construction | 7. Real estate, renting and business activities |
| 3. Trade and repair services | 8. Education |
| 4. Hotels and restaurants | 9. Health and social work |
| 5. Transport, storage and communications | 10. Other community, social and personal service activities (excluding domestic services) |

A noteworthy observation is that the bulk of the labour force falls in category 10, i.e. other services, which includes the underemployed and disguised unemployed sections. This feature is seen for all demographic characteristics albeit with variations. Only an increase in employment in the manufacturing sector can absorb the surplus labour force in Manipur in gainful employment.

Employment

Table 12.8 based on NSS, 55th Round data shows sharp disparity between the number of males and females usually employed. The data suggests that women are more likely to gain short-term employment than long-term employment.

Table 12.8: Per 1000 distribution of usually employed persons by status, sector and sex

| Activity Status | Sector | Person | Male | Female |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|------|--------|
| Principal Status | Rural | 328 | 487 | 153 |
| | Urban | 291 | 436 | 142 |
| Principal and Subsidiary Status (All) | Rural | 380 | 495 | 253 |
| | Urban | 330 | 445 | 211 |
| Current Weekly | Rural | 355 | 483 | 213 |
| | Urban | 320 | 439 | 197 |
| Current Daily | Rural | 324 | 454 | 180 |
| | Urban | 292 | 419 | 161 |

Table 12.9: Number of Commercial Establishments, Shops and Workers Employed

| Year | No. of Towns | Shops | | Commercial Establishments | | Hotel & Restaurants | | Total | |
|-----------|--------------|-------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| | | No. | Employees | No. | Employees | No. | Employees | No. | Employees |
| 1980-81 | 32 | 53 | 142 | 23 | 297 | 18 | 200 | 94 | 639 |
| 1985-86 | 32 | 973 | 1062 | 32 | 320 | 217 | 866 | 1322 | 2248 |
| 1990-91 | 31 | 1143 | 1488 | 84 | 417 | 237 | 883 | 1464 | 2788 |
| 1995-96 | 31 | 1132 | 1281 | 76 | 409 | 310 | 970 | 1518 | 2660 |
| 2000-2001 | 31 | 1339 | 1449 | 96 | 351 | 285 | 747 | 1720 | 2547 |
| 2001-2002 | 33 | 1470 | 1475 | 97 | 358 | 315 | 665 | 1882 | 2498 |
| 2002-2003 | 33 | 1535 | 1497 | 97 | 330 | 315 | 648 | 1947 | 2475 |

Source: SAM 2005 (p. 217)

Unemployment

Unemployment is a major problem in the state of Manipur. Involuntary unemployment, as recorded by the Employment Exchanges, reached a figure of 2.27 lakhs by the end of December 1985, corresponding roughly to 15 per cent of the total population (Singh, 1998, p. 205). There is large-scale disguised unemployment in the rural sector. Singh (1988) argues that if 25 per cent of farm workers can be safely considered as the disguised unemployed, their number would be 87,000 based on Census 1981 data. The data in the preceding set of tables on the principal industry suggests that the problem is massive. More than 80 per cent of the labour force falls in the residual category of "other services," which includes all those engaged in any activity other than a well-defined job! No. of registrants on Live Register of Employment Exchange as on 31st March 2006 is 5,48,704.*

Table 12.10 shows the usual status, weekly status, and daily status unemployment rates for rural, urban, male, female categories individually. These are based on NSS, 55th Round data.

* SAM 2005, pp.224

Table 12.10: Unemployment Rates by Different Status

| Usual status unemployment rate | | | |
|--|-------|--------|---------|
| Rural/Urban | Male | Female | Persons |
| Rural | 24 | 25 | 24 |
| Urban | 74 | 103 | 81 |
| Current weekly status unemployment rates | | | |
| Rural/Urban | Male | Female | Persons |
| Rural | 25 | 27 | 25 |
| Urban | 66 | 68 | 67 |
| Current daily status unemployment rates | | | |
| Rural/Urban | Male | Female | Persons |
| Rural | 24 | 26 | 25 |
| Urban | 66 | 76 | 69 |
| Usual principal status unemployment rates for educated persons aged 15 years and above | | | |
| Rural/Urban | Male | Female | Persons |
| Rural | 63 | 131 | 75 |
| Urban | 114 | 193 | 130 |
| Current weekly status unemployment rates for educated persons aged 15 years and above | | | |
| Rural/Urban | Male | Female | Persons |
| Rural | 52 | 160 | 73 |
| Urban | 101 | 134 | 108 |
| Usual principal status unemployment rate among the youth (15-19 age group) | | | |
| Rural | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 |
| Male | 64 | 56 | 44 |
| Female | 0 | 107 | 62 |
| Persons | 47 | 72 | 49 |
| Usual principal status unemployment rate among the youth (15-19 age group) | | | |
| Urban | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 |
| Male | 86 | 214 | 239 |
| Female | 611 | 69 | 291 |
| Persons | 308 | 173 | 254 |
| Current weekly status unemployment rate among the youth (15-29 age group) | | | |
| Rural | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 |
| Male | 61 | 67 | 45 |
| Female | 40 | 104 | 49 |
| Persons | 56 | 81 | 47 |
| Current weekly status unemployment rate among the youth (15-29 age group) | | | |
| Urban | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 |
| Male | 55 | 203 | 214 |
| Female | 182 | 46 | 188 |
| Persons | 116 | 157 | 205 |
| Current daily status unemployment rate among the youth (15-29 age group) | | | |
| Rural | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 |
| Male | 68 | 66 | 47 |
| Female | 34 | 109 | 55 |
| Persons | 56 | 81 | 48 |
| Current daily status unemployment rate among the youth (15-29 age group) | | | |
| Urban | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 |
| Male | 75 | 194 | 235 |
| Female | 200 | 39 | 215 |
| Persons | 125 | 151 | 228 |

Nature of employment

The distribution of the nature of employment (permanent and temporary) by all major demographic characteristics for all districts in the state are shown in the tables below. The

data in the tables are based on the NSS, 55th Round. According to the data, a majority of the employed population is employed on a permanent basis. However, note that self-employed, and not wage or salaried employment, forms the largest category of workers in the state. An interesting fact is that when the nature of employment is cross-tabulated with household type, a proportion of those who are self-employed (between 20-30 per cent, depending on the district) report temporary employment.

By demographic characteristics, the proportion of male permanent employees is much higher than female permanent employees. There is a higher proportion of permanent employees among the Hindu population than among other religious groups. By caste groups, there is a wide variation by district. However, in general, Scheduled Tribes (STs) hold a greater proportion of permanent jobs as compared with other sections.

Table 12.11: Nature of Employment by sector and sex

| Sex | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| | Permanent | Temporary | Total | Permanent | Temporary | Total |
| Person | 74.64 | 25.36 | 100 | 69.57 | 30.43 | 100 |
| Male | 80.77 | 19.23 | 100 | 75.14 | 24.86 | 100 |
| Female | 61.59 | 38.41 | 100 | 58.09 | 41.91 | 100 |

Table 12.12: Nature of Employment by Household type

| Sector | Household Type | Permanent | Temporary | Total |
|--------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| Rural | Self Employed in Non-Agriculture | 77.05 | 22.95 | 100 |
| | Agricultural labour | 63.46 | 36.54 | 100 |
| | Other labour | 42.86 | 57.14 | 100 |
| | Self Employed in Agriculture | 78.50 | 21.50 | 100 |
| | Others | 67.19 | 32.81 | 100 |
| | Total | 74.64 | 25.36 | 100 |
| Urban | Self Employed | 67.24 | 32.76 | 100 |
| | Wage Earners | 79.35 | 20.65 | 100 |
| | Casual Labour | 38.71 | 61.29 | 100 |
| | Others | 58.57 | 41.43 | 100 |
| | Total | 69.57 | 30.43 | 100 |

Table 12.13: Nature of Employment by social groups

| Social Groups | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| | Permanent | Temporary | Total | Permanent | Temporary | Total |
| ST | 83.18 | 16.82 | 100 | 67.24 | 32.76 | 100 |
| SC | 81.63 | 18.37 | 100 | 79.35 | 20.65 | 100 |
| OBC | 59.69 | 40.31 | 100 | 38.71 | 61.29 | 100 |
| Others | 69.15 | 30.85 | 100 | 58.57 | 41.43 | 100 |
| Total | 74.64 | 25.36 | 100 | 69.57 | 30.43 | 100 |

Table 12.14: Nature of Employment by Religion

| Religion | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| | Permanent | Temporary | Total | Permanent | Temporary | Total |
| Hindu | 83.18 | 16.51 | 100 | 71.25 | 28.75 | 100 |
| Islam | 81.63 | 18.37 | 100 | 43.14 | 56.86 | 100 |
| Christianity | 59.69 | 39.92 | 100 | 62.04 | 37.96 | 100 |
| Others | 69.15 | 30.85 | 100 | 74.73 | 25.27 | 100 |
| Total | 74.64 | 25.13 | 100 | 69.57 | 30.43 | 100 |

Educated Unemployment

The educated unemployed form a significant part of the total unemployed population in the state. The placement figures indicate that the number of job seekers at Employment Exchanges is increasing year after year whereas job creation is very low. In 1990-91, there

were 2133 applicants for 18 posts advertised by the State Public Service Commission. In 1994-95, a total of 3,550 candidates applied for 20 posts. The data in Table 12.15 shows how the problem is growing more acute at both ends-the number of jobs being advertised has reduced sharply through the 1990s and the problem of excess supply remains. Table 12.16 shows the increase in numbers of educated unemployed according to level of education.

Table 12.15: Number of posts advertised and Candidates recommended by the Manipur Public Service Commission, Imphal

| Year | Post advertised | Number of Applicants | Candidates Interviewed | Candidates Recommended |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1972-73 | 35 | 211 | 102 | 32 |
| 1975-76 | 141 | 1,756 | 432 | 111 |
| 1980-81 | 451 | 3,385 | 920 | 361 |
| 1985-86 | 154 | 9,695 | 611 | 145 |
| 1990-91 | 18 | 2,133 | 100 | 30 |
| 1991-92 | 30 | 676 | 1 | 1 |
| 1992-93 | 7 | 153 | * | * |
| 1993-94 | 25 | 487 | 17 | 3 |
| 1994-95 | 20 | 3,550 | 89 | 19 |
| 1995-96 | * | * | * | * |
| 1996-97 | 4 | 84 | 11 | 4 |
| 1997-98 | 12 | 197 | 59 | 12 |
| 1998-99 | 70 | 6,684 | 309 | 70 |
| 1999-2000 | 144 | 6,851 | 214 | 98 |
| 2000-2001 | 4 | 22 | * | * |
| 2001-2002 | 6 | 17 | 4 | 2 |
| 2002-2003 | 1 | 3 | * | * |
| 2003-2004 | * | * | * | * |

* Nil Source: MPSC & SAM 2005, p. 225.

Table 12.16: Estimated Number of Educated Unemployment, Manipur

| Educational Level | 1994 | 1996 | 1998 | 2005* |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Matriculates | 101497 | 118535 | 151224 | 183825 |
| Under-Graduate | 34415 | 40795 | 57801 | 75842 |
| Graduate & Above | 32479 | 32363 | 48809 | 55349 |
| Total Educated | 168391 | 191693 | 257834 | 315016 |

* As per on the live register of employment exchange as on 30-06-2005 (Source: Draft Annual Plan 2006-07, Proposals, Government of Manipur, Planning Department, December, 2005, volume I)

There has been a sharp decline in the number of jobs advertised by the Manipur Public Service Commission. The number of persons actually interviewed is far less than the number of applicants. In 1991-92, out of 676 candidates who applied for 30 posts, only 1 was interviewed and recommended. The remaining posts were left vacant.

Unemployment among the educated implies a huge waste of human and material resources. The uncomfortable unemployment situation for youth in the country, may also be seen in the context of growing unrest and violence in several parts of the country, eg Militant movements in Northeast, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir and the Naxalite movement in Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh, largely spearheaded by unemployed youth.

Table 12.17 shows the percentage of youth to total population and literacy rate of youth districtwise. Table 12.18 shows the percentage of youth population districtwise.

Employment and Unemployment

Table 12.17: Percentage of Youth to Total Population and Literacy Rate of the Youths of Manipur (aged 15-34) by District - 1991.

| | | Senapati | Tamenglong | Churachandpur | Chandel | Imphal | Bishnupur | Thoubal | Ukhrul | Manipur |
|------------|--------|----------|------------|---------------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | Male | 41.71 | 35.76 | 36.81 | 38.16 | 34.91 | 33.86 | 34.10 | 36.04 | 36.29 |
| | Female | 41.62 | 37.19 | 38.64 | 38.75 | 36.38 | 36.18 | 36.42 | 35.77 | 37.53 |
| | Person | 41.67 | 36.45 | 37.69 | 38.44 | 35.64 | 35.00 | 35.24 | 35.91 | 36.89 |
| Literates | Male | 61.87 | 71.00 | 69.03 | 65.76 | 86.58 | 72.47 | 74.87 | 80.44 | 74.96 |
| | Female | 41.89 | 49.18 | 50.90 | 40.34 | 62.88 | 42.24 | 33.27 | 62.74 | 50.17 |
| | Person | 52.19 | 60.24 | 60.13 | 53.48 | 74.63 | 57.01 | 53.67 | 72.17 | 62.66 |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | Male | 0.00 | 0.00 | 34.62 | 36.18 | 36.20 | 33.87 | 33.30 | 0.00 | 35.19 |
| | Female | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3890.00 | 3530.00 | 37.38 | 36.94 | 35.22 | 0.00 | 36.93 |
| | Person | 0.00 | 0.00 | 36.74 | 35.77 | 36.78 | 35.39 | 34.26 | 0.00 | 36.05 |
| Literates | Male | 0.00 | 0.00 | 88.09 | 60.66 | 91.22 | 81.77 | 82.22 | 0.00 | 87.46 |
| | Female | 0.00 | 0.00 | 77.89 | 35.68 | 75.77 | 55.31 | 48.50 | 0.00 | 67.07 |
| | Person | 0.00 | 0.00 | 82.74 | 49.19 | 83.49 | 68.01 | 64.94 | 0.00 | 77.15 |
| Combined | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | Male | 41.71 | 35.76 | 36.40 | 37.88 | 35.44 | 33.86 | 33.81 | 36.04 | 35.99 |
| | Female | 41.62 | 37.19 | 38.69 | 38.30 | 36.79 | 36.44 | 35.98 | 35.77 | 37.36 |
| | Person | 41.67 | 36.45 | 37.51 | 38.09 | 36.11 | 35.14 | 34.88 | 35.91 | 36.66 |
| Literates | Male | 61.87 | 71.00 | 72.41 | 65.09 | 88.52 | 75.71 | 77.50 | 80.44 | 78.29 |
| | Female | 41.89 | 49.18 | 56.23 | 39.77 | 68.24 | 46.89 | 38.76 | 62.74 | 54.81 |
| | Person | 52.19 | 60.24 | 64.36 | 52.93 | 78.33 | 60.89 | 57.72 | 72.17 | 66.58 |

Table 12.18: Percentage of Youth Population (15-29) 2001

| State/District | Persons | Males | Females |
|----------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Manipur | 27.39 | 26.84 | 27.96 |
| Senapati | 13.1 | 12.53 | 13.72 |
| Tamenglong | 32.52 | 32.64 | 32.38 |
| Churachandpur | 31.23 | 31.51 | 30.95 |
| Bishnupur | 49.56 | 47.79 | 51.36 |
| Thoubal | 12.56 | 12.21 | 12.91 |
| Imphal | 122.56 | 120.81 | 124.31 |
| Ukhrul | 11.4 | 11.67 | 11.13 |
| Chandel | 26.54 | 25.05 | 28.17 |

Source: Census 2001

According to the data in Table 12.19, the labour force participation rates (LFPRs) of male youth and female youth in 1993-94 were 69.6, 67.6 and 65.8 per cent respectively according to Usual Status. The incidence of unemployment among young people is much higher. Gender-wise, the unemployment of the female youth is less. Also seen is that it is only in the age group 25-29 where unemployment level in the state is higher (in fact much higher) than the all India figure. It suggests that youths in Manipur enter the job market relatively at a later stage as compared to all India trend. It may be due to a relatively higher percentage of youth in the age group 15-24, busy educating themselves or even if not enrolls into any formal stream of education, not yet looking out for jobs & remaining dependent on their parents.

Data in Table 12.20 suggest that youth unemployment, both in rural and urban areas, is more acute in Manipur than at the All India level. Unemployment rates are higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. On the whole, females both in rural and urban areas have much lower rates of unemployment compared to their male counterparts, unlike the All India picture, esp. in urban areas.

| District/State | Rural | | | Urban | | | Combine | | |
|----------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Senapati | 60.32 | 66.81 | 63.47 | | | | 60.32 | 66.81 | 63.47 |
| Tamenglong | 56.46 | 64.69 | 60.52 | | | | 56.46 | 64.69 | 60.52 |
| Churachanpur | 68.44 | 64.02 | 66.27 | 42.41 | 28.90 | 35.32 | 63.83 | 57.09 | 60.48 |
| Chandel | 72.09 | 73.30 | 72.68 | 68.57 | 38.45 | 54.74 | 71.63 | 69.03 | 70.38 |
| Imphal | 53.45 | 48.14 | 50.77 | 40.17 | 24.39 | 32.28 | 47.87 | 38.27 | 43.05 |
| Bishnupur | 59.79 | 61.86 | 60.85 | 54.26 | 57.65 | 56.02 | 57.86 | 60.36 | 59.15 |
| Thoubal | 46.96 | 69.27 | 65.93 | 57.45 | 58.96 | 58.22 | 60.67 | 65.55 | 63.16 |
| Ukhrul | 58.36 | 59.31 | 58.80 | | | | 58.36 | 59.31 | 58.8 |
| Manipur | 59.56 | 60.25 | 59.90 | 46.02 | 36.21 | 41.06 | 55.95 | 53.65 | 54.8 |

Source: DES

Table 12.20: Unemployment Rate (UPS) Among the Youth (15-29 Years) by Age- group and Gender-- Rural Areas

| State/U.T. | Male | | | | Female | | | | Person | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 15-29 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 15-29 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 15-29 |
| Manipur | 3.70 | 4.70 | 8.90 | 6.90 | 1.80 | 2.80 | 2.20 | 2.50 | 2.70 | 3.90 | 6.60 | 5.20 |
| All India | 4.70 | 6.70 | 3.20 | 4.80 | 3.30 | 4.50 | 1.90 | 3.20 | 4.20 | 6.00 | 2.70 | 4.40 |

Source: NSSO (1997)

Table 12.21: Unemployment Rate (UPS) Among the Youth (15-29 Years) by Age-group and Gender - Urban Areas

| State/U.T. | Male | | | | Female | | | | Person | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 15-29 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 15-29 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 15-29 |
| Manipur | 9.70 | 12.60 | 22.70 | 18.00 | 8.60 | - | 14.70 | 8.00 | 9.40 | 9.00 | 21.00 | 15.40 |
| All India | 13.40 | 13.90 | 6.70 | 10.80 | 16.80 | 27.70 | 12.90 | 19.40 | 14.10 | 16.50 | 7.80 | 12.40 |

Source: NSSO (1997)

As table 12.21 shows, an overwhelmingly large percentage of the unemployed youth in the age-group, 15-29 years, are either literate or educated, both in rural and urban areas, but more so in urban areas. And, the proportion of educated among the unemployed female youth is much higher than that of male youth, esp. in urban areas. Table 12.22 gives the distribution of the unemployed youth registered with employment exchanges. The Employment Exchange Statistics show substantial deterioration in the employment situation among the youth in Manipur during the last decade or so. As the number of placements through Employment Exchanges has declined over the years, the number of job-seekers has shown an increasing trend.

Table 12.22: State-wise Percentage of Youth Job-Seekers on the Live-Register of Employment Exchanges, 1994 (Total in Thousand)

| State/UT | Age Group (In Years) | | | | Total |
|----------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 15-29 | |
| Manipur | 10.67 | 31.31 | 31.67 | 73.65 | 253.90 |
| India | 19.86 | 32.72 | 25.93 | 78.50 | 36690.90 |

Source: Ministry of Labour, 1999

Vocational Education and Training

Only about 25-50 per cent of Industrial Training Institute (ITI) pass outs could get employment, mostly in units in the small scale and private sector where wages are comparatively low. The dropout rate is high in craftsman training, and training facilities are inadequate for women and disadvantaged groups. Separate women ITIs or wings exclusively for women are required.

The industry and workers' organisations believe that the present vocational education and training system is grossly inadequate. It is heavily biased towards the organised sector, which employs less than 8 per cent of the workforce. Courses are generally introduced without conducting regular district vocational surveys. This makes them irrelevant to local needs with the imminent risk of rendering manpower surplus in certain fields. This has also been the case with TRYSEM where training imparted to the rural youth was either in the sunseting activities or had no local relevance at all.

A number of the studies by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) have brought out succinctly the poor standard of practical training and the lack of trained quality teacher. It is essential to make collaborative arrangements with some government departments like Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Health, etc. and, design need-based courses in the area of Textiles, Food Processing and Leather. The following areas have rich potential in Vocational and Technical Education: Dress designing, nursing, paramedics, hotel management, welding, automobile repair, etc. A collaborative pilot project with the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) for introducing fashion designing courses could be explored. The institute-industry interaction continues to be weak, Due to lack of autonomy and power.

Policy Issues

The issue of youth employment attracted the attention of the governments for the last one and half decades. While some of the programmes launched aim at generating more employment, most of the efforts are geared towards increasing the employability of the youth through skill development and training. However, the existing system and institutions suffer from several drawbacks, which have been highlighted above.

So far the governments training institutions have been exclusively geared to meet the requirements of the manufacturing sector. But now that the service sector has grown rapidly more emphasis should be given to this sector. There has also been total neglect of the unorganised sector, which is the main source of employment. Finally, it is extremely important to develop a suitable labour market information system. This should be done at the regional and sub-regional levels and employers' organisations with their practical knowledge of business can play an important role in strengthening such system.

Skills Possessed

The data in the tables from 12.23 to 12.26 shows the distribution of types of skills possessed by all demographic characteristics, for the rural and urban populations. A majority of people across any of the demographic categories lies in Category 1 of skill i.e., very low level. Several of these occupations are hereditary, suggesting that many skills are acquired through traditional, caste-based learning methods. Categories 1 and 4 refer to several traditional occupations, such as shoemaking, *bidi* making, weaving, and stitching.

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Table 12.23: Skill Possessed by sex.

| Sector | Skill Category | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Total |
|--------|----------------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|
| | Sex | | | | | | | |
| Rural | Person | 67.67 | 1.51 | 0.95 | 28.36 | 0.32 | 1.19 | 100 |
| | Male | 89.66 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 4.08 | 0.94 | 2.19 | 100 |
| | Female | 60.21 | 1.49 | 0.74 | 36.60 | 0.11 | 0.85 | 100 |
| Urban | Person | 60.79 | 1.78 | 2.78 | 28.85 | 0.46 | 5.34 | 100 |
| | Male | 79.60 | 1.99 | 5.47 | 1.74 | 1.24 | 9.95 | 100 |
| | Female | 52.30 | 1.68 | 1.57 | 41.08 | 0.11 | 3.25 | 100 |

Table 12.24: Skill possessed by persons belonging to different social groups.

| Sector | Skill Category | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Total |
|--------|----------------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|
| | Sex | | | | | | | |
| Rural | ST | 73.35 | 0.00 | 1.70 | 23.06 | 0.19 | 1.70 | 100 |
| | SC | 67.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 32.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100 |
| | OBC | 75.15 | 1.18 | 0.00 | 21.89 | 0.00 | 1.78 | 100 |
| | Others | 51.99 | 4.26 | 0.85 | 42.05 | 0.85 | 0.00 | 100 |
| | Total | 67.67 | 1.51 | 0.95 | 28.36 | 0.32 | 1.19 | 100 |
| Urban | ST | 70.25 | 1.90 | 0.63 | 25.95 | 0.00 | 1.27 | 100 |
| | SC | 43.48 | 0.00 | 4.35 | 47.83 | 0.00 | 4.35 | 100 |
| | OBC | 62.40 | 1.67 | 2.74 | 24.51 | 0.30 | 8.37 | 100 |
| | Others | 56.04 | 1.98 | 3.52 | 35.16 | 0.88 | 2.40 | 100 |
| | Total | 60.79 | 1.78 | 2.78 | 28.85 | 0.46 | 5.34 | 100 |

Table 12.25: Skill Possessed by Household Type Manipur Rural Total

| Skill categories | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | TOTAL |
|---------------------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|
| Household type | | | | | | | |
| Non-agri (self-emp) | 67.24 | 3.45 | 0.00 | 27.59 | 0.86 | 0.86 | 100 |
| Agri labour | 49.32 | 6.85 | 2.74 | 38.36 | 0.00 | 2.74 | 100 |
| Other labour | 72.73 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 18.18 | 0.00 | 9.09 | 100 |
| Agri (self-emp) | 70.64 | 0.80 | 1.07 | 27.21 | 0.00 | 0.27 | 100 |
| Others | 65.06 | 1.28 | 0.64 | 29.17 | 0.96 | 2.88 | 100 |
| TOTAL | 67.67 | 1.51 | 0.95 | 28.36 | 0.32 | 1.19 | 100 |

Table 12.26: Skill possessed by religion.

| Sector | Skill Category | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Total |
|--------|----------------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|-------|
| | Religion | | | | | | | |
| Rural | Hindu | 65.22 | 1.00 | 0.33 | 33.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100 |
| | Islam | 72.09 | 25.58 | 2.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100 |
| | Christianity | 74.09 | 0.00 | 1.73 | 22.26 | 0.19 | 1.73 | 100 |
| | Others | 45.05 | 2.20 | 0.00 | 50.55 | 0.00 | 2.20 | 100 |
| | Total | 67.67 | 1.51 | 0.95 | 28.36 | 0.32 | 1.19 | 100 |
| Urban | Hindu | 61.10 | 1.91 | 3.22 | 27.68 | 0.48 | 5.61 | 100 |
| | Islam | 55.38 | 4.62 | 3.08 | 33.85 | 1.54 | 1.54 | 100 |
| | Christianity | 69.93 | 1.96 | 0.65 | 26.14 | 0.00 | 1.31 | 100 |
| | Others | 55.27 | 0.42 | 2.53 | 33.33 | 0.42 | 8.02 | 100 |
| | Total | 60.79 | 1.78 | 2.78 | 28.85 | 0.46 | 5.34 | 100 |

Index of Categories

| Categories | Types of Skills |
|------------|---|
| 1 | Barber, Potter, Bidi maker, Cobbler, No skill, Others, Agarbatti-maker. |
| 2 | Boatman, Mud-house builder+Thatcher, Brick/Tile maker, Fisherman, Blacksmith, Miner+Quarryman, Spinner. |
| 3 | Tailor-cutter, Decorator, Carpenter, Mason-brick layer, Moulder, Mechanic, Machineman, Fitter, Plumber, Electrician, Repairer of electronic goods, book-binder. |
| 4 | Craftsman, Die-maker, Goldsmith/Silversmith, Basket-maker, Wicker product maker, Toymaker, Sports goods maker, Weaver. |
| 5 | Nurse, Mid-wife, Artist painter, Motor vehicle driver, Tractor driver. |
| 6 | Typist, Stenographer, Word Processing, Computer Programming, Data entry operator. |

Wages

According to NSS, 55th Round data, the average daily wage for rural casual workers aged 15 years and above engaged in public works is Rs. 60.15 for males, Rs. 24.74 for females and Rs. 42.31 for all. Average wages in non-public works programmes are higher than in public works programmes. The male-female disparity remains sharp, irrespective of the type of programme. As compared with the all-India wage data, the wage figures in Manipur lie roughly in the middle of the distribution (neither as high as in Kerala nor as low as in Orissa or Bihar).

Table 12.27: Distribution of population by wage class and social group

| Sector | Social Group | Scheduled Tribe | Scheduled Caste | Other Backward Classes | Other | Total |
|--------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------|--------|
| | Wage Classes | | | | | |
| Rural | 60-220 | 0.86 | 3.36 | 1.59 | 0.50 | 1.05 |
| | 220-335 | 0.65 | 4.28 | 0.00 | 1.10 | 0.94 |
| | 335-800 | 1.51 | 7.65 | 11.11 | 1.30 | 1.16 |
| | 800-1213 | 1.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.91 | 0.96 |
| | 1213-1746 | 0.22 | 0.31 | 1.59 | 4.10 | 0.98 |
| | 1746 & Above | 95.69 | 84.40 | 85.71 | 89.09 | 94.41 |
| | Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Urban | <350 | 2.13 | 0.00 | 1.48 | 1.90 | 1.69 |
| | 350-650 | 1.92 | 0.00 | 1.89 | 0.99 | 1.53 |
| | 650-1000 | 1.49 | 0.00 | 1.74 | 1.55 | 1.61 |
| | 1000-1563 | 2.56 | 1.35 | 3.54 | 2.67 | 3.06 |
| | 1563-2000 | 0.43 | 0.00 | 2.20 | 0.92 | 1.48 |
| | 2000 & Above | 91.47 | 98.65 | 89.15 | 91.97 | 90.63 |
| | Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Table 12.27 shows the distribution of population across wage categories by various demographic characteristics.

Table 12.28: Rates of Daily Wages paid to Agricultural and Skilled Labourers (in Rs.)

| Item | Hill/Valley | 1980-81 | 1985-86 | 1990-91 | 1995-96 | 2000-2001 | 2001-2002 | 2002-2003 | 2003-04 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| AGRICULTURAL LABOUR | | | | | | | | | |
| Ploughing | a) Hill | 8.00 | 10.50 | 26.70 | 47.65 | 65.05 | 65.05 | 65.05 | 78.15 |
| | b) Valley | 8.00 | 10.00 | 23.70 | 44.65 | 62.05 | 62.05 | 62.05 | 75.15 |
| Sowing | a) Hill | 8.00 | 10.50 | 26.70 | 47.65 | 65.05 | 65.05 | 65.05 | 78.15 |
| | b) Valley | 8.00 | 10.00 | 23.70 | 44.65 | 62.05 | 62.05 | 62.05 | 75.15 |
| Weeding | a) Hill | 8.00 | 10.50 | 26.70 | 47.65 | 65.05 | 65.05 | 65.05 | 78.15 |
| | b) Valley | 8.00 | 10.00 | 23.70 | 44.65 | 62.05 | 62.05 | 62.05 | 75.15 |
| Harvesting | a) Hill | 8.00 | 10.50 | 26.70 | 47.65 | 65.05 | 65.05 | 65.05 | 78.15 |
| | b) Valley | 8.00 | 10.00 | 23.70 | 44.65 | 62.05 | 62.05 | 62.05 | 75.15 |
| Picking (Cotton) | a) Hill | 8.00 | 10.50 | 26.70 | 47.65 | 65.05 | 65.05 | 65.05 | 78.15 |
| | b) Valley | 8.00 | 10.00 | 23.70 | 44.65 | 62.05 | 62.05 | 62.05 | 75.15 |
| Other Agricultural Operations | a) Hill | NA | NA | 30.20 | NA | 65.05 | 76.00 | 76.00 | 78.15 |
| | b) Valley | NA | NA | 27.20 | NA | 62.05 | 73.00 | 73.00 | 75.15 |
| SKILLED LABOUR | | | | | | | | | |
| Blacksmith | a) Hill | 11.50 | 14.00 | 30.20 | 54.65 | 65.05 | 76.00 | 76.00 | 78.15 |
| | b) Valley | 11.50 | 13.50 | 27.20 | 51.65 | 62.05 | 73.00 | 73.00 | 75.15 |
| Carpenter | a) Hill | 10.50 | 13.00 | 30.20 | 54.65 | 65.05 | 76.00 | 76.00 | 78.15 |
| | b) Valley | 10.50 | 12.50 | 27.20 | 51.65 | 62.05 | 73.00 | 73.00 | 75.15 |

NA: Not Available

Source: SAM 2005 (p. 218-219)

2. Wage and Religion

A significantly greater proportion of the Muslim population falls in the lowest wage category of Rs.60-220. This is evident from the data presented at Table 12.29.

Table 12.29: Distribution of population by wage class and religion

| Sector | Religion | Hindu | Islam | Christianity | Others | Total |
|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|
| | Wage class | | | | | |
| Rural | 60-220 | 0.64 | 4.29 | 1.02 | 1.43 | 1.05 |
| | 220-335 | 0.69 | 3.33 | 0.79 | 1.66 | 0.94 |
| | 335-800 | 1.55 | 0.95 | 0.60 | 2.38 | 1.16 |
| | 800-1213 | 1.17 | 0.95 | 0.79 | 0.94 | 0.96 |
| | 1213-1746 | 1.60 | 1.43 | 0.37 | 1.19 | 0.98 |
| | 1746 & Above | 94.35 | 89.05 | 96.43 | 92.40 | 94.91 |
| | Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Urban | <350 | 1.17 | 5.15 | 2.20 | 2.26 | 1.69 |
| | 350-650 | 1.41 | 1.55 | 1.98 | 1.69 | 1.53 |
| | 650-1000 | 1.60 | 2.06 | 1.54 | 1.55 | 1.61 |
| | 1000-1563 | 3.12 | 2.58 | 2.65 | 3.26 | 3.06 |
| | 1563-2000 | 1.45 | 1.03 | 0.44 | 2.40 | 1.48 |
| | 2000 & Above | 91.25 | 87.63 | 91.19 | 88.84 | 90.63 |
| | Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

3. Wages by Household Type

Table 12.30a and 12.30b presents distribution of population across wage categories by household type

Table 12.30a: Distribution of rural population by wage class and household type

| Wage Class | Non-Agriculture | Agriculture Labour | Other Labour | Self Employed in Agriculture | Other | Total |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 60-220 | 0.86 | 3.36 | 1.59 | 0.99 | 0.50 | 1.05 |
| 220-335 | 0.65 | 4.28 | 0.00 | 0.57 | 1.10 | 0.94 |
| 335-800 | 1.51 | 7.65 | 11.11 | 0.07 | 1.30 | 1.16 |
| 800-1213 | 1.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 3.91 | 0.96 |
| 1213-1746 | 0.22 | 0.31 | 1.59 | 0.07 | 4.10 | 0.98 |
| 1746 & Above | 95.69 | 84.40 | 85.71 | 98.26 | 89.09 | 94.91 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Table 12.30b: Distribution of urban population by wage class and household type

| Wage class | Self Employed | Wage Earners | Casual Labour | Other | Total |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------|--------|
| <350 | 1.11 | 1.63 | 8.37 | 0.90 | 1.69 |
| 350-650 | 0.58 | 1.82 | 4.93 | 2.71 | 1.53 |
| 650-1000 | 0.23 | 3.19 | 3.90 | 0.23 | 1.61 |
| 1000-1563 | 0.49 | 6.77 | 0.00 | 1.33 | 3.03 |
| 1563-2000 | 0.29 | 3.39 | 0.00 | 0.23 | 1.48 |
| 2000 & Above | 97.30 | 83.20 | 82.80 | 94.60 | 90.60 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Regional disparity:

The valley is more developed than the hills. There are four districts that are entirely rural. Industrialisation has been slow-paced. Large and medium industries are non-existent. Stress has been laid on various self-employment schemes, such as Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY). However, these schemes have been unable to reduce unemployment.

Human resource development

Employment and livelihood security are critical social and development issues for Manipur. This section outlines a few strategies that can be adopted in the short and medium term to achieve this end. The basic assumption is that only a vigorous state government-led programme of economic revival that relies on local talent, local enterprise and local resources can boost the economy.

Agriculture

An intensive agricultural programme that aims at afforestation, soil conservation, flood control, land reclamation etc. needs to be in place. Investment in sectors, such as horticulture, fisheries, and livestock, can help increase productivity and generate employment in rural areas (See Chapter-VIII).

Industry

Industrialisation is the single-most important long-term strategy for job creation that will revive the economy of the state. However, the valley and hill districts will have to have an inclusive industrialisation programme. If the district headquarters are made the centers for planning development strategies, each district can be given equal attention. (See Chapter-X)

Role of women

Any development plan for Manipur has to take into account the crucial role played by women in the economy. The biggest marketplace in Manipur, the Khwairamband Keithel in Imphal, is managed entirely by women. The state needs to utilise the existing networks in order to provide assistance and security to the female population. (See Chapter-XVII)

Accountability

Accountability of the state apparatus and local participation in decision-making are essential. Decision-making must be transparent and accessible to the intended beneficiaries. An important instrument via the state-owned banks, is targetted lending to promote specific projects. However, the popular perception is that it is difficult for people to obtain loans without paying bribes. As a result, the loans are not necessarily targetted towards the high priority areas.

Specific recommendations

The following areas of economic activity may be feasible in the short and medium run:

- a) Technological modernization in the handloom sector.
- b) Promotion of sericulture and weaving of silk fabric.
- c) Food processing units need to be set up for local fruits and cash crops that have not been properly utilized for commercial purposes, along with adequate cold storage facilities.
- d) Readymade garments: Local ethnic designs can be promoted and popularised to tap the larger domestic and international market.
- e) Production and assembly of low-end electrical and electronic goods that can engage the educated youth in large numbers.
- f) Investment in the health sector in all districts: setting up of hospitals, dispensaries, training institutions for medical and para-medical staff. This will address an urgent social need and create employment for large numbers.
- g) Tourism industry and associated facilities should be promoted, such as hotels, restaurants, guest houses, and adventure sports.
- h) Health tourism can be an important avenue of job creation, and opening up of the border with Myanmar can help develop Manipur as a health service hub. For this to have maximum benefit locally, medical and nursing colleges can be set up in the state itself.
- i) Creation of a well-connected transport network beginning with roads and followed by rail, which will enable the implementation of other recommendations.

Rural Development Schemes

The Rural Development Department implements rural development programmes, which include Centrally Sponsored Schemes. These poverty alleviation and rural development interventions fall into seven broad categories:

1. Self-employment programmes
2. Wage employment for rural infrastructure development programmes
3. Programmes for the construction of houses for the shelterless poor, and renovation of existing houses
4. Social welfare programmes
5. Schemes to create food and water security
6. Programmes to develop backward and rain-fed drought-prone areas
7. Decentralized local area development

The Schemes implemented by DRDAs are SGSY, SGRY, IAY, RSVY, NFFWP, IWDP (Hariyali) and MLALADP, etc. These programmes aim at providing livelihood security, generating growth and creating rural infrastructure.

| Item | Unit | Tenth Plan (2002-2007) | Annual Plan 2005-06 | | Annual Plan 2006-07 |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Target | Target | Anticipated Achievement | Target |
| SGSY | SHG in No | 2360 | 485 | 485 | 1244 |
| DRDA Admn. | | | | | |
| a) | No. of buildings | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| b) | No. of Vehicles | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| IWDP (Hariyali) | Hects | | 7440 | 7440 | 7975 |
| SGRY | Mandays in lakhs | 163.7 | 29.76 | 31.1 | 32.3 |
| IAY | No. of houses | 21975 | 3996 | 3996 | 4395 |

Source: Draft Annual Plan (2006-07) Proposals, Volume-I, Planning Department, Government of Manipur, December 2005, p. 26

Except NFFWP and MLALADP, the Schemes are implemented on a cost-sharing basis between the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25. In the case of IWDP (Hariyali) the pattern of funding is 90.01:9.09. RSVY and NFFWP are the fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The release of the funds from the Centre for centrally sponsored schemes is subject to contributions of the State's matching share.

The **Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana** (SGSY) was initiated as a holistic Scheme, with the merger of IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY and MWS into a single self-employment programme, launched in April 1999. It's objective is raise the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the Poverty Line by giving them income-generating assets through bank credit and subsidy. The programme aims at establishment a large number of micro-enterprises in the rural areas, building income earning potential for the rural poor. It is envisaged that every assisted household will be brought above the poverty line within a period of 3 years. The Programme implies a shift from an individual beneficiary approach to a cluster approach, through the identification of activities depending on the resources and skills of the Swarozgaries. Concomitants like training, technology upgradation, infrastructure and marketing are vital parts of the programme. Their absence is the single most important

cause of the Scheme's ineffective performance. Since SGSY is a credit-linked programme, it requires co-ordinated efforts by the State Government, NGOs, Banks, Training Institutes and Line Departments.

| Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development | Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected outlays | Actual Expenditure | | | Annual Plan 2005-06 | | Annual Plan 2006-07 | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|------------------|
| | | AP 2002-03 | Annual Plan 2003-04 | Annual Plan 2004-05 | Approved Outlay | Anti Exp | Proposed Outlay | Of which Capital |
| a) Staff component for meeting TA/DA of Official and Non-Official functionaries including Office Expenses | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 10.00 |
| b) SGSY (State Matching Share) | 1100.00 | 157.19 | 165.74 | 148.50 | 539.13 | 539.13 | 398.22 | |
| c) DRDA Admn. (State share) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 157.00 | 157.00 | 157.00 | 250.00 | |
| d) PMGSY (State Plan) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 106.16 | 106.16 | 115.00 | 86.50 |
| e) HARIYALI | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 68.08 | 68.08 | 100.09 | |
| Rural Employment | | | | | | | | |
| a) SGRY (State Share) | 1705.00 | 0.00 | 564.00 | 544.00 | 982.87 | 982.87 | 973.57 | |
| b) IAY (Rural Shelter)(State Share) | 3322.00 | 0.00 | 180.85 | 584.56 | 803.34 | 803.34 | 302.19 | |
| c) MLALADP | 3000.00 | 900.00 | 600.00 | 1800.00 | 1800.00 | 1800.00 | 1980.00 | |
| Other Special Area Prog. | | | | | | | | |
| RSVY (Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 750.00 | 750.00 | 1500.00 | 1500.00 | 1500.00 | |
| a) NFFWP (100% Central Share) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 399.22 | 889.78 | 889.78 | 978.76 | |
| b) BH.N.P (100% Central Share) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6825.00 | 10000.00 | |

Source: Draft Annual Plan (2006-07) Proposals, Volume-I, Planning Department, Government of Manipur, December 2005, p. 26

Under the SGSY, the members of Self help Groups (SHGs) have shown considerable enthusiasm in arranging production space, irrespective of whether income-generating activity is individual-based or group-based. However, most members of SHGs prefer group based activities. In operationalizing micro enterprises under SGSY, the local availability of resources and seasonal fluctuation in the availability of raw material is not given due attention. Far too many beneficiaries take up dairy farming despite scarcity of fodder, which makes dairy farming an unviable proposition. There is neglect of traditional skills. The beneficiaries are ill equipped with regard to marketing, bookkeeping, management and cooperative skills. There are few forward and backward linkages, supportive infrastructure or entrepreneurial skills.

The average time taken between identification of beneficiaries and sanctioning loan applications is far too long, at 5 to 7 months. The time gap between applying for a loan and getting it sanctioned is about 6 months in both cases, and that of sanction and disbursement of loan is 7 to 9 months. On the average, more than 7 visits have to be made by a beneficiary to follow up the loan process.

Most individual and/or group beneficiaries do not take credit more than once from the banks. For increasing the credit absorption capacity of the beneficiaries, technical training and management skill and backward and forward linkages are extremely important. The provision of credit through the banking system has tremendous effect on traditional informal financial

institutions. Many of the beneficiary members of SHGs has taken loan from moneylenders after getting assistance from the banks under SGSY. The repayment rate for bank loans is reportedly high in case of individual beneficiaries; the banks are not very forthcoming to advance credit for group activities.

The repayment rate for bank loans is better for group-based activity, however, in the case of individual based micro enterprise such as petty trade, repayment is less satisfactory. Though schemes initiated under SGSY have generated income, these incomes have not always been adequate to cross the poverty line.

The other very significant problem is the absence of complementary infrastructure like storage facilities, power, transport, extension services, etc. Some minimal efforts were made for the creation of community infrastructure, but the requisite infrastructure support for self-employment was not generated.

The **Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana** (SGRY) was introduced to give a push to additional wage employment, infrastructural development and food security in rural areas. The previous Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) were merged to form the SGRY in April 2002. The main objective was to provide additional wage employment in rural areas and therefore promote food security and nutrition. The secondary objective was the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and develop rural infrastructure.

An outlay of Rs. 1705.00 lakhs was provided during Tenth Plan (2002-07) under SGRY, to create 163.70 lakhs mandays. The state has been very hard pressed to provide matching grants, resulting in low utilization. During 2002-03, the State share was unable to release its share under this scheme and only the central share of Rs. 783.32 lakhs was released. A total of 10.18 lakhs mandays were generated. During 2003-04, an expenditure of Rs. 558.98 was incurred for 21.68 lakh mandays. Rs. 544.00 lakhs was utilized during 2004-05 to create 33.65 lakhs mandays. This is too little compared to the unemployment situation in the state.

| Year | Total Employment Generated | % Employment Generated | | | | No. of Works Under Taken |
|---------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|----------|--------------------------|
| | | SC | ST | Woman | Landless | |
| 2003-04 | 6.71 | 14.75 | 70.79 | 20.57 | 0.00 | 2167 |
| 2004-05 | 31.93 | 6.80 | 59.90 | 26.63 | 0.00 | 11226 |
| 2005-06 | 4.37 | 14.40 | 13.35 | 10.17 | 0.00 | 2435 |

Source: Various Issues of Annual Report, Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India,

Contractors are banned under the employment generation schemes. However, lack of working capital results in the indirect entry of contractors though indirectly, since there is no provision of advances for the work to be executed. In most of the cases, sanction and release of funds has occurred at the end of the financial year to utilize resources rather than to create assets. In such a situation, due to heavy pressures to complete the work within the short time, the quality of the assets has suffered. There are also large leakages through middlemen. Furthermore, sometimes money is siphoned off without the creation of assets. The assets only exist on paper.

The FFWP etc have generated very little of the much needed wage employment for the rural unemployed and poor. Often, minimum wages were not paid. There are also huge delays in wage payment. Village level monitoring and vigilance committees were usually not constituted in most places, which has meant unchecked leakages. Besides, no attention has been given to capacity building of the stakeholders at the village level.

The funds meant for maintenance of assets have been diverted to construction activities. As a result, the maintenance of assets has not been given due attention. Whatever community assets were created, they exist and are used by the beneficiaries in general. The community assets had not been maintained properly because of lack of people's participation in maintenance activities. In spite of difficulties and lacunae in implementation, the rural development schemes have created some wage employment and rural infrastructure. However, the quanta of employment and wages were too low to make a very significant impact, though the NREGS is likely to do far more.

The **National Food For Works Programme** (NFFWP) was functional in the 150 most backward districts identified by the Planning Commission. The new Food For Work Programme was introduced during 2004-05. Resources in the form of cash and food grains were provided to generate additional supplementary wage employment and to create productive assets. In Manipur only the district of Tamenglong was taken up under this programme. This scheme is fully funded by the Centre. During 2004-05, Rs.399.22 lakhs was spent in Tamenglong and lakh mandays were generated. The corresponding expectation for 2005-06 is Rs. 889.78 lakh with a target of 7.37 lakh mandays to be generated. The provision for Annual Plan 2006-07 is Rs. 978.76 lakhs for 8.11 lakh mandays under this Scheme. This Scheme is now subsumed under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme It aims to generate wage employment to create rural infrastructure and durable assets, with a focus on water management, connectivity and afforestation. The legal entitlement to work marks a transition from a supply-driven to a demand-driven employment programme.

The Act guarantees each rural household a hundred days of manual work within a five kilometer radius on a casual basis each year. The household and those of their adult members who are willing to perform casual manual labour are required to register with the relevant authority, and to apply for work, each time specifying the period and timing of work. They will be paid the minimum wage fixed by the State Governments for agricultural labourers. A failure to provide work within 15 days of application would require the state governments to pay an unemployment allowance to the worker, which is at least one-fourth of the wage rate for the first thirty days and not less than one-half of the wage rate for the remaining period. Some minimal worksite and welfare facilities will be provided by way of a crèche, safe drinking water, first-aid, hospitalization in case of injury, ex-gratia payment, etc. There is also a 33 per cent preference for women. Investments made under NREGA are expected to generate employment and purchasing power, improve the quality of life, raise economic productivity, promote women's participation in the workforce, strengthen rural infrastructure, reduce distress migration, and regenerate natural resources.

Table 12.34: Status of Implementation of NREGA in Manipur in the year 2006-07 (November)

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| No.of Rural households (2001 Census) | 16149 |
| Estimated Rural BPL Families | 6466 |
| Job Cards Issued | |
| Number | 17880 |
| % to Rural BPL Families | 276.52 |
| Demand For Employment | |
| Household | 17800 |
| % of Jobcards Issued | 99.55 |
| % of Estimated Rural BPL Families | 275.29 |
| Employment Provided | |
| Household | 17880 |
| % of Employment Demanded | 100.45 |
| Total Available Fund | |
| Total Available Fund | 1250.92 |
| Expenditure | 950 |
| Completed Works | 15 |
| Total Works | 234 |

Table 12.35: Employment Generated under NREGA in Lakhs Persondays(Cumulative for the year up to reporting month) in Tamenglong District of Manipur in 2006-07(November)

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| Month Code | | 9.00 |
| SC's | Persondays | 0.00 |
| | % Persondays | 0.00 |
| ST's | Persondays | 8.26 |
| | % Persondays | 100.00 |
| Others | Persondays | 0.00 |
| | % Persondays | 0.00 |
| Total | Persondays | 8.26 |
| No.of days Worked by women | | 3.31 |
| % No.of days Worked by women | | 40.07 |
| No.of Land reform/IAY beneficiary | | 0.00 |
| Disabled beneficiaries | | 0.00 |

Table 12.36: Assets created under NREGA during the year 2006-07 in Tamenglong district (November)

| | | |
|---|-----------|--------------|
| Rural Connectivity | Completed | 10 (67.00%) |
| | Ongoing | 141 (64.38%) |
| Flood Control and Protection (Drainage in wayer logged areas, Construction & repair of embankment, etc.) | Completed | 0 (0.00%) |
| | Ongoing | 0 (0.00%) |
| Water Conservation and Water Harvesting Micro Irrigation Works Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by Renovation of Traditional Water bodies (Digging of new tanks/Ponds, percolation tanks, Small Check Dams, etc.) | Completed | 5 (33.33%) |
| | Ongoing | 4 (1.83%) |
| Drought Proofing (Afforestation and tree plantation, etc.) | Completed | 0 (0.00%) |
| | Ongoing | 42 (19.18%) |
| Land Development (Plantation, Land leveling, etc.) | Completed | 0 (0.00%) |
| | Ongoing | 0 (0.00%) |
| Any Other activity Approved by MRD (Any Other activity Approved by MRD) | Completed | 0 (0.00%) |
| | Ongoing | 32 (14.61%) |
| Total | Completed | 15 |
| | Ongoing | 219 |

Some of the shortcomings in implementation of the NREGS are:

- Non-issuance of individual cards
- Non-payment of minimum wages;
- Inadequate worksite facilities, esp. childcare
- Use of the Census definition of household as residents with common kitchen and consequent reduction of per capita entitlements;
- Exclusion of separated/divorced women in natal home and female headed households;
- Under utilization of EGS funds;
- Lack of official will to transform from a supply driven public works programme to a demand driven employment guarantee;
- No attempt to encourage applications for work;
- Low awareness of potential beneficiaries, panchayat members and officials;
- 'Business as usual' approach in the selection of works
- Problem of funds to purchase implements for workers
- Late wage payment;
- No unemployment allowance or compensation paid to anyone;
- Shortage of Staff

The **District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)** is the nodal agency that oversees implementation of different poverty alleviation and rural development programmes. In 1999, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening of DRDA Administration was launched to meet the administrative expenses of the DRDAs. This was aimed at professionalising the DRDAs for effective management and co-ordination.

The Tenth Plan 2002-07 allocates Rs. 3000.00 lakhs for implementation of infrastructure works in 60 Assembly Constituencies of the respective MLAs under the **MLALADP**. During 2002-03, Rs.900.00 lakhs was spent, and in 2003-04, Rs. 600.00 lakhs was spent. The figure for 2004-05 is Rs. 1800 lakhs. The anticipation for Annual Plan 2005-06 is Rs. 1800.00 lakhs, and Rs. 1980.00 lakhs is proposed during 2006-07. The biggest problem is the absence of proper planned utilization of these funds, which is based on individual whims and fancies.

The **Indira Awas Yojana** for rural housing aims to help construction of new dwelling units as well as conversion of old units for SCs/STs and below poverty line families. The Government. of India has also revived the rural housing programme, with 80% of the provision for construction of new houses for the houseless and 20% for conversion of unserviceable kutcha houses to semi pucca/pucca houses. A provision of Rs. 3322.00 lakhs was made for the Tenth Plan with a physical target for construction/up-gradation of 21975 houses. Here again, matching grants from the state are a constraint. During 2002-03, no state share was released. The Government of India had release the 1st installment of central share of Rs. 247.62 lakhs. During the year only 1393 houses could be constructed.

| Year | Annual Target | Houses Completed | | | | House under Construction |
|---------|---------------|------------------|----------------|--------|-------|--------------------------|
| | | Schedule Caste | Schedule Tribe | Others | Total | |
| 1997-98 | 590 | 117 | 772 | 207 | 1096 | 610 |
| 1998-99 | 1911 | 15 | 30 | 22 | 67 | 339 |
| 2005-06 | 3996 | 0 | 3485 | 180 | 3665 | 1273 |

Source: Annual Reports, Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, Government of India

In the case of IAY, there is a long delay time lag in payment of installments following the receipt of the first installment. The amount of assistance under the scheme was reportedly insufficient to cater to the needs of the beneficiaries. As a result, they had to meet part of the expenses incurred towards the construction of the dwellings from their own resources as well as labour. Thus, the amount disbursed under IAY is insufficient to cater to the needs of the beneficiaries and the amount of assistance to be provided under the scheme must be raised. Overall, the performance of IAY has been poor. The ceiling norms for construction assistance have not been strictly adhered to and there have been complaints of misappropriation of funds, while disbursing the sanctioned amount of money to the beneficiaries.

Old-age pension is provided under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), though the amount is inadequate to support individual. The pension under the NOAPS is very low and insufficient for the poor to support themselves in old age and in destitution. As a result, they continue to live under miserable and starvation conditions. The payment is also very irregular and often the elderly face humiliation and harassment. The amount should be raised to Rs.600 and be given to everyone over 65 years of age. Thus, the operationalization of various social assistance programmes has been inadequate. Under the Annapurna scheme, beneficiaries received a very small quantity of food grains as compared with the provision made under the scheme. The disbursement is also not regular.

| Table 12.38: NSAP - National Old Age Pension Scheme Physical and Financial Progress (Rs.in Lakh) | | |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Year | 1999-2000 | 2001-02 |
| Financial Progress | | |
| Allocation | 103.06 | 327.06 |
| Total Release | 51.53 | 308.49 |
| Expenditure Reported | 40.9 | 177.6 |
| % Utilization | NA | 55.33 |
| Reporting Month | NA | 12/2001 |
| Physical Progress | | |
| State Target | NA | 34942 |
| No. of Benf. Reported | | |
| SC | 0 | 86 |
| ST | 488 | 6052 |
| Others | 4665 | 3322 |
| Women | NA | 1574 |
| Handicapped | 0 | 0 |

Source: Annual Reports, Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, Government of India

There is also provision for Rs. 10,000/- for families who loose their principle bread-winner. Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities have problems that are specific to their circumstances, and there are Programmes and schemes to address this. There are also Programmes for unorganized sector workers, but these are poorly designed and singularly inadequate.

| Year | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2005-06 |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Releases (in Rs. Lakh) | | | | |
| Total | | | | 471.69 |
| NFBS | 14.3 | | 16.68 | |
| NFSAP | | 32.51 | | |
| NMBS | | 24.42 | | |
| NOAPS | | 163.56 | | |
| Expenditure Reported (in Rs. Lakh) | | | | |
| NFBS | 0 | | 46.04 | 100 |
| NFSAP | | 12.53 | | |
| NMBS | | 8.31 | | |
| NOAPS | | 55.66 | | 294.42 |
| Annapurna | | | | 77.26 |
| No. of Beneficiaries reported | | | | |
| Total | | | | 471.68 |
| NFBS | 84 | | 7592 | 1518 |
| NFSAP | | 5 | | |
| NMBS | | 758 | | |
| NOAPS | | 355 | | 299005 |
| Annapurna | | | | 22695 |

Source: Annual Reports, Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, Government of India

Status on Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme and its Impact on early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) in Manipur

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is an excellent programme aimed at health and nutritional development of children up to 6 years of age, and expectant and nursing mothers. It provides awareness on health and nutrition, supplementary meals, health check-ups, immunization, referral services, non-formal pre-school education at the Anganwadi Centres.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, a fully centrally sponsored scheme, was introduced in Manipur on 2nd October, 1975 with a pilot project at Ukhrul's T.D. Block. The scheme has been successfully implemented by the Women & Child Development Division of the Department of Social Welfare as the nodal department. Now, the scheme is expanding in the state with 34 Projects covering 9 C.D. Blocks, 24 T.D. Block and 1 Urban. 4501 Anganwadi Centres are functioning in full swing under these projects.

ICDS is one of the most ambitious and comprehensive survival and child development schemes for enhancing the health, nutrition and learning opportunities for pre-school children and their mothers by simultaneously providing all the requisite services at the grass root/village level. The services provided under the scheme are delivered to the Anganwadi Centres through the Anganwadi workers and Helpers appointed from amongst the locality.

Status of ICDS Scheme as on 31.03.2006 in Manipur:

- I. State/District Cells:
 - a) State ICDS Cell (Hd. Qtr.) - 1
 - b) District ICDS Cells - 6

II. ICDS Projects:

Table 12.40

| Particulars | Hill | Valley | Total |
|-------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| a) Projects sanctioned | 24 | 10 | 34 |
| b) Projects operational | 24 | 10 | 34 |

Details of year wise expansion of the ICDS Projects in the state are shown below.

III. Anganwadi Centres:

Table 12.41

| Particulars | Hill | Valley | | Total |
|--------------------------|------|--------|-----|-------|
| a) Anganwadi sanctioned | 2061 | 2174 | 266 | 4501 |
| b) Anganwadi functioning | 2061 | 2174 | 266 | 4501 |

IV. Anganwadi Centres:

Table 12.42

| 31 st March, 2001 | | | | 31 st March, 2002 | | | | 31 st March, 2003 | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|----------|-------|------------------------------|-------|----------|-------|------------------------------|-------|----------|-------|
| Total | | Enrolled | | Total | | Enrolled | | Total | | Enrolled | |
| Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| 75786 | 76360 | 62370 | 62540 | 78827 | 79300 | 70256 | 71036 | 82075 | 81980 | 75599 | 73179 |
| 31 st March, 2004 | | | | 31 st March, 2005 | | | | 31 st March, 2006 | | | |
| Total | | Enrolled | | Total | | Enrolled | | Total | | Enrolled | |
| Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| 82171 | 81569 | 72371 | 71387 | 84198 | 82739 | 74555 | 75273 | NA | NA | NA | NA |

V. Pre-School Education:

It is being conducted regularly at the Anganwadis and is a salient feature of Early Childhood Care and Education within the age group of three to six years.

Table 12.43

| 31 st March, 2001 | | | | 31 st March, 2002 | | | | 31 st March, 2003 | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|----------|-------|------------------------------|-------|----------|-------|------------------------------|-------|----------|-------|
| Enrolled | | Attended | | Enrolled | | Attended | | Enrolled | | Attended | |
| Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| 60314 | 59574 | 53104 | 52926 | 623324 | 61692 | 56426 | 55954 | 66528 | 65500 | 60423 | 59388 |
| 31 st March, 2004 | | | | 31 st March, 2005 | | | | 31 st March, 2006 | | | |
| Enrolled | | Attended | | Enrolled | | Attended | | Enrolled | | Attended | |
| Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| 67001 | 66124 | 56823 | 55730 | 67158 | 67047 | 59666 | 59108 | 65524 | 65112 | 56839 | 57062 |

VI. Nutrition under SNP:

It is one of the major components being provided under the ICDS Scheme. Under this programme nutritious foods in the nature of Ready to Eat are procured and delivered to the identified beneficiaries through the Anganwadi Centre. Unfortunately, there is no regular and reliable supply of food through the year. The details of targeted beneficiaries identified as on 1st April 2006 for providing benefit under the scheme are as follows:

Table 12.44: Targeted Beneficiaries:

| 6 months to 3 years | | 3 to 6 years | | Pregnant Women | Nursing Mother |
|---------------------|-------|--------------|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | | |
| 73964 | 71869 | 65524 | 65112 | 21650 | 35658 |

Suggestions and areas for intervention:

1. **Universalization of ICDS:** All children and pregnant and nursing mothers should be fully covered by the Scheme.
2. **Expansion on construction of Anganwadi Centres:** Immediate measure to the expansion on construction of Anganwadi Centres be made to avail the facility of a crèche or nursery school.
3. **Compulsory admission to the Anganwadis:** The Anganwadi Centre be declared compulsory institution for learning pre-school and pre-primary education and for supplementary nutrition in order to facilitate checking of dropouts from pre-school to primary education and malnutrition.
4. **Regular and Reliable supply of nutritious food** to all pre-six year olds and pregnant and nursing mothers.
5. **Better pay, working and living conditions for Anganwadi workers** to increase job satisfaction. There regularization should be considered.
6. **Up-gradation of Training Programme:** To improve the present standard and teaching ability of the Anganwadi Workers and Helpers a new improve method/technique of training programme for development of moral/mental and teaching techniques is required to be imparted.
7. The **provision of teaching aids** of the Anganwadis need to be increased for effective functioning of early childhood care and education in Anganwadi at pre-Nursery Education.

Information on Nutritional Status of Children under the ICDS Scheme: a Comparative Statement

Supplementary nutrition is an important component of the package of services envisaged under the ICDS Scheme. This programme was developed to combat protein-calorie malnutrition among young children, expectant women and nursing mothers. Under this scheme, children below the age of six and expectant and nursing mothers are provided supplementary nutritious food in the form of Skimmed Milk Powder/Ready to Eat (RTE) for three hundred days a year at the Anganwadi.

Table 12.45: Statement Showing Year-Wise Expansion of ICDS Projects and Anganwadis Functioning in Manipur, as on 31st March, 2006.

| S.No. | District | Name of Project Functioning | Year of sanction | Date of operation | No. of AWC |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1. | Bishnupur (V) | 1. Bishnupur (R) | 1988-89 | 06-02-91 | 198 |
| | | 2. Moirang (R) | 1991-92 | 31-03-92 | 186 |
| | Sub-Total | | | | |
| 2. | Imphal West (V) | 1. Imphal West-I (R) | 1985-86 | 24-02-86 | 293 |
| | | 2. Imphal West-II (R) | 1983-84 | 15-10-83 | 244 |
| | Sub-Total | | | | |
| 3. | Imphal East (V) | 1. Jiribam (R) | 1980-81 | 02-11-80 | 130 |
| | | 2. Imphal East-I (R) | 1979-80 | 22-11-80 | 261 |
| | | 3. Imphal East-II (R) | 1995-96 | 20-10-95 | 225 |
| | | 4. Imphal City (U) | 1989-90 | 25-03-91 | 266 |
| | Sub-Total | | | | |
| 4. | Thoubal (V) | 1. Thoubal (R) | 1982-83 | 01-04-83 | 383 |
| | | 2. Kakching (R) | 1985-86 | 06-10-86 | 254 |
| | Sub-Total | | | | |

(contd.)

| S.No. | District | Name of Project Functioning | Year of sanction | Date of operation | No. of AWC |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 5. | Churachandpur (H) | 1. Churachandpur (T) | 1988-89 | 08-02-92 | 207 |
| | | 2. Singhat (T) | 1981-82 | 04-04-82 | 81 |
| | | 3. Thalon (T) | 1989-90 | 30-04-91 | 92 |
| | | 4. Henglep (T) | 1990-91 | 05-06-93 | 66 |
| | | 5. Parbund (T) | 1995-96 | 02-09-96 | 62 |
| | | 6. Samulamlan (T) | 1995-96 | 02-09-96 | 28 |
| | Sub-Total | | | | 536 |
| 6. | Chandel (H) | 1. Tengnoupal (T) | 1978-79 | 02-02-79 | 68 |
| | | 2. Chandel (T) | 1986-87 | 03-01-87 | 73 |
| | | 3. Chakpikarong (T) | 1992-93 | 02-10-95 | 64 |
| | | 4. Machi (T) | 1996-97 | 20-03-97 | 58 |
| | Sub-Total | | | | 263 |
| 7. | Senapati (H) | 1. Pao-Mata (T) | 1983-84 | 12-01-83 | 57 |
| | | 2. Mao-Maram (T) | 1986-87 | 02-05-87 | 138 |
| | | 3. Kangpokpi (T) | 1986-87 | 16-01-86 | 184 |
| | | 4. Saikul (T) | 1992-93 | 02-10-95 | 112 |
| | | 5. Purul (T) | 1996-97 | 20-03-97 | 86 |
| | Sub-Total | | | | 577 |
| 8. | Tamenglong (H) | 1. Nungba (T) | 1982-83 | 01-01-83 | 96 |
| | | 2. Tamenglong (T) | 1986-87 | 25-01-86 | 80 |
| | | 3. Tousem (T) | 1989-90 | 24-04-91 | 61 |
| | | 4. Tamei (T) | 1994-95 | 25-11-95 | 49 |
| | Sub-Total | | | | 286 |
| 9. | Ukhrul (H) | 1. Ukhrul (T) | 1975-76 | 02-10-75 | 151 |
| | | 2. Phungyar (T) | 1983-84 | 02-09-83 | 56 |
| | | 3. Chingai (T) | 1988-89 | 06-03-91 | 86 |
| | | 4. Kasom Khullen (T) | 1989-90 | 10-01-92 | 55 |
| | | 5. Kamjong (T) | 1993-94 | 02-10-95 | 51 |
| | Sub-Total | | | | 399 |
| Total Manipur | | | | | 4501 |

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) and its impact:

Since the introduction of the Scheme in Manipur, the nutritional status of children has been stabled. The status of malnourished has remained more or less stagnant from year to year and much more needs to be done to reduce higher grade malnutrition, though there is evidence of a move out of higher to lower deficiency.

Table 12.46: Comparative statement on classification of Nutritional Status for children 0-6 years:

| Year | Normal | % | Grade-I | % | Grade-II | % | Grade-III & IV | % | Total |
|---------|--------|-------|---------|------|----------|-------|----------------|------|--------|
| 2001-02 | 137139 | 86.49 | 3757 | 2.37 | 17180 | 10.84 | 477 | 0.30 | 158553 |
| 2002-03 | 152762 | 88.34 | 5159 | 2.98 | 14699 | 8.50 | 315 | 0.18 | 172935 |
| 2003-04 | 147392 | 89.45 | 2794 | 1.70 | 14218 | 8.63 | 370 | 0.22 | 164774 |
| 2004-05 | 157829 | 87.97 | 9580 | 5.34 | 11668 | 6.50 | 337 | 0.19 | 179414 |
| 2005-06 | 160272 | 88.49 | 8151 | 4.50 | 12126 | 6.69 | 574 | 0.32 | 181123 |

The **Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)**, **Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)** and **Desert Development Programme (DDP)**, are participatory watershed and all area development projects. Under the new Guidelines for Hariyali, which simplifies procedures and involves the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) more meaningfully in planning, implementation and management. The Annual Plan 2006-07 provides Rs. 110.00 lakhs to cover 7975 Hects. of land under this scheme.

Implementation of **P.M.G.S.Y** Schemes for village connectivity started in 2000-2001 under the aegis of the Manipur State Rural Roads Development Agency. Initially the schemes were implemented through P.I.U.s (Under the RD Department) comprising the Collector and the Executive Engineer of P.W.D. in each district. An Autonomous Road Agency, namely, Manipur State Rural Roads Development Agency (M.S.R.R.D.A) was registered in 2004-05. Furthermore, 6 Divisions of the State P.W.D. are dedicated Project Implementation Units (P.I.U.s) under the M.S.R.R.D.A. Staff costs of P.I.U.s are met by the State Government, Administrative expenses, travel expenses computers & their maintenance, Internet and data entry costs, cost of outsourcing of execution and management related functions etc. will be covered by the P.M.G.S.Y.

The State Government is required to maintain the entire Core Plan Network, above all the road works constructed/upgraded under P.M.G.S.Y. To date, all Rural Roads including P.M.G.S.Y works are still under the P.W.D. despite the Government's policy to transfer such roads to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

During 2000-01, ongoing 637 works were undertaken as P.M.G.S.Y Phase-I with an outlay of Rs. 40 crores. During 2001-02, the Phase 2 of P.M.G.S.Y was launched during 2005-06 with an outlay of Rs. 80.71 crores for increasing Total Road Length by 713.242 Km and village connectivity in 60 villages. -

The Phase-I works were arbitrarily selected while Phase 2 was based on District Rural Roads Plans (D.R.D.A). The District Plans were inadequate and geographically lop-sided for village connectivity.

Therefore, N.R.R.D.A asked the State Government to prepare a **Core Plan Network**, including a comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL) and Comprehensive Upgradation Priority List (CUPL). These were prepared and sent to the RD Ministry. The programmes for Phase-III/IV/V are based on these.

| | | |
|-------|--|---------|
| 1 | Construction of New Road (Km) | 6080.10 |
| 2 | Upgradation of existing Road (Km) | 3286.21 |
| 3 | Connectivity of villages in numbers having population of | |
| (i) | 1000 & above | 82 |
| (ii) | 499 to 999 | 210 |
| (iii) | 250 to 499 | 363 |
| (iv) | Below 250 | 571 |
| | Total | 1226 |

| | | |
|-------|--|--------|
| 1 | Construction of New Road (Km) | 498.62 |
| 2 | Upgradation of existing Road (Km) | 101.64 |
| 3 | Connectivity of villages in numbers having population of | |
| (i) | 1000 & above | 67 |
| (ii) | 499 to 999 | 61 |
| (iii) | 250 to 499 | 37 |
| (iv) | Below 250 | 49 |
| | Total | 214 |

Rs. 68 crores was allocated for Phase-III/IV/V by N.R.R.D.A for 2005-06 against which D.P.Rs for Rs. 50 crores are under preparation.

Assessment

There are several problems in the implementation of the poverty alleviation programmes including the lack of awareness about the schemes, the identification of the beneficiaries, corruption and the lack of skills of functionaries of the village institutions. Other problems include faulty selection of works/activities, inadequate development of capabilities and non-participatory decision-making process.

The absence of co-ordinated, accountable and decentralized planning has meant that the Line Department headquarters decide on implementation, projects and works without much participation by elected representatives of local self government.

The allocation of funds is low, and utilization is even lower. National level allocations under all the poverty alleviation schemes are declining. There should be a substantial increase in the allocations for all poverty alleviation schemes. Not surprisingly, there is far greater utilization of funds in Schemes that are fully funded by the Centre

There is an under utilization of funds due to poor planning, untimely release of funds at all levels from the Centre to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) as well as inability of the States to generate matching resources. This results in low coverage of villages and the target population. There is also a great deal of bogus reporting to achieve targets.

Recommendations

Though there are several employment generation programmes, they have not succeeded in making too substantive a dent in poverty: their spread and coverage is inadequate; the number of days of employment and wages are low. The single biggest problem in Manipur is the non-utilization of funds under CSS schemes due to lack of matching grants. Therefore, this requirement must be relaxed for at least 10 years.

There must be a massive increase in employment at minimum wages with expansion and proper implementation of the employment programmes. The NREGS/NFFWP must be extended to all hill districts. However, money wages are not fundamental, it is real wages that finally determine poverty, and therefore the price of essential services have to low and stable. There are reports of non-payment of wages, particularly where the works have been executed by hiring contractors.

Given the high level of poor nutrition, food security has to be ensured.

The biggest cause for the ineffectiveness of self-employment programmes is the absence of complementary infrastructure and marketing, credit and entrepreneurial preconditions. The government will have to develop infrastructure if off-farm work in the secondary and tertiary sector has to take off.

The amount of assistance under the pension scheme needs to be raised to at least Rs 600 per month and it must become universal, covering all persons over 65 years of age. Furthermore, the amount under the Indira Awaas Yojana too is inadequate. The ICDS must be universalized and the teachers regularized.

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