



# CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

**SERIES-15**

**MANIPUR**

**DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK**

Part XII - A & B

## **BISHNUPUR**

**VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY**

**&**

**VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE  
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT**



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Product Code Number  
??-??-2001 - Cen-Book (E)

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### Sangai

*'Sangai'*, the brow antlered deer, is also known as the dancing deer of Manipur. Listed as a very rare and endangered species, the animal is found in its natural habitat form only in the Keibul Lamjao National Park, a wild sanctuary of floating aquatic plants situated at the south-western portion of the Loktak Lake of Bishnupur District about 53 kms from Imphal. *Sangai* is now a protected species in the state under the scheme for conservation of wild life.

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## Contents

**Pages**

Foreword	ix
Preface	xi
Acknowledgements	xiii
District highlights - 2001 Census	xiv
Important statistics in the district	xv
Ranking of Tahsils in the district	xvii

### Statements 1-9

Statement-1 : Name of the headquarters of district/sub-division, their rural-urban status and distance from district headquarters, 2001	xix
Statement-2 : Name of the headquarters of district/TD/CD block their rural-urban status and distance from district headquarters, 2001	xix
Statement-3 : Population of the district at each census from 1901 to 2001	xix
Statement-4 : Area, number of villages/towns and population in district and sub-division, 2001	xx
Statement-5 : T.D/C.D. Block wise number of villages and rural population, 2001	xx
Statement-6 : Population of Urban Agglomerations/towns, 2001	xxi
Statement-7 : Villages with population of 5,000 and above at T.D/C.D. Block level as per 2001 census and amenities available	xxi
Statement-8 : Statutory towns with population less than 5000 as per 2001 and amenities available	xxii
Statement-9 : Houseless and Institutional population of Sub-divisions, rural and urban 2001	xxii

### Analytical Note

The sequence of the analytical-note as under :

(i) History and Scope of the District Census Handbook	3
(ii) Brief History of the District	4
(iii) Administrative set up	5
(iv) Physical features	6
Location and size, Physiography, Drainage, Climate, Soil and Cropping Pattern, Flora, Fauna, Mineral and Mining, Land, Land use Pattern and Tenancy, Agriculture, Horticulture, Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Industries, Trade & Manufacturing Commerce and Banking, Transport, Electricity and Power, Rural Tribal Development Co-operation and other activities	
(v) Census concepts	10
(vi) Non-Census concepts	15

(vii) 2001 Census findings-Population, its distribution	19
Brief analysis of PCA data based on inset tables 1 to 36	21-37
Brief analysis of the Village Directory and Town Directory data based on inset tables 37 to 47	38-43
Brief analysis of the data on houses and household amenities, Houselisting Operations, Census of India 2001 based on inset tables 48 to 52	44-48
(viii) Major Social and Cultural events Natural and Administrative Developments and significant activities during the decade	49
(ix) Brief description of places of Religious, Historical or Archaeological importance in villages and places of tourists interest in the towns of the district	49
(x) Major Characteristics of the District, contribution of the district in the form of any historical figure associated with the district	50
(xi) Scope of Village Directory and Town Directory-column heading wise explanation and coverage of data	50

## PART-A : VILLAGE DIRECTORY

### Section I-Village Directory

(a) Note, explaining the abbreviations used in Village Directory	56
(b) T.D. block wise presentation of village Directory Data	
(i) Map of Bishnupur C.D.Block	60
(ii) Alphabetical list of Villages alongwith location code 1991 and 2001 of Bishnupur C.D. Block	61
(iii) Village Directory data of Bishnupur C.D. Block	62-69
(iv) Map of Moirang C.D.Block	70
(v) Alphabetical list of Villages alongwith location code 1991 and 2001of Moirang C.D. Block	71
(vi) Village Directory data of Moirang C.D. Block	72-77
(c) Appendixes to Village Directory :	
Appendix I : Abstract of Educational, Medical and Other Amenities in villages-C.D. Block level	78
Appendix IA : Villages by number of Primary Schools	80
Appendix IB : Villages by Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools	80
Appendix IC : Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available	80
Appendix II : Villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more amenities available	81
Appendix III : Land utilisation data in respect of Census Town/Non Municipal Town	81
Appendix IV : C.D. Block wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available	81
Appendix V : Summary showing number of villages not having	

Scheduled Castes population	82
Appendix VI : Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Tribes population	82
Appendix VIIA: List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges	80
Appendix VIIB: List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges	83
Appendix VIII: Number of villages under each Gram Panchayet (C.D.Blockwise)	84
Appendix XI: Statement showing the number of Girls Schools in the villages	85

## **PART A : TOWN DIRECTORY**

### **Section II-Town Directory**

a) Note explaining the abbreviation used in Town Directory Town Directory Statements (I-VII)	89
b) Statement I- Status and Growth History	93-94
c) Statement II- Physical aspects and location of Towns	93-94
d) Statement III-Municipal finance	95-96
e) Statement IV-Civic and other amenities	95-96
f) Statement V- Medical, Educational, Recreational and cultural facilities	97-98
g) Statement VI- Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking	99-100

## **PART-B : PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT**

(a) Brief note on Primary Census Abstract	102
(b) District Primary Census Abstract (General)	106-111
Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes	114-119
Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes	120-125
C.D. Block wise Village Primary Census Abstract	127-139
Urban Primary Census Abstract	141-153

### **Annexures and their write-up :**

(i) Annexure-I: Number of villages under each Gram Panchayet in the District	156
(ii) Annexure-II : Note on Fertility, Mortality, 1991 Census	157
(iii) Annexure-III: Various measures of Fertility and mean age at marriage, 1991 Census	158
(iv) Annexure-IV: Percentage distribution of Migrants by place of birth/place of last residence, 1991 Census and 2001 Census	160
(v) Annexure-V : Brief account of main religion in the District/Sub-division as per 1991 Census and 2001 Census	161
(vi) Annexure-VI: Marital status of population as per 1991 Census and 2001 Census	162
(vii) Annexure-VII: Age, Sex and Educational level in the district, 1991 Census and 2001 Census	164
(viii) Annexure-VIII: Distribution of different Mother tongues returned in 1991 Census and 2001 Census	166





## Foreword

The District Census Handbook (DCHB) published by Census Organisation since 1951 census. It is one of the important publications in the context of planning and development at grass-root level. The publication, which is brought out for each district, contains several demographic and socio-economic characteristics village-wise and town-wise of the district alongwith the status of availability of civic amenities. Infrastructural facilities, etc.

The scope of the DCHB was initially confined to a few Census Tables and Primary Census Abstract (PCA) of each village and town within the district. Thereafter, at successive censuses, its scope and coverage has been enlarged. The DCHB published at the 1961 census provided a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and a village and town directory including PCA. The 1971 census-DCHB series was in three parts: Part-A related to village and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. The 1981 census DCHB was in two parts: Part-A contained village and town directory and Part-B the PCA of village and town including the SCs and STs PCA up to tahsil/town levels. New features alongwith restructuring of the formats of village and town directory were added into it. In Village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity, was given. Information on new items such as adult literacy centres, primary health sub-centers and community health workers in the village were provided so as to meet the requirements of some of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Information on approach to the village was provided for the first time in the Village Directory so as to give the details on number of inaccessible villages in each district. In the Town Directory, a statement (IV-A) on slums was introduced to provide the details on civic and other amenities in the notified slums of Class I and Class II towns.

The 1991 census DCHB, by and large, followed the pattern of presentation of 1981 census, except the format of PCA was restructured. Nine-fold industrial classification of main workers was given against the four-fold industrial classification presented in the 1981 census. In addition, sex-wise population in 0-6 age group was included in the PCA for the first time with a view to enable the data users to compile more realistic literacy rate as all children below 7 years of age had been treated as illiterate at the time of 1991 census. One of the important innovations in the 1991 census was the Community Development Block (CD Block) level presentation of village directory and PCA data instead of the traditional tahsil/taluk/PS level presentation. It was expected that the presentation of village directory and PCA data at CD block level will help the planners in formulation of micro level development plans, CD block being lowest administrative unit.

The present series of 2001 census DCHBs have been made more informative and exhaustive in terms of coverage and content. The Village Directory has been enlarged in scope by including a number of other facilities like banking, recreational and cultural facilities, newspapers and magazines and most important commodity manufactured in village. Income and expenditure of gram panchayat, wherever possible, has been provided. Apart from these, more details on distance(s) at which basic amenities are available (if not available in the village), are given. This includes educational facilities (namely primary and middle schools and college), medical facilities (viz. Allopathic Hospital, Maternity & Child Welfare Centre and Primary health Centre), drinking water, post & telegraph (post office and phone), communication, bank, credit societies and recreational facilities. In Town Directory, the statement on Slums has been modified and its coverage enlarged by including details on all slums instead of 'notified slums'. The information is given in case of all statutory towns irrespective

of their class, against only Class I and Class II towns in the 1981 and 1991 censuses. The basic amenities available in the villages and towns are analysed in depth with the help of a number crossclassified inset tables and statements. Two other significant additions in the publication are inclusion of 'motif' highlighting significant characteristic of the district and analytical notes as annexures. The analytical notes on (I) fertility and mortality and (II) various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage are prepared based on 1991 Census. Whereas, in the notes relating to (I) percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth/place of last residence, (II) main religions, (III) marital status of population, (IV) age, sex and education, and (V) distribution of spectrum of mother tongue, nature and extent of changes occurred in the district in its basic socio-demographic features during the decade 1991-2001 are analysed. The eight digits permanent location code (PLCN) to all the villages and towns have been assigned keeping in view the future needs.

The village and town level amenity data have been collected, compiled and computerised in prescribed record structure under the supervision of Shri Kh. Dinamani Singh, former Director of Census Operations Manipur. Thereafter, efforts have been made to ensure comparability of the information with that of 1991 census data and the information brought out by the respective state governments in their annual reports and statistical handbooks for various years after 1991. The task of planning, designing and coordination of this publication was carried out by Shri R.G. Mitra, former Deputy Registrar General (C&T) and Dr. I.C. Agrawal, Assistant Registrar General of Social Studies Division. Dr. R.P. Singh, former Deputy Registrar General (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of maps. Whereas, Shri Anil Kumar Arora, Deputy Director of Data Processing Division who worked under the overall supervision of Shri Himakar, Addl. Director (EDP) helped in preparation of record structure for computerisation of village and town directory data and the programme for the generation of Village Directory and Town Directory statements including analytical inset tables. The draft District Census Handbook manuscripts received from the Census Directorates have been scrutinised in the Social Studies Division under the guidance of Shri S.L. Jain, Deputy Director and Shri R.K. Mehta, Assistant Director. I am thankful to all of them and others who have contributed to make this publication possible.

New Delhi  
Dated:17.10.2006

**D.K.Sikri**  
Registrar General &  
Census Commissioner, India

## Preface

The common perception is that population Census is simply a head count of the people of the country. But it is much more than that. It is the total process of collecting, compiling, analyzing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data at a specific time of all the people of the country. So it is the snapshot of the country's population and housing at a given point of time.

The Millennium Census moment was 00.00 hour of 1st March 2001, the referral time at which the snapshot of the population of the country was taken. This was a departure from the earlier Census tradition, as until the 1991 Census (except 1971), the Sunrise of 1st March of the relevant Census year was the Census moment. The enumeration of the houseless population was carried out on the night of 28th February, 2001.

In its history, population Census was conducted non-synchronously during 1865-1872. However, the first synchronous Census in India was held in 1881. Since then Censuses were taken every ten years. A series of publications were brought out from the results of Censuses. For Manipur State, publication of District Census Handbook is one such important series which was brought out from 1951 Census and it continues till 2001. In 2001 Census, District Census Handbooks have been made more informative and exhaustive in its coverage and content. The basic amenities available in the villages and towns have been analysed with the inset tables and statements. It contains Village Directory and Town Directory and Primary Census Abstract of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and on the aspect of demographic characteristics fertility, mortality, marital status, age, sex and education and mother tongue as annexures.

The data collected through Census are used for administration, Planning, policy making and evaluation of various programmes by the government, NGOs, research scholars/academicians and commercial/business enterprises.

The District Census Handbook of Manipur is the outcome of a joint venture of the Government of Manipur and the Census Organisation, Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. In preparing this volume we got wholehearted co-operation from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, District Authorities, and Department of Information and Public Relations of the Manipur Government, and technical guidance and advice from the various divisions in the office of the Registrar General, India.

I am extremely grateful to Shri D.K.Sikri, Registrar General, India and Census commissioner, India for his guidance and inspiration in bringing out this publication. I am equally grateful to Shri Jayanta Kumar Banthia, former Registrar General, India and Census Commissioner for his constant guidance and advice in the initial stage. I am thankful also to Shri R.G.Mitra, former Deputy Registrar General (C&T) for planning and designing and co-ordination of this publication, Shri Dr. I.C.Agarwal, Assistant Registrar General, and Shri S.L.Jain, Deputy Director, Social Studies Division, for finalising data and analytical notes, Shri Dr. R.P.Singh, Deputy Registrar General, Map Division for providing technical guidance in preparation of maps, Smt. Suman Prashar, Joint Director (for getting printed of the volume), Shri Himakar, Additional Director and Shri Anil Kumar Arora, Deputy Director, Data Processing Division, for record structure and data computerisation.

I would like to place on record my heartfelt thanks to Shri Kh.Dinamani Singh, I.A.S. Former Director (since repatriated) assisted by Shri S.Birendra Singh, (since posted as Deputy Director, DCO, Nagaland) who played vital role at various stages of Census and the overall supervision of collection and compilation work for this volume. My thanks are also to all the concerned officers and officials Dr. N.Roshini Kumar Singh, Assistant Director (T), Shri Biju Basumatary, S.I. Grade- I Shri Dr. Manimohon Meetei, Geographer, Shri

I.Jugin, S.I.Grade II and Shri O.Jugindro Singh, Printing Inspector, for their painstaking labour and constant involvement while bringing out this publication. Their names are given separately in the column of acknowledgement

Last but not the least, I would be failing in my duty, if I miss all those who provided necessary help and support towards bringing out this publication, and I thank them a lot.

**(S.V.Ukey)**  
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## District Highlights - 2001 Census

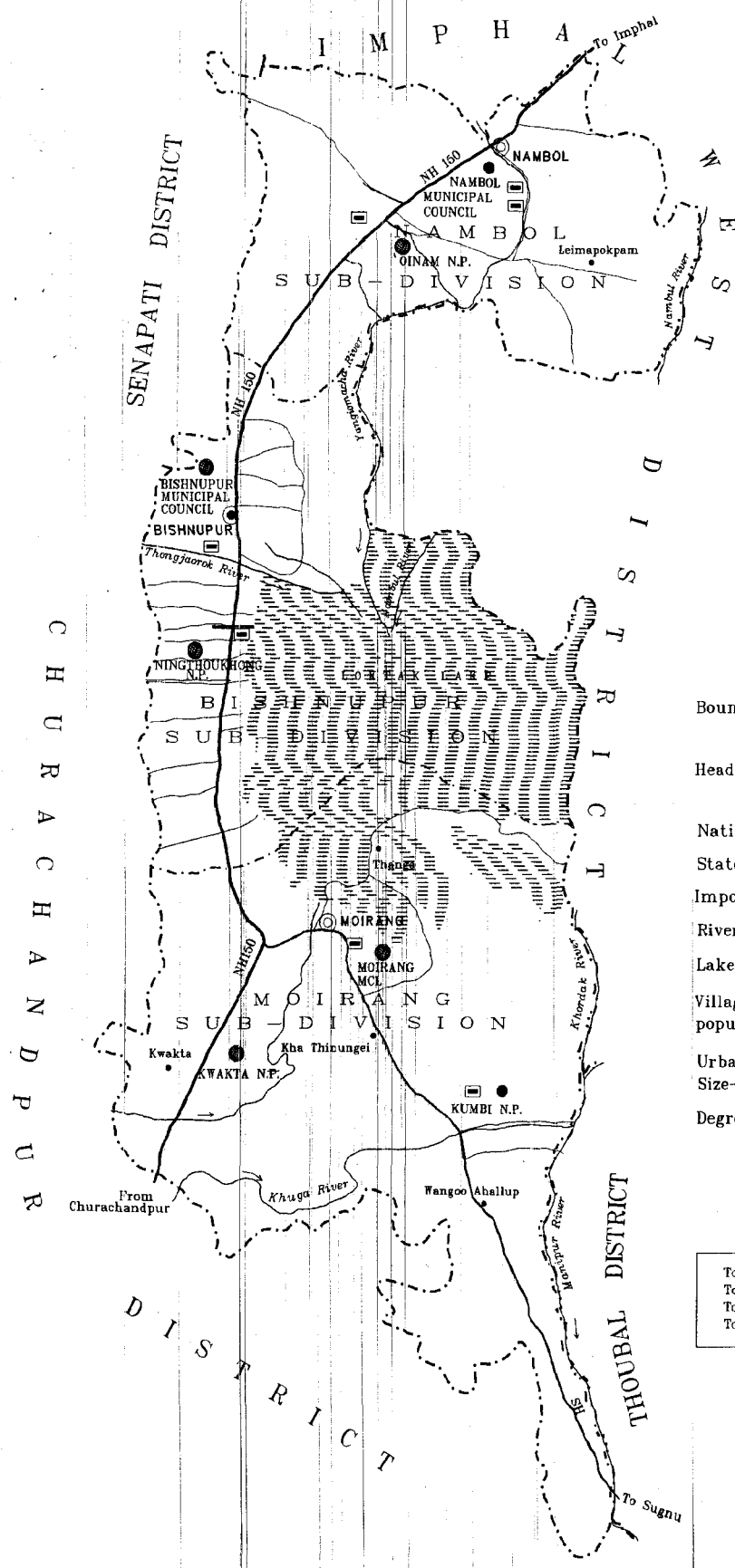
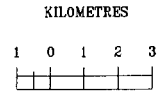
Bishnupur district lies in the south western corner of the Manipur Valley. The north-south extent of the district is larger than the east-west. It is the smallest district with an area of 496 sq.km. or 2.22 percent of the total area of the state. In 2001 Census the district has a population of 208,368 as against 180,773 in 1991 and it gives rise to a growth of population of 13.90 percent during the decade, 1991-2001. Out of the total population, 104,550 are males and 103,818 are females. The district has a rural population of 133,627 or 64.1 per cent and urban population of 74,741 or 35.9 per cent. The inhabitants are mostly Hindu Meiteis.

The density of population in the district is 420 per cent per sq.km. which is above the state average density of 103 persons per sq.km. The district has recorded a sex ratio of 993 females per 1000 males, next to Imphal West (1004) and Thoubal (998). The literacy rate of the district is 67.6 per cent of the total population excluding age group 0-6, but it is below the state average of 70.5 per cent. The literacy rate for male is 79.6 per cent, for females is 55.7 per cent.

In the district the population of Scheduled Castes is 1,727 or 0.8 per cent and Scheduled Tribes is 6,143 or 2.9 per cent during 2001 Census. Their literacy rate is 93.9 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 65.6 per cent, for Scheduled Tribes.

The district has recorded a total workers of 89,703 or 43.1 per cent of which 55,557 or 26.7 per cent are main workers and 34,146 or 16.4 per cent are marginal workers. Further, under main workers group, 25,196 persons are cultivators, (28.1%) agricultural labourers 14,107 persons (15.7%) Household Industry workers, 11,395(12.7%) and Other workers 39,005 persons (43.5%) are Other workers.

MANIPUR (INDIA)  
BISHNUPUR DISTRICT



Boundary, District .....	-----
" Sub-Division .....	-----
Headquarters: District .....	●
" Sub-Division .....	⊙
National Highway .....	NH 150
State Highway .....	SH
Important Metalled Road .....	—
River and Stream/Canal .....	~
Lake .....	▭
Village Having 5000 And above population with name .....	Kwakta
Urban Area with population Size-Class IV, V .....	● ●
Degree College .....	▣

Total Area of District (in Sq.km) .....	495
Total Population of District .....	208368
Total Number of Towns in District .....	7
Total Number of Villages in District .....	49





### IMPORTANT STATISTICS IN THE DISTRICT 2001

		STATE		DISTRICT		
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	Total	2,391		49		
	Inhabited	2,315		48		
	Uninhabited	76		1		
NUMBER OF TOWNS	Statutory Towns	28		7		
	Census Towns	5		-		
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	Normal	372,800		35151		
	Institutional	1740		105		
	Houseless	555		47		
POPULATION*	TOTAL	Persons	2,293,896		2,08,368	
		Males	1,161,952		1,04,550	
		Females	1,131,944		1,03,818	
	RURAL	Persons	1,717,928		1,33,627	
		Males	875,271		67,009	
		Females	842,657		66,618	
	URBAN	Persons	575,968		74,741	
		Males	286,681		37,541	
		Females	289,287		37,200	
	PERCENTAGE*		25.1		35.9	
	URBAN POPULATION					
	DECADAL POPULATION* GROWTH 1991-2001		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Persons		456,747	24.9	27,595	15.3	
Males		223,593	23.8	13,425	14.7	
	Females	233,154	25.9	14,170	15.8	
AREA (in sq. km.)		22,327		496	-	
DENSITY OF POPULATION (persons per square kilometre)		103		426	-	
SEX RATIO (number of females per 1000 males)	Total	974		993	-	
	Rural	963		994	-	
	Urban	1009		991	-	
LITERATES		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
	Persons	1,310,534	70.5	1,19,823	67.6	
	Males	753,466	80.3	70,507	79.6	
	Females	557,068	60.5	49,316	55.7	

\* Based on estimated figures of Paomata, Mao-Maram and Purul sub divisions of Senapati district and 2001 Census figures of rest 35 sub divisions of State.

		STATE		DISTRICT	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
WORKERS AND NON- WORKERS					
TOTAL WORKERS	Persons	945,213	43.6	89,703	43.1
(MAIN & MARGINAL)	Males	527,216	48.1	50,282	48.1
	Females	417,997	39.0	39,421	38.0
(i) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	659,364	30.4	55,557	26.7
	Males	430,227	39.2	39,281	37.6
	Females	229,137	21.4	16,276	15.7
(ii) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	285,849	13.2	34,146	16.4
	Males	96,989	8.9	11,001	10.5
	Females	188,860	17.6	23,145	22.3
(iii) NON-WORKERS	Persons	1,221,575	56.4	1,18,665	56.9
	Males	568,418	51.9	54,268	51.9
	Females	653,157	61.0	64,397	62.0
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(i) CULTIVATORS	Persons	379,705	40.2	25,196	28.1
	Males	214,282	40.6	16,943	33.7
	Females	165,423	39.6	8,253	20.9
(ii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	113,630	12.0	14,107	15.7
	Males	49,928	9.5	5,919	11.8
	Females	63,702	15.2	8,188	20.8
(iii) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	Persons	96,920	10.3	11,395	12.7
	Males	20,547	3.9	2,157	4.3
	Females	76,373	18.3	9,238	23.4
(iv) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	354,958	37.5	39,005	43.5
	Males	242,459	46.0	25,263	50.2
	Females	112,499	26.9	13,742	34.9

## RANKING OF THE SUB-DIVISIONS

**Bishnupur District : 04**

Sl. No.	In Term of	Nambol sub-div.		Bishnupur sub-div.		Moirang sub-div.	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Total Population	53,571	3	54,361	2	100,436	1
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	113	3	165	2	218	1
3	Density of population per	474	1	329	3	461	2
4	Sex Ratio	1,016	1	962	3	998	2
5	Proportion Urban	39.6	1	38.9	2	32.2	3
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	2.8	1	0.0	3	0.2	2
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	1.2	3	1.9	2	4.5	1
8	Proportion Literate	71.3	2	71.9	1	63.3	3
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	48.3	1	40.5	3	41.6	2
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	100	2	100	1	95.2	3
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	50.0	1	38.5	3	42.9	2
12	Percentage of villages having Well	7.1	2	0.0	3	9.5	1
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	50.0	1	38.5	3	47.6	2
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	92.9	1	92.3	2	76.2	3
15	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	92.9	1	92.3	2	61.9	3
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	100	1	100	2	90.5	4
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Percentage of villages having Irrigated Area	-	-	-	-	-	-

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# STATEMENTS 1-9

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## STATEMENT - 1

## NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT/SUB-DIVISION, THEIR RURAL/URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, 2001

Sl.No.	Name of District/Tahsil	Name of District/Tahsil Headquarter	Whether Urban/Rural	Distance from Tahsil headquarters to District headquarters by Road( in Kms)
1	2	3	4	5
	Bishnupur	Bishnupur	Urban	0 km
1	Nambol Sub-div	Nambol	Urban	13 kms
2	Bishnupur Sub-div	Bishnupur	Urban	0 kms
3	Moirang Sub-div.	Moirang	Urban	13 kms

Statement-1, shows name of Headquarters of district and sub-divisions and distance from the district headquarters in 2001. By name Bishnupur itself is the District Headquarter. The district has administratively three sub-divisions viz, Nambol, Bishnupur and Moirang. The Headquarters of Bishnupur sub-division

is at District Headquarter itself. The headquarters of Nambol and Moirang sub-divisions are also at Nambol and Moirang Centres. The distance of Nambol Headquarters from the district Headquarters (Bishnupur) is 12 km. to the south and for Moirang Headquarters it is 13 km. to the north.

## STATEMENT-2

## NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS/C.D.BLOCK THEIR RURAL/URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, 2001

Sl.No.	Name of District/C.D.Block	Name of District/C.D.Block headquarters	Whether Urban/Rural	Distance from C.D.Block headquarters to district headquarters by road ( in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Bishnupur District</b>	Bishnupur MCI	Urban	0 km
1.	Bishnupur C.D.Block	Bishnupur MCI	Urban	0 km
2.	Moirang C.D.Block	Moirang MCI	Urban	13 kms

Statement-2 shows name of the headquarters of District and C.D.Blocks and urban status and distance from the District Headquarters during 2001 Census. There are only two C.D.Blocks, namely Bishnupur and

Moirang and their Headquarters are also the same as by name and location. However, the distance of headquarters of Moirang C.D.Block from the District Headquarters, Bishnupur is 13 km. to the south.

## STATEMENT-3

## POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1901 TO 2001

District	Total Rural/Urban	Census year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal Population variation		
						Absolute	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
BISHNUPUR	TOTAL	1951	57,340	28,394	28,946	-	-	
		1961	79,005	39,297	39,708	24,665	37.78	
		1971	108,785	54,922	53,863	29,780	37.69	
		1981	141,760	71,156	70,604	32,975	30.31	
		1991	180,773	91,125	89,648	39,013	27.52	
		2001	208,368	104,550	103,818	27,595	15.26	
		RURAL	1951	57,340	28,394	28,946	-	-
			1961	79,005	39,297	39,708	24,665	37.78
			1971	92,877	46,900	45,977	13,872	15.56
			1981	94,874	47,701	47,173	1,997	2.15
			1991	117,603	59,423	58,180	22,729	23.96
			2001	133,627	67,009	66,618	16,024	13.62
		URBAN	1951	-	-	-	-	-
			1961	-	-	-	-	-
			1971	15,908	8,022	7,886	-	-
			1981	46,886	23,455	23,431	30,978	194.73
			1991	63,170	31,702	31,468	16,284	34.73
			2001	74,741	37,541	37,200	11,571	18.31

Statement-3 highlights distribution of population in the district at each Census from 1901-2001. Till 1961, Manipur was a Uni-district State, so the population of the district could not be shown separately. In 1951, as a sub-divisional unit, the district recorded 57,340 population one of which 28,394 males and 28,946 females. The district recorded total population of 79,005 in 1961, and 108,785 in 1971, giving decadal growth of 37.78 per cent and 37.69 per cent respectively during 1951-1961 and 1961-1971. It can be seen that although the population was increased in 1981 and onwards till 2001,

their decadal growth of population was seen decreasing being 30.31 per cent, 27.52 per cent and 15.26 per cent during the respective decades of 1971-1981, 1981-1991 and 1991-2001. In the same trend in rural areas the growth of population varies from 37.78 during 1951-1961 to 13.62 per cent during 1991-2001. The growth of urban population was so abruptly increased to 194.73 per cent during 1971-1981, the reason might be due to increase of urban population as a result of creation of new towns in 1981. As in rural, the growth was then decreased to 18.31 per cent during 1991-2001.

## STATEMENT-4

## AREA, NUMBER OF VILLAGES/ TOWNS AND POPULATION IN DISTRICT AND TAHSIL, 2001

Sl. No.	District /Tahsil /UA / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in square kilometers	Popu- lation per square kilometre	Number of villages		Number of statutory towns	Number of census towns	Number of house-holds	Population		
					Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Bishnupur	Total	496.0	4208	48	0	7	0	35,303	208,368	104,550	103,818
		Rural	459.0	291.1	48	0	0	0	22,665	133,627	67,009	66,618
		Urban	37.0	201.9	0	0	7	0	12,638	74,741	37,541	37,200
2	Nambol Sub-Division	Total	113.0	474	14	0	2	0	9,501	53,571	26,572	26,999
		Rural	100.6	32.2	14	0	0	0	5,743	32,358	16,065	16,293
		Urban	12.5	170.1	0	0	2	0	3,758	21,213	10,507	10,706
3	Oinam (NP)	Urban	5.2	120.8	0	0	1	0	1,052	6,282	3,088	3,194
4	Nambol (M Cl) (Part)	Urban	7.3	203.7	0	0	1	0	2,706	14,931	7,419	7,512
5	Bishnupur Sub-Division	Total	165.0	329	13	0	2	0	9,170	54,361	27,703	26,658
		Rural	154.2	21.5	13	0	0	0	5,607	33,220	16,969	16,251
		Urban	10.8	195.2	0	0	2	0	3,563	21,141	10,734	10,407
6	Bishnupur (M Cl)	Urban	6.2	166.1	0	0	1	0	1,753	10,264	5,324	4,940
7	Ningthoukhong (NP)	Urban	4.7	233.9	0	0	1	0	1,810	10,877	5,410	5,467
8	Moirang Sub-Division	Total	218.0	46.1	21	0	3	0	16,632	100,436	50,275	50,161
		Rural	204.2	33.5	21	0	0	0	11,315	68,049	33,975	34,074
		Urban	13.76	235.4	0	0	3	0	5,317	32,387	16,300	16,087
9	Moirang (M Cl)	Urban	6.59	260.7	0	0	1	0	2,762	17,178	8,670	8,508
10	Kwakta (NP)	Urban	2.6	249.4	0	0	1	0	986	6,484	3,294	3,190
11	Kumbi (NP)	Urban	4.57	191.0	0	0	1	0	1,569	8,725	4,336	4,389

Statement-4 gives area and population of village and towns and their densities in the sub-divisions of the district in 2001. The district has 48 inhabited villages and Towns with a total population of 208,368 and a density of 420 persons per sq. km. The density of population is 474 persons per sq.km. for Nambol sub-division, 329 persons

per sq.km. for Bishnupur sub-division and 460 persons per sq.km. for Moirang sub-division. Of the Municipal Towns, Moirang has the highest density of 260 persons per sq. km. which is followed by Nambol (203) and Bishnupur (166). Among the Nagar Panchayats, Kwakta has the highest density (249).

## STATEMENT-5

## C. D. BLOCK WISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND RURAL POPULATION, 2001

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Number of villages		Rural population *		
		Total	Inhabited	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bishnupur C.D.Block	27	27	65,578	33,034	32,544
2	Moirang C.D.Block	22	21	68,049	33,975	34,074
District (Rural) Total:		49	48	133,627	67,009	66,618

Statement-5 it is evident that there are 27 villages in Bishnupur and 21 villages in Moirang inhabited by 65,578 and 68,049 population respectively. Although Bishnupur has more villages, in terms of population

Moirang has distributed more than Bishnupur, in all respects total, male and female population. For the district, as a whole the total rural population is 133,627 of which 67,009 are males and 66,618 are females.

## STATEMENT-6

## POPULATION OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS (INCLUDING CONSTITUENT UNITS) / TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of UA/Town	Urban status	Name of tahsil where town is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Oinam (NP)	NP	Nambol Sub-Division	6282	3088	3194
2	Nambol (M Cl) (Part)	MCl	Nambol Sub-Division	14931	7419	7512
3	Bishnupur (M Cl)	MCl	Bishnupur Sub-Division	10264	5324	4940
4	Ningthoukhong (NP)	NP	Bishnupur Sub-Division	10877	5410	5467
5	Moirang (M Cl)	MCl	Moirang Sub-Division	17178	8670	8508
6	Kwaktá (NP)	NP	Moirang Sub-Division	6484	3294	3190
7	Kumbi (NP)	NP	Moirang Sub-Division	8725	4336	4389
District (Urban) total:				74741	37541	37200

Statement-6 presents population of Urban Agglomerations/Towns in the district during 2001 Census. The district has no Urban Agglomeration but has 7 towns including 3 Municipal census and 4 Nagar Panchayats. Moirang Municipal Town has the highest population of 17,178, of which 8,670 being males and

8,508 females, followed by Nambol (MCL) with 14,931 population and Bishnupur (MCL) with 10,264 population. Among the Nagar Pachayats, Ningthoukhong has the highest 10,877 population followed by Kumbi (8,725) and Kwakta (6,484), while the lowest population is found in Oinam (6,282).

## STATEMENT-7

## VILLAGES WITH POPULATION OF 5,000 AND ABOVE AT C.D. BLOCK LEVEL AS PER 2001 CENSUS AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. block	Name of village	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Tahsil head-quarters	Whether it is C.D. block head-quarters	Amenities available								
							Educational	Medic al	Drink ing	Commun ication	Bankin g	Senior Secondary School	College	Pri- mary Health Centre	Primary Health Sub-centre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	Bishnupur C.D.Block	Leimapokpam	00134800	7047	No	No	0	0	1	0	Yes	No	0	0	
2	Bishnupur C.D.Block	Kwakta	00137300	8713	No	No	0	0	0	0	No	No	0	0	
3	Bishnupur C.D.Block	Kha Thingungei	00137400	8743	No	No	0	0	0	1	No	No	0	0	
4	Bishnupur C.D.Block	Thanga	00137800	13085	No	No	1	0	1	0	No	No	0	0	
5	Bishnupur C.D.Block	Sagang	00138000	5072	No	No	0	0	0	1	No	No	0	0	
6	Bishnupur C.D.Block	Wangoo Ahallup	00138400	9017	No	No	0	0	0	1	No	No	0	0	

Statement-7 highlights the villages having 5,000 population and above and amenities available at C.D.Block level during 2001 Census. There are 5 villages having this range of population in the Moirang C.D.Block but only 1

village, viz. Leimapokpam has this range in the Bishnupur C.D.Block. Among the villages, the highest population of 13,085 is distributed in Thanga, next is in Wangoo Ahallup (9,017). It can be seen that there is only one

senior/higher Secondary Schools in Thanga alone and one Primary Health Centre available each is in Leimapokpam and Thanga and similarly one Primary Health Sub-centre

available each in Kha-Thinungei, Sagang and Wangoo Ahallup Tap water for drinking is available only in Leimapokpam village and no available in other villages.

## STATEMENT-8

## STATUTORY TOWNS WITH POPULATION LESS THAN 5000 AS PER 2001 CENSUS AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Location code number	Popu- lation	Whether it is Tahsil head- quarters	Whether it is C.D. block head- quarters	Amenities available						
						Educational	Medical	Improved drinking water	Commu- nication	Banking	Senior Secondary School	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
This District has no such Statutory Town												

## STATEMENT -9

## HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION OF TAHSILS, RURAL AND URBAN, 2001

Sl. No	District / Tahsil / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bishnupur	Total	47	239	118	121	105	1,951	1,626	325
		Rural	36	190	92	98	57	1,002	816	186
		Urban	11	49	26	23	48	949	810	139
2	Nambol Sub-Division	Total	2	10	4	6	12	153	119	34
		Rural	2	10	4	6	3	22	8	14
		Urban	-	-	-	-	9	131	111	20
3	Oinam (NP)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Nambol (M Cl) (Part)	Urban	-	-	-	-	9	131	111	20
5	Bishnupur Sub-Division	Total	21	107	51	56	33	1,090	1,015	75
		Rural	13	69	30	39	21	673	626	47
		Urban	8	38	21	17	12	417	389	28
6	Bishnupur (M Cl)	Urban	3	16	8	8	6	375	372	3
7	Ningthoukhong (NP)	Urban	5	22	13	9	6	42	17	25
8	Moirang Sub-Division	Total	24	122	63	59	60	708	492	216
		Rural	21	111	58	53	33	307	182	125
		Urban	3	11	5	6	27	401	310	91
9	Moirang (M Cl)	Urban	3	11	5	6	23	370	298	72
10	Kwakta (NP)	Urban	-	-	-	-	2	17	6	11
11	Kumbi (NP)	Urban	-	-	-	-	2	14	6	8

Statement-9 reveals Houseless and Institutional population in rural and urban areas of each sub-division during 2001 Census. The district has recorded 47 households with 239 houseless persons and 1,951 persons living in 105 Institutional households. For the 3 sub-divisions, Moirang has recorded 24 households having 122 houseless persons while 107 houseless persons in 21 households are recorded in Bishnupur,

and very small number of 10 houseless persons in 2 households in Nambol. In the category of Institutional population, highest number of 1,090 persons are found in Bishnupur sub-division. For urban, areas only 3 households with 16 persons and 375 persons in 6 institutional households are recorded in Bishnupur Town (MCL). There is no houseless population in Nambol (MCL), Oinam (NP), Kumbi (NP) and Kwakta (NP).



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# **ANALYTICAL NOTE**

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## Analytical Note

### **History and Scope of District Census Handbook :**

The District Census Handbook is the only publication that incorporates the data down to village level for rural areas and to ward level for urban areas. The data published in the Handbook are very useful to planners, scholars and administrators for the purpose of village, block and district level planning. The publication is mainly divided into Town and Village Directory section consisting of the data on amenities available in towns and villages and Primary Census Abstract section consisting of the other demographic details.

The District Census Handbook was introduced for the first time in the 1951 Census. Until then, Census reports furnished data mostly up to the district/sub-division/town level. The idea behind the publication of District Census Handbook in 1951 for each district was to present valuable village wise information collected for the time in that Census concerning the social and economic life of the people. In the case of Manipur, only one State District Census Handbook was published, the state having only a single district till the period of 1961 Census. The Primary Census Abstract data were presented upto the village and Town level.

The content of the Handbook showed a number of changes in 1961 Census. While the Village Directory of 1961 Census was prepared in the same fashion as the Primary Census Abstract of 1951, a number of improvements were made by presentation of the population figures relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, classification of workers into 9 industrial categories and addition of certain data on essential amenities. In 1961, maps and alphabetical list of villages for each sub-division were added in the District Census Handbooks. The District Census Handbook was divided into three parts, viz., Part I dealing with the general description of the district, Part-

II dealing with the census tables and official statistics and Part – III dealing with the Village Directory.

In the 1971 Census, further improvements were made in the contents of the District Census Handbook.. The Census data part was delinked from the non-Census data part in the publication. The 1971 District Census Handbook was divided into three parts as follows:

Part-A—Village and Town Directory

Part-B—Village and Town wise Primary Census Abstract; and

Part-C—Analytical Report and Administration Statements and District Census Tables.

Of these, Part A and B were combined and published as one volume and while Part C was published as another volume. The Town Directory of Part A contained information on status, growth, history, physical aspects, civic and other amenities, etc. in respect of each town within the district while the Village Directory gave data on amenities and land use for each village within the sub-division. Part B gave the Primary Census Abstract of all the villages and towns within each sub-division.

The contents of the District Census Handbook of 1981 were, by and large, similar to those adopted for the 1971 Census. However, to avoid delay in publication, the second volume of the 1971 Census Handbook was dropped and the District Census Handbooks were brought out in two parts, Part-A containing Village/Town Directory and Part-B containing Town/Village wise Primary Census Abstract. In smaller districts these parts were combined in one volume but in bigger districts the Handbooks were published in two volumes, one for Part-A and another for Part-B. A major change was that in the Primary Census Abstract of 1981 the main workers were classified into four broad categories only against the traditional nine categories of the past censuses.

However, data on marginal workers in the Primary Census Abstract and separate Primary Census Abstracts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were additional features of 1981.

The District Census Handbook of 1991 was also brought out almost in the same fashion as that of 1981 in two parts, namely, Part-A-Village and Town Directory and Part-B-Village and Town Primary Census Abstract. As far as possible both Part A and Part B were included in the same volume as the data given therein are closely interrelated. However, in respect of some bigger districts of a few major states it was not possible to bring out the two parts together, in such cases separate volumes were brought out for each part. The additional data on marginal workers of 1981 was also retained in 1991. A major departure in 1991 Census was, however, the presentation of data at Community/Tribal Development Block level instead of at sub-divisional level. Another significant improvement was the presentation of civic and other amenities data available in notified or recognised slums of Class I and II towns.

In 2001 a number of improvements in the presentation of data in the District Census Handbook of each district in a state has been made. The contents of the Village Directory have been expanded considerably. Village Directory now provides additional information about amenities regarding number of banks, number of agricultural credit societies, number of non-agricultural credit societies, number of co-operative societies and number of recreational and cultural facilities such as cinema/video hall, sports club and stadium/auditorium. Information on whether newspaper/magazine is received in the village regularly is also an additional item provided in the Village Directory for the first time. Income and expenditure of local bodies and names of most important commodities manufactured in the village are other information furnished in the Village Directory.

Census concepts regarding building, census house, household, rural areas, urban areas, urban agglomeration, mother tongue, literate, worker (main and marginal), non-worker, work participation rate, sex ratio, density, etc. have also been provided in the District Handbooks of 2001 Census. Besides these census concepts concepts on non-census items such as educational institutions, soil, civic status of town, etc. are also provided in the District Census Handbook.

Important highlights observed in 1991 Census on certain aspects of the social and demographic characteristics of the population of the district are also included in district census handbook of 2001 Census as an innovation. These include brief notes on fertility, mortality and migration statistics, measures of fertility and mean age at marriage. Other 1991 Census items discussed are distribution of migrants by place of birth/ place of last residence, brief accounts of main religions found in the district, marital status of population, age, sex and education and distribution of different mother tongues returned in the district in 1991 Census. A significant improvement in 2001 is the introduction of a permanent location code system for each village in the state and the district. The permanent location code system will make comparison of the village level census data easier over a period of time.

### **Brief History of the District**

Bishnupur district has an identity of its own in the history of Manipur, the culture and the history of Moirang and its neighbouring villages forming an integral part of the history of the district. In the past different clans in Manipur have established their own principalities in different parts of the state under their own chiefs upto the middle of the 14th century AD. Of these clans *Ningthouja* became the most powerful group who subdued other clans and formed the Meitei principality from the 15th century AD onwards. The major portion of the present district of Bishnupur, was initially under the control of the Moirang clan. The name "Moirang" was, therefore, given to 'the land, inhabited and established by the Moirang clan'. It is the opinion of the prominent scholars that Moirang principality started with the king Ewang Puritlai Ngangningsing and continued upto Ewang Puritlai Shanahongba. The last king Shanahongba was defeated by the Meitei king Meidingu Ningthoukhomba and he subjugated the Moirangs in 1435 AD. There are a number of folklores revolving around Moirang, the most important being the fairy love story of Khamba-Thoibi which is treated as an epic in the Manipuri society till now.

At the 1961 Census, Bishnupur (Bishenpur then) was one of the sub-divisions of the State and it retained its status till the 1981 Census. The district acquired its name from Bishnupur which is the administrative headquarters of the district. Under an Extraordinary

Gazettee No. 76, Imphal, Tuesday May 24, 1983 Bishnupur district was carved out from the then existing Manipur Central district consisting of the then Bishenupur sub-division with all its existing administrative units under the said sub-division. In the same gazettee, four villages from Manipur North district and two villages from Manipur South district had also been transferred to Bishenpur district. The Headquarters of the new district was Bishenpur. Under Extraordinary Gazette Notification 174, Friday, August 5, 1983 the name of the district was changed to Bishnupur and consequently the name of the Headquarters became Bishnupur. In November, 1983 a new sub-division, namely, Morang Sub-division was created within the district. The district has now three sub-divisions namely Nambol Sub-division, Bishnupur Sub-Division, and Moirang Sub-Division, and has two Community Development Blocks namely Bishnupur C.D. Block and Moirang C.D. Block.

The old name of Bishnupur was Lamangdong. Both the names are still used by the local people. It is said that during the time of Manipur King Kyamba (1467-1508 AD) the King of Pong sent a *Salagram* of Vishnu as a present to the Manipuri King. Kyamba built a shrine for this deity at Lamangdong and this place also came to be known thereafter as Bishnupur also. Some scholars are of the opinion that the name Bishnupur was given to Lamangdong during the reign of Garibaniwaz (1079-1748 AD) while the latest view is that the name was given during the reign of king Bhagyachandra (1763-1798 AD). During the early period, Bishnupur was a gateway of travelers going out of the State or entering it via Cachar in Assam. The road from Bishnupur to Cachar was popularly known as '*Tongjei Maril*' literally meaning the pipeline of a hooka, and metaphorically it stands for the narrow character of the road. The road is still remembered as the escape route of Mrs. Ethel St. Clair Grimwood, wife of Mr. Frank St. Clair Grimwood, the Political Agent of Manipur (1888-1891) with her other British retinue when five Britishers including Grimwood and the then Chief Commissioner of Assam, Mr. J.W. Quinton, were assassinated by the Manipuris in March, 1891 following an administrative conflict between the Manipur is and the British. This district was also one of the arenas of the heaviest fighting during the last World War II between the Japanese and the allied forces and very deservingly, the district houses the

celebrated I.N.A. Memorial Building at Moirang, a town where the Indian tricolor flag was first hoisted. It is also the home of Khamba and Thoibi, the legendary romantic duo of the Manipuris.

### Administrative set up

Bishnupur district, one of the four valley districts of Manipur, is located in the central region of the state. Bordering with Imphal district on the north, with Churachandpur district on the south, on the west by Churachandpur and Senapati districts, the district is administratively headed by a Deputy Commissioner also known as District Collector/Magistrate. There is a Revenue Commissioner who looks after the four valley districts including Bishnupur. At the sub-division (taluk) level there is the Sub-Divisional Officers and below him at the Sub Deputy Collector (SDC) circle there is the Sub-deputy Collector. The SDC circle (tehsil) is the smallest administrative unit. As against two sub-divisions (taluks) in 1991 there are three sub-divisions in 2001 while there are five SDC circles (tehsils) in 2001 as against four in 1991. The number of towns and villages as per 2001 Census is 7 and 49 respectively. The sub-division wise figures are presented below :

Name of Sub-division	Headquarters	Name of CD Block	Headquarters
1. Nambol	Nambol	Bishnupur	Bishnupur
2. Bishnupur	Bishnupur	Bishnupur	
3. Moirang	Moirang	Moirang	Moirang

Name of Sub-division	No. of towns	No. of villages
1. Nambol	2	14
2. Bishnupur	2	13
3. Moirang	3	22
Bishnupur District	7	49

A summary statement showing creation of district/ sub-division/towns and change of names is presented below:

Census Year	Particulars	Remarks
1	2	3
1961	A sub-division of Manipur state under the name of Bishenpur sub-division	Manipur was a single district till 1961 census.
1971	Became a sub-division of Manipur Central district	Manipur was divided into 5 districts under Manipur

1	2	3	1	2	3
	without any change in the boundary	Government Order No. 20/39/69-D dated November 12, 1969 and Bishenpur sub-division became a part of Manipur Central district		2. Ningthoukhong and 3. Kumbi	Notified Area Committee Notified Area Committee Status of Nambol and Bishnupur changed to Notified Area Committee (NAC) and that of Moirang to Municipality (M)
1981	No change in sub-division boundary	A sub-division of Manipur Central district	1991	New town created :	
1991	Bishnupur district created out of Manipur Central district by transferring all the administrative units then existing under Bishnupur sub-division	Manipur Extraordinary Gazette No. 76, dated May 24, 1983 (Govt. of Manipur, Secretariat, Revenue Dept. Order No.6/1/73-R(Pt VII) dated May 24, 1984)		1. Kwakta. Nambol and Bishnupur	Notified Area Committee Status changed to Municipality (M)
	Change of name of the district from Bishenpur to the present name of Bishnupur	Manipur Government Extraordinary Gazette Notification No. 174, Friday, August 5, 1983	2001	No new town created in 2001	Status of Nambol, Moirang and Bishnupur changed to Municipal Council (M CI), and that of Oinam, Ningthoukhong, Kumbi and Kwakta changed to Nagar Panchayat (NP)
	Creation of Moirang sub-division within the district	Manipur Government Extraordinary Gazette No. 343 dated 25.11.83			
	2 villages transferred from Manipur South District (Churachandpur District) to Bishnupur District	Manipur Government Extraordinary Gazette No. 37 dated 16.1.85 (Govt. of Manipur Secretariat, Revenue Dept. Order No. 6/1/73-R (Pt V) dated December 18, 1984)			
	4 villages transferred from Manipur North District (Senapati District) to Bishnupur District	-do-			
2001	Creation of Nambol Sub-division within the district	Manipur Gazette Extraordinary No.104 dated 17.6.1997			

In view of the changes stated above the list of towns adopted in 2001 Census in respect of the district is as follows and is presented along with their present status:

Sl. No.	Name of town	Present status	Sub-division in which the town is situated
1	Nambol (Part) (Part in Imphal West district)	Municipal Council	Nambol Sub-division
2	Oinam	Nagar Panchayat	Nambol Sub-division
3	Bishnupur	Municipal Council	Bishnupur Sub-division
4	Ningthoukhong	Nagar Panchayat	Bishnupur Sub-division
5	Miorang	Municipal Council	Moirang Sub-division
6	Kwakta	Nagar Panchayat	Moirang Sub-division
7	Kumbi	Nagar Panchayat	Moirang Sub-division

The change in the status of towns/urban areas since 1961 census upto 2001 census is presented below:

Census Year	Name of town	Status & remarks
1	2	3

1961	No town in the district	
1971	Places treated as towns :	
	1. Nambol	Small Town
	2. Bishnupur	Small Town
	3. Moirang	Small Town
1981	New towns created :	
	1. Oinam,	Notified Area Committee

The District Police is headed by Superintendent of Police while Chief Judicial Magistrate looks after judicial administration.

### Physical Features

#### Location and Size :

Bishnupur district lies in the south-western corner of the Manipur Valley (also known as Imphal Valley) lying between latitude 24° 18' 49" N and 24° 42' 16" N and longitude 93° 47' 2" E and 93° 53' 6" E approximately. The north-south extension of the district is about two times longer than the east-west extension. With an area of 496 km<sup>2</sup> as furnished by the Surveyor

General of India and representing only 2.22 percent of the total area of the state it is the smallest one of all districts of Manipur. There is no change of the geographical area of the district during 1991 and 2001.

#### **Physiography :**

The district wholly belongs to the valley region. The surface of the district gradually slopes towards east and south-east. A number of hillocks, like Ishok (947 m above the mean sea level), Maibam Lokpaching (892 m), Laithouching (838 m), etc. are found spotted in the northern portion of the district. The Loktak Lake, which is the biggest fresh water lake in the North-Eastern India, occupies the heartland of this district. The Keibul Lamjao National Sanctuary, a home of the Brow Antlered Deer (*Sangai* in local name), one of the rarest animals in the world is situated in the south-eastern corner of this Lake. Islets like Thanga village (903 m), Ithing village (882 m), Karang village (811 m) and Sendra (about 800m) are the important settlements, which dot in this Lake near the National Sanctuary. Some hillocks as high as 879 m above the mean sea level lie behind the western side of this sanctuary. The boundary of the district extends upto the foot hills of the Laimaton range and the Thangjing range on the west.

#### **Drainage :**

The Manipur river and its tributaries such as the Khuga river and the Khordak river along with other small rivers such as the Nambul river, the Maklang river, the Nambol river, etc. , drain the district. Of these the Nambul, the Maklang and the Nambol rivers fall into the Loktak Lake making the lake as the chief water reservoir in the district. The size of this lake varies from 64 km<sup>2</sup> in the dry season to about 104 km<sup>2</sup> during the rainy season. The size of the lake has been reduced considerably over the last few decades on account of the reclamation of a sizable portion of the lake for agricultural purposes. The bed of the lake is also becoming shallower with the constant deposit of eroded soils from the surrounding hills, brought down by the number of rivers and streams. The Nambul river deposits not only the soils from the hills but also the debris of Imphal city and surrounding areas. However, to save the Loktak Lake, the Govt. of Manipur has already constituted an autonomous body, namely, the Loktak Development Authority headed by a Chairman with financial

assistance from the Central Govt. The Loktak Hydel Power Project, operated solely by draining water from the Loktak lake through a tunnel, plays a significant role in moulding the ecological balance of the lake. The Manipur river forms the district boundary with Thoubal district for about 32 km long before flowing along the district boundaries of Churachandpur and Thoubal districts, and into Myanmar. The Khordak river which originates out of the excavated canal dug for emptying the excessive water of the Loktak Lake after about 9 km before joins the Manipur river at Arong after a length of about 9 km. The Khuga river originates from Churachandpur district and also drains Bishnupur district for about 15 km and then falls into the Manipur river at Ithai. Some other small streams and rivulets, which originate from the hills of Churachandpur district, also drain some villages located in the south-eastern corner of the district.

#### **Climate :**

The district is under the influence of the monsoon types of climate and enjoys a pleasant climate throughout the year almost similar with that of the neighboring valley districts. May-June is the hottest period while December-January is the coldest period in the year. Spring and autumn are the most pleasant seasons of the year. The Loktak Lake influences the climatic conditions in the district in winter and summer. The maximum summer temperature recorded in the neighbouring district varies between 31°C to 38°C during 1992-1999 while the minimum is found ranging from 2°C to 5°C. The rainy season begins from the month of April-May and continues upto August-September. Average rainfall in the district is 1204.2 mm.

#### **Soil and Cropping Pattern :**

The district enjoys two type of soil, viz. Red lateritic soil, and Black/Swampy soil. Red lateritic soil is found along the western foothills formed by soils brought down from the hills. Black/swampy soil is found in the eastern and southern portions of the district. The Manipur and the Nambul rivers flood its banks during the rainy season and deposit loamy soil in the valley. In general, the soil of the district is classified as Orthents-Udalfs and Udalfs-Ochrepts, Udalfs-Orthents and Urdalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluents. The soil found in the district is fertile and suitable for agriculture and rice cultivation. Single

cropping pattern is generally followed in the district. Rice and vegetables constitute the main items of crop during the *Rabi* season. The fields are almost vacant during the *Kharif* season. Double cropping has, however been introduced in some places of the district with the help of irrigated water from the Ithai Barrage.

### **Minerals and Mining**

The geology of the district is of alluvium type. The district is very poor in mineral resources except for small quantities of sand and stone found mostly in the lower courses of Thongjaorok river, Ningthoukhong river and Khuga river.

### **Veterinary and Animal Husbandry :**

Animal rearing, next to Agriculture, is an important occupation. Every household keeps a few cows while pigs are also found in the tribal villages of the district. During the recent years there has been an increased activity in the direction of poultry rearing. On the animal husbandry front cows and buffaloes are reared for use in cultivation and for milk. The district has a record of five Veterinary hospitals, eleven veterinary dispensaries, fourteen artificial dissemination centers and one Veterinary Aid Center while the patients treated are recorded at 2,522 in 1999-2000. Livestock population Census 1997 registered the figure at 70,067 of which the highest is that of cattle, followed by Dogs and Pigs, the poultry population is counted at 3,23,478.

### **Agriculture and Allied Activities :**

Cultivation is the most important activity in the district. The main crop cultivated is rice. The soils are fertile and the yield is high and the surplus is exported in the other districts. The district is referred to as one of the important rice bowls of the state. The main crop is paddy which occupies cultivable area of 18,000.36 hect. The total cropped area of the district is estimated at 42,326 hect. The district produced 48000.93 tones of rice in 1999-2000 and 6807 tones of fertilizer were distributed to the agriculturists. There are no large-size holdings due to paucity of land. The upper ceiling limit of land holding is limited to 2.5 acres by the Land Reforms Act 1960. In the valley repeated ploughing is done during April and May. After the showers of rain more intensive ploughing is carried on in June and July. There are

two mode of cultivation in valley (a) *pungul* sowing (b) Transplantation of seedlings. Crops and vegetables commonly grown and produced in the district include sugarcane, tobacco, maize, potato, arum, chilly, cauliflower, cabbage, tomato, etc. In the absence of the irrigation facilities the success or otherwise of the cultivation depends on the vagaries of the monsoon.

### **Fishery :**

Fish farming is an important occupation and source of livelihood of a large segment of the population of the district particularly those living in and around the low lying villages adjoining the Loktak lake. Fish is reared in ponds dug out of soil, and this together with the catches in the main lake ensures an abundant supply of a variety of fishes throughout the year. There is one District Fishery Officer responsible for development of pisci culture in the district. There is one fish breeding cum-fish distribution center at Takmu at Moirang. The fishes caught by them are marketed outside in raw and dried processed form in places like Churachandpur, Ningthoukhong, Nambol and Imphal.

### **Transport & Communication :**

The district has a fairly good system of road transport. The district has a share of 39 kms of National Highway 150 which passes through the heart of the district and touches the district and all the sub-divisional head quarters and all the other notified towns except the town of Kumbi. Further, it has 54 kms of district road, 66 kms of other district road and 261 kms of inter-village road thus making the total length of roads (all types ) at 420 kms. The Postal Department has four sub-offices, fifty-four branch offices in the district whereas the Telecom Dept. has seven Exchanges and four numbers of Combined Telephone & Exchange Offices. As on 31.3.2000, 884 vehicles (all types) were registered in the district.

### **Trade, Commerce, Industry & Banking :**

Moirang, Ningthoukhong, Bishnupur and Nambol are the chief trading centers of the district. The local products such as cane and bamboo works, consumer goods are displayed at the said centers. The district is served by five commercial banks with bank deposit worth Rs. 958 lakhs and credits worth Rs. 12.19 lakhs. Of the five commercial banks two are public sector



banks and three are rural banks. Manipur State Co-operative Bank has two branches in the district. The Moirang Primary Co-operative Bank also has one branch in the district. Bishnupur has practically no industry worth the name except a few rice mills, rural and cottage industry like weaving and handloom, carpentry, cane and bamboo works, basket-making which are thriving under Governmental assistances. As on 31.12.99 Rs. 592.14 lakhs as advances were sanctioned to small scale industries. In 1999-2000, 21 industrial units (SIDO) were registered giving employment to 111 people with investment worth Rs. 7.82 lakhs.

#### **Power & Irrigation :**

Electric supply to the district is far from satisfactory though the Loktak Hydro Electric Project is near and within the district. The water of the power project is drawn from the Loktak lake and passes through a canal in the district. Part of the Project is situated in the district. The District has one 132/33 KV sub-station. In 1999-2000, 45 villages were electrified. The district suffers from poor irrigation facility as the potential water source has not yet been fully utilized. The major portions of the irrigation canals earmarked under the Loktak Lift Irrigation Scheme had already been constructed under the Loktak Hydro Electric Multipurpose Project. The Irrigation and Flood Control Department has completed 1 major project, and irrigated an area of 6,800 hectares of land. But the requirement of the farmers during the lean dry seasons of the year could not be met due to various reasons. As such only one single round of crop, mainly paddy, is raised in the fields in the major portions of the district. During the winter season a variety of vegetables, which do not require heavy irrigation are grown in plenty in almost every villages and the produces are mainly exported to the other districts.

#### **Developmental Activities and Characteristics of the District**

##### **Community Development & Co-operation :**

There are two Community Development Blocks, each headed by a Block Development Officer posted at Moirang and Bishnupur respectively. The BDO implements development schemes of small and rural nature pertaining to the Block. In 1999-2000, 721 co-

operative societies are in existence at the district, amongst which weaver societies constitute the highest number.

##### **Public Health Engineering Department and Food & Civil Supply :**

In 1998-99, PHED has fully covered 17 villages and 7 villages partially under water-supply scheme. In respect of food and civil supplies one godown with a capacity of 1000 MTs is available in the district. Rice and sugar procured by the district in 1999-2000 is recorded at 2006.1 MTs. and 192.5 MTs. respectively and the same quantities were distributed to public.

##### **Sericulture & Social Welfare :**

Sericulture scheme had also been taken up in the district. As per the latest figure, the production of mulberry and eri rawsilk is estimated at 7.01 and 27.35 MTs respectively. The district does not lag behind in implementing social welfare schemes. Social forestry, construction of bus waiting sheds, rural culverts, drainage, construction of community halls, market sheds, etc., are a few programmes taken up by the district administration. In 1999-2000, 312 persons were granted old-age pension to the tune of Rs. 3,74 lakhs and 23 dependent children were assisted involving an amount of Rs. 0.17 lakhs.

##### **Employment :**

Unemployment is high in the district. There is one Employment Exchange having 38793 applicants on its live register. In 1999-2000, 2499 persons got registered.

##### **Medical, Health & Family Welfare Services :**

The District is served by 3 Rural Family Welfare Centers. There are one District Hospital, seven Child Health Centers/Primary Health Centers and thirty-six Primary Health Sub-Centers /Dispensaries with 52 doctors serving in the district. Beds available in the said medical institutions are recorded at 82 in 1999-2000. Due to lack of good X-Ray Machines, etc, and of highly specialised doctors, cases of serious nature are usually referred to Imphal at Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS) and J.N.Hospital. The Chief Medical Officer is responsible for implementation and supervision of health Schemes in the district whereas the Medical Superintendent manages and

superintends the District Hospital located at Bishnupur.

#### **Education :**

In the field of education the district has made a number of improvements during the decade. The district now has 7 colleges of degree level for general education, 3 colleges for professional/other education, 8 higher/senior secondary schools, 51 high/secondary schools, 98 middle/junior high schools and 264 pre-primary/primary/junior basic schools. The number does not cover the number of schools run in the private sector by private missions and not recognized by the Government.

### **CENSUS CONCEPTS**

#### **Building :**

A 'Building' is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, worksheds, Schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores etc. It is also possible that building which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. Such is the case of conical structures where entrance is also provided but they may not have any walls. Therefore, such of the conical structures are also treated as separate buildings.

#### **Permanent Houses :**

Houses, the walls and roof of which are made of permanent materials. The material of walls can be any one from the following, namely, galvanized iron sheets or other metal sheets, asbestos sheets, burnt bricks, stones or concrete. Roof may be made of from any one of the following materials, namely, tiles, slate, galvanized, iron sheets, metal sheets, asbestos sheets, bricks, stones or concrete.

#### **Semi-permanent Houses :**

Houses in which either the wall or the roof is made of material and the other is made of temporary

material.

#### **Temporary Houses :**

Houses in which both walls and roof are made of materials, which have to be replaced frequently. Walls may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, plastic, polythene, mud, unburnt bricks or wood. Roof may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, plastic or polythene.

#### **Dwelling Room :**

A room is treated as a dwelling room if it has walls with a doorway and a roof and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e. it should have a length of not less than 2 meters and a breadth of at least 1.5 meters and a height of 2 meters. A dwelling room would include living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servant's room and other habitable rooms. Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store room, passageway and verandah which are not normally usable for living are not considered as dwelling rooms. A room, used for multipurpose such as sleeping, sitting, dining, storing, cooking, etc., is regarded as a dwelling room. In a situation where a census houses is used as a shop or office. etc. and the household also stays in it then the room is not considered as a dwelling room. But if a garage or servant quarter is used by a servant and if she/ he also lives in it as a separate household then this has been considered as a dwelling room available to the servant's household. Tent or conical shaped hut if used for living by any household is also considered as dwelling room.

A dwelling room, which is shared by more than one household, has not been counted for any of them. If two households have a dwelling room each but in addition also share a common dwelling room, then the common room has not been counted for either of the households.

#### **Census House :**

A 'census house' is a building or part of a building used or recognised as a separate unit because of having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both.

In certain peculiar situations, the manner in which buildings and census houses were identified for numbering in the field by the enumerators is described hereunder:

Sometimes a series of different buildings are found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and are likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases, though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion was treated as a separate building and its constituent units as separate census houses.

On the other hand, one may come across cases, particularly in large cities of multi-storeyed ownership flats. In these cases while the structure looks like one building, different persons own the flats. In case of such multi-storeyed structures, having a number of flats owned by different persons, the entire structure was treated as one building and each flat as a separate census house.

If within a large enclosed area, there are separate buildings owned by different persons then each such building is treated as a separate building. There can be a situation where within an enclosed compound there are separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even government that are actually in occupation of different persons. For example, Indian Oil Corporation colony where the buildings are owned by the Corporation but these are in occupation of their employees. Each such building was treated as a separate building. But if in any one of these buildings there were flats in occupation of different households, each such flat was reckoned as a separate census house.

Sometimes it becomes difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For example, in an urban area, if a flat has five rooms, each room having direct entrance from the common staircase or courtyard. By definition, this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household it was not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat was treated as one census house. On the other

hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use, the first three rooms together were treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room was occupied by an independent household, then each such room was treated as a separate census house.

In case of hostels, hotels, etc., even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a common verandah, staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel/ Hotel building was treated as one census house. But if such hostels/ hotels have out- houses or other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose, then each such structure attached to the main hostel / hotel was treated as a separate census house.

In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts, located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, baithak, etc. Though each of the huts was a separate structure, they form a single housing unit and therefore, have to be treated collectively as one building and one census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts were treated as separate census houses. However, if there were also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence such as, cattle shed, workshed, etc., these were treated as separate census houses.

On the other hand, in urban areas, where more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person, e.g., the main house, the servant's quarter, the garage, etc., only one building number was given for this group and each of the constituent a separate census house number.

Only cases where a structure with roof and pillars has come up was treated as a building.

#### **Rural-Urban Area :**

The data in tables on Houses, Household Amenities

and Assets are presented separately for rural and urban areas. The unit of classification in this regard is 'town' for urban areas and 'village' for rural areas. In the Census of India 2001, the definition of urban area adopted is as follows:

- a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.
- b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously:
  - i) A minimum population of 5,000;
  - ii) at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
  - iii) a density of population of at least 400 per sq. km.(1,000 per sq.mile)

For identification of places which would qualify to be classified as 'urban' all villages, which, as per the 1991 Census had a population of 4,000 and above, a population density of 400 persons per sq. km. and having at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural activity were considered. To work out the proportion of male working population referred to above against b) (ii), the data relating to main workers were taken into account.

Apart from these, the outgrowths(OGs) of cities and towns have also been treated as urban under 'Urban Agglomerations'. Examples of out-growths are railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps, etc., that may have come up near a statutory town or city but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the demographic criteria laid down at (b) above to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit but may deserve to be clubbed with the towns as a continuous urban spread. Thus, the town level data, wherever presented, also includes the data for outgrowths of such towns.

#### **Household :**

A 'household' is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. Persons in a household

may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. However, if a group of unrelated persons live in a census house but do not take their meals from the common kitchen, then they are not constituent of a common household. Each such person was to be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether it was a household or not was a common kitchen. There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households.

#### **Institutional Household :**

A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen is called an Institutional Household. Examples of Institutional Households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, orphanages, etc. To make the definition more clearly perceptible to the enumerators at the Census 2001, it was specifically mentioned that this category or households would cover only those households where a group of unrelated persons live in an institution and share a common kitchen.

#### **Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe :**

Article 341 of the Constitution provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory. Article 342 similarly provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which are to be deemed for the purposes of the Constitution to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the various States and Union territories. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of Scheduled Castes and / or Scheduled Tribes are notified for each State and Union territory and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State or Union territory and not outside.

It is important to mention here that under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, no person who professed a religion different from Hinduism was deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste in addition to every member of the Ramdasi, Kabirpanthi, Majhabi or Sikligar caste resident in Punjab or Patiala and East Punjab States Union were in relation to that State whether they professed the Hindu or the Sikh

religion. Subsequently, in September 1956, by an amendment, the Presidential Order of 1950 and in all subsequent Presidential Orders relating to Scheduled Castes, the Hindu and the Sikh religions were placed on the same footing with regard to the specification of Scheduled Castes. Later on, as per the amendment made in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1990, the Hindu, the Sikh and the Buddhist were placed on the same footing with regard to the recognition of the Scheduled Castes.

The lists containing the names of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes applicable for the Census of India 2001 in the State are given below:

**CENSUS OF INDIA 2001**

**MANIPUR**

**List of Scheduled Castes and  
Scheduled Tribes**

[The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes  
Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976

(No. 108 of 1976, dated the 18th September,  
1976)]

**Scheduled Castes**

1. Dhupi, Dhobi
2. Lois
3. Muchi, Ravidas
4. Namsudra
5. Patni
6. Sutradhar
7. Yaithibi

**Scheduled Tribes**

1. Aimol
2. Anal
3. Angami
4. Chiru
5. Chothe
6. Gangte
7. Hmar
8. Kabui
9. Kacha Naga

10. Koirao
11. Koireng
12. Koml
13. Lamgang
14. Mao
15. Maram
16. Maring
17. Any Mixo ( Lusai ) tribes
18. Monsang
19. Moyon
20. Paite
21. Purum
22. Ralte
23. Sema
24. Simte
25. Sahte
26. Tangkhul
27. Thadou
28. Vaphui
29. Zou

**Language and Mother Tongue :**

As per the census concept, each language is a group of mother tongues. The census questionnaire collects information on the mother tongue of each person and mother tongue is defined as the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother is considered as mother tongue. It is not necessary that the language spoken as mother tongue should have a script. The mother tongues returned by the respondents in census are classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics.

**Literate :**

A person age 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can only read

but cannot write is not literate. It is not necessary that to be considered as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and can read in Braille are treated as literates

**Literacy Rate :**

Literacy rate of the population is defined as the percentage of literates in the age group seven years and above. For different age groups the percentage of literates in that age group gives the literacy rate.

**Educational Level :**

The highest level of education a person has completed

**Work :**

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in 'work' as defined above are workers. Persons who are engaged in cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption are also treated as workers.

Reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration.

**Main Worker :**

A person who has worked for major part of the reference period ( i.e. six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity is termed as 'Main worker' .

**Marginal Worker :**

A person who worked for less than six months of the reference period ( i.e. in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration ) in any economic activity is termed as 'Marginal worker' .

**Non Worker :**

A person who has not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference period ( i.e. last one year preceding the date of enumeration ) is termed as 'Non worker'.

**Cultivator :**

For purposes of the Census a person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation on land owned or held from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation.

A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation in exchange of land, is not treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) is not treated as cultivator.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, ground-nuts, tapioca, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fiber crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves, etc. Cultivation does not include the following plantation crops – tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and betel-nuts (areca).

**Agricultural Labourer :**

A person who works on another person's land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. She/he has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works

**Household Industry Worker :**

Household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household herself/himself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be

run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act and should be engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs of goods.

It does not include professions such as a pleader, Doctor, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, Astrologer, Dhobi, Barber, etc. or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household.

#### **Other Worker :**

A person who has been engaged in some economic activity during the reference period but not as a cultivator or agricultural labourer or in Household Industry is termed as a 'Other Worker (OW)'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In effect, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers, are 'Other Workers'

#### **Work Participation Rate :**

Percentage of workers (main + marginal) to total population

#### **Population Density :**

Population density is the number of persons inhabited per square kilometre of the area.

#### **Age :**

Age is measured in terms of the completed number of years

#### **Sex-ratio :**

Number of females per 1000 males in a population.

### **NON CENSUS CONCEPTS**

#### **Improved Drinking Water :**

If the household had access to drinking water supplied from a tap, hand pump, tube well or well (protected or covered) situated within or outside the premises, it is considered as having access to improved drinking water. It may be mentioned that such uniform definition may not be valid across all states.

#### **System of Sewerage :**

Generally, a sewerage system would mean a network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastage are called separate sewers; those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surfaces are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers. However, in some towns which are not provided with such underground sewerage system, it is served by open surface drain, box drain, sylk pattern drain, etc., in these towns.

#### **Type of latrine and Method of disposal of night soil :**

There are three prevalent systems of disposal of human wastes, viz.(i) underground sewerage, (ii) sanitary water flush latrines with individual disposal systems, like septic tank, leaching cess pool and collecting well, and (iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

The system of underground sewerage provides for the street sewerage with which are connected the sanitary latrines constructed in the houses having water closets and fitted with flushing cistern (or hand flushing). Through this sewer the faecal matter is transported without the need for scavenging. This system generally exists in cities and big towns.

Where the streets sewer does not exist these sanitary water flush latrines are connected to a local septic tank with a sub-soil dispersion system or a leaching pit. Here the liquid wastes from the water closet is disposed of locally in leaching pit, a septic tank with a soil dispersion system is constructed. This dispersion requires an optimum travel through the pores of the soil which renders the harmful liquid bacterially innocuous by the slow process of filtration through the soil traversed.

Where the soil is impermeable, collecting wells are constructed and the sanitary water flush latrines are connected with them. These wells are cleaned at periodic intervals by a suitable device. The dry type of latrines are of service type latrines from where human excreta is removed by scavengers from house to house, in most cases carrying it on their heads or shoulders or in baskets with handle or wheel

barrows. These are then collected in bullock carts or trucks or tractors and trolleys for being carried to the dumping grounds.

**Fertility :**

In demography, the word fertility is used in relation to the actual production of children or occurrence of births specially live births. Fertility is a measure of rate at which population adds to itself by births and normally assessed by relating the number of births to a full or part of the population, such as number of married women or number of women of child bearing age. The definitions of the terminology used in computing different fertility rates are mentioned below:

**Crude birth rate(CBR) :**

Ratio of the number of live births in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1000 population.

$$CBR = \frac{\text{Number of live births during the year}}{\text{Mid-year Population}} \times 1000$$

**Crude death rate (CDR) :**

Ratio of the number of deaths in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1000 population.

$$CDR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths during the year}}{\text{Mid- year Population}} \times 1000$$

**Natural growth rate :**

Growth rate is obtained as the difference between crude birth rate and crude death rate in the absence of migration.

**Age specific fertility rate (ASFR) :**

Number of live births in a year to female population in any specified age group normally expressed per 1000 women.

$$ASFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

**Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR) :**

Number of live births in a year to married female population in any specified age group normally expressed per 1000 married women.

Number of live births in a particular age-group

$$ASMFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year married female population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

Mid-year married female population of the same age-group

**General fertility rate (GFR) :**

Number of live births per 1000 women in the reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year.

$$GFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year female population in the age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1000$$

**General marital fertility rate (GMFR) :**

Number of live births per 1000 married women in reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year

$$GMFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year married female population in the age-group (15-49) years.}} \times 1000$$

**Total fertility rate (TFR) :**

It is obtained as the total of the age specific fertility rates (number of children born per woman of the particular age) for the entire reproductive age span. It provides the average number of children that will be born to a woman under the fertility levels indicated by the age specific fertility rates assuming that there is no mortality of women till the completion of reproductive period.

$$TFR = \frac{5 \times \sum_{15-19}^{45-49} ASFR}{1000}$$

**Age-specific mortality rate (ASMR) :**

Number of deaths in a particular age and sex group per 1000 population of the same age group.

$$ASMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

**q1 :**

Probability of dying between birth and age 1. This



can be used as approximate value of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) which gives the ratio of number of deaths in a year of children aged less than one year to the number of births in that year.

**q2 :**

Probability of dying between birth and age 2.

**q5 :**

Probability of dying between birth and age 5. This indicator is also known as Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)

**Infant mortality rate (IMR) :**

Ratio of the number of infant deaths (deaths of children below one year) in a year to the number of live births in that year.

$$\text{IMR} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Infant mortality rate comprises of two parts, viz., Neo-natal mortality rate and Post neo-natal mortality rate. The neo-natal mortality rate also comprises of two parts viz., Early neo-natal mortality rate and late neo-natal mortality rate. These are defined as:

**Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR) :**

Number of infants dying within the first month of life (28 days or under) in a year per 1000 live births of the same year.

$$\text{NMR} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths aged 28 days or under during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

**Early neo-natal mortality rate :**

$$= \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

**Late neo-natal mortality rate :**

$$= \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of 7 days to less than 29 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

**Post neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR) :**

Number of deaths of 29 days to less than one year during

$$\text{PNMR} = \frac{\text{the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

**Peri-natal mortality rate (PMR) :**

Number of still births plus deaths within 1st week of delivery per 1000 births in a year.

**Still birth rate (SBR):**

$$\text{SBR} = \frac{\text{Number of still births during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1000$$

**Maternal mortality rate (MMR) :**

Number of deaths of women in the age group 15-49 while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to pregnancy and child birth per 1000 live births in a given year.

$$\text{MMR} = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths to women in the age group 15-49}}{\text{Number of live birth}} \times 1000$$

**Eligible couple (Couples per 1000 population) :**

Number of currently married females in the age group 15-44 years per 1000 persons of all ages.

**Child woman ratio (0-4) :**

1. Number of children in the age group 0-4 years per 1000 women in the age group 15-49 years

**Child woman ratio (5-9) :**

2. Number of children in the age group 5-9 years per 1000 women in the age group 15-49 years.

**Migration :**

Migration is the third component of population change, the other two being mortality and fertility.

A person is considered as a migrant by place of birth if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than the place of his/her birth.

Similarly a person is considered as a migrant by place of last residence if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than his/her place of immediate last residence outside the village or town and not simply in another house or locality in the same village or town.

Certain aspects concerning temporary movement/

migration of people has been explained below as these are important components concerning migration :-

- (i) Migration of persons in search of job is high in the country. In many cases such migrants are only seasonal in nature. People migrate to other places for work in a particular season and come back again to their usual place of residence after three or four months. All such workers are treated as migrants. Similarly, if a person moved to any other place for attending short term vocational or educational course that lasted for only few months of a year, she/he too were considered as a migrant.
- (ii) Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from one place to another purely on tour, pilgrimage, visit to hospital for treatment or for temporary business purposes, such persons are not deemed to have had another residence different from the place where she/he or her/his family normally resides. She/he is not considered as migrant.
- (iii) A woman temporarily moves into a hospital or to her parents or other relative's house for delivery and if the hospital or the parents/relatives houses is in a place different from usual place of residence, the place where the hospital or parents/relative's house is the place of last residence of the child but not of the mother.

A new response category 'Moved after birth' was added in Census of India 2001 in the question on 'reasons for migration' to bring out additional migration patterns. Natural calamities or distress migration as a reason for migration for last residence migrants included in 1991 Census, is covered under category of 'Others'. The reason for migration has been determined as applicable at the time of migration and not in reference to any point of time after that. For example, if a person had moved from the place of her/his last residence for the purpose of education and subsequently at some point of time got employment there only, the reason for migration would be 'education' and not 'work/employment'.

#### Civic status of urban units :

Civic Status of a town/city is determined on

the basis of Civic Administrative authority of the town e.g., Municipal Corporation / Corporation, Municipal Committee/ Municipal council, Municipality etc.

#### Size class of UA/town :

Size-class of UA/Town is based on the population size of the UA/City/Town. UAs./Towns with 1,00,000 and above population are classified as Class I UAs. / towns. These Class I UAs./towns are now further sub classified in to seven sub classes namely M1 to M7 depending on the population size of UA/City/ Town. These are :

M7	(5,000,000 and above);
M6	(2,000,000 to 4,999,999);
M5	(1,000,000-1,999,999);
M4	(500,000-999,999);
M3	(300,000-499,999);
M2	(200,000-299,999) &
M1	(100,000-199,999).

Towns with 50,000 to 99,999 population are classified as Class II towns,

Towns with 20,000 to 49,999 population as Class III towns,

Towns with 10,000-19,999 population as Class IV towns,

Towns with 5000 and 9999 population as Class V towns and

Towns with less than 5000 population as Class VI towns.

#### Slum area :

The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 which was enacted by the Central Govt.

defined slums as a) Areas where buildings are in any respect unfit for human habitation; or b) are by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, fault arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals.

#### Mega city :

The concept of 'Mega city' is a recent phenomenon in the Urban Sociology and is defined in

term of metropolitan city in the form of large size, problem of management of civic amenities and capacity to absorb the relatively high growth of population. Indian Census in 1991 treated the population size of 5 million and above as the cut off point to identify a place as the mega city. Whereas, for the purpose of inclusion in Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega cities the Ministry of Urban Affairs and employment, Department of Urban Development adopted the criteria of 4 million and above population as per 1991 Census for Mega Cities. In 2001 Census, cities with 10 millions and above population have been treated as Mega cities.

### **2001 Census findings-Population, its distribution:-**

Bishnupur district comprises of Bishnupur, Nambol and Moirang subdivisions with rural and urban settlements while the district has two C.D.Blocks, namely Bishnupur and Moirang with purely rural residence of their inhabitants. In altogether the district has 7 statutory towns and 49 villages.

According to 2001 Census the total population of Bishnupur district is 208,368 comprising 104,550 males and 103,818 females. This population of the district forms 9 percent of the state population and rank at 6th place among the 9 districts of Manipur state. Out of the total population of the district 64.1 percent (or 33,629 person) lives in the rural areas while the rest 35.9 percent (or 74,741 persons) lives in urban areas. The district contributes around 13 percent of the state urban population. Among the sub-divisions of the district the Nambol sub-division has 32,358 rural and 21,213 urban population. Bishnupur 33,220 rural and 21,141 urban population while Moirang has 68,049 rural and 32,387 urban population

The decadal growth rate of the district is lowest among districts of state. The growth rates for the rural and urban inhabitants are 13.6 percent and 18.3 percent respectively. The density of population of the district is 420 persons per sq.km. in comparison to state average of 103 persons . On the term of density of population the district ranks 4th.

There are 993 females for every thousand males.

The sex ratio of 993 of the district has shown an improvement against 1991 sex ratio of 984 females per thousand males. In term of sex ratio the district ranks 3rd only below the sex ratio of Imphal West (1004) and Thoubal (998) Districts. The sex ratio for Scheduled Castes is favourable to females, of the turn of 1051 females per thousand males. The sex ratio for rural and urban areas of the district are 994 and 991 respectively. The sex ratio for 0-6 age group is 952 girl child for one thousand boys. The sex ratio of the district is higher than the State sex ratio (978) and is almost balanced.

The work participation rate for the district is 43.1 per cent. The work participation of males is 48.1 per cent and for females 38.0 per cent. Scheduled castes have 50.3 per cent work participation rate and Scheduled tribes have 46.0 per cent. Evidently the work participation rate for SCs (50.3%) is the highest among general, SCs and STs population.

Among the main workers males proportion in the district is 37.6 per cent and corresponding proportion for females is 15.7 per cent. Male and Female marginal workers account for 10.5 and 22.3 per cent respectively. Females have exhibited higher proportion (more than double) of marginal workers than males as they have to attend family chores first. Apparently rest 56.9 per cent are non-workers, of them 51.9 per cent are males and 62.0 per cent are females.

The literacy rate of 67.6 per cent of the district is slightly lower than the state literacy rate of 70.5 per cent. Bishnupur sub-division has the highest literacy rate of 71.9 per cent closely followed by Nambol sub-division (71.3 per cent) and a bit distantly followed by Moirang sub-division (63.3 per cent). There is big gap between male and female literacy rate at all levels. At district level males have 79.6 per cent literacy rate while females have 55.7 per cent literacy rate, exhibiting a gap of 23.9 per cent. In Bishnupur sub-division males and females have returned respectively 83.9 and 59.4 per cent literacy rates. In Nambol sub-division male literacy rate is 83.4 per cent and that of female 59.6 per cent. In Moirang male literacy rate is 75.2 percent and female literacy rate is 51.5 per cent.

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# TABLES

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**TABLE 1 : DECADEAL CHANGE IN POPULATION OF SUB-DIVISION BY RESIDENCE, 1991-2001**

Sl. No.	Tahsil	Population						Percentage decadal variation 1991-2001			Percentage urban	
		1991			2001			Total	Rural	Urban	1991	2001
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Nambol Sub-Division	45,310	27,373	17,937	53,571	32,358	21,213	18.2	18.2	18.3	39.6	39.6
2	Bishnupur Sub-Division	46,471	28,973	17,498	54,361	33,220	21,141	17.0	14.7	20.9	37.7	38.9
3	Moirang Sub-Division	88,992	61,257	27,735	100,436	68,049	32,387	12.9	11.1	16.8	31.2	32.2
District Total:		180,773	117,603	63,170	208,368	133,627	74,741	15.3	13.6	18.3	34.9	35.9

Table - 1 shows decadal growth of population in sub-divisions of the district during 1991-2001. For the district as a whole the growth is 15.3 per cent for rural and urban it is 13.6 and 18.3 per cent respectively. The higher growth of population

for rural areas is in Nambol (18.2%) and for urban, it is in Bishnupur (20.8%) during the decade. In 2001 Census, Nambol has 39.6 per cent of urban population as higher than Bishnupur (38.9%) and Moirang (32.2%).

**TABLE 2: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INHABITED VILLAGES IN SPECIFIED POPULATION SIZE RANGES WITH THE RELATED POPULATION , 2001**

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Number and percentage of villages	Population less than 200		Number and percentage of villages
			Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bishnupur C.D. Block	27	65578	33034	32544	0 (0.0)	0	0	1 (3.7)
2	Moirang C.D. Block	21	68049	33975	34074	1 (4.8)	104	91	2 (9.5)
Districts (Rural) Total:		48	133627	67009	66618	1 (2.1)	104	91	3 (6.3)

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Population 200-499		Number and percentage of villages	Population 500-999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 1000-1999	
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Bishnupur C.D. Block	115	124	4 (14.8)	1572	1519	5 (18.5)	3759	3115
2	Moirang C.D. Block	411	384	4 (19.0)	1512	1531	6 (28.6)	4596	4612
Districts (Rural) Total:		526	508	8 (16.7)	3084	3050	11 (22.9)	8355	7727

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 2000-4999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 5000-9999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 10000 and above	
			Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Bishnupur C.D. Block	16 (59.3)	24045	24282	1 (3.7)	3543	3504	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Moirang C.D. Block	3 (14.3)	5129	5049	4 (19.0)	15709	15836	1 (4.8)	6514	6571
Districts (Rural) Total:		19 (39.6)	29174	29331	5 (10.4)	19252	19340	1 (2.1)	6514	6571

Table - 2 gives number and percentage of villages and population size at C.D. Block level in 2001. In population size less than 200, there is no village in Bishnupur but only one village (4.8%) in Moirang. Villages are distributed in Bishnupur varying from 4 to 16 (14.8 to 59.3%) and in Moirang varying from 4

to 6 (19.0 to 28.6%), in the population size 500-999, and 2000-4999. The distribution of villages is seen decreasing that there is only one village in Bishnupur (3.7%) and 4 villages (19.0%) in Moirang, in the population size 5000-9999. Again there is only 1 village (4.8%) in the population size above 10,000.

**TABLE 3 : NEW TOWNS, DENOTIFIED, DECLASSIFIED AND MERGED TOWNS IN 2001**

Name of Town

There is no New Town, Denotified, Declassified and Merged with other Towns in the Bishnupur District in 2001 Census.

**TABLE 4 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION DENSITY, 2001**

Range of population density (per square kilometer)	Total number of villages in each population density range	Percentage of villages in each population density range	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0-10	7	14.6	18,422	13.8
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-100	1	2.1	239	0.2
101-200	4	8.3	4,496	3.4
201-300	1	2.1	3,946	3.0
301-500	9	18.8	22,372	16.7
501 +	26	54.2	84,152	63.0
Not known	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	48	100.0	133,627	100.0

Population Density (Rural) of the district:

627.1

Table – 4 shows distribution of Inhabited villages by population density in 2001. In the range of 0-10 population density, 7 villages (14.6%) with 18,422 persons are distributed. From the range 11-20 to 51-100 population density, there is only 1 village (2.1%) with 239 population. In the middle range 101-200 to

201-300, 5 villages (10.4%) are having 8,442 population. The higher/larger number of 9+26 villages (18.8+54.2%) are having 106,524 population, in the higher range from 301-500 and 501 and above. For the district total number of inhabited villages is 48 inhabited by 133,627 persons.

**TABLE 5 : SEX RATIO OF STATE AND DISTRICT, 1901-2001**

Census Year	Manipur			Bishnupur		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	1,037	1,038	1,036	-	-	-
1911	1,029	1,023	1,051	-	-	-
1921	1,041	1,029	1,091	-	-	-
1931	1,065	1,048	1,137	-	-	-
1941	1,055	1,044	1,102	-	-	-
1951	1,036	1,039	633	1,019	1,019	-
1961	1,015	1,018	985	1,010	1,010	-
1971	980	980	980	981	980	983
1981	971	971	969	992	989	999
1991	958	951	975	984	979	993
2001	974	963	1,009	993	994	991

Table – 5 presents sex ratio of state and district (Bishnupur) from the Census year 1901 to 2001. From 1901 to 1941 Manipur was a uni-district state and had no districts as existing at present. The sex ratio from state total varied from 1,037 to 1,055 females per 1000 males as super high population. However, from 1951

to 2001 the sex ratio is seen declining and it is 974 in 2001 Census whereas for the district the sex ratio was comparative between 1,019 and 1,010 females per males in 1951 and 1961 respectively. Since then sex ratio is on the decline and it is 994 for rural and 991 for urban, but 993 for the district total in 2001.

**TABLE 6 : SEX RATIO BY SUB-DIVISION, 2001**

Serial number	Name of Tahsil	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Nambol Sub-Division	1,016	1,014	1,019
2	Bishnupur Sub-Division	962	958	970
3	Moirang Sub-Division	998	1,003	987
District Total:		993	994	991

**TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY CD BLOCKS, 2001**

Serial number	Name of C D block	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	Bishnupur C.D.Block	985
2	Moirang C.D.Block	1,003
District Totals:		994

Table-7 indicates distribution of sex ratio as in Table-6, but at the C.D.Block level for 2001 Census.

**TABLE 8 : SEX RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION BY RANGES, 2001**

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages in each range	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	1	2.1	1,540	1.2
700-749	0	0.0	0	0.0
750-799	0	0.0	0	0.0
800-849	0	0.0	0	0.0
850-899	2	4.2	591	0.4
900-949	4	8.3	3,373	2.5
950-999	20	41.7	61,641	46.1
1000-1099	20	41.7	65,426	49.0
1100+	1	2.1	1,056	0.8
District Total:	48	100.0	133,627	100.0
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:		994.0		

Table-8 portrays sex ratio of rural population by range in 2001. The sex ratio are divided into 9 ranges. There is only 1 village having 1,540 population in the range of sex ratio less than 700, and no village in the range of 700-749 to 800- 849. Small number of 2 villages (4.2%) with 591 population and 4 villages (8.3%) with 3,373 population are distributed in the sex

Table-6 illustrates sex ratio distributed in rural and urban areas of each sub-division in 2001. For the district total, the sex ratio is 993 and for the rural and urban it is 994 and 991 females per 1000 males. Among the sub-divisions, Nambol has the highest sex ratio in total (1,016), in rural (1,014) and in urban (1,019), followed by Moirang and Bishnupur in order. The rural sex ratio of Moirang is 1,003 females per 1000 males, which looks a bit higher for females than males.

The C.D.Blocks cover only the rural population. Hence the district sex ratio arrived at, by both the C.D.Block population totals represents rural sex ratio. The district sex ratio (rural) is 994 females per 1000 males. It is seen that sex ratio of Moirang (1,003) is more than Bishnupur (985).

range of 850-899 and 900-949 respectively. As many as 20 villages (41.7%) are lying each in the higher range of sex ratio of 950-999 to 1,000-1,099 and these two groups of 20 villages have 61,641 and 65,426 population respectively. In the highest range of above 1,000 sex ratio there is however, only 1 village (2.1%) with 1,056 population.

**TABLE 9 : SEX RATIO OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001**

Sl.No.	Name of U.A/ Town	Urban status of town	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Oinam	Nagar Panchayat	1034
2	Nambol	Municipal Council	1013
3	Bishnupur	Municipal Council	928
4	Ningthoukhong	Nagar Panchayat	1011
5	Moirang	Municipal Council	981
6	Kwakta	Nagar Panchayat	968
7	Kumbi	Nagar Panchayat	1012
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:			991

In Table-9 distribution of sex ratio in Urban Agglomeration and Towns for 2001 are shown, For the district, the urban sex ratio is 991 females per 1000 males. The district has no Urban Agglomeration but 3 Municipal Towns and 4 Nagar Panchayats. Of the Municipal Towns, Nambol has the highest sex ratio of 1,013 females per 1000 males, followed

by Moirang (981) and Bishnupur (928). For the Nagar Panchayats, Oinam has sex ratio of 1,034 females per 1000 males as the highest of all town. Following it Kumbi and Ningthoukhong also have higher sex ratio of 1,012 and 1,011 females per 1000 males, while comparatively low sex ratio is found in Kwakta (968).

**TABLE 10 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR SUB-DIVISION, 2001**

Serial number	Name of Sub-division	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Nambol Sub-Division	Total	7798	4033	3765	934
		Rural	4696	2454	2242	914
		Urban	3102	1579	1523	965
2	Bishnupur Sub-Division	Total	7817	4027	3790	941
		Rural	4978	2571	2407	936
		Urban	2839	1456	1383	950
3	Moirang Sub-Division	Total	15576	7919	7657	967
		Rural	10747	5444	5303	974
		Urban	4829	2475	2354	951
District Total:		Total	31191	15979	15212	952
		Rural	20421	10469	9952	951
		Urban	10770	5510	5260	955

Table – 10 highlights sex ratio in the age group 0-6 at the sub-divisional level in 2001. Bishnupur district has recorded sex ratio of 952 females per 1000 males and 951 for rural and 955 females per 1000 males for urban, in this age group, 0-6 and it shows slight changes. Among

the sub-divisions Moirang has the highest sex-ratio of 967 females per 1000 males and which is followed by Bishnupur (941) and Nambol (924). For urban Nambol is seen as having the highest sex ratio of 965, followed by Moirang (951) and Bishnupur (950) in order.

**TABLE 11 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR C.D. BLOCKS, 2001**

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bishnupur C.D. Block	9,674	5,025	4,649	925
2	Moirang C.D. Block	10,747	5,444	5,303	974
District Totals:		20,421	10,469	9,952	951

Table 11 shows sex ratio of population in the age-group 0-6 for C.D.Blocks in 2001 Census. Demographers and administrators are paying special attention on child (0-6) sex ratio owing to killing of girl foetus. Unfortunately, sex ratio shown for all ages in Table 7 is in higher side for both C.D.Blocks shown

by Table 11 for 0-6 ages. With 925 girl children (0-6) for every 1,000 boy children (0-6) the Bishnupur C.D.Block is far behind Moirang C.D.Block with 974 child sex ratio and also below district rural children sex ratio of 951 girls(children) per thousand boys.



**TABLE 12 : SEX RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 BY RANGES, 2001**

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	1	2.1	226	1.1
700-749	2	4.2	286	1.4
750-799	3	6.3	636	3.1
800-849	5	10.4	1300	6.4
850-899	5	10.4	3622	17.7
900-949	6	12.5	2759	13.5
950-999	8	16.7	6293	30.8
1000-1099	12	25.0	4129	20.2
1100+	6	12.5	1170	5.7
District (Rural) Total	48	100.0	20421	100.0
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:		951.0		

Table – 12 gives sex ratio of the rural population in age group 0-6 by ranges in 2001. In the range less than 700 of sex ratio there is only 1 village (2.1%) with 226 population. In the lower range of sex ratio of 700-749 to 750-799, 5(2+3) villages (10.5%) with 922 (286+636) population are distributed. In the middle range sex ratio is increased from 800-849 to 900-949 where 16 villages

(5+5+6) are having 7,681 (1300+3622+2759) population. In the next higher range of sex ratio, 950-999 to 1000-1099 large number of 20 villages (41.7%) with large population of 10,422 (6,293+4,129) are distributed. Whereas in the highest range of sex ratio of 1,100 and above only 6 villages (12.5%) with 1,170 population in age group 0-6 are distributed.

**TABLE 13 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001**

Serial number	Name of UA / Town	Urban status of town	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Oinam (NP)	V	898	479	419	875
2	Nambol (M CI) (Part)	IV	2,204	1,100	1,104	1,004
3	Bishnupur (M CI)	IV	1,343	679	664	978
4	Ningthoukhong (NP)	IV	1,496	777	719	925
5	Moirang (M CI)	IV	2,294	1,190	1,104	928
6	Kwakta (NP)	V	1,281	654	627	959
7	Kumbi (NP)	V	1,254	631	623	987
	District(Urban) Total		10,770	5,510	5,260	955

Table – 13 shows sex ratio in age group 0-6 in Urban Agglomerations/Towns in 2001. For the district, the sex ratio in age group 0-6 is 955 females per 1000 males. Out of 7 towns Nambol (Part), Bishnupur and Moirang are the three Municipal Towns and the rest are Nagar Panchayats. Among the Municipal Towns,

Nambol (Part) has the highest sex ratio of 1,004 females per 1000 males, followed by Bishnupur (978) and Moirang (928). For Nagar Panchayats, highest sex ratio is in Kumbi (987) which is followed by Kwakta (959) and Ningthoukhong (925). while Oinam has the lowest sex ratio (875) in age group 0-6.

**TABLE 14 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN SUB DIVISION, 2001**

Serial number	Name of Sub-division	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nambol Sub-Division	Total	53,571	1,480	630	2.8	1.2
		Rural	32,358	1,480	348	4.6	1.1
		Urban	21,213	-	282	0.0	1.3
2	Bishnupur Sub-Division	Total	54,361	8	1,037	0.0	1.9
		Rural	33,220	7	270	0.0	0.8
		Urban	21,141	1	767	0.0	3.6
3	Moirang Sub-Division	Total	100,436	239	4,476	0.2	4.5
		Rural	68,049	200	3,516	0.3	5.2
		Urban	32,387	39	960	0.1	3.0
District Total:		Total	208,368	1,727	6,143	0.8	2.9
		Rural	133,627	1,687	4,134	1.3	3.1
		Urban	74,741	40	2,009	0.1	2.7

In table-14, number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for each sub-division are given. In the district 1,727 (0.8%) are Scheduled Castes and 6,143 (2.9%) are Scheduled Tribes. For Scheduled Castes, 1,480 (2.8%) are recorded in Nambol sub-division as highest, which is followed by Moirang sub-

divisions with 239 (0.2%) Scheduled Castes. For Scheduled Tribes, Moirang sub-division has recorded the highest of 4,476 population (4.5%) which is followed by Bishnupur sub-division with 1,037 population (1.9%). Smaller number of 630 Scheduled Tribes population (1.8%) are recorded in Nambol sub-division.

**TABLE 15 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN C.D. BLOCKS, 2001**

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bishnupur C.D.Block	65,578	1,487	618	2.3	0.9
2	Moirang C.D.Block	68,049	200	3,516	0.3	5.2
District Totals		133,627	1,687	4,134	1.3	3.1

Table – 15 shows distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the C.D.Blocks of the district. The district has only two C.D.Blocks of Bishnupur and Moirang with no urban components. In the district, total Scheduled Castes are 1,687 (1.3%) and Scheduled

Tribes are 4,134 (3.1%). Large number of 3,516 (5.2%) Scheduled Tribes are inhabiting in Moirang more than Bishnupur where 618(0.9%) are inhabiting. On the contrary, Bishnupur has 1,487 (2.3%) Scheduled Castes population as against 200 (0.3%) in Moirang.

**TABLE 16 : PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES, 2001**

Percentage range of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	43	89.6	0	0.0
Less than 5	3	6.3	207	12.3
5-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-75	1	2.1	1275	75.6
76 and above	1	2.1	205	12.2
District Total	48	100.0	1687	100.0

Table – 16 exhibits percentage range, number of villages of Scheduled Castes to total population in 2001. Maximum number of 43 villages have no Scheduled Castes population. However, in the range of less than 5 per cent, 3 villages (6.3%) with 207 persons are

found. From the range 5-10 to 41 –50 per cent there is no village of Scheduled Castes. There is 1 village each in the range of 51-75 and 76 and above and in these two ranges, 1,275 and 205 Scheduled Castes are distributed.

**TABLE 17 : PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES, 2001**

Percentage range of Scheduled Tribes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	28	58.3	0	0.0
Less than 5	15	31.3	491	11.9
5-10	2	4.2	220	5.3
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	1	2.1	409	9.9
51-75	1	2.1	2,830	68.5
76 and above	1	2.1	184	4.5
District Total	48	100.0	4,134	100.0

Table-17, presents proportion of Scheduled Tribes population and rangewise distribution of villages during 2001. 28 villages forming 58.3 per cent of villages, are without Scheduled Tribes. There are 15 (31.3%) villages in the range less than 5 per cent and 2 villages (4.2%) in

the range 5-10 per cent. But no village is seen distributed in the range 11-20 to 31-40 per cent. However, 1 village each is distributed in the percentage range 41-50, 51-75 and above 75. The population for each respective range is 409(9.9%), 2,830(68.5%) and 184(4.5%).

**TABLE 18 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001**

Serial number	Name of UA / Town	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Oinam (NP)	6,282	0	98	0.0	1.6
2	Nambol (M CI) (Part)	14,931	0	184	0.0	1.2
3	Bishnupur (M CI)	10,264	1	761	0.0	7.4
4	Ningthoukhong (NP)	10,877	0	6	0.0	0.1
5	Moirang (M CI)	17,178	39	705	0.2	4.1
6	Kwakta (NP)	6,484	0	251	0.0	3.9
7	Kumbi (NP)	8,725	0	4	0.0	0.0
District(Urban) Total		74,741	40	2009	0.1	2.7

Table-18 highlights number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Urban Agglomeration/Towns in 2001. The district recorded 40 (0.1%) Scheduled Castes and 2,009 (2.7%) Scheduled Tribes for urban. Among the towns,

Moirang (MCI) has recorded a very small number of 39 Scheduled Castes and only 1 person in Bishnupur (MCI). Whereas considerable number of 761 (4.1%) Scheduled Tribes in Bishnupur (MCI) and 705 (4.1%) in Moirang (MCI) are recorded.

**TABLE 19 : SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001**

Serial number	Name of C D block	Scheduled Castes sexratio	Scheduled Tribes sexratio
1	2	3	4
1	Bishnupur C.D.Block	1051	1088
2	Moirang C.D.Block	1083	997
	District (Rural)	1055	1010

In table-19 sex ratio among scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes in C.D.Blocks of the district are shown. For Scheduled Castes, sex ratio of Moirang is 1,083 females per 1000 males, which is higher than Bishnupur which has sex ratio of 1,051.

Just on contrary, in respect of Scheduled Tribes, Bishnupur has sex ratio of 1.088 more than 997 of Moirang C.D.Block. For district total, sex ratio is 1,055 for Scheduled Castes and 1,017 for Scheduled Tribes.

**TABLE 20 : SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001**

Serial number	Name of U.A. / Town	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Oinam (NP)	0	1000
2	Nambol (MCI) (Part)	0	978
3	Bishnupur (MCI)	0	1062
4	Ningthoukhong (NP)	0	1000
5	Moirang (MCI)	950	964
6	Kwakta (NP)	0	902
7	Kumbi (NP)	0	1000
	Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:	905	995

Table-20 gives sex ratio of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes in Urban Agglomeration/Towns in 2001. Out of the 7 towns, Bishnupur (MCI) has the highest sex ratio of 1,062 females per 1000 males, followed by Nambol (MCI-Part)

(978) and Moirang (MCI) (964) in the Municipal Category. Nagar Panchayat of Oinam, Kwakta and Kumbi have sex ratio of 1,000 each which shows number of females and males are equally distributed.

**TABLE 21 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SUB-DIVISION, 2001**

So.N o.	Name of Sub-division	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rat
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Nambol Sub-Division	Total	32,652	18,794	13,858	20,919	7,778	13,141	71.3	83.4	59.7	23.7
		Rural	18,966	11,032	7,934	13,392	5,033	8,359	68.6	81.1	56.5	24.6
		Urban	13,686	7,762	5,924	7,527	2,745	4,782	75.6	86.9	64.5	22.4
2	Bishnupur Sub-Division	Total	33,443	19,870	13,573	20,918	7,833	13,085	71.9	83.9	59.4	24.6
		Rural	19,269	11,656	7,613	13,951	5,313	8,638	68.2	81	55	26
		Urban	14,174	8,214	5,960	6,967	2,520	4,447	77.5	88.5	66.1	22.5
3	Moirang Sub-Division	Total	53,728	31,843	21,885	46,708	18,432	28,276	63.3	75.2	51.5	23.7
		Rural	34,053	20,511	13,542	33,996	13,464	20,532	59.4	71.9	47.1	24.8
		Urban	19,675	11,332	8,343	12,712	4,968	7,744	71.4	82	60.8	21.2
District Total:	Total	119,823	70,507	49,316	88,545	34,043	54,502	67.6	79.6	55.7	24	
	Rural	72,288	43,199	29,089	61,339	23,810	37,529	63.9	76.4	51.3	25.1	
	Urban	47,535	27,308	20,227	27,206	10,233	16,973	74.3	85.3	63.3	21.9	

Table-21 gives the literacy rate and gap between the male and female literacy rate for each sub-division during 2001 Census. Among the sub-divisions, Bishnupur has the highest literates of 71.9 per cent which is closely followed by Nambol (71.3%) and Moirang (63.3%).

Again the gaps between the male and female literates are seen as 24.6 per cent in Bishnupur, 23.7 per cent each in Nambol and Moirang. For the district total, the rate is 67.6 per cent of literates and the gap between male and female literates is 24.0 per cent.

**TABLE 22 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001**

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bishnupur C.D.Block	38,235	22,688	15,547	27,343	10,346	16,997	68.4	81	55.7	25.3
2	Moirang C.D.Block	34,053	20,511	13,542	33,996	13,464	20,532	59.4	71.9	47.1	24.8
District Totals:		72,288	43,199	29,089	61,339	23,810	37,529	63.9	76.4	51.3	25.1

In Table-22 distribution of literates and illiterates are given in each C.D.Block in 2001. In the district, 72,288 are total literates, of which 38,235 are literates (68.4%) in Bishnupur C.D.Block as distributed more than Moirang C.D.Block which has 34,053 literates (59.4%). The gap between male and female literate is

25.3 per cent in Bishnupur, which is slightly more than Bishnupur with 24.8 per cent. On the other hand, 27,343 and 33,996 illiterates are recorded in Bishnupur and Moirang respectively. For the district total (rural) the literacy rate is 63.9 per cent and the gap between male and female literacy rate is 25.1 per cent.

**TABLE 23 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE, 2001**

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0		0	0.0	0
1-10		0	0.0	0
11-20		0	0.0	0
21-30		1	2.1	239
31-40		3	6.3	3,236
41-50		2	4.2	1,452
51-60		11	22.9	50,023
61-70		16	33.3	43,956
71-80		13	27.1	32,506
81-90		2	4.2	2,215
91-99		0	0.0	0
100		0	0.0	0
<b>District Total:</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>133,627</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Literacy rate for District:

63.9

Table-23 shows distribution of villages by literacy rate range during 2001 Census. The literacy rate are categorized into 12 ranges as 0, 1-10, 11-20, 21-30, as such by increasing 10 units upto 91-99 and 100. There is no village in the range from 0 to 11-20 of literacy rate. The number of village varies from 1 to 3 with population 239 to 3,236, in the range from 21-30 to 31-

40 of literacy rate. The distribution of villages is found highest varying 11 to 16 with population 32,506 to 50,023 (24.3% to 37.4%) lying in the middle range of 51-60 to 71-8- literacy rate. But in the higher range of 81-90, it is decreasing to only 2 villages having 2,215 population (24.3%), as such no village is in the highest range of 91-99 and 100 of literacy rate.

**TABLE 24 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001**

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA/Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Oinam (NP)	3,874	2,185	1,689	2,408	903	1,505	72.0	83.7	60.9	22.9
2	Nambol (M CI) (Part)	9,812	5,577	4,235	5,119	1,842	3,277	77.1	88.3	66.1	22.2
3	Bishnupur (M CI)	7,154	4,207	2,947	3,110	1,117	1,993	80.2	90.6	68.9	21.7
4	Ningthoukhong (NP)	7,020	4,007	3,013	3,857	1,403	2,454	74.8	86.5	63.5	23.0
5	Moirang (M CI)	11,882	6,601	5,281	5,296	2,069	3,227	79.8	88.2	71.3	16.9
6	Kwakta (NP)	2,548	1,730	818	3,936	1,564	2,372	49.0	65.5	31.9	33.6
7	Kumbi (NP)	5,245	3,001	2,244	3,480	1,335	2,145	70.2	81.0	59.6	21.4
<b>District(Urban) Total</b>		<b>47,535</b>	<b>27,308</b>	<b>20,227</b>	<b>27,206</b>	<b>10,233</b>	<b>16,973</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>21.9</b>

Tale-24 shows proportion of literates and illiterates by sex in Urban agglomeration/Towns in 2001. Among the towns, Bishnupur (MCI) has 80.2 per cent of literates which is closely followed by Moirang (MCI) with 79.8 per cent and Nambol (MCI Part) 77.1 per cent of literates. For the Nagar Panchayats, Ningthoukhong has 74.8 per cent of literates as highest, then Oinam (72.0%), Kumbi (70.2%) and Kwakta

(49.0%) are following in order. The least gap between male and female literates can be seen in Moirang (MCI) being 16.9 per cent while the highest 33.6 per cent in Kwakta. The remaining towns are varying from 21.4 and 23.0 per cent of literacy gap between male and female. For the district urban total, the literacy rate is 74.3 per cent and the gap is 21.9 per cent of literates between male and female.

**TABLE 25: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN C.D. BLOCKS, 2001**

Sl. No.	Name of C.D.block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bishnupur C.D.Block	908	489	419	579	236	343	72.5	81.6	64.2	17.5
2	Moirang C.D.Block	119	66	53	81	30	51	69.6	82.5	58.2	24.3
<b>District Total</b>		<b>1027</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>18.3</b>

Table 25 gives the details about number and percentage of literates and number of illiterates for Scheduled castes at C.D.Block level in the district. The district has recorded 1,027 literates or 72.2 per cent of Scheduled Castes and 18.3 per cent of variation

gap between male and female. For the C.D.Blocks Bishnupur has recorded 908 literates or 72.5 per cent which is more than Moirang with 119 or 69.6 per cent. But the gap between male and female literates is higher in Moirang (24.3%) than in Bishnupur (17.5%).

**TABLE 26 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION, 2001**

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	1	20.0	205	12.2
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-60	0	0.0	0	0.0
61-70	1	20.0	197	11.7
71-80	1	20.0	1,275	75.6
81-90	1	20.0	7	0.4
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	1	20.0	3	0.2
District Total:	5	100.0	1,687	100.0

Literacy rate for District (Rural): 72.2

Table-26 gives distribution of villages by the range of literacy rate for Scheduled Castes in 2001. The literacy rate is categorized into 12 ranges viz, 0, 1-10, 11-20, 21-30, ..... 91-99 and 100. From 0, 1-10, 11-20 range, there is no village and no population, but there is 1 village

(20.0%) with 205 (12.2%) population, in 21-30 range of literacy rate. Further, in each range 61-70, 71-80 and 81-90 there is again 1 village (20.0%) each, distributed with 197, 1275 and 7 population respectively. In the last 100 range, there is also 1 village having only 3 persons.

**TABLE 27 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2001**

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bishnupur (M Cl)	1	1	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	100
2	Moirang (M Cl)	30	16	14	9	4	5	93.8	100	87.5	12.5
	Bishnupur (Urban)	31	17	14	9	4	5	93.9	100	87.5	12.5

Table-27 shows number and proportion of literates and illiterates (number only) Scheduled castes by sex in Municipal Towns during 2001. It can be seen that there is no Scheduled Castes distributed in Nambol Municipal Town. In Bishnupur Municipal

Town only 1 Scheduled Caste literate is found being 100 per cent literates. In Moirang Municipal Town, there are 16 males with cent per cent literacy and 14 (87.5%) females with 87.5% literacy giving a gap of 12.5 per cent between male and female literates.

**TABLE 28: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001**

Sl.No.	Name of C. D. block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bishnupur C.D.Block	411	221	190	207	75	132	74.6	84	66	18.1
2	Moirang C.D.Block	1,961	1,073	888	1,555	688	867	64	69.5	58.5	11
	District Total	2,372	1,294	1,078	1,762	763	999	65.6	71.6	59.7	12

In table-28 number and proportion of Scheduled Tribes and their literacy rates by sex in C.D.Blocks are shown as per 2001 Census. The literates in Moirang are 1961, distributed more than Bishnupur which has 411 literates. But in terms of literacy rate,

Bishnupur has 74.6 per cent more than Moirang with 64.0 per cent. Again in terms of the gap between male and female literates, Moirang has a lesser rate of 11.0 per cent as against 18.1 per cent of literates in Bishnupur.

**TABLE 29 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION, 2001**

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	1	5.0	184	4.5
41-50	3	15.0	50	1.2
51-60	1	5.0	82	2.0
61-70	6	30.0	3,439	83.2
71-80	1	5.0	7	0.2
81-90	4	20.0	356	8.6
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	4	20.0	16	0.4
<b>District Total:</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,134</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Literacy rate for District (Rural):</b>		<b>65.6</b>		

Table-29 gives distribution of villages by range of literacy rate for Scheduled Tribes during 2001 Census. In this case also, the literacy rate is categorized into 12 ranges viz, 0, 1-10, 11-20, 21-30, .....91-99 and 100. In the range 0 to 21-30, there is no village distributed. The number of villages varies from 1 to 3, with 50 to 184

population in the range from 31-40 to 51-60 of literacy rate. But in the range of 61-70, as much as 6 villages (30.0%), having highest population of 3,439 (83.2%) are distributed. The number of village distribution is seen declining from 1 to 4, with 7 to 356 population, in the range 71-80 to 100 of literacy rate for villages.

**TABLE NO. 30: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2001**

Sl. No	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Oinam (NP)	67	39	28	31	10	21	73.6	90.7	58.3	32.4
2	Nambol (M Cl) (Part)	127	76	51	57	17	40	79.4	93.8	64.6	29.3
3	Bishnupur (M Cl)	566	295	271	195	74	121	88.4	95.8	81.6	14.2
4	Ningthoukhong (NP)	4	2	2	2	1	1	100	100	100	0
5	Moirang (M Cl)	453	254	199	252	105	147	78.4	88.2	68.6	19.6
6	Kwakta (NP)	119	72	47	132	60	72	57.2	65.5	48	17.5
7	Kumbi (NP)	4	2	2	0	0	0	100	100	100	0
	<b>Bishnupur (Urban)</b>	<b>1340</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>



Table-30 depicts the distribution of literates and illiterates and also the gap between the male and female literates of Scheduled Tribes in 2001. There are 252 illiterates of Scheduled Tribes recorded in Moirang, 195 in Bishnupur, 132 in Kwakta, but small number of 31 in Oinam and 57 in Nambol town. For literates of Scheduled Tribes, 4 persons including 2 males and 2 females are recorded equally in Ningthoukhong and Kumbi showing 100 per cent literates. Out of the 3

Municipal Towns, Bishbupur recoded 566 literates of Scheduled Tribes (88.4%) more than Moirang (453 or 78.4%) and Nambol (127 or 79.4%). Barring Kumbi and Bishnupur again is seen recording 95.8 per cent of male literates and 81.6 per cent of female literates more than the other towns. The gap between the male and female literates of Scheduled tribes is 32.4 per cent in Oinam and 29.3 per cent in Nambol as higher than the remaining towns.

**TABLE 31: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN SUB-DIVISION, 2001**

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-division	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Nambol Sub-Division	Persons	53,571	15,380	28.7	10,483	19.6	25,863	48.3	27,708	51.7
		Males	26,572	10,091	38.0	3,475	13.1	13,566	51.1	13,006	48.9
		Females	26,999	5,289	19.6	7,008	26.0	12,297	45.5	14,702	54.5
2	Bishnupur Sub-Division	Persons	54,361	14,479	26.6	7,545	13.9	22,024	40.5	32,337	59.5
		Males	27,703	10,646	38.4	2,412	8.7	13,058	47.1	14,645	52.9
		Females	26,658	3,833	14.4	5,133	19.3	8,966	33.6	17,692	66.4
3	Moirang Sub-Division	Persons	100,436	25,698	25.6	16,118	16.0	41,816	41.6	58,620	58.4
		Males	50,275	18,544	36.9	5,114	10.2	23,658	47.1	26,617	52.9
		Females	50,161	7,154	14.3	11,004	21.9	18,158	36.2	32,003	63.8
<b>District Total:</b>		<b>Persons</b>	<b>208,368</b>	<b>55,557</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>34,146</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>89,703</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>118,665</b>	<b>56.9</b>
		<b>Males</b>	<b>104,550</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>11,001</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>50,282</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>54,268</b>	<b>51.9</b>
		<b>Females</b>	<b>103,818</b>	<b>16,276</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>23,145</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>39,421</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>64,397</b>	<b>62.0</b>

Table-31 highlights number and proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex in each sub-division in 2001. Moirang has recorded the highest main workers of 25,698 and 16,118 marginal workers. But in terms of proportion, Nambol has the highest of 28.7 per cent of main workers. For male main workers, Bishnupur has 28.4 per cent as highest which is closely followed by Nambol with

28.0 per cent, and for female main workers, Nambol with 19.6 per cent is leading on the other hand. Interestingly, female marginal workers are more than double of the male marginal workers both in number and percentage in all the sub-divisions, in which Nambol has as high as 26.0 per cent which is followed by Moirang with 21.9 per cent of female marginal workers.

**TABLE 32: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001**

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. block	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bishnupur C.D. Block	Persons	65,578	17,877	27.3	12,458	19	30,335	46.3	35,243	53.7
		Males	33,034	12,625	38.2	3,927	11.9	16,552	50.1	16,482	49.9
		Females	32,544	5,252	16.1	8,531	26.2	13,783	42.4	18,761	57.6
2	Moirang C.D. Block	Persons	68,049	17,231	25.3	12,058	17.7	29,289	43	38,760	57
		Males	33,975	12,737	37.5	3,601	10.6	16,338	48.1	17,637	51.9
		Females	34,074	4,494	13.2	8,457	24.8	12,951	38	21,123	62
<b>Total;</b>		<b>Persons</b>	<b>133,627</b>	<b>35,108</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>24,516</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>59,624</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>74,003</b>	<b>55.4</b>
		<b>Males</b>	<b>67,009</b>	<b>25,362</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>7,528</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>32,890</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>34,119</b>	<b>50.9</b>
		<b>Females</b>	<b>66,618</b>	<b>9,746</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>16,988</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>26,734</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>39,884</b>	<b>59.9</b>

In table-32 similar distribution is shown for each C.D.Block during 2001 Census. In both the main and marginal workers distribution, Bishnupur is ahead of Moirang that Bishnupur has 17,877 (27.3 %) main workers and 12,458 (19.0%) marginal workers as

against 17,231 (25.3%) main workers and 12,058 (17.7%) marginal workers of Moirang. Similar trend can be seen in this table also that female marginal workers are more than the male marginal workers in both the C.D.blocks of the Bishnupur and Moirang.

**TABLE 33: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS. 2001**

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA /Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers		
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Oinam (NP)	Persons	6,282	1,311	20.9	1,429	22.7	2,740	43.6	3,542	56.4	
		Males	3,088	953	30.9	528	17.1	1,481	48.0	1,607	52.0	
		Females	3,194	358	11.2	901	28.2	1,259	39.4	1,935	60.6	
2	Nambol (M Cl) (Part)	Persons	14,931	5,035	33.7	1,985	13.3	7,020	47.0	7,911	53.0	
		Males	7,419	3,009	40.6	739	10.0	3,748	50.5	3,671	49.5	
		Females	7,512	2,026	27.0	1,246	16.6	3,272	43.6	4,240	56.4	
3	Bishnupur (M Cl)	Persons	10,264	2,902	28.3	1,072	10.4	3,974	38.7	6,290	61.3	
		Males	5,324	2,121	39.8	413	7.8	2,534	47.6	2,790	52.4	
		Females	4,940	781	15.8	659	13.3	1,440	29.1	3,500	70.9	
4	Ningthoukhong (NP)	Persons	10,877	2,734	25.1	1,084	10.0	3,818	35.1	7,059	64.9	
		Males	5,410	2,029	37.5	280	5.2	2,309	42.7	3,101	57.3	
		Females	5,467	705	12.9	804	14.7	1,509	27.6	3,958	72.4	
5	Moirang (M Cl)	Persons	17,178	4,514	26.3	1,696	9.9	6,210	36.2	10,968	63.8	
		Males	8,670	3,058	35.3	710	8.2	3,768	43.5	4,902	56.5	
		Females	8,508	1,456	17.1	986	11.6	2,442	28.7	6,066	71.3	
6	Kwakta (NP)	Persons	6,484	1,194	18.4	1,013	15.6	2,207	34.0	4,277	66.0	
		Males	3,294	1,006	30.5	383	11.6	1,389	42.2	1,905	57.8	
		Females	3,190	188	5.9	630	19.7	818	25.6	2,372	74.4	
7	Kumbi (NP)	Persons	8,725	2,759	31.6	1,351	15.5	4,110	47.1	4,615	52.9	
		Males	4,336	1,743	40.2	420	9.7	2,163	49.9	2,173	50.1	
		Females	4,389	1,016	23.1	931	21.2	1,947	44.4	2,442	55.6	
District (Urban) Total:			Persons	74,741	20,449	27.4	9,630	12.9	30,079	40.2	44,662	59.8
			Males	37,541	13,919	37.1	3,473	9.3	17,392	46.3	20,149	53.7
			Females	37,200	6,530	17.6	6,157	16.6	12,687	34.1	24,513	65.9

In table-33, number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex in Urban Agglomerations/Towns are presented in 2001. There are 3 Municipal Towns of Nambol(Part), Bishnupur and Moirang, in which Nambol has the highest number of total workers of 7,000 or 47.0 per cent which comprising main workers (5,035 or 33.7%) and marginal workers (1,985 or 13.3 %) together. Next

comes Moirang with 6,210 or 36.2 per cent total workers, 4,514 or 26.3 per cent main workers, 1,696 or 9.9 per cent marginal workers. Out of 4 Nagar Panchayats, Kumbi has 2,759 (31.6%) main workers closely followed by Ningthoukhong with 2,734 (25.1%). Among all the towns and in terms of proportion, Nambol has the highest main workers both in males (40.6%) and in females (27.0%).

**TABLE 34 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN SUB-DIVISION, 2001**

Serial number	Name of Tahsil	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers				
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Nambol Sub-Division	Persons	53571	25863	8826	3355	4174	9508	
		Males		26572	(48.3)	(34.1)	(13.0)	(16.1)	(36.8)
		Females		26999	(51.1)	(41.7)	(10.3)	(5.3)	(42.7)
2	Bishnupur Sub-Division	Persons	54361	22024	5426	1919	2831	11848	
		Males		27703	(40.5)	(24.6)	(8.7)	(12.9)	(53.8)
		Females		26658	(47.1)	(29.2)	(7.7)	(5.1)	(58.0)
3	Moirang Sub-Division	Persons	100436	41816	10944	8833	4390	17649	
		Males		50275	(41.6)	(26.2)	(21.1)	(10.5)	(42.2)
		Females		50161	(47.1)	(31.6)	(14.9)	(3.3)	(50.3)
<b>District Total:</b>		<b>Persons</b>	<b>208368</b>	<b>89703</b>	<b>25196</b>	<b>14107</b>	<b>11395</b>	<b>39005</b>	
		<b>Males</b>	<b>104550</b>	<b>(43.1)</b>	<b>(28.1)</b>	<b>(15.7)</b>	<b>(12.7)</b>	<b>(43.5)</b>	
		<b>Females</b>	<b>103818</b>	<b>(48.1)</b>	<b>(33.7)</b>	<b>(11.8)</b>	<b>(4.3)</b>	<b>(50.2)</b>	
				<b>(38.0)</b>	<b>(20.9)</b>	<b>(20.8)</b>	<b>(23.4)</b>	<b>(34.9)</b>	

Note: Percent of Worker to total worker are given in brackets

Table-34 indicates distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in sub-divisions during 2001 Census. Moirang has the largest number of 10,944 (26.2%) cultivators followed by Nambol with 8,826, but in terms of proportion Nambol is on the top,(34 .1) per cent l. Again, Moirang has the

highest distribution both in Agricultural labourers (8,833 or 21.1%) and workers in household industry (4,390 or 10.5%). But in terms of proportion, Bishnupur has recorded 53.8 per cent of workers as highest in the category of Other workers, followed by Moirang with 42.2 per cent.

**TABLE 35 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN C.D. BLOCKS, 2001**

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers					
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	Bishnupur C.D.Bloc	Persons	65578	30335	10705	3569	4915	11146		
		Males			(46.3)	(35.3)	(11.8)	(16.2)	(36.7)	
		Females			(50.1)	(43.2)	(9.7)	(5.3)	(41.8)	
	2	Moirang C.D.Block	Persons	68049	29289	8895	6779	2888	10727	
			Males			(43.0)	(30.4)	(23.1)	(9.9)	(36.6)
			Females			(48.1)	(36.6)	(16.4)	(2.4)	(44.6)
<b>Total:</b>		<b>Persons</b>	<b>133627</b>	<b>59624</b>	<b>19600</b>	<b>10348</b>	<b>7803</b>	<b>21873</b>		
		<b>Males</b>	<b>67009</b>	<b>32890</b>	<b>13126</b>	<b>4290</b>	<b>1263</b>	<b>14211</b>		
		<b>Females</b>	<b>66618</b>	<b>26734</b>	<b>6474</b>	<b>6058</b>	<b>6540</b>	<b>7662</b>		
				(40.1)	(24.2)	(22.7)	(24.5)	(28.7)		

Note: Percent of Worker to total worker are given in brackets

Table-35 shows distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity at C.D.Block level in 2001. Bishnupur has more workers than Moirang in the category of cultivators (10,705 or 35.3%), Household industry (4,915 or 16.2%), and Other workers (11,146 or 36.7%). However, Moirang has higher workers in the Agricultural labourers of 6,779

(23.1%) than Bishnupur having 3,569 (11.8%) workers. In cultivation again, Bishnupur has distributed more workers both in males (7,154 or 43.2%) and females (3,551 or 25.8%) than Moirang. Just reversely, Moirang is seen having more Agricultural labourers both in males (2,681 or 16.4%) and females (4,098 or 31.6%) than Bishnupur.

Table-36 indicates the distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in Urban Agglomerations/ Towns during 2001 Census. In the district, there are 3 municipal Towns and 4 Nagar Panchayats. Among the towns, Nambol has the highest number of cultivators of 1,626 (23.2%), followed by Oinam N.P. with 903(33.0%) cultivators. The highest number of Agricultural labourers distributed is in Kwakta N.P. (918 or 41.6%) and

followed by Nambol (MCL-Part) with 758 or 10.8 per cent. Moirang (MCL) has 918 (14.8%) workers in Household industry as highest distribution. Further, largest number of male and female cultivators are found in Nambol (MCL) being 971 (25.9%) male cultivators and 655 (20.0%) female cultivators. For Agricultural labourers, Kumbi N.P. has the largest number of workers both for males (408 or 29.4%) and females (510 or 62.3%).

TABLE 37 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available					Type of amenity available				
			Edu-cation	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele-phone	Transport commu-nications \$	Banks	Agricul-tural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Bishnupur C.D.Block	27 (100)	27 (100.0)	17 (63.0)	9 (33.3)	2 (44.4)	15 (55.5)	26 (96.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	25 (92.6)	6 (100.0)
2	Moirang C.D.Block	13 (100)	13 (100.0)	8 (61.5)	4 (30.8)	5 (38.5)	9 (69.2)	13 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	12 (92.3)	13 (100.0)
3	Moirang C.D.Block	21 (100)	20 (95.2)	11 (52.4)	6 (28.6)	10 (47.6)	2 (9.5)	16 (76.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	13 (61.9)	19 (90.5)
District Total:		48 (100)	47 (97.9)	28 (58.3)	15 (31.3)	22 (45.8)	17 (35.4)	42 (87.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	38 (79.2)	46 (95.8)

Note : - Percentages are given in brackets.

\* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as 'Improved' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to 'Improved drinking water source'. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

Table-37 shows distribution of villages according to availability of amenities during 2001 Census. Bishnupur C.D.Block has 27 inhabited villages as against 21 villages in Moirang, as such Bishnupur C.D.Block is leading in availing the important amenities, of which education and power supply are available 100.0 per cent in these 27 villages. Medical facility is available in 17 villages (63.0%), Improved drinking water in 9 villages (33.3%),

Telephone in 15 villages (55.6%), Transport in 26 villages (96.3%) etc. in Bishnupur C.D.Block. In Moirang C.D.Block have education facility, in 20 villages (95.2%), Medical facility 11 villages (52.4%), Improved drinking water in 6 villages (28.6%), Telephone facility for 2 villages (9.5%) and Transport facility in 16 villages (76.2%). Banking and Agricultural Credit societies are insignificant in both the blocks.

TABLE 36 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS , 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA/ Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Number				
				(Percentage)				
1	Oinam (NP)	Persons	6282	2740	903	400	522	915
		Males	3088	1481	589	170	87	635
		Females	3194	1259	314	230	435	280
				(39.4)	(24.9)	(18.3)	(34.6)	(22.2)
2	Nambol (M Cl) (Part)	Persons	14931	7020	1626	758	689	3947
		Males	7419	3748	971	318	226	2233
		Females	7512	3272	655	440	463	1714
				(43.6)	(20.0)	(13.4)	(14.2)	(52.4)
3	Bishnupur (M Cl)	Persons	10264	3974	348	155	458	3013
		Males	5324	2534	318	102	68	2046
		Females	4940	1440	30	53	390	967
				(29.1)	(2.1)	(3.7)	(27.1)	(67.2)
4	Ningthoukhong (NP)	Persons	10877	3818	670	392	421	2335
		Males	5410	2309	435	205	134	1535
		Females	5467	1509	235	187	287	800
				(27.6)	(15.6)	(12.4)	(19.0)	(53.0)
5	Moirang (M Cl)	Persons	17178	6210	725	477	918	4090
		Males	8670	3768	573	184	234	2777
		Females	8508	2442	152	293	684	1313
				(28.7)	(6.2)	(12.0)	(28.0)	(53.8)
6	Kwakta (NP)	Persons	6484	2207	480	918	119	690
		Males	3294	1389	392	408	30	559
		Females	3190	818	88	510	89	131
				(25.6)	(10.8)	(62.3)	(10.9)	(16.0)
7	Kumbi (NP)	Persons	8725	4110	844	659	465	2142
		Males	4336	2163	539	242	115	1267
		Females	4389	1947	305	417	350	875
				(44.4)	(15.7)	(21.4)	(18.0)	(44.9)
District (Urban) Total:		Persons	74741	30079	5596	3759	3592	17132
		Males	37541	17392	3817	1629	894	11052
		Females	37200	12687	1779	2130	2698	6080
				(40.2)	(18.6)	(12.5)	(11.9)	(57.0)
				(46.3)	(21.9)	(9.4)	(5.1)	(63.5)
				(34.1)	(14.0)	(16.8)	(21.3)	(47.9)

**TABLE 38 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION SERVED BY DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001**

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available					Type of amenity available				
			Edu- cation	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele- phone	Transport commu- nications \$	Banks	Agricul- tural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Bishnupur C.D.Block	65,578 (100)	65,578 (100.0)	52,286 (79.7)	31,807 (48.5)	37,626 (57.4)	43,696 (66.6)	65,339 (99.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	62,179 (94.8)	65,578 (100.0)
2	Moirang C.D.Block	68049 (100)	66681 (98.0)	45633 (67.1)	34079 (50.1)	55957 (82.2)	9142 (13.4)	60128 (88.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	50662 (74.4)	66486 (97.7)
District Total:		133627 (100)	132259 (99.0)	97919 (73.3)	65886 (49.3)	93583 (70.0)	52838 (39.5)	125467 (93.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	112841 (84.4)	132064 (98.8)

Note : - Percentages are given in brackets.

\* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as 'Improved' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to 'Improved drinking water source'.

However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

# Post office includes Post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

\$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

Table-38 gives number and percentage of rural population according to the availability of amenities at C.D.Block level in 2001. The types of amenities available by the rural population are education, medical, drinking water, post office, telephone, transport, banks, agricultural credit societies, power supply etc. In all these aspects, Bishnupur is having

more facilities than Moirang except availability of telephone, in terms of proportion, although Moirang is having more population than Bishnupur. For the district total, 99.0 per cent rural population are availing facility educational, 73.3 per cent medical, 70.0 per cent postal service, 93.9 per cent transports, 98.8 per cent power supply.

**TABLE 39 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING CERTAIN AMENITIES, ARRANGED BY DISTANCE RANGES FROM THE PLACES WHERE THESE ARE AVAILABLE, 2001**

Village not having the amenity of	Distance range of place from the villages where the amenity is available			
	Less than 5 kilometres	5-10 kilometres	10+ kilometres	Total (Col. 2 - 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education :-				
(a) Primary School	1	0	0	1
(b) Middle School	8	2	0	10
(c) Degree College	30	12	6	48
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	7	20	21	48
(b) PHC	20	16	5	41
3. Post Office	12	7	7	26
4. Telephone	20	9	2	31
5. Bus Service	7	0	0	7
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	27	19	2	48
(b) Cooperative Bank	17	17	14	48
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	0	1	47	48

Table-39 presents distribution of villages not having certain amenities but arranged by range of distances from the places where those amenities are available in 2001. The ranges are taken as such- less than 5 Km., 5-10 Km. and 10 and above km. 8 villages which do not have Middle School have this facility in the range less than 5 km. and as much as 30 villages are also not having college facility have the facility within 5 km. and as such 12 villages are

availing this facility within 5-10 km. In medical, 7 villages which do not have any hospital facility have access to this facility within 5 kms and likewise 20 villages do not having even PHC have the facility within 5 km. But within 5-10 km. 20 villages are getting hospital and 16 villages PHC facilities. 20 villages which do not have telephone facility and 12 villages which do not have Post Office have these facility within 5 km.

**TABLE 40 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST STATUTORY TOWN AND AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001**

Distance range from the nearest statutory town (in kilometres)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available				Type of amenity available			
		Education	Medical	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications \$	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
less than 5	30 (100.0)	30 (100.0)	18 (60.0)	15 (50.0)	13 (43.3)	28 (93.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	25 (83.3)
5 -15	18 (100.0)	17 (94.4)	10 (55.6)	7 (38.9)	4 (22.2)	14 (77.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	13 (72.2)
16 - 50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total	48 (100.0)	47 (97.9)	28 (58.3)	22 (45.8)	17 (35.4)	42 (87.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	38 (79.2)

# Post office includes Post office, Telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

\$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

In table-40 distribution of villages as per availability of different amenities from the nearest statutory towns during 2001 Census is presented. In the range less than 5 km. from the statutory towns, there are 30 villages availing of education, 18 villages- medical, 15 villages – availing of post office. Telephone is available in 13 villages and

considerable number of 28 villages are connected with transport and communications (approach by pucca road in 25 villages) within 5 km. distance from the nearest statutory towns. But within 5-15 km. less number of 17 villages are availing of education and medical is being availed in 10 villages and post office in 7 villages.

**TABLE 41: DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION RANGE AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE, 2001**

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available				Type of amenity available					
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications \$	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	4 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	2 (50.0)	1 (25.0)	1 (25.0)	1 (25.0)	2 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (75.0)	3 (75.0)
500-999	8 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	3 (37.5)	0 (0.0)	2 (25.0)	1 (12.5)	8 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (50.0)	8 (100.0)
1000-1999	11 (100.0)	10 (90.9)	3 (27.3)	2 (18.2)	0 (0.0)	2 (18.2)	8 (72.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	9 (81.8)	10 (90.9)



	(100.0)	(100.0)	(78.9)	(42.1)	(68.4)	(57.9)	(94.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(89.5)	(100.0)
5000-9999	5	5	4	3	5	2	5	0	0	4	5
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(80.0)	(60.0)	(100.0)	(40.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)
10000 +	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
District total	48	47	28	15	22	17	42	0	0	38	46
	(100.0)	(97.9)	(58.3)	(31.3)	(45.8)	(35.4)	(87.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(79.2)	(95.8)

# Post office includes Post office, Telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

\$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

\* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as 'Improved' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to 'Improved drinking water source'.

However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

Table-41 gives distribution of villages by population range and amenities available in 2001. The population ranges are 1-499, 500-999, 1000-1999, 2000-4999, 5000-9999 and 10,000 and above. Small number of villages distributed in 1-499 population range are availing of amenities that education by 4 villages, medical by 2 villages, improved drinking water, post office and telephone by 1 village each and power supply and pucca road by 3 villages each. In the population range of 1000-1999, number of

villages are increasing viz, education availed of by 10 villages, medical by 3 villages, improved drinking water by 2 villages, power supply and pucca road by 10 and 9 villages respectively. As such in the higher range of 2000-4999 amenities are available in more number of villages that education in 9 villages, medical in 15 villages, improved drinking water in 8 villages, post office in 13 villages, transport in 18 villages, power supply in 19 villages, pucca road in 17 villages etc. in the main.

**TABLE 42: DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO LAND USE, 2001**

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Number of inhabited villages	Total area	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bishnupur C.D.Block	27	10239.33	0	0
2	Moirang C.D.Block	21	11068.72	0	0
District Total:		48	21308.05	0	0

Note : - Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area

Table-42 shows distribution of villages by land use as per record of 2001 Census. Bishnupur C.D.Block has 27 villages covering a total area of 10,239.3 hectares, while 21 villages in an area of 11,068.7

hectares are distributed in Moirang C.D.Block. But the cultivable land area and irrigated land areas and their proportions could not be shown here due to non-availability of data.

**TABLE 43 : PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS**

Sl.No.	Class, name & urban status of the Town	Per capita receipt			Per capita expenditure					
		Total	Through taxes	From all other sources	Total	General Adminis- tration	Public health and conve- niences	Public works	Public insti- tutions	Other(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	IV Bishnupur Municipal Council (MCI)	5.5	0.6	4.9	5.5	4.9	0	0.2	0	0.4
2	V Kumbi Nagar Panchayat (NP)	1.9	0	1.9	18.8	1.6	0	0.3	0	0
3	V Kwakta Nagar Panchayat (NP)	1.1	0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0	0.1	0	0.1
4	IV Moirang Municipal Council (MCI)	7.2	0.4	6.8	7.1	7.1	0	0	0	0
5	IV Nambol Municipal Council (MCI)	4.9	0.2	4.6	4.9	3.9	0	0.3	0	0.7
6	IV Ningthoukhong Nagar Panchayat (NP)	1.8	0	1.8	1.8	1.6	0	0.3	0	0
7	V Oinam Nagar Panchayat (NP)	4.1	0.2	3.9	4.1	3.9	0	0.1	0	0.1
District Total		4.3	0.2	4.1	6.3	3.9	0	0.2	0	0

The per capita receipt & expenditure in Statutory Towns are shown in Table 43. The per capita receipt through taxes is the highest in Bishnupur MCI while the per capita receipt from other sources is the highest in Moirang MCI.

**TABLE 44 : SCHOOLS / COLLEGES PER 10,000 POPULATION IN STATUTORY TOWNS, 2001**

Sl.No.	Name and urban status of Town	Type of educational institution				
		Primary	Junior Secondary / Middle	Secondary / Matriculation	Senior Secondary	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bishnupur Municipal Council (MCI)	0	0	0	0	1
2	Kumbi Nagar Panchayat (NP)	0	0	0	0	1.1
3	Kwakta Nagar Panchayat (NP)	0	0	0	0	0
4	Moirang Municipal Council (MCI)	0	0	0	0	0.6
5	Nambol Municipal Council (MCI)	0	0	0	0	1.3
6	Ningthoukhong Nagar Panchayat (NP)	0	0	0	0	0.9
7	Oinam Nagar Panchayat (NP)	0	0	0	0	1.6
<b>District Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.9</b>

Table-44, gives distribution of schools, colleges per 10,000 population in statutory towns in 2001. Specific number of these educational institutions could not be available as per 10,000 population.

**TABLE 45 : NUMBER OF BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TOWNS, 2001**

Serial number	Name and urban status of the Town	Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population
1	2	3
1	Bishnupur Municipal Council(MCI)	0
2	Kumbi Nagar Panchayat(NP)	0
3	Kwakta Nagar Panchayat(NP)	0
4	Moirang Municipal Council (MCI)	0
5	Nambol Municipal Council (MCI)	0
6	Ningthoukhong Nagar Panchayat (NP)	0
7	Oinam Nagar Panchayat(NP)	0
<b>District Total</b>		<b>0</b>

**TABLE 46 : PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2001**

Serial number	Name of the Town	Total population	Slum population	Percentage of slum population to total population
1	2	3	4	5
There is no slum population				

**TABLE 47 : MOST IMPORTANT COMMODITY EXPORTED OUT OF AND MANUFACTURED IN TOWNS, 2001**

Sl.No.	Name and urban status of Town	Most important commodity	
		Manufactured	Exported
1	2	3	4
1	Bishnupur Municipal Council (MCI)	Stone Crusher Bakery	Furniture Fruits
2	Kumbi Nagar Panchayat (NP)	2 Basket Making Bakery	Carpentry Vegetables Fire Wood
3	Kwakta Nagar Panchayat (NP)	1 Handloom Weaving Sericulturs	Handloom Cloth Vegetables Cane & Bamboo
4	Moirang Municipal Council (MCI)	1 Cane & Bamboo Crafts Fishing Net Making	Carpentry Vegetables Furniture
5	Nambol Municipal Council (MCI)	2 Crockery Items Bakery	Handloom Cloth Furniture Bamboo
6	Ningthoukhong Nagar Panchayat (NP)	2 Handloom Weaving Na	Fishing Net Making Furniture Bamboo
7	Oinam Nagar Panchayat (NP)	0 Crockery Items Bakery 0	Carpentry Furniture Bamboo Carpentry

In table-47 important commodities manufactured and exported in towns in 2001 are indicated. The manufactured items/products may be mentioned as bakery, stone craft, wooden furniture, handloom clothes, cane and bamboo, sericulture, fishing net making, Whereas furniture (wooden), firewood, woods, cane and bamboo products, baskets, fish and its catch variety, handloom cloths, vegetables and fruits, stone craft products, fishing net, cereals etc. are some of the important export commodities. Since long and historically and traditionally, Bishnupur is famous for its stone crafts and stone crockery

making. However, fruits, furniture and stone crafts are exported from this town. Fishing net is woven in Nambol and Moirang. Moirang is historically important place/town for fish catch as well as for export of the same and handloom cloths, "Moirang phee" is a special nicely designed and artistic clothe for ladies, which was originated from Moirang. Plantation of thriving silkworm and sericulture is being planned at Kwakta and exported the products to their markets from this town. Kumbi is noted for firewood, cane and bamboo and basket making as well as for export to market.

TABLE 48 : HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE STATUS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED IN THE DISTRICT, 2001

Area Name	Tenure status	Number of dwelling rooms	Number of households								
			Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
			Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Bishnupur District</b>			<b>34,683</b>	<b>22,424</b>	<b>12,997</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>286</b>
Owned	No exclusive room		427	260	167	56	40	16	14	11	3
	One room		4,104	3,040	1,064	206	184	22	248	237	11
	Two rooms		7,992	5,581	2,411	393	350	43	418	376	42
	Three rooms		11,050	7028	4,022	640	553	87	293	206	87
	3+ rooms		10,139	6,137	4,002	663	551	112	174	78	96
	Median number of rooms		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Rented	No exclusive room		19	10	9	3	2	1	0	0	0
	One room		193	75	118	8	3	5	8	4	4
	Two rooms		203	71	132	14	8	6	23	8	15
	Three rooms		155	58	97	3	2	1	10	1	9
	3+ rooms		103	37	66	7	2	5	17	4	13
	Median number of rooms		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Others	No exclusive room		12	11	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	One room		103	60	43	12	10	2	8	5	3
	Two rooms		75	49	26	7	7	0	2	1	1
	Three rooms		60	38	22	4	4	0	3	1	2
	3+ rooms		48	29	19	2	2	0	2	2	0
	Median number of rooms		2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2

Table-48 shows distribution of households by tenure status as owned, rented and others and number of rooms occupied in the households of Bishnupur district in 2001. The district has recorded 34,683 households, of which 33,712 (97.2%) are living in owned dwelling rooms, 673 are in rented and 298 householdshave neither owned nor rented tenure status. In the owned category, 11,050 households are having 3 rooms and 10,139 having above 3 rooms and both are largely distributed. But in the rented category, 203 households are having 2 rooms, followed by 193 households with 1 room. Households are having 1 room commonly that in the category,

others 103 households are also having only 1 room. Owned households with 3 rooms (7028) and above 3 rooms (6137) in rural are found distributed more than the households with 3 rooms (4022) and above 3 rooms (4022 in urban. There are 2079 households for Scheduled Castes and 1,220 households for Scheduled tribes in the district. Of the total households of the Schedules Castes, 640 owned households are having 3 rooms and 663 owned households having above 3 rooms, which are distributed more than the households with 1 and 2 rooms. But for the Scheduled Tribes owned households with 2 rooms (418) and 3 rooms (293) are generally distributed.

**TABLE 49: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN PERMANENT, SEMI PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY HOUSES, 2001**

Serial number	District/ Tahsil	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Bishnupur Dist.	1,312 (3.8)	20,368 (58.7)	13,003 (37.5)	581 (2.9)	12,829 (57.1)	9,074 (40.4)	731 (0.6)	7,539 (61.8)	3,929 (32.2)
1	Nambol Sub-Div.	550 (5.8)	6,267 (66.8)	2,595 (27.6)	242 (4.3)	3,816 (67.1)	1,631 (28.7)	308 (5.4)	2,451 (65.8)	964 (25.9)
2	Bishnupur Sub-Div	519 (5.9)	5,498 (62.2)	2,824 (31.9)	261 (4.7)	3,409 (62.0)	1,830 (33.3)	258 (7.7)	2,089 (62.5)	994 (29.8)
3	Moirang Sub-Div.	243 (1.5)	8,603 (52.4)	7,584 (46.2)	78 (0.7)	5,604 (49.6)	5,613 (49.7)	165 (3.2)	2,999 (58.4)	1,971 (38.4)

Data source: Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

Note:-

**Permanent:-**1 Permanent houses refers to those houses whose wall & roofs are made of pucca materials i.e., where, burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone cement concrete is used for wall and tiles slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets asbestos sheets, bricks, lime and stone and RBC/RCC concrete are used for roof.

**Semi permanent:-**2 Semi-permanent houses refer to those houses made of other types of materials

**Temporary:-**3 Temporary houses refers to those houses having wall and roofs made of Kutchha materials i.e. where grass, leave reeds, bamboo mud, unburnt bricks are used for the construction of walls and grass, leaves reeds, bamboo hatch, mud, unburnt bricks, wood etc. are used for roofs.

Table-49 reveals distribution of households by number and percentage living in permanent, semi-permanent and temporary houses in 2001. In the district, there are 1,312 (2.8%) permanent houses, 20,368 (58.7%) semi-permanent houses as highest and 13,003 (37.5%) temporary houses. It is seen that highest semi-permanent houses are distributed both in rural (12,829 or 57.1%) and in urban (7,539 or 61.8%). Among the sub-divisions, Nambol tops with 550 households (5.8%) living in permanent houses and followed by Bishnupur with 519

households (5.9%) and Moirang with 243 households (1.5%). Whereas Moirang has the highest number of households, 8,603 households (52.4%) living in semi-permanent houses, and next is Nambol with 6,267 households (66.6%). In rural, 261 households (4.7%) are living in permanent houses in Bishnupur as higher than Nambol (242 or 4.3%) and Moirang (78 or 0.7%). On the other hand, in urban, Nambol has the highest 308 households (8.3%) living in permanent houses, followed by Bishnupur with 258 households (7.7%).

**TABLE 50: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE, ELECTRICITY, BATHROOM, TOILET AND DRAINAGE FACILITY, 2001**

Sl. No.	Sub-division	Total/	Number of house-holds	Number and percentage of households having									
				Improved drinking water*	Perce- tage	Elec- tricity	Perce- tage	Bath- room	Perce- tage	Toilet	Perce- tage	Drainage	Perce- tage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	<b>Bishnupur Dist</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>34683</b>	<b>10214</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>21065</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>1015</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1583</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>12126</b>	<b>35.0</b>
		<b>Rural</b>	<b>22484</b>	<b>5646</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>12481</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1041</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>7610</b>	<b>20.5</b>
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>12199</b>	<b>4568</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>8584</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4516</b>	<b>37.0</b>
1	Nambol	Total	9412	2606	27.7	5964	63.4	186	2.0	241	2.6	2560	27.2
		Rural	5689	1424	25.0	3277	57.6	78	1.4	82	1.4	1189	20.9
		Urban	3723	1182	31.7	2687	72.2	108	3.0	159	4.3	1371	36.8
2	Bishnupur	Total	8841	3284	37.1	5342	60.4	353	4.0	344	3.9	4798	54.3
		Rural	5500	1462	26.6	2938	53.4	118	2.1	220	4.0	3552	64.6
		Urban	3341	1822	54.5	2404	72.0	235	7.0	124	3.7	1246	37.3
3	Moirang	Total	16430	4324	26.3	9759	59.4	476	2.9	998	6.1	4768	29.0
		Rural	11295	2760	24.4	6266	55.5	245	2.2	739	6.5	2869	25.4
		Urban	5135	1564	30.5	3493	68.0	231	4.5	259	5.0	1899	37.0

Table-50 shows details of households having improved drinking water, electricity, bathroom, toilet and drainage facility in 2001. The district has recorded 10,214 (29.4%) households having improved drinking water, 21,065 (60.7%) having electricity, 1,015 (2.9%) households having bathroom, 1,583 (4.6%) households having toilet and 12,126 (35.0%) households having drainage facility. It is evident that urban households are getting more facilities than the rural households with regards to the categories as stated, except toilet facility which 1,041 (4.6%) rural households are having more than 542 (4.4%) urban households. Among the

sub-divisions, Bishnupur has the highest number of 3,284 (37.1%) households using improved drinking water. Electric power is available in 5,964 (63.4%) households on Nambol and in 5,342 (60.4%) households in Bishnupur. Although Moirang has large number of 9,759 households availing of electric power, their proportion is 59.4 per cent less than Nambol and Bishnupur. Again, Moirang has more households of 998(6.1%) having toilet facility than the two sub-divisions. In respect of drainage, Bishnupur has the highest number of 4,798 (54.3%) households availing of this facility.

TABLE 51 : NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING, 2001

Serial number	Sub-division	Total/Rural/Urban	Total household	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cow-dung cake	Elec-tricity	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kero-sene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Nambol	Total	9,412	5,768 (16.3)	277 (2.9)	5 (0.1)	8 (0.1)	3 (N)	3,278 (34.8)	18 (0.2)	31 (0.3)	11 (0.1)	13 (0.1)
		Rural	5,689	3,782 (66.5)	141 (2.5)	2 (N)	3 (0.1)	-	1,724 (30.3)	12 (0.2)	14 (0.2)	5 (0.1)	6 (0.1)
		Urban	3,723	1,986 (53.3)	136 (3.7)	3 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	3 (0.1)	1,554 (41.7)	6 (0.2)	17 (0.5)	6 (0.2)	7 (0.2)
2	Bishnupur	Total	8,841	5,801 (65.6)	140 (1.6)	4 (N)	-	1 (N)	2,812 (31.8)	35 (0.4)	37 (0.4)	5 (0.1)	6 (0.1)
		Rural	5,500	3,947 (71.8)	97 (1.8)	2 (N)	-	-	1,412 (25.7)	33 (0.6)	4 (0.1)	1 (N)	4 (0.1)
		Urban	3,341	1,854 (55.5)	43 (1.3)	2 (0.1)	-	1 (N)	1,400 (41.9)	2 (0.1)	33 (1.0)	4 (0.1)	2 (0.1)
3	Moirang	Total	16,430	12,329 (75.0)	383 (2.3)	83 (0.5)	6 (N)	34 (0.2)	3,404 (20.7)	109 (0.7)	54 (0.3)	14 (0.1)	14 (0.1)
		Rural	11,295	9,161 (81.1)	243 (2.2)	77 (0.7)	6 (N)	3 (N)	1,686 (14.9)	73 (0.6)	22 (0.2)	14 (0.1)	10 (0.1)
		Urban	5,135	3,168 (61.7)	140 (2.7)	6 (0.1)	-	31 (0.6)	1,718 (33.5)	36 (0.7)	32 (0.6)	-	4 (0.1)

Data source: Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

Table-51 shows the details of households using type of fuels for cooking during 2001 Census. The types of fuel are firewood, crop residue, cow dung, electricity, coal/lignite, cooking gas, bio-gas, Kerosene oil; and others. It can be observed that firewood, crop residue, cooking gas kerosene oil are generally used for cooking in most of the households of the sub-divisions. Firewood is used in the largest number of 12,329 (75.0%) households in Moirang which is followed by Bishnupur with 5,768 (61.3%) households. Next to firewood is cooking gas (LPG), which is also used in 3,404 (20.7%) households of

Moirang as highest. But, in proportion, Nambol has the highest 34.8 per cent of households (3,278), using gas closely followed by 31.8 per cent of households (2,812) of Bishnupur. In crop residue, Moirang is again leading with 383 (23.0%) households using it. Small number of households use kerosene oil in Moirang (54), in Bishnupur (37) and in Nambol (31) in order. Households using electricity and coal/lignite are negligible in most of the sub-divisions. Interestingly, in small number of households as almost the same as in kerosene oil, bio-gas is used in Moirang (109), Bishnupur (35) and Nambol (18).

**TABLE 52 : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AVAILING BANKING SERVICES AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH OF THE SPECIFIED ASSET, 2001**

Serial number	Sub-division	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Nambol	Total	9,412	445	4,840	2,840	399	5,289	996	274	2,462
		Rural	5,689	201	2,728	1,472	159	3,204	546	146	1,546
		Urban	3,723	244	2,112	1,368	240	2,085	450	128	916
2	Bishnupur	Total	8,841	785	4,347	2,604	348	2,908	724	308	3,292
		Rural	5,500	297	2,623	1,280	103	1,855	372	101	2,151
		Urban	3,341	488	1,724	1,324	245	1,053	352	207	1,141
3	Moirang	Total	16,430	1,411	8,108	3,309	528	6,626	800	305	5,488
		Rural	11,295	912	5,530	1,905	235	4,387	446	136	3,795
		Urban	5,135	499	2,578	1,404	293	2,239	354	169	1,693

Data source: Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

Table-52 reveals the households availing of banking service and other assets like radio/transistor, television, bicycle, scooter/ motor cycle/ moped, car/ jeep/van and non of the specified assets, recorded in each of the sub-division in 2001. Banking services are available in as much as 1,411 households in Moirang, followed by 785 in Bishnupur and 445

households in Nambol. Again, Moirang is seen leading in use of radio/transistor in 8,108 households, television in 3,309 households, telephone in 528 households and bicycle in 6,626 households. However, Nambol and Bishnupur stand first in having scooter/ motor cycle in 996 households and car/jeep in 308 households respectively.



**Places of religious and historical importance**

The district has a number of places of religious and historical importance. During the Second World War the allied forces fought against the Japanese. The I.N.A. under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra hoisted the tricolour flag at Moirang for the first time in the Indian soil. There are also a number of places of tourist interest in the district. Some of these places are described below briefly.

**Nambol :**

It is the headquarters of the newly created Nambol sub-division. Lying at a distance of 14 kms from the state capital, the town is a developing commercial center. The National Highway No. 150 passes through this town. The sacred abode of Khoriphaba ( a pre-Hindu Manipuri deity ) is situated in this town on a small hillock. The town has a market, a movie theatre and a Government College.

**Bishnupur :**

This town lies at a distance of 27 kms, on the National Highway 150 from the state capital. It is also known as Lamangdong. It is the District Headquarters, and accommodates all District-level Departmental Offices including Deputy Commissioner's office. It is a picturesque town situated at the foothills that roll down to valley. The place bears its present name when the idol of Vishnu was consecrated during the time of Manipuri King Kyamba. The 15th Century Vishnu temple built peculiarly of small bricks supposedly of Chinese influence is of historical importance. The town is also famous for its chiseled stoneware and for its "Soidon" ( an edible item made of bamboo shoots ). The town is also a fast developing commercial center.

**Ningthoukhong :**

Lying at a distance of 30 kms south of Imphal along the National Highway No.150 (Tiddim Road) Ningthoukhong, now a small town, is an important commercial center. The town has a share in area in the establishment of Loktak Hydro Electricity Project. With regard to Vaishnavism in Manipur the town occupies a unique position. It is in this place that one of the idols of Lord Krishna made during the time of Manipur King *Rajshri* Bhagyachandra was consecrated and worshipped. People still adore the

deity as Shri Gopinath and devout Vaishnavas visit this town regularly to offer prayer to the deity.

**Phubala :**

It is situated about 40 kms south of Imphal along the Tiddim Road (National Highway 150) on the western fringe of the Loktak lake. It is a charming little resort linked to the mainland by a narrow causeway. There is a Tourist Bungalow constructed along the shore of the Lake. Boating and other water sports have been introduced here.

**Moirang :**

Lying at a distance of 45 kms south of Imphal, along the Tiddim Road (National Highway 150) the town is one of the main centers of Meitei folk culture with the ancient temple of the pre-Hindu deity- Lord Thangjing situated here. In the month of May, men and women dressed in colourful, traditional costumes sing and dance in honour of the Lord at the Moirang "Lai Haraouba" which is a ritual dance festival held every year. People from far and near in the state come in large numbers to pay homage to the Lord during this period. The town is also associated with ancient romantic tales. It is the home of romantic episode woven around the life and love of legendary Khamba and Thoibi. Besides being an administrative headquarter of Moirang sub-division, it is also a commercial town. It also has a special place in the history of the Indian freedom struggle. It was at Moirang that the flag of the Indian National Army was first unfurled on April 14, 1944. The INA Museum containing letters, photographs, badges of rank and other memorable reminds the visitors of the notable sacrifices made by the different INA ranks under the charismatic leadership of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

**Loktak Lake and Sendra Island :**

48 kms from Imphal the Loktak Lake which is the largest fresh water lake in the North East region is a veritable miniature inland sea. From the tourist bungalow set atop Sendra Island visitors could get a birds-eye-view of the life on the lake - small islands that are actually floating weeds on which live the lake-dwellers, the shimmering blue waters of the lake, labyrinthine boat routes and colourful waterplants. The Sendra hillock is about 2 kms from Moirang town

and is connected with the mainland (Moirang) by a motorable road. The Sendra Tourist Home with an attached Cafeteria in the middle of the Lake is an ideal tourist spot. Boating and other water sports have been introduced here.

#### **Keibul Lamjao National Park :**

The only floating National Park in the world, on the Loktak lake it is the last natural habitat of "*Sangai*", the dancing deer of Manipur. A glimpse of the deer in this unique wetland eco-system is a must for any wildlife enthusiast. Other wild lives e.g., hog deer, otter, a host of waterfowls and migrating birds can also be sighted during November to March. The forest department maintains watchtowers and two rest houses within the park. The scheme of Keibul Lamjao National Park was taken up as centrally sponsored scheme with the objective of protecting the world-famous *Sangai*.

#### **Champu Khangbok :**

A village of interest, particularly to a naturalist is the floating village Champu Khangbok. The village contains a cluster of houses built up on the very thick growth of wild herbs, weeds, etc., in the mist of Loktak Lake. The village remains floating on the Loktak Lake and the houses found concentrating near the Karang village.

#### **Redhill (Lokpaching) :**

Red Hill is a hillock about 16 kms from Imphal on Tiddim Raod. It is a thrilling spot where a fierce battle took place between the British and the Japanese forces in the World War II and regarded as a Holy Place. The Japanese war veteran had constructed "India Peace Memorial", a monument in memory of Japanese martyrs who sacrificed their lives in the fierce battle.

#### **Major characteristics of the district, contribution of the district in the form of any historical figure associated with the district.**

The District is predominantly inhabited by ardent vaishnavite Hindus. Among the comity of districts of state the district is the smallest in area size while 6th in the population size. With the fertile land and lush green sylvan surrounding the district is a paradise on earth. It is endowed with pisciculture owing to fresh water Loktak Lake. The district is proudly associated

with Towering freedom fighter, Subhash Chandra Bose who successfully unfurled for the first time the tricolour, the symbol of freedom and Indian nationalism, on Indian soil. To commemorate the memory of the episode the celebrated Indian National Army (INA) Memorial Building is at Moirang. The district is also associated with the legendary Khamba Thoibi of epic importance. Both represented love supramundane. Khamba born of humble origin was brought up by his elder sister Khamnu. Being grown youth he wanted to help his sister. In hunt of work he entered the house of Chingkhua Naha Telheiba, the younger brother of King. There he saw Thoibi doing embroidery work. She also saw young Khamba and fell in love at first sight. Khamba had not such feeling. Rather he was interested in chauvinistic behaviour. Everybody became curious to see his physical power. To dissuade his from such chivalrous act her sister put him in hiding for some time. Thoibi became heart broken. By the grace of Lord Thangjing both met at Loktak Lake. Gradually Khamba became popular owing to super human feats in sports. But Thoibi's father dislike the love episode. Thoibi was exiled and an unsuccessful attempt was made on the life of Khamba. At last undelivered true love was allowed to bloom. She was called back to see her love.

#### **Scope of Village Directory and Town Directory**

##### **Village Directory :**

The Village Directory provides amenities and land use data for each village within every Sub-Division/Community Development block of the district. The villages refer to the revenue villages and other clusters of habitation located outside any revenue village. They are arranged according to their location code in ascending order. For facility of the readers an alphabetical list of the villages along with their location numbers for both 1991 and 2001 for each C.D. Block is also provided at the beginning of the Village Directory. The Directory is preceded by a map of the concerned sub-division in which the location of all the villages is indicated.

To help understanding easily the Village Directory data a note explaining the codes used or denoting various amenities is given at the beginning. Besides the village name and the corresponding location code the village level data furnished in the Village Directory

are area, number of households and population, availability of basic amenities, means of approach to the village, its distance from the nearest town, availability of power supply and news paper/magazine, important commodities manufactured and land use data. Amenities - data are divided under the sub-heads of educational, medical, drinking water, post & telegraph and telephone, communication, (i.e., presence of bus stop, railway station and waterway), availability of banks, number of agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies and number of co-operative societies. Under cultural and recreational facilities data on number of cinema/video hall, sports club and stadium/auditorium are provided. Land use data consists of area under different types of land such as forest, irrigated, un-irrigated, cultural waste and area not available for cultivation. Cultivable land is classified into areas of wet rice cultivation and dry rice cultivation. In respect of the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland where *jhum* cultivation is prevalent the village directory format has been suitably modified to provide data on the total area under *jhum* cultivation, period of rotation and main crops under *jhum* cultivation.

There are 9 appendices to the Village Directory. Appendix -I is divided into three sub-parts and Appendix - II has one sub part. The appendices adopted in 2001 Census are presented below:-

#### Appendix - I A - Villages by number of Primary Schools

This appendix gives the number of inhabited villages in each C.D. Block classified the number of villages having no primary school, one, two, three and more than four primary schools.

#### Appendix - I B - Villages by Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools

This appendix also presents the number of inhabited villages, in each C.D. Block, classified by the number of villages having no school, villages having at least one primary school and no middle school, villages having at least one primary school and one middle school and villages having at least one primary school and one secondary school.

#### Appendix -I C -Villages by different sources of drinking water facilities available

This appendix gives number of villages with

different sources of drinking water facilities available. Sources are divided as only tap, only well, only tube well, only hand pump and more than one source.

#### Appendix - II - Villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more basic amenities

In this appendix the name of village having 5,000 and above population where the amenities of senior secondary school, college, primary health sub-centre, tap, drinking water, bus facility, approach by *pucca* road and commercial bank are not available.

Appendix presents the name of census town where the amenities of Higher Secondary/PUC/ Intermediate/Jr.College, College Primary health sub-centre, Tap drinking water, Bus facility, approach by *pucca* road and Commercial bank are not available.

#### Appendix - III - Land utilisation data in respect of non-municipal towns (Census Towns )

In this appendix data on the area under forest, irrigation by source, cultivable waste and wasteland not available for cultivation are given.

#### Appendix- IV - C.D. Block wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available

This appendix gives the list of villages where no educational, medical and public health and other facilities are available.

#### Appendix - V - Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Caste population

This appendix gives the list of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Caste population and having some Scheduled Caste Population.

#### Appendix - VI - Summary showing numbers of villages not having Scheduled Tribe population

This appendix gives the list of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Tribe population and having some Scheduled Tribe population

#### Appendix -VII - List of villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe population to the total population by ranges

It has got two parts, Part A gives the proportion of Scheduled Caste population in ranges of nil, less than 5, 5-10, 11-20, 21-30 and 31-40, 41-50, 51-75 and 76 above. Part B is for Scheduled Tribes and the ranges are also nil, less than 5, 5-10, 11-20, 21-30 and 31-40, 41-50, 51-75 and 76 and above.

#### Appendix VIII – Number of villages, households, Population etc.. in each Gram Panchayat

This appendix presents the number of villages, households, populations, total Scheduled Castes population, total Scheduled Tribes population and income and expenditure of the Gram Panchayats in each C.D. Block. This appendix on Gram Panchayats is presented for the first time in 2001 Census.

#### Appendix – IX- Statement showing name of girl schools in the villages.

This is a new statement introduced in 2001 Census. In this appendix the name of villages having girl schools in the categories of primary school, middle school, matriculation/secondary school and higher secondary/PUC/Intermediate/Junior College is presented.

#### Town Directory

The Town Directory covers all the towns in the district notified statutorily as well as the non-municipal or census towns. The towns within each district are arranged in alphabetical order. The data on amenities and other aspects are presented in the Directory in codes for which relevant explanations are given at the beginning of the Town Directory.

There are altogether 7 statutory towns in the district notified by the State Government. They are Nambol, Oinam, Bishnupur, Ningthoukhong, Moirang, Kwakta and Kumbi. Of these 6 towns fall wholly within the district, whereas the jurisdiction of 1 town namely Nambol spreads over partly in Imphal district and partly in Bishnupur district.

Information on town directory has been furnished in 7 separate statements. The scope and the context of the statements are explained below briefly:

#### Statement I – Status and growth history

It deals with status and growth history for each town in the shape of the number of households, population and growth rate at each census since 1901 (since 1951 in case of Bishnupur district), density according to 2001 census and sex ratio at 1981, 1991

and 2001 censuses. A dash under these columns indicates that the town under reference did not have an urban status in the particular census. Density of population per sq.km. for 2001 Census and sex-ratios (number of females per 1,000 males ) have been indicated for each town for censuses years from 1971 to 2001.

#### Statement II- Physical aspects and location of towns 1999

This Statement gives information about the physical aspects and location particulars of the town as per 2001 Census. Data on rainfall, temperature, road distance (in kms) from the state, district and sub-divisional headquarters, nearest city, nearest railway station, bus route and presence of navigable river/canal within a distance of 10 kms. are the information presented in this statement. Rainfall data are given in millimeter (mm) and maximum and minimum temperature in centigrade. As there is no meteorological station in the district rainfall and temperature statistics furnished in this statement relates to the ten year average data of the neighboring district of Imphal district.

#### Statement III- Municipal finance 1998-99

This statement provides information on the financial status of the civil administration of each town for the year 1998-99. The civic administration status of the town, receipts through taxes, municipal properties etc. government loans, advances and other sources and the expenditures on general administration, public safety, public health and conveniences, public works and institutions and other services are given in the statement. The information on many items of income and expenditure in respect of the municipal councils / Nagar Panchayats in the district are not available and where these are not available 'NA' has been provided for these items against the towns.

#### Statement IV – Civic and other amenities 1999

It presents data on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and civic and other amenities available for each town in 1999. The road length, sewerage system, number of latrines, method of disposal of night soil, source and capacity of protected water supply, fire fighting services and number of electric connections are also presented in this statement. However, data on number of latrines

given in the statement refer only to the number of public latrines while the numbers of electric connections are available for road lighting points only.

**Statement –V Medical educational, recreational and cultural facilities, 1999**

The statement contains data on number of hospitals T.B.Clinics, dispensaries and number of hospital beds under the heading of medical facilities. Under educational facilities number of Arts/Science/Commerce/Other Colleges of degree level and above, number of medical, engineering and other colleges, polytechnics, vocational training institutes, junior colleges and schools, stadia, places of entertainment, libraries, etc. are given. Figures given under the head primary schools and junior secondary and middle schools do not include number of schools run by private and missionary bodies not recognised by the Government. Similar is the case for shorthand, typing and vocational training institutions. Information on the recreational and cultural facilities in the form of working women's hostels, stadium, cinema, auditorium, public libraries are also available in this statement.

**Statement VI – Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking 1999**

This statement gives trade, commerce, industry and banking aspects for each town. The important commodities manufactured, imported and exported, number of banks and agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies are given in this statement.

**Statement VII– Civic and other amenities in slums, 1999**

This statement intends to furnish information on civic and other amenities in all slums whether notified or not and for all towns having statutory bodies, like municipality, municipal corporations, town area committee, etc. having slum areas. There is slum area in the district and the information for this statement is therefore nil. However, a format of this statement is given here for the sake of information.

Appendix to Town Directory:- Towns having their outgrowth with population. This appendix is intended to show population of each outgrowth of towns having outgrowths. However, as there is no outgrowth for any of the towns in the district the format is presented for the sake of information only.



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## Part A-Village and Town Directory

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## Village Directory

Note explaining the abbreviations used in the village directory

The "Village Directory" is one of the traditional compilations of the Census. It gives the list of villages, their location numbers, their area, population, number of households, amenities such as educational, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, commercial and co-operative banks, agricultural non-agricultural and other credit societies, recreational and cultural facilities, communication, approach to village, nearest town with a distance, power supply availability of newspaper and magazines, most important commodity manufactured and land use of each village.

Village is a statutory recognized unit having a definite boundary and separate land records. In case, a complete village is treated as an outgrowth of urban agglomeration, data on amenities for that village, have not been given in the Village Directory but shown along with the urban component. The villages which are considered as a Census Town, the amenities data are shown in the Town Directory. For those villages which have partly merged in an outgrowth of U.A., the amenities data are shown in the Village Directory for that particular village.

The 'un-inhabited' villages (villages with no population) have been indicated as such after furnishing details in columns 1 to 3 i.e., Serial number, Name of village & location code number and area of the village against column no. 4 to 18. The land use data for such villages are shown in col. 19 to 23.

The Village Directory format has 23 columns and the details given under each column are the village are as follows:-

Columns 1 : Serial Number

Self explanatory. All the villages within the CD Block are presented serially in the ascending order of their location code number.

Columns 2 : Name and Location Code Number of village.

The name and location code number of the village are shown against these columns. This also includes the forest and uninhabited villages.

Column 3 : Area of the village

The area of the villages in hectares are given. Wherever the area figures was not furnished by the concerned department the column is left blank.

Column 4 : Total population

The total population of the village as per 2001 Census is given against this column.

Column 5 : Number of households

The number of households as per 2001 Census is given in this column.

Amenities :

In column 6 to 23, availability in respect of different amenities such as education, medical, drinking water, post, telegraph, banks, credit societies, communication, power, approach road etc. in each village has been depicted with appropriate codes against the column concerned. Wherever the amenities are not available in the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given. Column wise details are given below:

Column 6 : Educational

Classes upto class V included in Primary School. This will include nursery school, kindergarten school. Pre-basic school, pre-primary school, junior basic school upto class V.

Classes from VI to VIII are included in the middle school.

Classes from IX and X included in High secondary school. Classes XI and XII are included in senior secondary school.



In case of composite schools like middle school with primary school or secondary school with middle school, these are also included in the number of primary and middle schools, respectively.

Accordingly any of the following types of institutions if exists within the village is shown as per codes given below :

(i) Primary School	P
(ii) Middle School	M
(iii) Secondary School	S
(iv) Senior Secondary School	PUC
(v) College	C
(vi) Industrial School	I
(vii) Training School	Tr
(viii) Adult literacy class/centre	AC
(ix) Others (specify) e.g. Sanskrit Pathshala, Senior basic school, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Makhtab, etc.	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviation, e.g. P(3), M(4), etc.

Column 7 : Medical

Availability of medical facility within the village is indicated by following codes :

(i) Allopathic Hospital	H
Ayurvedic Hospital	HA
Unani Hospital	HU
Homeopathic Hospital	H Hom
(ii) Allopathic Dispensary	D
Ayurvedic Dispensary	DA
Unani Dispensary	DU
Homeopathic Dispensary	D Hom
(iii) Maternity & Child Welfare	MCW
(iv) Maternity Home	MH
(v) Child Welfare Centre	CWC
(vi) Health Centre	HC
(vii) Primary Health Centre	PHC
(viii) Primary Health Sub-Centre	PHS

(ix) Family Welfare Centre	FWC
(x) T.B. Clinic	TB
(xi) Nursing Home	NH
(xii) Registered Private Medical Practitioner	RMP
(xiii) Subsidised Medical Practitioner	SMP
(xiv) Community Health Worker	CHW
(xv) Others	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviations, e.g. H(3), D(4), etc.

Column 8 : Drinking Water

The type of the drinking water supply sources available within the village are indicated by codes as follows :

(i) Tap Water	T
(ii) Well Water	W
(iii) Tank Water	TK
(iv) Tubewell Water	TW
(v) Handpump	HP
(vi) River Water	R
(vii) Canal	C
(viii) Lake	L
(ix) Spring	S
(x) Others	O
(xi) Summer Source	SS-

Column 9 : Post, Telegraph and Telephone

It is indicated by codes as shown below whether within the village exists the following amenities:

(i) Post Office	PO
(ii) Telegraph Office	TO
(iii) Post & Telegraph Office	PTO
(iv) Telephone Connection	PH

Column 10: Commercial and Co-operative Banks

If the village is served by any banking service, commercial bank, co-operative bank etc.the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of banks in brackets. If not available the distance of nearest place where the facility exist is given:

(i) Commercial Bank	CP
(ii) Co-operative Bank	CP

Column 11: Credit Societies

If the village enjoys the services of Credit Societies i.e. Agricultural Credit Societies, Non Agricultural Credit Society or Other Credit Societies, the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such societies in brackets. In case the facility is not available within the village the distance of the nearest place where such facility exist is given :

(i) Agricultural Credit Society	ACS
(ii) Non- Agricultural Credit Society	NCS
(iii) Other Credit Society	OCS

#### Column 12 : Recreational and cultural facilities

If facilities such as Cinema/Video hall, Sports Club, Stadium/Auditorium is available in the village, the same is recorded in these columns. If not available the particulars of the nearest place with the facility is recorded. The information is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such facilities in brackets:

(i) Cinema / Video Hall	CV
(ii) Sports Club	SP
(iii) Stadium / Auditorium	ST

#### Column 13 : Communications

If the village is served by any mode of public / private transport like Bus, Railway station or Navigable water ways they are to be mentioned as follows:

(i) Bus	BS
(ii) Railway Station	RS
(iii) Navigable Waterway	NW

#### Column 14 : Approach to village

Approach to village refers to the state of road leading to village. The approach to the village is indicated in following codes :

(i) Paved Road	PR
(ii) Mud road	MR
(iii) Foot path	FP
(iv) Navigable River	NR
(v) Navigable Canal	NC
(vi) Navigable waterways other than River, Canal	NW

#### Column 15 : Nearest Town and distance

The distance is given in kilometers in brackets against the name of the town nearest to the village.

#### Column 16 : Power supply

Availability of Power Supply in the village, whatever may be the form of its use is given by using following codes :

(i) Electricity for domestic use	ED
(ii) Electricity for agricultural use	EAG
(iii) Electricity for other purposes	EO
(iv) Electricity for all purposes	EA

#### Column 17 : News Paper / Magazine

If village receives any News Paper/Magazines the same is noted in this column using following codes :

(i) News Paper	N
(ii) Magazine	M

#### Column 18 : Most important commodities manufactured

The name of three most important commodities manufactured in the village is recorded against this column.

#### Column 19 to 23 : Land use i.e. area under different types of land use

Land use data maintained by the State/ UT Govts. are furnished against these columns. The data concerning area under Forest, Irrigated land (by source), Un-irrigated land, Culturable waste and Area not available for cultivation in the village are shown against these columns. The area figures are given in hectare(s) up to one decimal. Dash '-' is recorded wherever the information is not made available by the concerned department. The codes used for different types of irrigation facilities available in the village are indicated below:

(i) Government Canal	GC
(ii) Private Canal	PC
(iii) Well (without electricity)	W
(iv) Well (with electricity)	WE
(v) Tubewell(without electricity)	TW
(vi) Tubewell(with electricity)	TWE
(vii) Tank	TK
(viii) River	R
(ix) Lake	L

(x)	Waterfall	WF
(xi)	Others	O
(xii)	Total	T

The village directory also carries the following appendices.

**Appendix-I** It gives the abstract of educational, medical and other amenities available in villages T.D Block wise of the district.

**Appendix-I-A** Indicates number of villages T. D Block wise having one or more primary schools.

**Appendix-I-B** Indicates number of villages T. D Block wise having primary, middle and secondary schools.

**Appendix-I-C** Shows number of villages T. D Block wise with different sources of drinking water facilities.

**Appendix-II** Indicates the list of villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more important amenities.

**Appendix-II-A** Indicates list of Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities.

**Appendix-III** It gives the land utilization data in respect of Census Towns / non-municipal Towns.

**Appendix-IV** T. D Block wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available.

**Appendix-V** Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Castes population.

**Appendix-VI** Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Tribes population.

**Appendix-VII A, VII B** The appendix shows the list of villages according to proportion of the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.

**Appendix-VIII** Indicates T. D Block wise number of villages under each Gram Panchayat.

**Appendix-IX** Shows number of different types of girls school in a village.

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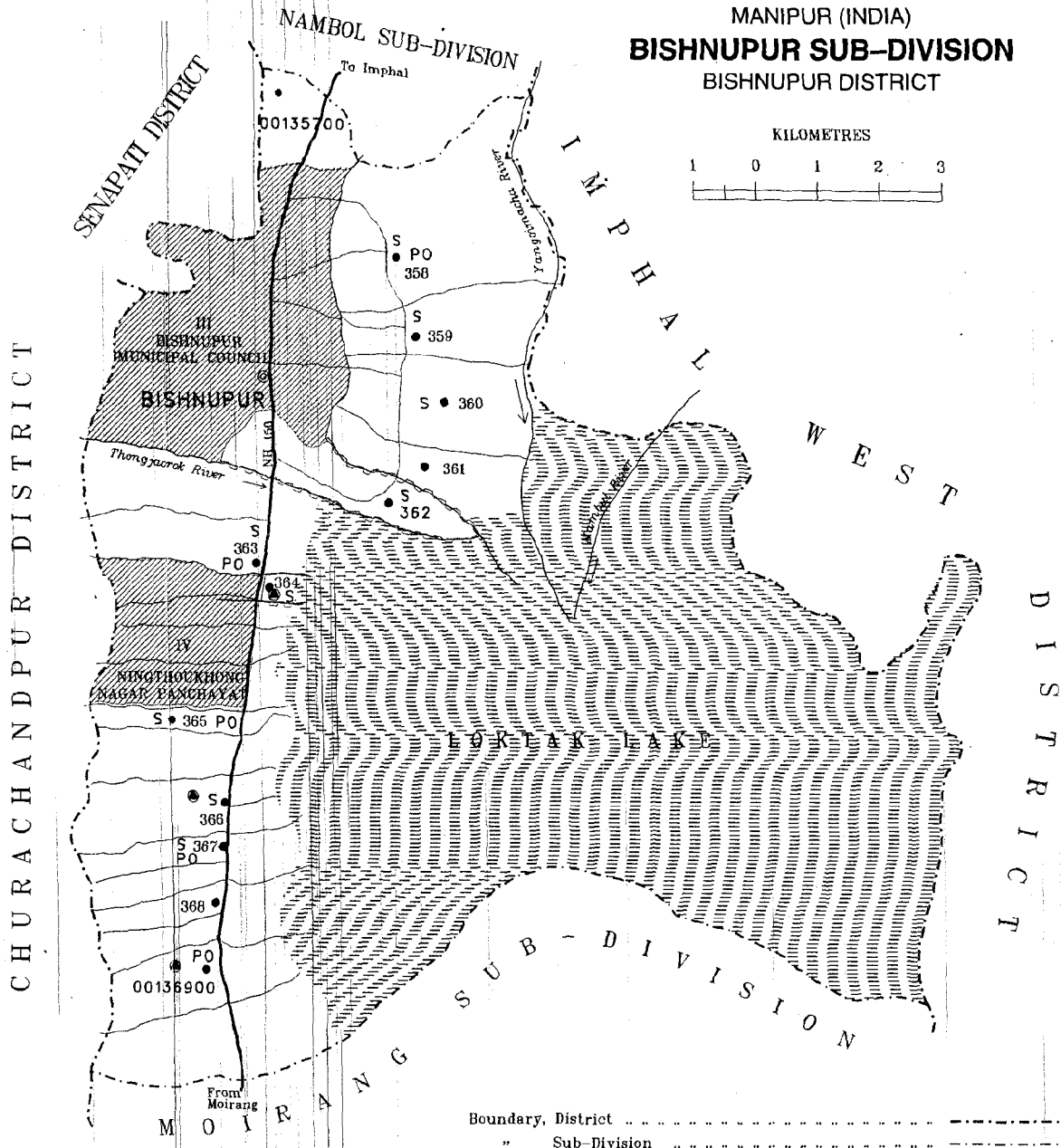
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## Map of Bishnupur C.D.Block

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MANIPUR (INDIA)  
**BISHNUPUR SUB-DIVISION**  
 BISHNUPUR DISTRICT



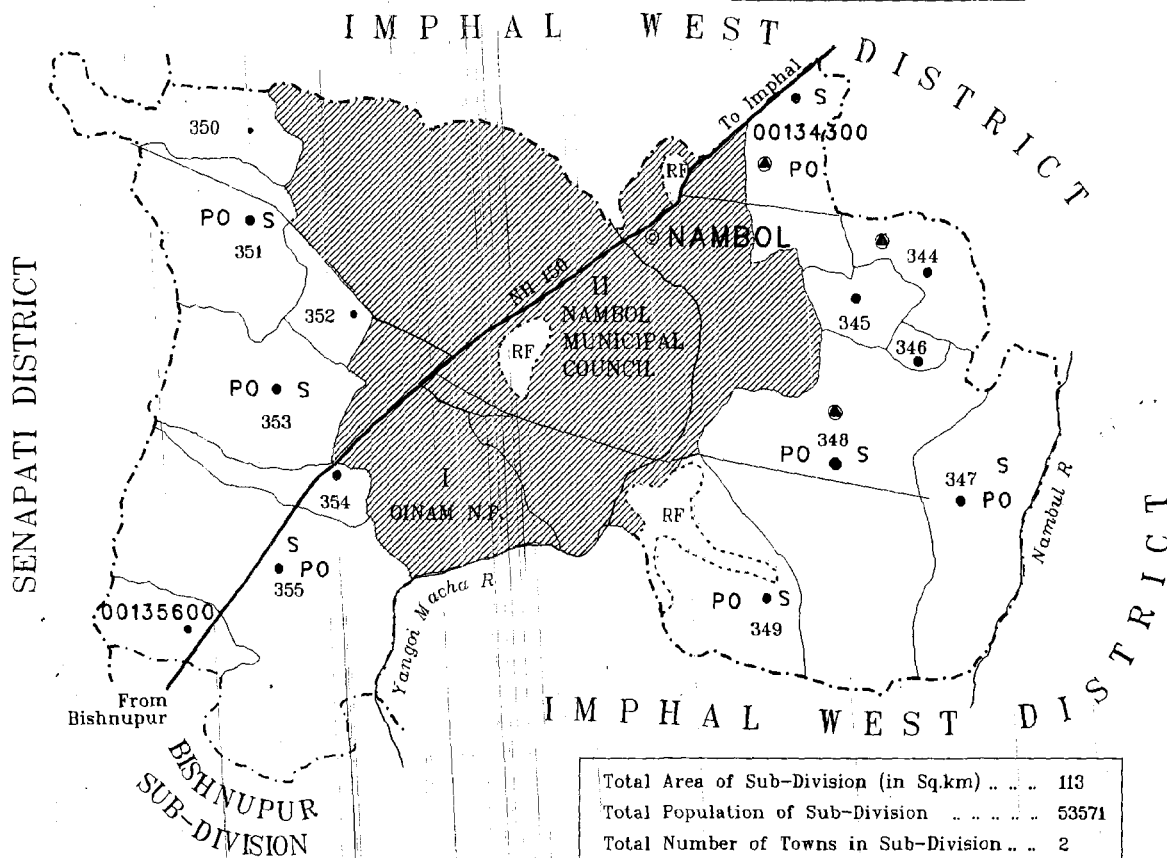
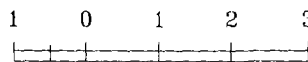
Total Area of Sub-Division (in Sq.km) . . . . .	165
Total Population of Sub-Division . . . . .	54361
Total Number of Towns in Sub-Division . . . . .	2
Total Number of Villages in Sub-Division . . . . .	13
Distance from District Headquarters . . . . .	2

Note: Urban Boundary of Ningthoukhong N.P. and Loktak Lake are Provisional  
 Bishnupur Sub-Division is a part of Bishnupur C.D. Block.

- Boundary, District . . . . .
- "    Sub-Division . . . . .
- "    Village with Permanent Location Code Number 00135700
- Headquarters: Sub-Division . . . . .
- Population Size Class of Villages: 500-999, 1000-4999 . . . . .
- Urban Area with Location Code Name
- National Highway . . . . .  NH 150
- Important Metalled Roads . . . . .
- River . . . . .
- Lake . . . . .
- Post Office . . . . . PO
- High School/Higher Secondary School . . . . . S
- Primary Health Centre . . . . .



MANIPUR (INDIA)  
**NAMBOL SUB-DIVISION**  
 BISHNUPUR DISTRICT  
 KILOMETRES



Total Area of Sub-Division (in Sq.km) .. .	113
Total Population of Sub-Division .. .	53571
Total Number of Towns in Sub-Division .. .	2
Total Number of Villages in Sub-Division .. .	14
Distance from District Headquarters .. .	15

Boundary, District .. .	-----
" Sub-Division .. .	-----
" Village with Permanent Location Code Number .. .	00134300
" Forest-Reserved with Name .. .	RF
Headquarters: Sub-Division .. .	⊙
Population Size Class of Villages: 200-499, 500-999, 1000-4999, 5000 & Above .. .	• • • •
Urban Area with Location Code Name .. .	▨
National Highway .. .	NH 150
Important Metalled Roads .. .	—
River .. .	~~~~~
Post Office .. .	PO
High School/Higher Secondary School .. .	S
Primary Health Centre .. .	●

Note: Nambol Sub-Division is a part of Bishnupur C.D. Block.





## Alphabetical list of Villages (C.D. block wise)

Name of the District: Bishnupur

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
<b>Name of CD Block: Bishnupur C.D. Block</b>			
<b>Name of Sub-Dist: 0001</b>			
1	Irengbam	00135300	060010001000100011
2	Iskok	00134900	060010001000100007
3	Kakyai Langpok	00134400	060010001000100002
4	Keinou	00135500	060010001000100013
5	Leimapokpam	00134800	060010001000100006
6	Leimaram	00135100	060010001000100009
7	Lourembam	00134600	060010001000100004
8	Namoikhul	00135200	060010001000100010
9	Ngaikhong Khunou	00135600	060010001000100014
10	Pukhrambam	00134700	060010001000100005
11	Sadu Koireng	00135000	060010001000100008
12	Thiyam	00134500	060010001000100003
13	Utlou	00134300	060010001000100001
14	Yumnam Khunou	00135400	060010001000100012
<b>Name of CD Block: Bishnupur C.D. Block</b>			
<b>Name of Sub-Dist: 0002</b>			
1	Khoijuman Khullen	00136000	060010001000100018
2	Khoijuman Khunou	00136100	060010001000100019
3	Nachou	00136200	060010001000100020
4	Naranseina	00136900	060010001000100027
5	Ngaikhong Khullen	00135800	060010001000100016
6	Ningthoukhong Awang	00136400	060010001000100022
7	Ningthoukhong Kha	00136500	060010001000100023
8	Phubala	00136700	060010001000100025
9	Potsangbam	00136300	060010001000100021
10	Sunusiphai	00136800	060010001000100026
11	Tengkhali Khunou	00135700	060010001000100015
12	Thinungei	00136600	060010001000100024
13	Toubul	00135900	060010001000100017

**Census of India 2001 - Village Directory**  
**Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)**

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)								
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	

CD Block: Bishnupur C.D.Block (0001)

1	Utlou (00134300)	267.79	2930	500	P(5) M S C(< 5)	D PHS O H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T TK SS- TK	PO PH(20)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	OCS(3) ACS(10+) NCS(5-10)	CV SP ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Kakyai Langpok (00134400)	236.29	2212	403	P(4) M C(5-10)	D PHC H(< 5) MCW(5-10)	T TK SS- TK	PH PO(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	OCS(2) ACS(10+) NCS(5-10)	CV SP(3) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Thiyam (00134500)	131.16	1203	227	P(2) M(< 5) C(< 5)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	TK SS- TK	PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	OCS ACS(10+) NCS(5-10)	CV SP ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Lourembam (00134600)	139.03	1627	262	P(3) M(< 5) C(< 5)	- H(5-10) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	TK SS- TK	PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(< 5) CP(5-10)	OCS(2) ACS(10+) NCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	Pukhrambam (00134700)	614.61	2476	418	P(2) M S C(5-10)	D PHS H(5-10) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T W TK R SS- R	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(< 5) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(5-10) OCS(< 5)	CV SP(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Leimapokpam (00134800)	964.48	7047	1180	P(9) M S C(< 5)	PHC H(5-10) MCW(< 5)	T W TK SS-W	PO PH(2)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	OCS ACS(10+) NCS(< 5)	SP CV(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	Iskok (00134900)	440.09	2589	438	P(5) M M(2) S C(< 5)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(< 5) PHC(5-10)	T TK SS- TK	PO PH(3)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	OCS ACS(10+) NCS(< 5)	CV SP ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	Sadu Koireng (00135000)	253.8	239	54	P M C(5-10)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	SSS-S	PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	OCS(3) ACS(10+) NCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)

**Census of India 2001 - Village Directory  
Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)**

14	15	16	17	18	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)							23	2	1
					19	Cultivable land		21 (a)	21 (b)	22				
						20 (a)	20 (b)							
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number	

PR FP	Nambol Mcl (2)	ED	N M	Mat Making	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Utlou	1
PR FP	Nambol Mcl (6)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Kayai Langpok	2
PR FP	Nambol Mcl (5)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Thiyam	3
PR MR FP	Nambol Mcl (6)	ED	N M	Mat Making	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Lourebam	4
PR FP	Nambol Mcl (8)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Pukhrbam	5
PR FP	Nambol Mcl (4)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Leimapokpak	6
MR FP	Nambol Mcl (4)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Iskok	7
PR MR FP	Oinam Np (4)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Sadu Koireng	8

**Census of India 2001 - Village Directory**  
**Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)**

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)								
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
9	Leimaram (00135100)	400.98	2095	430	P(4) M(2) C(< 5)	D PHS S MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	H(5-10) R	TK R SS- R	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	OCS(4) ACS(10+) NCS(5-10)	CV SP(< 10+)	
10	Namoikhul (00135200)	219.62	675	126	P M C(< 5)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	TK SS- TK	- PO(5-10) PH(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	OCS(2) ACS(10+) NCS(< 5)	SP CV(< 5)	ST(10+)	
11	Irengbam (00135300)	430.07	2956	556	P(5) M(2) C(< 5)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	TK R SS- R	PO PH(3)	- CM(< 5) CP(5-10)	OCS ACS(10+) NCS(< 5)	CV SP(< 5)	ST(10+)	
12	Yumnam Khunou (00135400)	99.61	1116	188	P(3) M C(< 5)	- H(5-10) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	TK R SS- R	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	OCS ACS(10+) NCS(< 5)	SP CV(5-10)	ST(10+)	
13	Keinou (00135500)	889.72	4379	807	P(6) M(2) S(2) C(< 5)	PHS H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(5-10)	T TK R SS-R	PO PH(8)	- CM(< 5) CP(5-10)	OCS(3) ACS(10+) NCS(< 5)	CV SP	ST(10+)	
14	Ngaikhong Khunou (00135600)	193.46	814	154	P M(< 5) C(< 5)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	TK SS- TK	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(< 5)	OCS(3) ACS(10+) NCS(10+)	CV SP	ST(10+)	
15	Tengkhal Khunou (00135700)	174.93	810	134	P M C(< 5)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	OCS ACS(10+) NCS(< 5)	SP CV(< 5)	ST(10+)	
16	Ngaikhong Khullen (00135800)	948.36	4612	762	P(8) M S C(< 5)	D PHS H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	TK R SS- R	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	NCS OCS(3) ACS(10+)	CV SP(< 5)	ST(10+)	

**Census of India 2001 - Village Directory**  
**Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)**

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)							Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land		Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation				
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation							
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1	
BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR FP	Oinam Np (3)	ED N M	Rice Beer	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Leimaram	9	
BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Nambol Mcl (6)	ED N M	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Namoikhul	10	
BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR FP	Oinam Np (5)	ED N M	Jaggery	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Irengbam	11	
BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR FP	Oinam Np (6)	ED N M	Jaggery	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Yumnam Khunou	12	
BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR FP	Oinam Np (7)	ED N M	Jaggery	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Keinou	13	
BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR FP	Bishnupur Mcl (3)	ED N M	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Ngaikhong Khunou	14	
BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)	MR FP	Bishnupur Mcl (2)	ED N M	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Tengkhal Khunou	15	
BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Bishnupur Mcl (3)	ED N M	Fishing Traps	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Ngaikhong Khullen	16	

**Census of India 2001 - Village Directory**  
**Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)**

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)												
Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17	Toubul (00135900)	402.04	4044	672	P(6) M C(< 5)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T TK R SS-R	PH PO(< 5)	-	NCS OCS(3) ACS(10+)	CV SP ST(10+)	
18	Khoijuman Khullen (00136000)	574.06	2786	467	P(2) M C(< 5)	PHS H(< 5) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T TK R C SS-C	PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	-	NCS OCS ACS(10+)	CV SP(3) ST(10+)	
19	Khoijuman Khunou (00136100)	682.33	2391	444	P(3) M C(< 5)	- H(< 5) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	T TK SS- TK	PH(3) PO(< 5)	-	OCS(2) ACS(10+) NCS(< 5)	CV SP(2) ST(10+)	
20	Nachou (00136200)	463.03	3678	632	P(3) M S C(< 5)	D PHS H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	TK R SS- R	PH(3) PO(< 5)	-	NCS OCS(4) ACS(10+)	CV(3) SP(4) ST(10+)	
21	Potsangbam (00136300)	7.46	3051	535	P(4) M S C(< 5)	- H(5-10) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	TK R SS- R	PO PH(3)	-	NCS OCS(4) ACS(10+)	CV(2) SP ST(10+)	
22	Ningthoukhong Awang (00136400)	0	1540	181	P(3) M S(2) C(< 5)	PHC H(5-10) MCW(5-10)	TK C SS- C	PH(20) PO(< 5)	-	OCS(3) ACS(10+) NCS(5-10)	CV SP(5) ST(10+)	
23	Ningthoukhong Kha (00136500)	0	792	135	P(4) M S(2) C(< 5)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	TK R SS- R	PO PH(5)	-	OCS(3) ACS(10+) NCS(5-10)	CV(2) SP(5) ST(10+)	
24	0001 (00136600)	736.18	3429	567	P(3) M S C(5-10)	PHC H(5-10) MCW(5-10)	T TK SS- TK	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	-	NCS OCS ACS(10+)	CV SP ST(10+)	

**Census of India 2001 - Village Directory**  
**Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)**

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)							Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land		Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation				
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation							
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1	
BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR FP	Bishnupur Mcl (3)	ED	NM	Rice Beer	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Toubul	17
BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR FP	Bishnupur Mcl (2)	ED	NM	Furniture	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Khoijuman Khullen	18
BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR FP	Bishnupur Mcl (3)	ED	NM	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Khoijuman Khunou	19
BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR FP	Ninghou khong Np (2)	ED	NM	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Nachou	20
BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR FP	Ninghou khong Np (2)	ED	NM	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Potsangbam	21
BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR FP	Ninghou khong Np (1)	ED	NM	Furniture	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Ninghoukhong gAwang	22
BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR FP	Ninghou khong Np (1)	ED	NM	Weaving	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Ninghoukhong gKha	23
BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR FP	Ninghou khong Np (2)	ED	NM	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	1	24

**Census of India 2001 - Village Directory**  
**Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)**

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)								
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
25	Phubala (00136700)	366.19	2391	427	P(2) M S C(5- 10)	D PHS H(5- 10) MCW(5- 10) PHC(< 5)	TK L SS- TK	PO PH(2)	-	OCS CM(5- 10) CP(5- 10)	ACS(10+) NCS(< 5)	CV SP ST(10+)	
26	Sunusiphai (00136800)	252.77	1388	253	P(3) M C(< 5)	- H(5- 10) MCW(5- 10) PHC(< 5)	TK R SS- R	PH(2) PO(5-10)	-	OCS(2) CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	ACS(10+) NCS(< 5)	CV SP ST(10+)	
27	Naranseina (00136900)	351.27	2308	398	P(2) M C(< 5)	PHC H(5- 10) MCW(5- 10)	TK R SS- R	PO PH(2)	-	OCS(4) CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	ACS(10+) NCS(< 5)	CV SP ST(10+)	
Block Total		10239.3	65578	11350	P(95) M(32) S(18)	D(7) PHC(5) PHS(12) O	T(9) W TK(25) R(13) C(2) L S(2)	PO(12) PH(78)		NCS(6) OCS(59)	CV(25) SP(39)		



**Census of India 2001 - Village Directory**  
**Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)**

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)							Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land		Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation				
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation							
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1	
BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR FP (3)	Ningthou khong Np	ED NM	Weaving	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Phubala	25	
BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR FP (4)	Ningthou khong Np	ED NM	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Sunusiphai	26	
BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR FP (3)	Moirang Mcl	ED NM	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Naranseina	27	
BS(25)	PR(25) MR(17) FP(27)		ED( N(27) 27) M(27)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				

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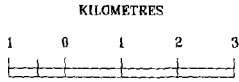
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## Map of Moirang C.D.Block

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MANIPUR (INDIA)  
**MOIRANG SUB-DIVISION**  
 BISHNUPUR DISTRICT

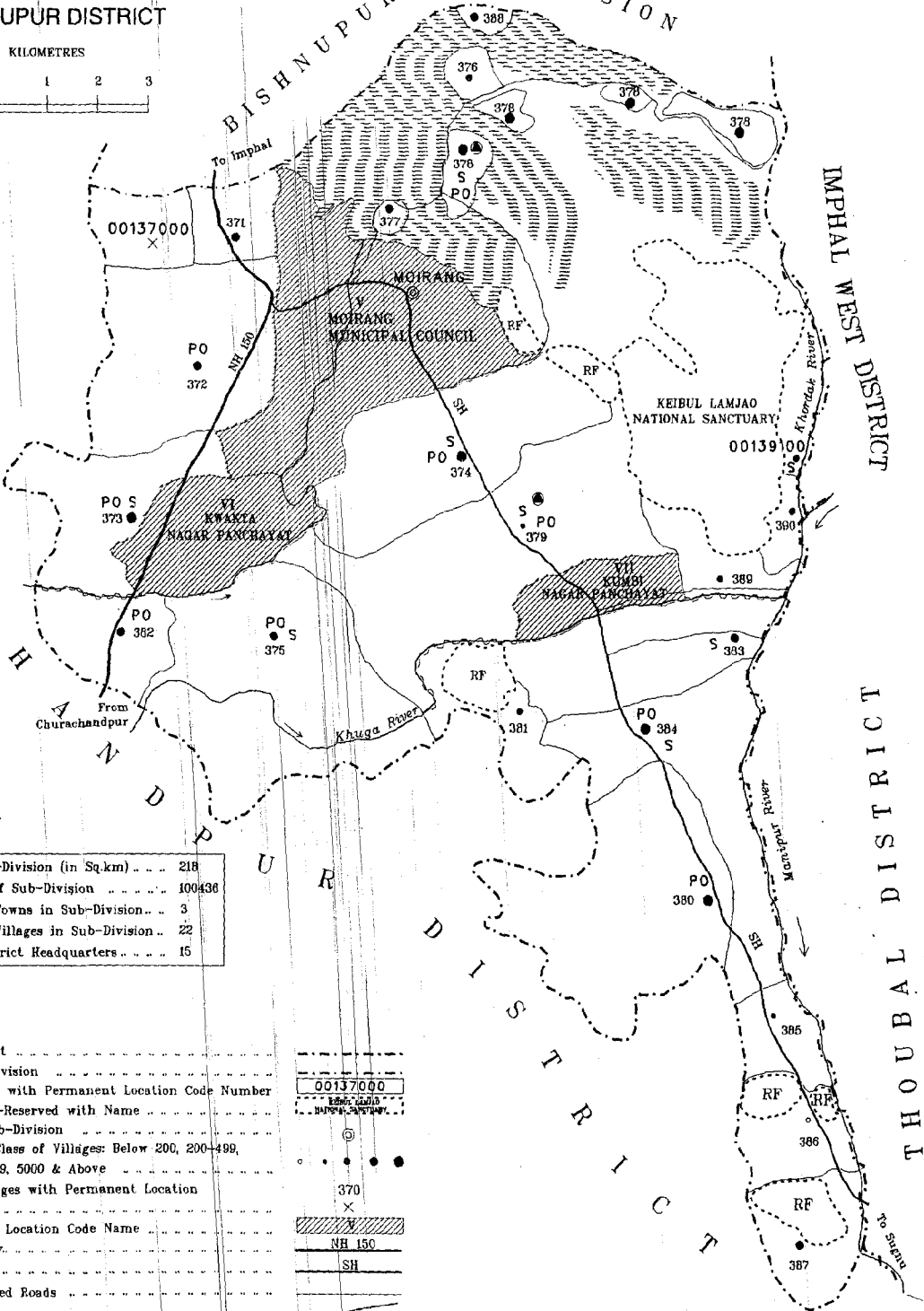


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BISHNUPUR SUB-DIVISION

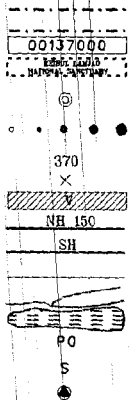
IMPHAL WEST DISTRICT

THOUBAL DISTRICT



Total Area of Sub-Division (in Sq.km) . . . . .	218
Total Population of Sub-Division . . . . .	100436
Total Number of Towns in Sub-Division . . . . .	3
Total Number of Villages in Sub-Division . . . . .	22
Distance from District Headquarters . . . . .	15

- Boundary, District . . . . .
- " Sub-Division . . . . .
- " Village with Permanent Location Code Number . . . . .
- Forest-Reserved with Name . . . . .
- Headquarters: Sub-Division . . . . .
- Population Size Class of Villages: Below 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-4999, 5000 & Above . . . . .
- Uninhabited villages with Permanent Location Code Number . . . . .
- Urban Area with Location Code Name . . . . .
- National Highway . . . . .
- State Highway . . . . .
- Important Metalled Roads . . . . .
- River . . . . .
- Lake . . . . .
- Post Office . . . . .
- High School/Higher Secondary School . . . . .
- Primary Health Centre . . . . .



Note: Urban Boundary of Kwakta & Kumbi N.P. & Loktak Lake are Provisional Sub-Divisional & C.D. Block Boundary is co-terminus excludes towns.



## Alphabetical list of Villages (C.D. block wise)

Name of the District: Bishnupur

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
<b>Name of CD Block: Moirang C.D. Block</b>			
<b>Name of Sub-Dist: 0003</b>			
1	Chairen	00138500	060020002000200016
2	Champu Khangpok	00138800	060020002000200019
3	Ithai	00138300	060020002000200014
4	Ithing	00137700	060020002000200008
5	Karang	00137600	060020002000200007
6	Kasom Tampak	00138600	060020002000200017
7	Kha Thingungei	00137400	060020002000200005
8	Khoirentak	00137000	060020002000200001
9	Khordak	00139100	
10	Kumbi	00137900	060020002000200010
11	Kwakta	00137300	060020002000200004
12	Ngangkha Lawai	00137200	060020002000200003
13	Nongmaikhong	00139000	
14	Sagang	00138000	060020002000200011
15	Saiton	00137500	060020002000200006
16	Tangjeng	00138700	060020002000200018
17	Thamnapokpi	00137100	060020002000200002
18	Thanga	00137800	060020002000200009
19	Torbung	00138200	060020002000200013
20	Wangoo Ahallup	00138400	060020002000200015
21	Wangoo Keirap	00138100	060020002000200012
22	Wapokpi	00138900	

## Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)								
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	

## CD Block: Moirang C.D Block (0002)

1	Khoirentak (00137000)	244.14			----- Uninhabited -----							
2	Tharnapokpi (00137100)	207.19	1779	315 P(2) M C(<5)	- H(<5) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	TR SS-R	-	PO(<5) PH(<5)	-	OCS ACS(10+) NCS(5-10)	SP CV(<5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Ngangkha Lawai (00137200)	1559.7	2998	516 P(2) M C(<5)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	TK SS-TK	PO PH(<5)	5)	-	OCS(2) ACS(10+) NCS(<5)	SP CV(<5) ST(10+)	- BS(<5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Kwakta (00137300)	0	8713	1427 P(8) M(3) S C(5-10)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	TK SS-TK	PO PH(<5)	5)	-	OCS(2) ACS(10+) NCS(<5)	SP CV(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	Kha Thingungei (00137400)	1216.2	8743	1452 P(9) M(3) S C(<5)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(<5)	HP TK SS- HP	PO PH(2)		-	NCS(2) OCS ACS(10+)	SP CV(<5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Saiton (00137500)	1831.5	3946	672 P(4) M S C(<5)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(<5)	TK SS-TK	PO PH(<5)	5)	-	OCS(3) ACS(10+) NCS(10+)	CV SP ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	Karang (00137600)	91.76	1673	223 P MC(5-10)	D PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	L SS-L	-	PO(5-10) PH(<5)	-	NCS OCS(3) ACS(10+)	CV SP ST(10+)	- BS(<5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	lthing (00137700)	22.24	1056	141 P(3) M C(<5)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(<5)	HP SS-HP	-	PO(<5) PH(<5)	-	OCS(2) ACS(10+) NCS(10+)	SP CV(<5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
9	Thanga (00137800)	862.43	13085	1938 P(19) M(11) S PUC C(5-10)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	HP L SS- HP	PO PH(<5)	5)	-	NCS OCS ACS(10+)	CV SP ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

**Census of India 2001 - Village Directory**  
**Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)**

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)							Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land		Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation				
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation							
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1	
	----- Uninhabited -----				-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Khoirentak	1	
PR MR FP	Moirang Mcl (4)	ED -	-	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Tharmapokpi	2	
MR FP	Moirang Mcl (4)	ED N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Ngangkha Law ai	3	
PR MR FP	Kw akta Np (1)	ED NM	Spinning	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Kw akta	4	
PR MR FP	Moirang Mcl (5)	ED N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Kha Thingungei	5	
PR MR FP	Kw akta Np (5)	ED NM	-	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Saiton	6	
MR FP	Moirang Mcl (7)	ED N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Karang	7	
PR MR FP	Moirang Mcl (4)	ED N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	lthing	8	
PR MR FP	Moirang Mcl (8)	ED NM	-	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Thanga	9	

## Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)								
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
10	Kumbi (00137900)	0	399	60	P(8) M(5) S C(5-10)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T TK SS- TK	PO PH	-	NCS CM(< 5) CP(5-10)	CV SP ST(10+) ACS(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	
11	Sagang (00138000)	1689.6	5072	880	P(3) M(2) C(< 5)	D PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	W TK SS- W	PO PH(5-10)	-	NCS(2) CM(< 5) CP(10+)	CV SP ST(10+) ACS(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	
12	Wango Keirap (00138100)	519.16	907	162	P M(< 5) C(< 5)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	TK R SS- R	PO(10+) PH(< 5)	-	NCS OCS CM(< 5) CP(10+)	SP CV(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	
13	Torbung (00138200)	508.77	3234	565	P(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK SS- TK	PO PH(< 5)	-	NCS OCS CM(5-10) CP(10+)	CV SP ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	
14	Ithai (00138300)	232.23	1645	287	P(5) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	TK SS- TK	PO(10+) PH(5-10)	-	NCS OCS CM(5-10) CP(10+)	CV SP ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	
15	Wango Ahallup (00138400)	1263.7	9017	1586	P(9) M(3) S C(5-10)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP TK SS-HP	PO PH(< 5)	-	NCS OCS CM(5-10) CP(10+)	CV(3) SP ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	
16	Chairen (00138500)	350.87	396	82	P(2) M C(< 5)	PHS(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	TK SS- TK	PO(10+) PH(10+)	-	OCS(2) CM(5-10) NCS(< 5) CP(10+)	SP CV(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	
17	Kasom Tampak (00138600)	171.5	195	35	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	W TK SS- W	PO(10+) PH(5-10)	-	NCS(2) CM(10) CP(10+)	SP CV(5-10) ST(10+)	BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)	



**Census of India 2001 - Village Directory**  
**Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)**

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)							Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land		Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation		
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR MR FP	Kumbi Np (1)	ED N		-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Kumbi	10
PR MR FP	Kumbi Np (1)	ED N		-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Sagang	11
PR MR FP	Kumbi Np (3)	ED N		-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Wangoo Keirap	12
PR MR FP	Kwakta Np (4)	ED N		-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Torbung	13
PR MR FP	Kumbi Np (2)	ED N		-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Ithai	14
MR FP	Kumbi Np (4)	ED N M		-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Wangoo Ahallup	15
PR MR FP	Kumbi Np (10)	ED -	Pottery	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Chairen	16
MR FP	Kumbi Np (10)	- -		-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Kasom Tampak	17

## Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
18	Tangieng (00138700)	312.12	1687	274	P(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK R SS- R	- PO(10+) PH(< 5)	- CM(10 +) CP(10+)	NCS(2) OCS ACS(10+)	SP CV(5- 10) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
19	Champu Khangpok (00138800)	0	1368	342	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(5-10)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	L SS-L	- PO(5-10) PH(< 5)	- CM(5- 10) CP(5- 10)	NCS OCS ACS(5- 10)	- CV(5-10) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
20	Wapokpi (00138900)	0	538	98	P M(< 5) C(5- 10)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(5- 10) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(< 5)	SP CV(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
21	Nongmaikhong (00139000)	115.54	848	143	P(2) M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(5-10)	- CM(5- 10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	SP CV(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
22	Khordak (00139100)	114.17	750	117	P M(5- 10) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(5- 10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	SP CV(5- 10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
Block Total		11312.9	68049	11315	P(85) M(35) S(7) PUC	D(2) PHC(2) PHS(10) PUC	T(2) W(2) TK(13) HP(4) R(6) L(4)	PO(10) PH(3)		NCS(17) OCS(29)	CV(10) SP(20)	BS(16)

Census of India 2001 - Village Directory  
Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

14	15	16	17	18	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)								23	2	1
					19	20		21 (a)	21 (b)	22					
						20 (a)	20 (b)								
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number		
PR MR FP	Kumbi Np (14)	ED -	-	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Tangjeng	18		
	Moirang Mcl (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Champu Khangpok	19		
MR FP	Kumbi Np (2)	ED -	-	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Wapokpi	20		
MR FP	Kumbi Np (10)	ED N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Nongmaikhong	21		
MR FP	Kumbi Np (8)	ED N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Na	Na	-	Khordak	22		
PR(13) MR(20) FP(20)		ED( N(15) 19) M(4)			0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0						

## APPENDIX I- Village Directory

## Abstract of Educational, Medical and other Amenities in villages - C.D. block level

Name of the District: Bishnupur

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total population of C.D. block	Educational institutions			
				Primary school		Middle school	
				Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bishnupur C.D. Block	27	65578	27	95	24	32
2	Moirang C.D. Block	21	68049	20	85	14	35
District(Rural):		48	133627	47	180	38	67

## Educational institutions (contd.)

Matriculation / Secondary school		Higher Secondary / PUC / Intermediate / Junior college		College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy classes/centres		Others	
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institution	Villages	Institutions
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
15	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	25	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Medical institutions

No educational facilities	Hospital		Dispensary		Primary Health Centre / Health Centre		Primary Health Sub-centre	
	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
0	0	0	7	7	5	5	12	12
1	0	0	2	2	2	2	9	10
1	0	0	9	9	7	7	21	22

## Medical institutions (contd.)

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre / Maternity Home / Child Welfare Centre		Family Welfare Centre		Community Health Workers		Others		No medical facilities	
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Numbers	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	36
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	20	20

## Drinking water source

Tap	Well	Tank	Tubewell	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	No drinking water facilities	Post office
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
9	1	25	0	13	2	2	1	21	0	12
2	2	13	0	6	0	0	6	9	0	10
11	3	38	0	19	2	2	7	30	0	22

## Post, Telegraph &amp; Telephone

## Transport communications

Telegraph office	Post & telegraph office	Post office & phone	Telegraph office & phone	Post, telegraph office & phone	Phone	Bus service	Railway station	Navigable waterway	Villages
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
0	0	9	0	0	15	25	0	0	0
0	0	2	0	0	2	16	0	0	0
0	0	11	0	0	17	41	0	0	0

## Banks

## Power supply

## Credit societies

Number of commercial and co-operative banks	Available	Not available	Villages	Number of agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
58	59	60	61	62	63	64
0	27	0	0	0	6	6
0	19	2	0	0	13	17
0	46	2	0	0	19	23

## Recreational facility

## Newspaper / Magazine

Villages	Number of other credit societies	Cinema / Video hall	Sports club	Stadium / Auditorium / Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
26	59	25	39	0	27	27	27
18	29	10	20	0	15	4	4
44	88	35	59	0	42	31	31

**APPENDIX 1A - Village Directory**  
**Villages by number of Primary Schools**

Name of the District: Bishnupur

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Number of primary schools				
			None	One	Two	Three	Four +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bishnupur C.D.Block	27	0	4	5	7	11
2	Moirang C.D.Block	21	1	5	6	2	7
District Total:		48	1	9	11	9	18

**APPENDIX 1B - Village Directory**  
**Villages by Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools**

Name of the District: Bishnupur

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Type of educational institutions available			
			No School	At least one primary school and no middle school	At least one primary school and one middle school	At least one middle school and one secondary school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bishnupur C.D.Block	27	0	3	24	15
2	Moirang C.D.Block	21	1	6	14	7
Total:		48	1	9	38	22

**APPENDIX 1C - Village Directory**  
**Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available**

Name of the District: Bishnupur

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Number of villages with different sources of drinking water available				
		Only tap	Only well	Only tube well	Only handpump	More than one source only from tap, well, tube well, handpump
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bishnupur C.D.Block	0	0	0	0	1
2	Moirang C.D.Block	0	0	0	1	0
District Total:		0	0	0	1	1

## APPENDIX II - Village Directory

## Villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more amenities

Name of the District: Bishnupur

Sl. No.	Name of village	Location code number	Name of C. D. block	Population	Amenities not available ( indicate N. A. where amenity not available )			Amenities not available ( indicate N. A. where amenity not available )			
					Senior Secondary School	College	Primary Health Sub Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Commercial Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Leimapokpam	00134800	Bishnupur C.D.Block	7047	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
2	Kwakta	00137300	Moirang C.D.Block	8713	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
3	Kha Thingungei	00137400	Moirang C.D.Block	8743	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
4	Thanga	00137800	Moirang C.D.Block	13085	Available	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
5	Sagang	00138000	Moirang C.D.Block	5072	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
6	Wangoo Ahallup	00138400	Moirang C.D.Block	9017	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	N.A.	N.A.

## APPENDIX II - A Census Town

## Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities

Name of the District: Bishnupur

Sl. No.	Name of census town	Location code	Name of C. D. block	Population	Amenities not available ( indicate N. A. where amenity not available )						
					Senior Secondary School	College	Health Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No Census Town in Bishnupur District											

## APPENDIX III - Village Directory

## Land utilisation data in respect of Census Towns / non-municipal towns

Sl. No.	Name of Census town and C.D. block within brackets	Land use ( i.e., area under different types of land use in hectare)					
		Total area	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste ( including gauchar & groves )	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
There is no Census Towns/non-municipal towns in this District							

## APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

## C.D. block wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available

Name of the District: Bishnupur

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Bishnupur C.D.Block		Nil
Name of CD Block: Moirang C.D.Block		Nil

## APPENDIX V- Village Directory

## Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Castes population

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Castes population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bishnupur C.D.Block	27	0	27	24
2	Moirang C.D.Block	22	1	21	19
District Total:		49	1	48	43

## APPENDIX VI- Village Directory

## Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Tribes population

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bishnupur C.D.Block	27	0	27	16
2	Moirang C.D.Block	22	1	21	12
District Total:		49	1	48	28

## APPENDIX VII A- Village Directory

## List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges

Name of the District: Bishnupur

## A-Scheduled Castes

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Bishnupur C.D.Block		
Less than 5	00136400	Ningthoukhong Awang
51-75	00135100	Leimaram
76 and above	00135000	Sadu Koireng
Name of CD Block: Moirang C.D.Block		
Less than 5	00138200	Torbung
	00137300	Kwakta

Note:- Villages having NIL Scheduled Castes Population have been excluded



## APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory

List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Name of the District: Bishnupur

## A-Scheduled Tribes

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Bishnupur C.D. Block		
Less than 5		
	00136300	Potsangbam
	00134400	Kakyai Langpok
	00136400	Ningthoukhong Awang
	00135100	Leimaram
	00135500	Keinou
	00134800	Leimapokpam
	00135200	Namoikhul
	00135000	Sadu Koireng
	00134900	Iskok
	00136000	Khoijuman Khullen
	00135900	Toubul
Name of CD Block: Moirang C.D. Block		
Less than 5		
	00137300	Kwakta
	00138200	Torbung
	00137700	Ithing
	00137100	Thamnapokpi
	00137200	Ngangkha Lawai
5-10		
	00138500	Chairen
41-50		
	00138100	Wangoo Keirap
51-75		
	00138000	Sagang
76 and above		
	00138600	Kasom Tampak

Note:- Villages having NIL Scheduled Tribes Population have been excluded

## APPENDIX VIII- Village Directory

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayet ( C.D. Blockwise )

Name of District- Bishnupur

Name of C. D. Block - Bishnupur C. D. Block

Sl. No.	Name of Gram Panchayet and Location code number	Area of G.P.in hactres	Number of villages with Location code numbers	Location code	No. of House-holds	Total Popu- lation	Total S/C	Total S/T	Income and expenditure of Gram Panchayet	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Utlou Gram Panchayet	-	2 (two)	00134300 00134500	500 227	2,930 1,203	-	-	-	-
2	Sanjenbam Pukhrampam Gram Panchayet	-	3 (three)	00134700 00134600 00134400	418 262 403	2,476 1,627 2,212	-	5	-	-
3	Leimapokpam Gram Panchayet	-	1 (one)	00134800	1,180	7,047	-	151	-	-
4	Ishok Gram Panchayet	-	1 (one)	00134900	438	2,589	-	73	-	-
5	Irengbam Gram Panchayet	-	4 (four)	00135000 00135100 00135200 00135300	54 430 126 556	239 2,095 675 2,956	205 1,275 -	6 7 16	-	-
6	Keinou Gram Panchayet	-	3 (three)	00135400 00135500 00135600	188 807 154	1,116 4,379 814	-	- 90	-	-
7	Ngaikhong khullen Gram Panchayet	-	2 (two)	00135700 001325800	134 762	810 4,612	-	-	-	-
8	Toubul Gram Panchayet	-	1 (one)	00135900	672	4,044	-	183	-	-
9	Nachou Gram Panchayet	-	2 (two)	00136200 00136300	632 535	3,678 3,051	-	- 1	-	-
10	Khoijuman Gram Panchayet	-	2 (two)	00136000 00136100	467 444	2,786 2,391	-	82	-	-
11	Thinungei Gram Panchayet	-	3 (three)	00136400 00136500 00136600	181 135 567	1,540 792 3,429	7	4	-	-
12	Phubala Gram Panchayet	-	3 (three)	00136700 00136800 00136900	427 253 398	2,391 1,388 2,308	-	-	-	-

## APPENDIX VIII- Village Directory

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayet ( C.D. Blockwise )

Name of District- Bishnupur

Name of C. D. Block - Moirang C. D. Block

Sl. No.	Name of Gram Panchayet and Location code number	Area of G.P.in hactres	Number of villages with Location code		No. of House-holds	Total Popu-lation	Total S/C	Total S/T	Income and expenditure of Gram Panchayet	
			Numbers	Location code					Incomes	Expen- ditures
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Ngangkhalawai Gram Panchayet	-	2 (two)	00137100 00137200	315 516	1,779 2,998	-	13 24	-	-
2	Tronglaobi Terakhongsangbi Gram Panchayer	-	1 (one)	00137000						
3	Torbung Gram Panchayet	-	1 (one)	00138200	565	3,234	3	7	-	-
4	Kha Thinungei Gram Panchayet	-	4 (four)	00137800 00139000 00139100 00137400	1,938 143 117 1,452	13,085 848 750 8,743	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
5	Moirang khunou (Kumbi pt.) Gram Panchayet	-	1 (one)	00137900	60	399	-	-	-	-
6	Thanga pt. I Gram Panchayet	-	2 (two)	00137600 00138800	223 342	1,673 1,368	- -	- -	- -	- -
7	Thanga pt. II Gram Panchayet	-	1 (one)	00137700	141	1,056	-	6	-	-
8	Wangoo Gram Panchayet	-	3 (three)	00138300 00138400 00138900	287 1,586 98	1,645 9,017 538	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
9	Wangoo Terakhong Gram Pancha	-	2 (two)	00138000 00138100	880 162	5,072 907	- -	2,830 409	- -	- -
10	Borayangbi Gram Panchayet	-	3 (three)	00138500 00138600 00138700	82 35 274	396 195 1,687	- - -	37 184 -	- -	- -
11	Kwakta Gram Panchayet	-	1 (one)	00137300	1,427	8,713	197	6	-	-
12	Saiton Gram Panchayet	-	1 (one)	00137500	672	3,946	-	-	-	-

## APPENDIX IX- Village Directory

Statement showing number of girls schools in the villages

Name of the District: Bishnupur

Sl. No	Name of C.D.Block	Village location code No.	Name of villa	Number of girls schools			
				Primary schools	Middle schools	Matric/ Sec. Schools	Higher Sec./ PUC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bishnupur C.D. Block	00141300	Utlou	1	1	-	-
2	do	00134500	Thiyam	1	-	-	-
3	do	00134600	Lourembam	1	-	-	-
4	do	00134800	Leimapokpar	1	1	1	-
5	do	00134900	Ishok	2	-	-	-
6	do	00135500	Keinou	2	1	1	-
7	do	00135600	Ngaikhong	2	1	1	-
8	do	00135900	Toubul	1	-	-	-
9	do	00136000	Khoijuman	1	-	-	-
10	do	00136200	Nachou	1	-	-	-
11	do	00136300	Potsangbam	1	-	-	-
12	do	00136600	Thinungei	1	-	-	-

## APPENDIX IX- Village Directory

Statement showing number of girls schools in the villages

Name of the District: **Bishnupur**

Sl. No.	Name of C.D.Block	Village location code No.	Name of villages	Number of girls schools			
				Primary schools	Middle schools	Matric/Sec. Schools	Higher Sec./PUC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Moirang C.D. Block	00137300	Kwakta pt.	1	-	-	-
2	do	00137800	Thanga	6	-	1	-
3	do	00137900	Kumbi pt.	1	-	-	-
4	do	00138100	Wangoo Keirap	1	-	-	-
5	do	00139000	Nongmaikhong	1	-	-	-

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## **Section -II Town Directory**

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## Section -II Town Directory

### Note explaining the abbreviations used in Town Directory

Town Directory statement (I-VII)

A. Statement I : Status and Growth History

Column(2):Class, name and civic administration status of town

Class has been introduced to facilitate analysis of town directory data at the state and all India levels. It is presented according to 2001 Census Population of the town as follows :

Population	Class
100,000 and above	I
50,000 - 99,999	II
20,000 - 49,999	III
10,000 - 19,999	IV
5,000 - 9,999	V
Below 5,000	VI

Town with a population of one hundred thousand (1,00,000) and above is treated as a city.

The civic administration status of the towns is indicated within bracket against the name of the town. The following abbreviations are used to denote civic status of town.

(i) Municipal Corporation	M. Corp.
(ii) Municipal Committee	MC
(iii) Municipal Council	M CI
(iv) City Municipal Council	CMC
(v) Town Municipal Council	TMC
(vi) Municipal Board	MB
(vii) Municipality	M
(viii) Cantonment Board/ Cantonment	CB
(ix) Notified Area	NA
(x) Notified Town	NT
(xi) Notified Area Committee/ Notified Area Council	NAC
(xii) Notified Town Area	NTA
(xiii) Industrial Notified Area	INA

(xiv) Industrial Township	ITS
(xv) Township	TS
(xvi) Town Panchayat	TP
(xvii) Nagar Panchayat	NP
(xviii) Town Committee/Town Area Committee	TC
(xix) Small Town Committee	ST
(xx) Estate office	EO
(xxi) Gram Panchayat	GP
(xxii) Census Town	CT

B. Statement II - Physical Aspects and Location of towns, 1999.

#### Column 3 to 5 : Physical Aspects

In this columns the Rainfall and Maximum & Minimum Temperature of the town is recorded.

Column 6, 7 and 8 :

Name of the State headquarters, District headquarters and Sub-Divisional headquarters with distance from the referent town in kilometers, is to be recorded respectively. If the names mentioned in these columns are the same as the referent town itself, the distance is recorded as (0) zero.

Column 9 & 10 :

Name of the nearest city with one lakh and more and five lakh and more population are recorded.

Column 11, 12 and 13 :

If referent town enjoys the facility of railway station, bus route facility or navigable river/canal. Its name is to be mentioned. If not available, then the

C. Statement III : Municipal Finance 1998-1999

Item-wise amount of receipt and expenditure in thousand rupees, relating to municipal finance of the town for the year 1998-99 is to be recorded.

**D. Statement IV : Civic and Other amenities, 1999**

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| (vi) Sewerage | S |
| (vii) Others  | O |

Column (1 to 6) : Self explanatory.

**Column 14 and 15 : Water supply**

Column (7) : Road length (in kms.)

Source and capacity of storage system. The following codes are used in these columns:

Information about kutchha/pucca road is to be recorded separately for the roads within the limits of the referent town.

- |                   |    |
|-------------------|----|
| (i) Pucca Road    | PR |
| (ii) Kutchha Road | KR |

Column 14:

- |                      |    |
|----------------------|----|
| (i) Tap water        | T  |
| (ii) Tube-well water | TW |
| (iii) Tank Water     | TK |
| (iv) Well water      | W  |

**Column (8) : System of Sewerage**

Column 15:

Generally, by sewerage system is implied the network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastes are called separate sewers, those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surface are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers.

- |                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| (v) Over Head Tank               | OHT |
| (vi) Service Reservoir           | SR  |
| (vii) River Infiltration Gallery | RIG |
| (viii) Bore Well Pumping System  | BWP |
| (ix) Pressure Tank               | PT  |

The codes used for different types of drainage system are as follows :

The information on major source of water supply are given in column 14 and the storage capacity against each in kilo-litres (in bracket) are presented in column 15.

- |                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| (i) Sewer                | S   |
| (ii) Open Surface Drains | OSD |
| (iii) Box Surface Drains | BSD |
| (iv) Syllk Drains        | SD  |
| (v) Cesspool method      | CP  |
| (vi) Pit System          | Pt  |
| (vii) Others             | O   |

**Column 16 : Fire Fighting Service**

Column 9 to 12 : Number of latrines

In case the fire fighting service is available in the referent town 'yes' is recorded. If the facility is not available within the town. The name of the nearest place having this facility with its distance from the referent town has been recorded.

Number of various types of latrines both Public and Private are given in these columns.

**Column 17 to 21 : Electrification (Number of connections)**

Column 13 : Method of disposal of night soil

Different types of electric connections have been shown in these columns, i.e. Domestic, Industrial, Commercial, Road lighting (points) & others.

The various prevalent method of disposal of night soil are given below with codes :

**E. Statement V : Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999**

- |                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| (i) Head Loads      | HL |
| (ii) Basket         | B  |
| (iii) Wheel Barrows | WB |
| (iv) Septic Tank    | ST |
| (v) Pit System      | Pt |

Column 1 to 3 : Self explanatory.

Column 4 & 5 :

The data covers all such medical institutions run by or aided by Government/Semi Government/Local bodies and Charitable institutions or Social agencies like the Missionaries. Where the family planning centres are attached to hospitals or maternity and child welfare centres or Primary Health Centres, may



be treated as independent units and counted separately using following codes :

- |                            |     |
|----------------------------|-----|
| (i) Hospital               | H   |
| (ii) Dispensary            | D   |
| (iii) Health Centre        | HC  |
| (iv) Family Welfare Centre | FWC |
| (v) T.B. Clinic            | TB  |
| (vi) Nursing Home          | NH  |
| (vii) Others               | O   |

In case of more than one institutions of any type, it is indicated within brackets the number of such institution (s) e.g. D(3), NH(8), etc. The institutions have further been distinguished by providing additional codes within the bracket as given below :

- |              |     |
|--------------|-----|
| Ayurvedic    | A   |
| Unani        | U   |
| Homoeopathic | Hom |

Column 6 to 9 :

The codes used for these columns are as follows

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| (i) Arts only   | A   |
| (ii) Science only   | S   |
| (iii) Commerce only   | C   |
| (iv) Arts & Science only                                    | AS  |
| (v) Arts & Commerce only                                    | AC  |
| (vi) Combined for all categories-Arts, Science and Commerce | ASC |
| (vii) Law   | L   |

Column 10 : Recognized shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutes

“Recognised” should mean recognised by some statutory authority, like education department, commerce department, labour department etc. of the government or semi government or autonomous bodies, public sector undertakings etc.

The following codes are used :

- |                               |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| (i) Shorthand                 | SH      |
| (ii) Typewriting              | Type    |
| (iii) Shorthand & Typewriting | SH Type |
| (iv) Others                   | O       |

The vocational institutions like - Applied Art/ Painting college, Pharmacy college, B. Ed. College, Teacher’s Training Institute, Music/Dance School,

Nursing School etc. are covered under ‘Others’.

Column 11 to 14:

Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Senior Secondary/PUC/Junior College level, Secondary/Matriculation, Middle Schools/ Junior Secondary and Primary Schools.

School up to class V are treated as Primary or elementary schools. These include Nursery schools, Kindergarten schools, Pre-Primary schools, Junior Basic schools upto class V and Primary schools upto class IV.

Schools upto VIII are considered as Middle school or Junior Secondary.

Schools upto class X are considered as Matriculation or Secondary schools.

Schools upto XI or XII classes are considered as Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre University/Junior College etc. This would cover 10+2 classes whether held in schools or college.

If there are composite schools like middle schools with primary classes or Secondary schools with Middle classes, these are also included in the number of Primary and Middle schools, respectively. For example, if in a town, there are two Primary Schools and one Middle school with Primary classes, the number of Primary schools in the town is given as three and that of Middle schools as one though there are only three educational institutions.

If there are more institutions of a type in the town, the number is indicated within bracket along with the abbreviation, e.g. P(4), M(3).

Column 15 : Adult literacy class/centres

This column has been introduced keeping in view the Minimum Needs Programme of the Planning Commission. There are number of Adult Education Centres which are included in these columns.

If an educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance in kilometres from the town where the facility is available is mentioned.

Column 16: Working womens Hostels with number of seats.

The number of working women’s hostel if available in the referent town is mentioned with

number of seats. If the facility is not available in the town the name of nearest place with distance where the facility is available is recorded.

**Column 17 to 19 : Recreational and Cultural Facilities**

Stadium, Cinema, Auditorium/Drama/Community Hall are covered under recreational & cultural facilities. The particulars of permanent recreational facilities are considered for these columns.

**Column 20 : Public Libraries, Reading Rooms**

Number of public libraries and reading rooms available in the referent town are recorded in codes as follows :

- |                    |    |
|--------------------|----|
| (i) Public Library | PL |
| (ii) Reading room  | RR |

**F. Statement VI : Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999**

Column 3 to 8 :

Name of three most important commodities exported and names of three most important commodities manufactured in the town are recorded.

**Column 9 : Number of Banks**

Number of Banks available in the referent town both Commercial and Co-operative banks are recorded against this column.

**G. Column 10 & 11 : Number of Agricultural Credit Societies and Non Agricultural Credit Societies**

The total number of Agricultural Credit Societies and Non Agricultural Credit Societies in the referent town are recorded against these columns.

**H. Statement VII : Civic and other Amenities in Slums, 1999**

This is the statement on civic and other amenities in all slums whether notified or not and for all towns having statutory bodies, like municipality, Municipal Corporation, Town area committee etc.



STATEMENT  
Status and

Sri. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Location code number	Name of Taluk/ Tahsil/ Police Station/Island etc.	Name of C.D. block	Area (in sq. km.)	Number of households incl. houseless households (2001 Census)	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of		
							1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	V Oinam Nagar Panchayat (NP)	40401000	Nambol Sub-Div.		5.2	1,052	-	-	-
2	IV Nambol Municipal Council (MCI)	40402000	Nambol Sub-Div.		9.3	2,706	-	-	-
3	V Bishnupur Municipal Council (MCI)	40403000	Bishnupur Sub-Div.		6.2	1,753	-	-	-
4	V Ningthoukhong Nagar Panchay (NP)	40404000	Bishnupur Sub-Div.		4.6	1,810	-	-	-
5	IV Moirang Municipal Council (MCI)	40405000	Moirang Sub-Div.		6.6	2,762	-	-	-
6	V Kwakta Nagar Panchayet (NP)	40406000	Moirang Sub-Div.		2.6	986	-	-	-
7	V Kumbi Nagar Panchayat (NP)	40407000	Moirang Sub-Div.		4.6	1,569	-	-	-

STATEMENT  
Physical Aspects and

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from		Name of and Sub-division /Taluk/ Tahsil / Police station/ Development Block/ Island HQ.
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)		State HQ.	District HQ.	
			Maximum	Minimum			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	V Oinam Nagar Panchayat (NP)	1056.4	32	0.5	Imphal (18)	Bishnupur (9)	Nambol (4)
2	IV Nambol Municipal Council (MCI)	1056.4	32	0.5	Imphal (14)	Bishnupur (13)	Nambol (0)
3	V Bishnupur Municipal Council (MCI)	1056.4	32	0.5	Imphal (27)	Bishnupur (0)	Bishnupur (0)
4	V Ningthoukhong Nagar Panchay (NP)	2259.2	29.6	1	Imphal (37)	Bishnupur (10)	Bishnupur (8)
5	IV Moirang Municipal Council (MCI)	2259.2	29.6	1	Imphal (40)	Bishnupur (23)	Moirang (0)
6	V Kwakta Nagar Panchayet (NP)	2259.2	29.6	1	Imphal (46)	Bishnupur (26)	Moirang (6)
7	V Kumbi Nagar Panchayat (NP)	2259.2	29.6	1	Imphal (54)	Bishnupur (22)	Moirang (12)

VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

- I

**Growth History**

Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of								Density (2001 Census)	Sex ratio			Class, name and civic status of town	Srl. No.
1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001		1981	1991	2001		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	4,873	5,307 (+8.9)	6,282 (+18.4)	1,208.1	1,016	1,036	1,034	V Oinam Nagar Panchayat (NP)	1
-	-	-	-	2,496	10,182 (+387.9)	12,630 (+24.0)	14,931 (+18.2)	1,608.9	1,017	985	1,013	IV Nambol Municipal Council (MCI)	2
-	-	-	-	4,234	5,613 (+32.6)	8,040 (+43.2)	10,264 (+27.7)	1,660.8	1,018	991	928	V Bishnupur Municipal Council (MCI)	3
-	-	-	-	-	7,084	9,458 (+33.5)	10,877 (+15.0)	2,359.4	983	1,002	1,011	V Ningthoukhong Nagar Panchay (NP)	4
-	-	-	-	8,378	12,806 (+52.9)	15,443 (+20.6)	17,178 (+11.2)	2,606.7	989	987	981	IV Moirang Municipal Council (MCI)	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	7,251	6,484 (-10.6)	2,493.8	-	952	968	V Kwakta Nagar Panchayet (NP)	6
-	-	-	-	-	6,328	7,251 (+14.6)	8,725 (+20.3)	1,909.2	1,001	1,005	1,012	V Kumbi Nagar Panchayat (NP)	7

-II

**Location of Towns, 1999**

road distance in kilometer(s) from					Class, name and civic status of town	Sl. No.
Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Nearest city with population of five lakh and more	Railway station	Bus facility	Navigable river/ canal (if within ten kilometers)		
9	10	11	12	13	2	1
Imphal (18)		Dimapur (Nagaland) (234)	Oinam (0)	Na (0)	V Oinam Nagar Panchayat (NP)	1
Imphal (14)		Dimapur (Nagaland) (230)	Nambol (0)	Na (0)	IV Nambol Municipal Council (MCI)	2
Imphal (26)		Dimapur (Nagaland) (242)	Bishnupur (0)	Na (0)	V Bishnupur Municipal Council (MCI)	3
Imphal (37)		Dimapur (Nagaland) (253)	Ningthoukhong (0)	Na (0)	V Ningthoukhong Nagar Panchay (NP)	4
Imphal (40)		Dimapur (Nagaland) (256)	Moirang (0)	Na (0)	IV Moirang Municipal Council (MCI)	5
Imphal (46)		Dimapur (Nagaland) (264)	Kwakta (0)	Na (0)	V Kwakta Nagar Panchayet (NP)	6
Imphal (54)		Dimapur (Nagaland) (270)	Kumbi (0)	Na (0)	V Kumbi Nagar Panchayat (NP)	7

**STATEMENT  
Municipal Finance,**

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Receipt (in Rs.'000)							Total receipt
		Receipt through taxes, etc.	Revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation	Government grant	Loan	Advance	Other sources (specify)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	V Oinam Nagar Panchayat (NP)	12	-	247	-	-	-	259	
2	IV Nambol Municipal Council (MCI)	36	36	654	-	-	-	726	
3	V Bishnupur Municipal Council (MCI)	60	-	500	-	-	-	560	
4	V Ningthoukhong Nagar Panchay (NP)	-	-	198	-	-	-	198	
5	IV Moirang Municipal Council (MCI)	77	73	1,092	-	-	-	1,242	
6	V Kwakta Nagar Panchayet (NP)	-	11	63	-	-	-	74	
7	V Kumbi Nagar Panchayat (NP)	-	-	164	-	-	-	164	

**STATEMENT  
Civic and other**

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Population 2001 Census		Road length (in km(s))	System of sewerage	Number of latrines		Number of latrines	
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes			Total	Water borne	Service	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	V Oinam Nagar Panchayat (NP)	6,282	-	98	15	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
2	IV Nambol Municipal Council (MCI)	14,931	-	184	60	400	2,650	-	2,650	-
3	V Bishnupur Municipal Council (MCI)	10,264	1	761	40	700	1,300	-	1,300	-
4	V Ningthoukhong Nagar Panchay (NP)	10,877	-	6	10	-	-	-	-	-
5	IV Moirang Municipal Council (MCI)	17,178	39	705	18	45	-	-	-	-
6	V Kwakta Nagar Panchayet (NP)	6,484	-	251	15	-	-	-	-	-
7	V Kumbi Nagar Panchayat (NP)	8,725	-	4	11	-	-	-	-	-

VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

**- III  
1998-99**

Expenditure (in Rs.'000)							Class, name and civic status of town	Sl. No.
General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Others (specify)	Total expenditure		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
247	7	-	5	-	-	259	V Oinam Nagar Panchayat (NP)	1
585	100	-	41	-	-	726	IV Nambol Municipal Council (MCI)	2
500	40	-	20	-	-	560	V Bishnupur Municipal Council (MCI)	3
171	-	-	27	-	-	198	V Ningthoukhong Nagar Panchay (NP)	4
1,225	-	-	-	-	-	1,225	IV Moirang Municipal Council (MCI)	5
60	5	3	4	2	-	74	V Kwakta Nagar Panchayet (NP)	6
136	-	-	27	-	-	1,637	V Kumbi Nagar Panchayat (NP)	7

- IV

**Amenities, 1999**

Method of disposal of night soil	Water supply		Fire fighting service*	Electrification (number of connections)					Class, name and civic status of town	Sl.No.
	Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in kilolitres (in brackets)		Dome- stic	Industrial	Comme- rcial	Road lighting (points)	Others		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2	1
T/TK	OHT	120,000 '(0)	8 '(850)	-	-	25	-	-	V Oinam Nagar Panchayat (NP)	1
T/Tk.	OHT	75,000 '(0)	14 '(2500)	7	60	10	-	1	IV Nambol Municipal Council (MCI)	2
T/Tk.	OHT	200,000 '(1)	- '(2000)	10	340	40	-	1	V Bishnupur Municipal Council (MCI)	3
T/TK	PT	- '(0)	13 '(835)	2	30	15	-	-	V Ningthoukhong Nagar Panchay (NP)	4
T/TK.	OHT	70,000 '(1)	- '(2400)	20	105	40	-	2	IV Moirang Municipal Council (MCI)	5
T, TK.	PT/O	- '(0)	6 '(200)	-	40	4	-	-	V Kwakta Nagar Panchayet (NP)	6
Tk/R.	Pt.	4,000 '(0)	12 '(150)	-	21	4	-	-	V Kumbi Nagar Panchayat (NP)	7

## STATEMENT

**Medical, Educational, Recreational**

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Population 2001 census	Medical facilities*			Educational facilities*			
			Hospitals/ Dispensaries/ T.B. clinics etc.	Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4	Arts/Science / Commerce/ Law/ Other colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	V Oinam Nagar Panchayat (NP)	6,282	H-1 D-0 HC-0 HC-0 TB-0 NH-0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2	IV Nambol Municipal Council (MCI)	14,931	H 1 D-0 HC-0 HC-0 TB-0 NH-0	50	2	0	0	0	2
3	V Bishnupur Municipal Council (MCI)	10,264	H 1 D 2 HC-0 HC-0 TB-0 NH-0	50	1	0	0	0	1
4	V Ningthoukhong Nagar Panchayat (NP)	10,877	HC(6) H-0 D-1 HC-0 TB-0 NH-0	0	1	0	0	1	2
5	IV Moirang Municipal Council (MCI)	17,178	H1 D-0 HC-0 HC-0 TB-0 NH-0	30	1	0	0	2	5
6	V Kwakta Nagar Panchayet (NP)	6,484	H-1 D-0 HC-0 HC-0	0	0	0	0	0	0



- V

**and Cultural Facilities, 1999**

Educational facilities (Contd....)					Working women's hostels with number of seats	Number of recreational and cultural facilities				
Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Senior Secondary/ PUC (Pre-university college)/ Junior college level	Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior secondary and Middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes/ centres, others (specify)		Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium/ Drama/ community Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
2	1	7	2	0	1	1	3	1	1	
3	7	30	20	0	1	3	2	1	1	
1	4	7	12	0	50 (NA)	3	3	1	1	
2	3	9	0	0	1	3	1	-	-	
3	8	13	3	0	1	3	1	1	1	
1	1	3	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	
2	3	17	0	0	1	1	-	-	-	

**STATEMENT**  
**Trade, Commerce, Industry**

Sl.No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5
1	V Oinam Nagar Panchayat (NP)	Furniture	Bamboo	Carpentry
2	IV Nambol Municipal Council (MCI)	Furniture	Bamboo	Fishing Net Making
3	V Bishnupur Municipal Council (MCI)	Furniture	Fruits	Carpentry
4	V Ningthoukhong Nagar Panchayat (NP)	Furniture	Bamboo	Carpentry
5	IV Moirang Municipal Council (MCI)	Vegetables	Furniture	Handloom Cloth
6	V Kwakta Nagar Panchayat (NP)	Vegetables	Cane & Bamboo	Carpentry
7	V Kumbi Nagar Panchayat (NP)	Vegetables	Fire Wood	Handloom Cloth

VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

- VI

**and Banking, 1999**

Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of banks	Number of agricultural credit societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies	Class, name and civic status of town	Sl. No.
1st	2nd	3rd					
6	7	8	9	10	11	2	1
Crockery Items	Bakery	0	-	-	-	V Oinam Nagar Panchayat (NP)	1
Crockery Items	Bakery	2	1	20	-	IV Nambol Municipal Council (MCI)	2
Stone Crusher	Bakery	2	4	12	-	V Bishnupur Municipal Council (MCI)	3
Handloom Weaving	Na	0	2	1	-	V Ningthoukhong Nagar Panchay (NP)	4
Cane & Bamboo Crafts	Fishing Net Making	2	1	1	-	IV Moirang Municipal Council (MCI)	5
Handloom Weaving	Sericulturs	1	1	-	-	V Kwakta Nagar Panchayet (NP)	6
Basket Making	Bakery	1	-	1	-	V Kumbi Nagar Panchayat (NP)	7



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**PART-B : PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT**

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## **Brief note on Primary Census Abstract**

The first census of the third millennium and twenty first century the Census of India, 2001 was the 14<sup>th</sup> continuous and uninterrupted Indian census since 1872. Thus, 2001 Census will provide data on population and its characteristics marking transition from one century and millennium to another.

The gigantic operation of Population Enumeration (considered by many to be the single largest and complex peace time administrative exercise in the world) was made possible due to the door to door universal canvassing of the Household Schedule by about 2 million enumerators and supervisors covering 593 districts, 5,463 sub-districts, 5,161 towns and 638,588 villages. The comprehensive Household Schedule which replaced the individual slip had three parts and two sides A and B. Part I contained the Location Particulars; Part II related to the Individual Particulars and Part III contained questions for Household engaged in Cultivation/Plantation. The part II of the Household Schedule had 39 columns and 23 questions all of which were universally canvassed and no sampling was resorted to during enumeration.

### **Data Processing**

A quantum leap was made in the technology front while processing the Census 2001 data both for Houselisting and Population Enumeration. The Census schedules for both the phases were scanned through high speed scanners in fifteen data centers across the country and hand-written data from the schedules were converted into digitized form through Intelligent Character Reading (ICR) software for creation of ASCII records for further processing. The designing and formatting of the Household Schedule had to be done very carefully using specialized software so as to ensure uniformity, which was an essential pre-requisite for scanning. The selection of appropriate state-of-art technology in data processing has made it possible to produce all the Houselisting as well as Population Enumeration tables on full count basis for the first time in the history of Census. For

Census 2001, about 202 million schedules consisting of about 1,028 million records were scanned and processed within a span of only 10 months starting October, 2002.

### **Task Force on Quality Assurance**

After the data is processed, it is expedient on the part of the data producing agency to satisfy itself about its quality before putting the same in public domain. This has to be done mainly through the process of internal consistency, comparison with similar data in the past and also through validation with likewise data if available, from external sources. Quite often the local knowledge and perception has to be brought into play to understand both the existing and the new emerging trends of population distribution and characteristics. The other very important aspect of the data quality is to ensure complete coverage of all geographical areas especially for the population enumeration phase where the data is disseminated right up to the village level in the rural areas and the ward level in the urban areas. Thus ensuring the complete coverage and correct geographical linkage of each enumeration block was one of the major planks of the quality control, specially for small area population statistics.

A very comprehensive check and edit mechanism was put in place to objectively examine the preliminary Census 2001 Population Enumeration results and finally clear them for use. The responsibility of the final clearance of data was with the Task Force on Quality Assurance (TFQA), headed by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. The other members of the TFQA were the Heads and senior officers of the Census Division, Data Processing Division, Map Division, Demography Division and Social Studies Division. The Directors of Census Operations were co-opted as members whenever the TFQA discussed the data for their States/Union territories. The Directors and their senior officers were required to make detailed presentations of data for their own state both in respect to the

quality and the coverage and only after the full possible cleared.

There has been a major departure in Census 2001 from the past in respect of the procedure followed for finalization of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population. In the earlier censuses, the total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes populations were finalized at the time of the manual compilation of the Primary Census Abstracts (PCA) at the Regional Tabulation Offices which were specially set up for this purpose. The individual Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population for each state was finalized much later based on manual coding done by the coders. In 2001 Census, each individual Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe have been coded directly on the computers by the Data Entry Operators through a process known as Computer Assisted Coding (CAC) and taken up along with the processing of PCA data. The CAC process involves pulling down, from the relevant dictionary of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, on the computer screen and coding from the dictionary by referring to the image of the specific individual entry in the Household Schedule appearing on the screen. The CAC of the response on Religion wherever required, was also undertaken along with the processing of PCA. This is because the Scheduled Castes status had to be determined in relation to the religion of the individual. Two Special Task Forces, one on Religion and the other on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were constituted for scrutiny and appropriate classification of these responses.

The main task of the Special Task Force on Religion was to appropriately merge or group the new responses encountered and code it into the appropriate religious community based on available literature and local knowledge. The Special Task Force on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes examined the different Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes entries encountered and classified these into appropriate category of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes principally based on the Presidential Notification and the available literature. Thus a very systematic and scientific mechanism was operationalised to firm up the individual religion and the individual Scheduled Castes/Tribes returns. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population in 2001 Census, is thus

being finalized by aggregating the population data for individual Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes at appropriate geographical levels.

The entire work relating to the data validation and scrutiny was completed by all the States/Union Territories under the overall supervision and monitoring of the Census Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India with active cooperation and support of the Social Studies Division, Data Processing Division, Data Dissemination Division and Map Division.

### **Primary Census Abstract**

The Primary Census Abstract which is yet another important publication of 2001 Census gives basic information on Area, Total Households, Total population, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes population, Population in the age group 0-6, Literates, Main workers and Marginal workers classified by the four broad industrial categories, namely, (i) Cultivators, (ii) Agricultural laborers, (iii) Household Industry Workers, and (iv) Other workers and also Non-workers. The characteristics of the Total population includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Institutional and Houseless population and are presented by sex and rural-urban residence. This data is presented at different levels, namely, India, States/Union territories, Districts and Cities, Urban Agglomerations (Population 1,00,000 and above) in three different tables. In addition, the Appendix of said publication provides Houseless and Institutional Households and their population by residence and sex for 2001 for India, State and Union territory.

Apart from the India and State/Union Territory volumes for Primary Census Abstract, the District Census Handbook contains District Primary Census Abstract, Appendix to District Primary Census Abstract, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes, Village Primary Census Abstract and Urban Primary Census Abstract of the concerned district in the state.

It was for the first time at the 1981 Census that the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) was brought out for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes separately on the pattern of General Primary Census Abstract. This practice was continued in 1991 also. In the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, such data were made available in Table C-VIII-Social and Cultural table

and to some extent in the series 'Special Tables for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes'.

The format of Primary Census Abstract has been restructured slightly in the 2001 Census as compared to that of 1991 Census. The nine-fold industrial classification of main workers given in the Primary Census Abstract of 1991 Census has been discontinued and its place, four-fold industrial classification of both 'main workers' and 'marginal workers' are included. In 1981 census only main workers were presented in to four categories. One

of the novel features of the primary census abstract of 1991 census was the presentation of data of the population of age group 0-6 is continued in 2001 Census also. This will help the data users in better analysis and understanding of this literacy data.

#### Level of presentation in District Census Handbooks:

The Primary Census Abstract data in different PCAs are presented at different levels. The level of presentation of Primary Census Abstracts are as under.

Name of the Primary Census Abstract	Level of presentation
1. District Primary Census Abstract	District/TD Block/UA/City/Town
2. Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes	District/TD Block/Town
3. Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes	District/TD Block/Town
4. Village Primary Census Abstract	TD Block/Village wise
5. Urban Primary Census Abstract	Town/Ward level

The PCA Data for villages was presented TD Block wise for the first time in 1991 Census. This practice is continued in 2001 Census also. The data for each TD Block is presented both for rural and urban areas separately. All the villages within the TD Block constitute the rural portion and the Census Towns and Outgrowths are shown under the urban portion of the TD Block. In case a TD Block is spread over two or more districts, than portion which falls within the district is presented, the data pertaining to remaining portion of the TD Block is presented in the concerned District Census Handbook. The data in the Urban Primary Census Abstract for each town as well as for town with outgrowths in the district are presented. The data for all the wards and the outgrowths of the town(s) are also presented separately below the concerned town(s).

The District Primary Census Abstract is presented in 59 columns. The Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes are presented in 52 columns. The Village Primary Census Abstract and Urban Primary Census Abstract are presented in 58 columns.

The concepts and definitions used in the column heading are explained under the sub heading 'Census Concepts' in the Analytical Note. The term 'Total Population' includes the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Institutional and the Houseless populations. The explanation regarding area figures

presented at various level in the Primary Census Abstracts are as follows:

#### Area Figures

The area figures supplied by local revenue authorities of the district in respect of tehsils, Police Stations and by the local bodies in respect of towns are given in square kilometers. The area figures of the villages supplied by the Tahsildars in acres have been converted and shown in hectares. The area figures of the TD Block is the total of the village areas coming under each TD Block. The area figures for the district are the same as adopted by the Surveyor General of India to maintain uniformity at the national level. The total area figures of all the tahsils/TD Blocks within the district may not tally with area figures of the district because former represents land use area only. Similarly, the total of all the villages may not tally with the entire rural of Police Station/Tahsil. The difference may be due to the fact that while the area covered by hills, forests and rivers etc, have been accounted in the Tahsils and P.S. level the same may not be covered under the area of the villages. Apart from this it may also differ due to varying methods of computation adopted at different levels.

An appendix to District Primary Census Abstract has also been furnished showing urban enumeration block-wise particulars on Total Population, the Scheduled Castes Population and the Scheduled Tribes Population for each town.





## DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area of Town/ Ward in square kilometre	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>04</b>	<b>Bishnupur</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>35,303</b>	<b>208,368</b>	<b>104,550</b>	<b>103,818</b>	<b>31,191</b>	<b>15,979</b>	<b>15,212</b>
		<b>Rural</b>		<b>22,665</b>	<b>133,627</b>	<b>67,009</b>	<b>66,618</b>	<b>20,421</b>	<b>10,469</b>	<b>9,952</b>
		<b>Urban</b>		<b>12,638</b>	<b>74,741</b>	<b>37,541</b>	<b>37,200</b>	<b>10,770</b>	<b>5,510</b>	<b>5,260</b>
0001	Bishnupur C.D.Block	Total		11,350	65,578	33,034	32,544	9,674	5,025	4,649
		Rural		11,350	65,578	33,034	32,544	9,674	5,025	4,649
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Moirang C.D.Block	Total		11,315	68,049	33,975	34,074	10,747	5,444	5,303
		Rural		11,315	68,049	33,975	34,074	10,747	5,444	5,303
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>URBAN</b>										
40402000	Nambol (M CI) (Part)	Urban		2,706	14,931	7,419	7,512	2,204	1,100	1,104
40401000	Oinam (NP)	Urban		1,052	6,282	3,088	3,194	898	479	419
40403000	Bishnupur (M CI)	Urban		1,753	10,264	5,324	4,940	1,343	679	664
40404000	Ningthoukhong (NP)	Urban		1,810	10,877	5,410	5,467	1,496	777	719
40405000	Moirang (M CI)	Urban		2,762	17,178	8,670	8,508	2,294	1,190	1,104
40406000	Kwakta (NP)	Urban		986	6,484	3,294	3,190	1,281	654	627
40407000	Kumbi (NP)	Urban		1,569	8,725	4,336	4,389	1,254	631	623

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	2
1,727	842	885	6,143	3,064	3,079	119,823	70,507	49,316	Total	<b>Bishnupur</b>
1,687	821	866	4,134	2,057	2,077	72,288	43,199	29,089	Rural	
40	21	19	2,009	1,007	1,002	47,535	27,308	20,227	Urban	
1,487	725	762	618	296	322	38,235	22,688	15,547	Total	Bishnupur C.D.Block
1,487	725	762	618	296	322	38,235	22,688	15,547	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
200	96	104	3,516	1,761	1,755	34,053	20,511	13,542	Total	Moirang C.D.Block
200	96	104	3,516	1,761	1,755	34,053	20,511	13,542	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										<b>URBAN</b>
-	-	-	184	93	91	9,812	5,577	4,235	Urban	Nambol (M Cl) (Part)
-	-	-	98	49	49	3,874	2,185	1,689	Urban	Oinam (NP)
1	1	-	761	369	392	7,154	4,207	2,947	Urban	Bishnupur (M Cl)
-	-	-	6	3	3	7,020	4,007	3,013	Urban	Ningthoukhong (NP)
39	20	19	705	359	346	11,882	6,601	5,281	Urban	Moirang (M Cl)
-	-	-	251	132	119	2,548	1,730	818	Urban	Kwakta (NP)
-	-	-	4	2	2	5,245	3,001	2,244	Urban	Kumbi (NP)

## DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
<b>04</b>	<b>Bishnupur</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>88,545</b>	<b>34,043</b>	<b>54,502</b>	<b>89,703</b>	<b>50,282</b>	<b>39,421</b>	<b>55,557</b>	<b>39,281</b>	<b>16,276</b>
		<b>Rural</b>	<b>61,339</b>	<b>23,810</b>	<b>37,529</b>	<b>59,624</b>	<b>32,890</b>	<b>26,734</b>	<b>35,108</b>	<b>25,362</b>	<b>9,746</b>
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>27,206</b>	<b>10,233</b>	<b>16,973</b>	<b>30,079</b>	<b>17,392</b>	<b>12,687</b>	<b>20,449</b>	<b>13,919</b>	<b>6,530</b>
0001	Bishnupur C.D.Block	Total	27,343	10,346	16,997	30,335	16,552	13,783	17,877	12,625	5,252
		Rural	27,343	10,346	16,997	30,335	16,552	13,783	17,877	12,625	5,252
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Moirang C.D.Block	Total	33,996	13,464	20,532	29,289	16,338	12,951	17,231	12,737	4,494
		Rural	33,996	13,464	20,532	29,289	16,338	12,951	17,231	12,737	4,494
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>URBAN</b>											
40402000	Nambol (M CI) (Part)	Urban	5,119	1,842	3,277	7,020	3,748	3,272	5,035	3,009	2,026
40401000	Oinam (NP)	Urban	2,408	903	1,505	2,740	1,481	1,259	1,311	953	358
40403000	Bishnupur (M CI)	Urban	3,110	1,117	1,993	3,974	2,534	1,440	2,902	2,121	781
40404000	Ningthoukhong (NP)	Urban	3,857	1,403	2,454	3,818	2,309	1,509	2,734	2,029	705
40405000	Moirang (M CI)	Urban	5,296	2,069	3,227	6,210	3,768	2,442	4,514	3,058	1,456
40406000	Kwakta (NP)	Urban	3,936	1,564	2,372	2,207	1,389	818	1,194	1,006	188
40407000	Kumbi (NP)	Urban	3,480	1,335	2,145	4,110	2,163	1,947	2,759	1,743	1,016

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers												Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	3	2
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41		
17,366	13,137	4,229	4,174	2,741	1,433	4,072	1,354	2,718	29,945	22,049	7,896	Total	Bishnupur
13,421	10,196	3,225	2,895	1,927	968	2,445	715	1,730	16,347	12,524	3,823	Rural	
3,945	2,941	1,004	1,279	814	465	1,627	639	988	13,598	9,525	4,073	Urban	
7,283	5,465	1,818	1,203	749	454	1,678	466	1,212	7,713	5,945	1,768	Total	Bishnupur C.D.Block
7,283	5,465	1,818	1,203	749	454	1,678	466	1,212	7,713	5,945	1,768	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
6,138	4,731	1,407	1,692	1,178	514	767	249	518	8,634	6,579	2,055	Total	Moirang C.D.Block
6,138	4,731	1,407	1,692	1,178	514	767	249	518	8,634	6,579	2,055	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
<b>URBAN</b>													
1,290	801	489	401	200	201	464	205	259	2,880	1,803	1,077	Urban	Nambol (M CI) (Part)
498	339	159	119	73	46	14	6	8	680	535	145	Urban	Oinam (NP)
239	236	3	55	49	6	172	44	128	2,436	1,792	644	Urban	Bishnupur (M CI)
478	377	101	193	150	43	209	124	85	1,854	1,378	476	Urban	Ningthoukhong (NP)
415	386	29	78	65	13	506	150	356	3,515	2,457	1,058	Urban	Moirang (M CI)
396	351	45	182	143	39	53	23	30	563	489	74	Urban	Kwakta (NP)
629	451	178	251	134	117	209	87	122	1,670	1,071	599	Urban	Kumbi (NP)

## DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category								
			Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
<b>04</b>	<b>Bishnupur</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>34,146</b>	<b>11,001</b>	<b>23,145</b>	<b>7,830</b>	<b>3,806</b>	<b>4,024</b>	<b>9,933</b>	<b>3,178</b>	<b>6,755</b>
		<b>Rural</b>	<b>24,516</b>	<b>7,528</b>	<b>16,988</b>	<b>6,179</b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>3,249</b>	<b>7,453</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>5,090</b>
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>9,630</b>	<b>3,473</b>	<b>6,157</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>1,665</b>
0001	Bishnupur C.D.Block	Total	12,458	3,927	8,531	3,422	1,689	1,733	2,366	860	1,506
		Rural	12,458	3,927	8,531	3,422	1,689	1,733	2,366	860	1,506
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Moirang C.D.Block	Total	12,058	3,601	8,457	2,757	1,241	1,516	5,087	1,503	3,584
		Rural	12,058	3,601	8,457	2,757	1,241	1,516	5,087	1,503	3,584
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>URBAN</b>											
40402000	Nambol (M CI) (Part)	Urban	1,985	739	1,246	336	170	166	357	118	239
40401000	Oinam (NP)	Urban	1,429	528	901	405	250	155	281	97	184
40403000	Bishnupur (M CI)	Urban	1,072	413	659	109	82	27	100	53	47
40404000	Ningthoukhong (NP)	Urban	1,084	280	804	192	58	134	199	55	144
40405000	Moirang (M CI)	Urban	1,696	710	986	310	187	123	399	119	280
40406000	Kwakta (NP)	Urban	1,013	383	630	84	41	43	736	265	471
40407000	Kumbi (NP)	Urban	1,351	420	931	215	88	127	408	108	300

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT

of marginal workers									Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers					
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	3	2	1
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59			
7,323	803	6,520	9,060	3,214	5,846	118,665	54,268	64,397	<b>Total</b>	<b>Bishnupur</b>	<b>04</b>
5,358	548	4,810	5,526	1,687	3,839	74,003	34,119	39,884	<b>Rural</b>		
1,965	255	1,710	3,534	1,527	2,007	44,662	20,149	24,513	<b>Urban</b>		
3,237	403	2,834	3,433	975	2,458	35,243	16,482	18,761	Total	Bishnupur C.D.Block	0001
3,237	403	2,834	3,433	975	2,458	35,243	16,482	18,761	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
2,121	145	1,976	2,093	712	1,381	38,760	17,637	21,123	Total	Moirang C.D.Block	0002
2,121	145	1,976	2,093	712	1,381	38,760	17,637	21,123	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
<b>URBAN</b>											
225	21	204	1,067	430	637	7,911	3,671	4,240	Urban	Nambol (M CI) (Part)	40402000
508	81	427	235	100	135	3,542	1,607	1,935	Urban	Oinam (NP)	40401000
286	24	262	577	254	323	6,290	2,790	3,500	Urban	Bishnupur (M CI)	40403000
212	10	202	481	157	324	7,059	3,101	3,958	Urban	Ningthoukhong (NP)	40404000
412	84	328	575	320	255	10,968	4,902	6,066	Urban	Moirang (M CI)	40405000
66	7	59	127	70	57	4,277	1,905	2,372	Urban	Kwakta (NP)	40406000
256	28	228	472	196	276	4,615	2,173	2,442	Urban	Kumbi (NP)	40407000





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**PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED  
CASTES & SCHEDULE TRIBES**

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## PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households with at least one Scheduled Caste member	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>04</b>	<b>Bishnupur</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>125</b>
		<b>Rural</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>122</b>
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
0001	Bishnupur C.D.Block	Total	319	1,487	725	762	235	126	109
		Rural	319	1,487	725	762	235	126	109
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Moirang C.D.Block	Total	35	200	96	104	29	16	13
		Rural	35	200	96	104	29	16	13
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>URBAN</b>									
40403000	Bishnupur (M CI)	Urban	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
40405000	Moirang (M CI)	Urban	8	39	20	19	7	4	3

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Literates			Illiterates			Total workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	3	2
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
1,058	572	486	669	270	399	869	435	434	Total	Bishnupur
1,027	555	472	660	266	394	857	426	431	Rural	
31	17	14	9	4	5	12	9	3	Urban	
908	489	419	579	236	343	774	382	392	Total	Bishnupur C.D.Block
908	489	419	579	236	343	774	382	392	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
119	66	53	81	30	51	83	44	39	Total	Moirang C.D.Block
119	66	53	81	30	51	83	44	39	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										<b>URBAN</b>
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Urban	Bishnupur (M CI)
30	16	14	9	4	5	11	8	3	Urban	Moirang (M CI)

## PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category								
			Main workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<b>04</b>	<b>Bishnupur</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>
		<b>Rural</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
0001	Bishnupur C.D.Block	Total	462	327	135	235	185	50	34	20	14
		Rural	462	327	135	235	185	50	34	20	14
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Moirang C.D.Block	Total	57	38	19	46	32	14	2	1	1
		Rural	57	38	19	46	32	14	2	1	1
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>URBAN</b>											
40403000	Bishnupur (M CI)	Urban	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40405000	Moirang (M CI)	Urban	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

of main workers									Total/	District/	CD Block/ Town
Household industry workers			Other workers			Marginal workers			Rural/	Urban	
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	3	2	
24	15	9	182	116	66	346	66	280	Total	Bishnupur	
24	15	9	178	112	66	338	61	277	Rural		
-	-	-	4	4	-	8	5	3	Urban		
21	13	8	172	109	63	312	55	257	Total	Bishnupur C.D.Block	
21	13	8	172	109	63	312	55	257	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
3	2	1	6	3	3	26	6	20	Total	Moirang C.D.Block	
3	2	1	6	3	3	26	6	20	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Urban	URBAN Bishnupur (MCI)	
-	-	-	3	3	-	8	5	3	Urban	Moirang (MCI)	

## PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category of								
			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
<b>04</b>	<b>Bishnupur</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>28</b>
		<b>Rural</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>
		<b>Urban</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	<b>1</b>
0001	Bishnupur C.D.Block	Total	56	28	28	14	8	6	21	3	18
		Rural	56	28	28	14	8	6	21	3	18
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Moirang C.D.Block	Total	2	-	2	13	5	8	9	-	9
		Rural	2	-	2	13	5	8	9	-	9
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>URBAN</b>											
40403000	Bishnupur (M CI)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40405000	Moirang (M CI)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

of marginal workers			Non-workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town	Location code number
Other workers								
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
47	48	49	50	51	52	3	2	1
<b>230</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Bishnupur</b>	<b>04</b>
<b>223</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>Rural</b>		
<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>Urban</b>		
221	16	205	713	343	370	Total	Bishnupur C.D.Block	0001
221	16	205	713	343	370	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
2	1	1	117	52	65	Total	Moirang C.D.Block	0002
2	1	1	117	52	65	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
							<b>URBAN</b>	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	Bishnupur (M CI)	40403000
7	5	2	28	12	16	Urban	Moirang (M CI)	40405000

## PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households with at least one Scheduled Tribe member	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
04	Bishnupur	Total	1,078	6,143	3,064	3,079	844	423	421
		Rural	753	4,134	2,057	2,077	520	250	270
		Urban	325	2,009	1,007	1,002	324	173	151
0001	Bishnupur C.D.Block	Total	116	618	296	322	67	33	34
		Rural	116	618	296	322	67	33	34
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Moirang C.D.Block	Total	637	3,516	1,761	1,755	453	217	236
		Rural	637	3,516	1,761	1,755	453	217	236
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>URBAN</b>									
40401000	Oinam (NP)	Urban	19	98	49	49	7	6	1
40402000	Nambol (M Cl) (Part)	Urban	34	184	93	91	24	12	12
40403000	Bishnupur (M Cl)	Urban	120	761	369	392	121	61	60
40404000	Ningthoukhong (NP)	Urban	1	6	3	3	2	1	1
40405000	Moirang (M Cl)	Urban	110	705	359	346	127	71	56
40406000	Kwakta (NP)	Urban	38	251	132	119	43	22	21
40407000	Kumbi (NP)	Urban	3	4	2	2	-	-	-



PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

									Total/	District/ CD Block/ Town
Literates			Illiterates			Total workers			Rural/	Urban
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	3	2
3,712	2,034	1,678	2,431	1,030	1,401	2,823	1,483	1,340	Total	Bishnupur
2,372	1,294	1,078	1,762	763	999	2,117	1,065	1,052	Rural	
1,340	740	600	669	267	402	706	418	288	Urban	
411	221	190	207	75	132	333	159	174	Total	Bishnupur C.D.Block
411	221	190	207	75	132	333	159	174	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
1,961	1,073	888	1,555	688	867	1,784	906	878	Total	Moirang C.D.Block
1,961	1,073	888	1,555	688	867	1,784	906	878	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										<b>URBAN</b>
67	39	28	31	10	21	47	23	24	Urban	Oinam (NP)
127	76	51	57	17	40	106	56	50	Urban	Namboi (M CI) (Part)
566	295	271	195	74	121	228	130	98	Urban	Bishnupur (M CI)
4	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	-	Urban	Ningthoukhong (NP)
453	254	199	252	105	147	229	146	83	Urban	Moirang (M CI)
119	72	47	132	60	72	92	60	32	Urban	Kwakta (NP)
4	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	Urban	Kumbi (NP)

## PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category								
			Main workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
04	Bishnupur	Total	1,774	1,145	629	982	653	329	99	53	46
		Rural	1,325	831	494	910	600	310	99	53	46
		Urban	449	314	135	72	53	19	-	-	-
0001	Bishnupur C.D.Block	Total	193	110	83	72	39	33	7	2	5
		Rural	193	110	83	72	39	33	7	2	5
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Moirang C.D.Block	Total	1,132	721	411	838	561	277	92	51	41
		Rural	1,132	721	411	838	561	277	92	51	41
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>URBAN</b>											
40401000	Oinam (NP)	Urban	17	10	7	14	7	7	-	-	-
40402000	Nambol (M Cl) (Part)	Urban	36	27	9	4	4	-	-	-	
40403000	Bishnupur (M Cl)	Urban	143	104	39	10	10	-	-	-	
40404000	Ningthoukhong (NP)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40405000	Moirang (M Cl)	Urban	186	124	62	4	4	-	-	-	
40406000	Kwakta (NP)	Urban	66	48	18	40	28	12	-	-	
40407000	Kumbi (NP)	Urban	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

of main workers									Total/	District/	CD Block/	Town
Household industry workers			Other workers			Marginal workers			Rural/	Urban		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	3		2	
84	10	74	609	429	180	1,049	338	711	Total			Bishnupur
73	8	65	243	170	73	792	234	558	Rural			Rural
11	2	9	366	259	107	257	104	153	Urban			Urban
25	3	22	89	66	23	140	49	91	Total			Bishnupur C.D.Block
25	3	22	89	66	23	140	49	91	Rural			Rural
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban			Urban
48	5	43	154	104	50	652	185	467	Total			Moirang C.D.Block
48	5	43	154	104	50	652	185	467	Rural			Rural
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban			Urban
												<b>URBAN</b>
-	-	-	3	3	-	30	13	17	Urban			Oinam (NP)
-	-	-	32	23	9	70	29	41	Urban			Nambol (M Cl) (Part)
1	-	1	132	94	38	85	26	59	Urban			Bishnupur (M Cl)
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Urban			Ningthoukhong (NP)
9	2	7	173	118	55	43	22	21	Urban			Moirang (M Cl)
1	-	1	25	20	5	26	12	14	Urban			Kwakta (NP)
-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	Urban			Kumbi (NP)

## PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category of marginal workers								
			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
04	Bishnupur	Total	339	174	165	114	44	70	339	8	331
		Rural	272	138	134	85	26	59	282	6	276
		Urban	67	36	31	29	18	11	57	2	55
0001	Bishnupur C.D.Block	Total	17	10	7	41	16	25	29	3	26
		Rural	17	10	7	41	16	25	29	3	26
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Moirang C.D.Block	Total	255	128	127	44	10	34	253	3	250
		Rural	255	128	127	44	10	34	253	3	250
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>URBAN</b>											
40401000	Oinam (NP)	Urban	24	10	14	5	3	2	1	-	1
40402000	Nambol (M CI) (Part)	Urban	18	9	9	1	-	1	5	-	5
40403000	Bishnupur (M CI)	Urban	11	11	-	-	-	-	46	1	45
40404000	Ningthoukhong (NP)	Urban	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
40405000	Moirang (M CI)	Urban	1	1	-	9	6	3	5	1	4
40406000	Kwakta (NP)	Urban	13	5	8	12	7	5	-	-	-
40407000	Kumbi (NP)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

of marginal workers			Non-workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town	Location code number
Other workers								
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
47	48	49	50	51	52	3	2	1
257	112	145	3,320	1,581	1,739	Total	Bishnupur	04
153	64	89	2,017	992	1,025	Rural		
104	48	56	1,303	589	714	Urban		
53	20	33	285	137	148	Total	Bishnupur C.D.Block	0001
53	20	33	285	137	148	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
100	44	56	1,732	855	877	Total	Moirang C.D.Block	0002
100	44	56	1,732	855	877	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
<b>URBAN</b>								
-	-	-	51	26	25	Urban	Oinam (NP)	40401000
46	20	26	78	37	41	Urban	Nambol (M CI) (Part)	40402000
28	14	14	533	239	294	Urban	Bishnupur (M CI)	40403000
-	-	-	4	1	3	Urban	Ningthoukhong (NP)	40404000
28	14	14	476	213	263	Urban	Moirang (M CI)	40405000
1	-	1	159	72	87	Urban	Kwakta (NP)	40406000
1	-	1	2	1	1	Urban	Kumbi (NP)	40407000



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**C.D.BLOCK WISE VILLAGE PRIMARY  
CENSUS ABSTRACT**

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**VILLAGE PRIMARY  
C D BLOCK -**

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>0001</b>	<b>Bishnupur C.D.Block (Total)</b>		<b>11,350</b>	<b>65,578</b>	<b>33,034</b>	<b>32,544</b>	<b>9,674</b>	<b>5,025</b>	<b>4,649</b>
<b>0001</b>	<b>Bishnupur C.D.Block (Rural)</b>		<b>11,350</b>	<b>65,578</b>	<b>33,034</b>	<b>32,544</b>	<b>9,674</b>	<b>5,025</b>	<b>4,649</b>
<b>0001</b>	<b>Bishnupur C.D.Block (Urban)</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Bishnupur C.D.Block (Rural)</b>								
00134300	Utlou	267.8	500	2,930	1,429	1,501	348	184	164
00134400	Kakyai Langpok	236.3	403	2,212	1,128	1,084	306	172	134
00134500	Thiyam	131.2	227	1,203	606	597	164	95	69
00134600	Lourebam	139.0	262	1,627	827	800	226	136	90
00134700	Pukhrabam	614.6	418	2,476	1,244	1,232	342	166	176
00134800	Leimapokpam	964.5	1,180	7,047	3,543	3,504	1,021	545	476
00134900	Iskok	440.1	438	2,589	1,297	1,292	391	197	194
00135000	Sadu Koireng	253.8	54	239	115	124	60	27	33
00135100	Leimaram	401.0	430	2,095	1,021	1,074	325	177	148
00135200	Namoikhul	219.6	126	675	347	328	96	44	52
00135300	Irengbam	430.1	556	2,956	1,432	1,524	456	235	221
00135400	Yunnam Khunou	99.6	188	1,116	559	557	168	91	77
00135500	Keinou	889.7	807	4,379	2,110	2,269	660	313	347
00135600	Ngaikhong Khunou	193.5	154	814	407	407	133	72	61
00135700	Tengkhal Khunou	174.9	134	810	405	405	96	48	48
00135800	Ngaikhong Khullen	948.4	762	4,612	2,328	2,284	701	362	339
00135900	Toubul	402.0	672	4,044	2,017	2,027	547	280	267
00136000	Khoijuman Khullen	574.1	467	2,786	1,403	1,383	399	209	190
00136100	Khoijuman Khunou	682.3	444	2,391	1,196	1,195	410	226	184
00136200	Nachou	463.0	632	3,678	1,872	1,806	531	270	261
00136300	Potsangbam	7.5	535	3,051	1,510	1,541	472	240	232
00136400	Ningthoukhong Awang	-	181	1,540	1,075	465	150	66	84
00136500	Ningthoukhong Kha	-	135	792	413	379	122	71	51
00136600	Thinungei	736.2	567	3,429	1,741	1,688	536	283	253
00136700	Phubala	366.2	427	2,391	1,170	1,221	404	202	202
00136800	Sunusiphai	252.8	253	1,388	692	696	226	116	110
00136900	Naranseina	351.3	398	2,308	1,147	1,161	384	198	186



## PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT  
BISHNUPUR

Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
1,487	725	762	618	296	322	38,235	22,688	15,547	Bishnupur C.D.Block (Total)
1,487	725	762	618	296	322	38,235	22,688	15,547	Bishnupur C.D.Block (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bishnupur C.D.Block (Urban)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bishnupur C.D.Block (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,077	1,107	970	Utlou
-	-	-	5	3	2	1,293	772	521	Kakyai Langpok
-	-	-	-	-	-	711	415	296	Thiyam
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,030	608	422	Lourembam
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,585	971	614	Pukhrambam
-	-	-	151	64	87	3,435	2,064	1,371	Leimapokpam
-	-	-	73	38	35	1,377	830	547	Iskok
205	97	108	6	4	2	47	28	19	Sadu Koireng
1,275	621	654	7	2	5	1,374	739	635	Leimaram
-	-	-	16	9	7	476	285	191	Namoikhul
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,711	970	741	Irengbam
-	-	-	-	-	-	700	422	278	Yunnam Khunou
-	-	-	90	45	45	2,763	1,566	1,197	Keinou
-	-	-	-	-	-	387	255	132	Ngaikhong Khunou
-	-	-	-	-	-	413	252	161	Tengkhal Khunou
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,420	1,512	908	Ngaikhong Khullen
-	-	-	183	90	93	2,295	1,339	956	Toubul
-	-	-	82	37	45	1,467	883	584	Khoijuman Khullen
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,545	884	661	Khoijuman Khunou
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,227	1,387	840	Nachou
-	-	-	1	-	1	1,647	957	690	Potsangbam
7	7	-	4	4	-	1,139	936	203	Ningthoukhong Awang
-	-	-	-	-	-	486	298	188	Ningthoukhong Kha
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,976	1,156	820	Thinungei
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,537	857	680	Phubala
-	-	-	-	-	-	813	457	356	Sunusiphai
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,304	738	566	Naranseina

VILLAGE PRIMARY  
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0001	<b>Bishnupur C.D.Block (Total)</b>	<b>27,343</b>	<b>10,346</b>	<b>16,997</b>	<b>30,335</b>	<b>16,552</b>	<b>13,783</b>	<b>17,877</b>	<b>12,625</b>	<b>5,252</b>
0001	<b>Bishnupur C.D.Block (Rural)</b>	<b>27,343</b>	<b>10,346</b>	<b>16,997</b>	<b>30,335</b>	<b>16,552</b>	<b>13,783</b>	<b>17,877</b>	<b>12,625</b>	<b>5,252</b>
0001	<b>Bishnupur C.D.Block (Urban)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Bishnupur C.D.Block (Rural)</b>									
00134300	Utlou	853	322	531	1,289	672	617	664	546	118
00134400	Kakyai Langpok	919	356	563	985	557	428	412	282	130
00134500	Thiyam	492	191	301	554	286	268	253	151	102
00134600	Lourembam	597	219	378	640	362	278	401	273	128
00134700	Pukhrambam	891	273	618	1,720	868	852	812	575	237
00134800	Leimapokpam	3,612	1,479	2,133	3,479	1,801	1,678	2,127	1,293	834
00134900	Iskok	1,212	467	745	1,498	749	749	558	390	168
00135000	Sadu Koireng	192	87	105	120	61	59	58	48	10
00135100	Leimaram	721	282	439	1,025	504	521	596	414	182
00135200	Namoikhul	199	62	137	371	206	165	170	149	21
00135300	Irengbam	1,245	462	783	1,499	729	770	1,159	631	528
00135400	Yumnam Khunou	416	137	279	616	296	320	367	253	114
00135500	Keinou	1,616	544	1,072	1,898	1,049	849	1,256	939	317
00135600	Ngaikhong Khunou	427	152	275	409	197	212	201	185	16
00135700	Tengchal Khunou	397	153	244	296	159	137	294	159	135
00135800	Ngaikhong Khullen	2,192	816	1,376	1,573	1,044	529	911	764	147
00135900	Toubul	1,749	678	1,071	1,618	895	723	863	674	189
00136000	Khoijuman Khullen	1,319	520	799	1,125	656	469	752	556	196
00136100	Khoijuman Khunou	846	312	534	990	556	434	653	512	141
00136200	Nachou	1,451	485	966	1,652	915	737	1,076	756	320
00136300	Potsangbam	1,404	553	851	1,261	715	546	917	585	332
00136400	Ningthoukhong Awang	401	139	262	893	791	102	725	692	33
00136500	Ningthoukhong Kha	306	115	191	400	205	195	94	78	16
00136600	Thinungei	1,453	585	868	1,791	903	888	1,221	747	474
00136700	Phubala	854	313	541	1,018	499	519	673	434	239
00136800	Sunusiphai	575	235	340	632	328	304	77	73	4
00136900	Naranseina	1,004	409	595	983	549	434	587	466	121

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

**CENSUS ABSTRACT  
BISHNUPUR**

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	2
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
<b>7,283</b>	<b>5,465</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>7,713</b>	<b>5,945</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>Bishnupur C.D.Block (Total)</b>
<b>7,283</b>	<b>5,465</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>7,713</b>	<b>5,945</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>Bishnupur C.D.Block (Rural)</b>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>Bishnupur C.D.Block (Urban)</b>
												<b>Bishnupur C.D.Block (Rural)</b>
171	156	15	7	7	-	19	13	6	467	370	97	Utlou
129	86	43	21	14	7	38	8	30	224	174	50	Kakyai Langpok
18	15	3	10	6	4	91	28	63	134	102	32	Thiyam
104	99	5	29	26	3	77	12	65	191	136	55	Lourembam
411	299	112	40	25	15	85	24	61	276	227	49	Pukhrambam
1,129	818	311	80	51	29	411	65	346	507	359	148	Leimapokpam
290	198	92	95	72	23	44	10	34	129	110	19	Iskok
50	42	8	-	-	-	1	1	-	7	5	2	Sadu Koireng
308	229	79	64	35	29	23	15	8	201	135	66	Leimaram
69	69	-	3	3	-	13	7	6	85	70	15	Namoikhul
721	394	327	83	30	53	74	17	57	281	190	91	Irengbam
118	87	31	54	42	12	48	13	35	147	111	36	Yumnam Khunou
480	401	79	44	16	28	102	29	73	630	493	137	Keinou
126	121	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	73	62	11	Ngaikhong Khunou
195	103	92	5	3	2	45	11	34	49	42	7	Tengkhal Khunou
215	201	14	18	14	4	53	41	12	625	508	117	Ngaikhong Khullen
207	195	12	69	67	2	132	45	87	455	367	88	Toubul
312	254	58	94	47	47	29	9	20	317	246	71	Khoijuman Khullen
248	216	32	29	25	4	38	21	17	338	250	88	Khoijuman Khunou
277	225	52	62	35	27	61	19	42	676	477	199	Nachou
526	330	196	72	45	27	72	30	42	247	180	67	Potsangbam
42	39	3	-	-	-	22	6	16	661	647	14	Ningthoukhong Awang
4	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	89	74	15	Ningthoukhong Kha
517	397	120	119	73	46	149	18	131	436	259	177	Thinungei
345	241	104	150	67	83	23	6	17	155	120	35	Phubala
23	21	2	1	1	-	10	9	1	43	42	1	Sunusiphai
248	226	22	52	43	9	17	8	9	270	189	81	Naranseina

VILLAGE PRIMARY  
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Industrial category								
		Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0001	<b>Bishnupur C.D.Block (Total)</b>	<b>12,458</b>	<b>3,927</b>	<b>8,531</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>1,506</b>
0001	<b>Bishnupur C.D.Block (Rural)</b>	<b>12,458</b>	<b>3,927</b>	<b>8,531</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>1,506</b>
0001	<b>Bishnupur C.D.Block (Urban)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Bishnupur C.D.Block (Rural)</b>									
00134300	Utlou	625	126	499	155	37	118	16	7	9
00134400	Kakyai Langpok	573	275	298	66	44	22	304	186	118
00134500	Thiyam	301	135	166	84	75	9	101	30	71
00134600	Louembam	239	89	150	49	42	7	59	22	37
00134700	Pukhrambam	908	293	615	682	272	410	44	11	33
00134800	Leimapokpam	1,352	508	844	512	340	172	130	57	73
00134900	Iskok	940	359	581	273	157	116	72	31	41
00135000	Sadu Koireng	62	13	49	25	11	14	-	-	-
00135100	Leimaram	429	90	339	42	21	21	146	48	98
00135200	Namoikhul	201	57	144	4	4	-	155	53	102
00135300	Irengbam	340	98	242	155	50	105	71	25	46
00135400	Yumnam Khunou	249	43	206	42	-	42	185	42	143
00135500	Keinou	642	110	532	82	23	59	377	67	310
00135600	Ngaikhong Khunou	208	12	196	2	2	-	5	1	4
00135700	Tengkhul Khunou	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
00135800	Ngaikhong Khullen	662	280	382	83	56	27	52	31	21
00135900	Toubul	755	221	534	36	32	4	143	43	100
00136000	Khoijuman Khullen	373	100	273	39	20	19	103	21	82
00136100	Khoijuman Khunou	337	44	293	127	20	107	17	10	7
00136200	Nachou	576	159	417	79	49	30	104	34	70
00136300	Potsangbam	344	130	214	115	81	34	35	13	22
00136400	Ningthoukhong Awang	168	99	69	60	51	9	4	2	2
00136500	Ningthoukhong Kha	306	127	179	168	94	74	48	29	19
00136600	Thinungei	570	156	414	121	71	50	61	32	29
00136700	Phubala	345	65	280	29	22	7	36	19	17
00136800	Sumusiphai	555	255	300	216	66	150	66	36	30
00136900	Naranseina	396	83	313	176	49	127	32	10	22

## PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT  
BISHNUPUR

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
3,237	403	2,834	3,433	975	2,458	35,243	16,482	18,761	<b>Bishnupur C.D.Block (Total)</b>	0001
3,237	403	2,834	3,433	975	2,458	35,243	16,482	18,761	<b>Bishnupur C.D.Block (Rural)</b>	0001
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>Bishnupur C.D.Block (Urban)</b>	0001
									<b>Bishnupur C.D.Block (Rural)</b>	
341	29	312	113	53	60	1,641	757	884	Utlou	00134300
124	11	113	79	34	45	1,227	571	656	Kakyai Langpok	00134400
113	27	86	3	3	-	649	320	329	Thiyam	00134500
104	3	101	27	22	5	987	465	522	Lourebam	00134600
135	1	134	47	9	38	756	376	380	Pukhrambam	00134700
598	67	531	112	44	68	3,568	1,742	1,826	Leimapokpam	00134800
255	12	243	340	159	181	1,091	548	543	Iskok	00134900
-	-	-	37	2	35	119	54	65	Sadu Koireng	00135000
21	3	18	220	18	202	1,070	517	553	Leimaram	00135100
41	-	41	1	-	1	304	141	163	Namoikhul	00135200
59	6	53	55	17	38	1,457	703	754	Irengbam	00135300
14	1	13	8	-	8	500	263	237	Yumnam Khunou	00135400
123	3	120	60	17	43	2,481	1,061	1,420	Keinou	00135500
9	1	8	192	8	184	405	210	195	Ngaikhong Khunou	00135600
2	-	2	-	-	-	514	246	268	Tengkhah Khunou	00135700
156	27	129	371	166	205	3,039	1,284	1,755	Ngaikhong Khullen	00135800
363	42	321	213	104	109	2,426	1,122	1,304	Toubul	00135900
30	1	29	201	58	143	1,661	747	914	Khoijuman Khullen	00136000
7	1	6	186	13	173	1,401	640	761	Khoijuman Khunou	00136100
82	3	79	311	73	238	2,026	957	1,069	Nachou	00136200
43	26	17	151	10	141	1,790	795	995	Potsangbam	00136300
44	7	37	60	39	21	647	284	363	Ningthoukhong Awang	00136400
86	1	85	4	3	1	392	208	184	Ningthoukhong Kha	00136500
221	30	191	167	23	144	1,638	838	800	Thinungei	00136600
59	3	56	221	21	200	1,373	671	702	Phubala	00136700
161	92	69	112	61	51	756	364	392	Sunusiphai	00136800
46	6	40	142	18	124	1,325	598	727	Naranseina	00136900

**VILLAGE PRIMARY  
C D BLOCK -**

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>0002</b>	<b>Moirang C.D.Block (Total)</b>		<b>11,315</b>	<b>68,049</b>	<b>33,975</b>	<b>34,074</b>	<b>10,747</b>	<b>5,444</b>	<b>5,303</b>
<b>0002</b>	<b>Moirang C.D.Block (Rural)</b>		<b>11,315</b>	<b>68,049</b>	<b>33,975</b>	<b>34,074</b>	<b>10,747</b>	<b>5,444</b>	<b>5,303</b>
<b>0002</b>	<b>Moirang C.D.Block (Urban)</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Moirang C.D.Block (Rural)</b>								
00137000	Khoirentak	244.1		-----Un-inhabited-----					
00137100	Thamnapokpi	207.2	315	1,779	898	881	254	143	111
00137200	Ngangkha Lawai	1,559.7	516	2,998	1,490	1,508	461	226	235
00137300	Kwakta	-	1,427	8,713	4,394	4,319	1,643	865	778
00137400	Kha Thingungei	1,216.2	1,452	8,743	4,286	4,457	1,233	621	612
00137500	Saiton	1,831.5	672	3,946	2,011	1,935	593	312	281
00137600	Karang	91.8	223	1,673	815	858	264	143	121
00137700	Ithing	22.2	141	1,056	482	574	172	75	97
00137800	Thanga	862.4	1,938	13,085	6,514	6,571	1,746	874	872
00137900	Kumbi	-	60	399	202	197	73	36	37
00138000	Sagang	1,689.6	880	5,072	2,557	2,515	815	417	398
00138100	Wangoo Keirap	519.2	162	907	447	460	149	72	77
00138200	Torbung	508.8	565	3,234	1,628	1,606	558	282	276
00138300	Ithai	232.2	287	1,645	841	804	288	142	146
00138400	Wangoo Ahallup	1,263.7	1,586	9,017	4,472	4,545	1,566	775	791
00138500	Chairen	350.9	82	396	209	187	74	39	35
00138600	Kasom Tampak	171.5	35	195	104	91	32	9	23
00138700	Tangjeng	312.1	274	1,687	856	831	316	157	159
00138800	Champu Khangpok	-	342	1,368	704	664	197	96	101
00138900	Wapokpi	-	98	538	278	260	76	43	33
00139000	Nongmaikhong	115.5	143	848	420	428	129	64	65
00139100	Khordak	114.2	117	750	367	383	108	53	55

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

**CENSUS ABSTRACT  
MOIRANG**

Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
200	96	104	3,516	1,761	1,755	34,053	20,511	13,542	Moirang C.D.Block (Total)
200	96	104	3,516	1,761	1,755	34,053	20,511	13,542	Moirang C.D.Block (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Moirang C.D.Block (Urban)
									Moirang C.D.Block (Rural)
									Khoirentak
			-----Un-inhabited-----						
-	-	-	13	6	7	1,057	614	443	Thamnapokpi
-	-	-	24	11	13	1,806	1,022	784	Ngangkha Lawai
197	95	102	6	5	1	3,710	2,374	1,336	Kwakta
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,381	2,605	1,776	Kha Thingungei
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,537	1,457	1,080	Saiton
-	-	-	-	-	-	536	338	198	Karang
-	-	-	6	2	4	424	257	167	Ithing
-	-	-	-	-	-	6,666	4,015	2,651	Thanga
-	-	-	-	-	-	209	131	78	Kumbi
-	-	-	2,830	1,417	1,413	2,549	1,469	1,080	Sagang
-	-	-	409	198	211	455	257	198	Wangoo Keirap
3	1	2	7	3	4	1,446	894	552	Torbung
-	-	-	-	-	-	914	592	322	Ithai
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,639	2,777	1,862	Wangoo Ahallup
-	-	-	37	21	16	152	109	43	Chairen
-	-	-	184	98	86	59	48	11	Kasom Tampak
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,014	637	377	Tangjeng
-	-	-	-	-	-	440	270	170	Champu Khangpok
-	-	-	-	-	-	312	202	110	Wapokpi
-	-	-	-	-	-	394	232	162	Nongmaikhong
-	-	-	-	-	-	353	211	142	Khordak

**VILLAGE PRIMARY  
C D BLOCK -**

Location code number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<b>0002</b>	<b>Moirang C.D.Block (Tot</b>	<b>33,996</b>	<b>13,464</b>	<b>20,532</b>	<b>29,289</b>	<b>16,338</b>	<b>12,951</b>	<b>17,231</b>	<b>12,737</b>	<b>4,494</b>
<b>0002</b>	<b>Moirang C.D.Block (Ru</b>	<b>33,996</b>	<b>13,464</b>	<b>20,532</b>	<b>29,289</b>	<b>16,338</b>	<b>12,951</b>	<b>17,231</b>	<b>12,737</b>	<b>4,494</b>
<b>0002</b>	<b>Moirang C.D.Block (Ur</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Moirang C.D.Block (Rural)</b>									
00137000	Khoirentak				-----Un-inhabited-----					
00137100	Thamnapokpi	722	284	438	691	356	335	282	255	27
00137200	Ngangkha Lawai	1,192	468	724	1,270	662	608	607	530	77
00137300	Kwakta	5,003	2,020	2,983	3,112	1,840	1,272	1,757	1,397	360
00137400	Kha Thingungei	4,362	1,681	2,681	4,340	2,165	2,175	2,181	1,477	704
00137500	Saiton	1,409	554	855	1,720	1,007	713	937	699	238
00137600	Karang	1,137	477	660	510	396	114	467	388	79
00137700	Ithing	632	225	407	371	200	171	254	169	85
00137800	Thanga	6,419	2,499	3,920	4,970	2,998	1,972	3,931	2,835	1,096
00137900	Kumbi	190	71	119	118	86	32	83	77	6
00138000	Sagang	2,523	1,088	1,435	2,473	1,239	1,234	1,346	984	362
00138100	Wangoo Keirap	452	190	262	436	217	219	353	192	161
00138200	Torbung	1,788	734	1,054	1,249	782	467	557	435	122
00138300	Ithai	731	249	482	843	475	368	324	267	57
00138400	Wangoo Ahallup	4,378	1,695	2,683	4,651	2,385	2,266	2,265	1,645	620
00138500	Chairen	244	100	144	251	130	121	201	119	82
00138600	Kasom Tampak	136	56	80	103	57	46	66	51	15
00138700	Tangjeng	673	219	454	879	454	425	585	377	208
00138800	Champu Khangpok	928	434	494	427	373	54	406	361	45
00138900	Wapokpi	226	76	150	254	133	121	143	127	16
00139000	Nongmaikhong	454	188	266	371	200	171	305	178	127
00139100	Khordak	397	156	241	250	183	67	181	174	7



PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT

MOIRANG

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	2
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
6,138	4,731	1,407	1,692	1,178	514	767	249	518	8,634	6,579	2,055	Moirang C.D.Block (Total)
6,138	4,731	1,407	1,692	1,178	514	767	249	518	8,634	6,579	2,055	Moirang C.D.Block (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Moirang C.D.Block (Urban)
-----Un-inhabited-----												Khoirentak
61	57	4	57	57	-	8	8	-	156	133	23	Thamnapokpi
328	319	9	72	68	4	22	14	8	185	129	56	Ngangkha Lawai
812	706	106	265	224	41	118	17	101	562	450	112	Kwakta
1,091	724	367	197	118	79	131	52	79	762	583	179	Kha Thingungei
348	269	79	164	87	77	91	45	46	334	298	36	Saiton
6	3	3	-	-	-	17	10	7	444	375	69	Karang
22	8	14	1	1	-	10	4	6	221	156	65	Ithing
73	62	11	10	6	4	40	13	27	3,808	2,754	1,054	Thanga
7	7	-	67	67	-	1	-	1	8	3	5	Kumbi
957	731	226	61	39	22	48	5	43	280	209	71	Sagang
234	133	101	55	23	32	13	1	12	51	35	16	Wangoo Keirap
310	231	79	76	68	8	35	25	10	136	111	25	Torbung
52	50	2	16	12	4	34	8	26	222	197	25	Ithai
1,371	1,083	288	267	172	95	136	38	98	491	352	139	Wangoo Ahallup
45	29	16	148	82	66	-	-	-	8	8	-	Chairen
40	31	9	24	19	5	-	-	-	2	1	1	Kasom Tampak
301	212	89	209	132	77	39	6	33	36	27	9	Tangjeng
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	405	361	44	Champu Khangpok
15	15	-	3	3	-	3	1	2	122	108	14	Wapokpi
15	14	1	-	-	-	20	1	19	270	163	107	Nongmaikhong
49	47	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	131	126	5	Khordak

**VILLAGE PRIMARY  
C D BLOCK -**

Location code number	Name of Village	Industrial category								
		Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0002	Moirang C.D.Block (Tot	12,058	3,601	8,457	2,757	1,241	1,516	5,087	1,503	3,584
0002	Moirang C.D.Block (Ru	12,058	3,601	8,457	2,757	1,241	1,516	5,087	1,503	3,584
0002	Moirang C.D.Block (Ur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Moirang C.D.Block (Rural)									
00137000	Khoirentak				-----Un-inhabited-----					
00137100	Thamnapokpi	409	101	308	54	27	27	298	64	234
00137200	Ngangkha Lawai	663	132	531	97	87	10	327	26	301
00137300	Kwakta	1,355	443	912	132	68	64	831	260	571
00137400	Kha Thingungei	2,159	688	1,471	144	48	96	1,424	468	956
00137500	Saiton	783	308	475	321	147	174	328	132	196
00137600	Karang	43	8	35	14	2	12	1	-	1
00137700	Ithing	117	31	86	4	-	4	6	1	5
00137800	Thanga	1,039	163	876	104	25	79	63	10	53
00137900	Kumbi	35	9	26	2	-	2	1	1	-
00138000	Sagang	1,127	255	872	240	122	118	302	58	244
00138100	Wangoo Keirap	83	25	58	38	14	24	26	6	20
00138200	Torbung	692	347	345	322	199	123	280	122	158
00138300	Ithai	519	208	311	172	87	85	102	56	46
00138400	Wangoo Ahallup	2,386	740	1,646	975	370	605	791	242	549
00138500	Chairen	50	11	39	1	1	-	48	9	39
00138600	Kasom Tampak	37	6	31	19	5	14	12	1	11
00138700	Tangieng	294	77	217	95	28	67	154	43	111
00138800	Champu Khangpok	21	12	9	17	8	9	-	-	-
00138900	Wapokpi	111	6	105	-	-	-	89	4	85
00139000	Nongmaikhong	66	22	44	5	3	2	4	-	4
00139100	Khordak	69	9	60	1	-	1	-	-	-

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

**CENSUS ABSTRACT  
MOIRANG**

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	2	1
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58		
2,121	145	1,976	2,093	712	1,381	38,760	17,637	21,123	<b>Moirang C.D.Block (Total)</b>	<b>0002</b>
2,121	145	1,976	2,093	712	1,381	38,760	17,637	21,123	<b>Moirang C.D.Block (Rural)</b>	<b>0002</b>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>Moirang C.D.Block (Urban)</b>	<b>0002</b>
									<b>Moirang C.D.Block (Rural)</b>	
			-----Un-inhabited-----						Khoirentak	00137000
13	5	8	44	5	39	1,088	542	546	Thamnapokpi	00137100
228	17	211	11	2	9	1,728	828	900	Ngangkha Lawai	00137200
153	9	144	239	106	133	5,601	2,554	3,047	Kwakta	00137300
217	17	200	374	155	219	4,403	2,121	2,282	Kha Thingungei	00137400
77	7	70	57	22	35	2,226	1,004	1,222	Saiton	00137500
17	3	14	11	3	8	1,163	419	744	Karang	00137600
82	12	70	25	18	7	685	282	403	Ithing	00137700
250	16	234	622	112	510	8,115	3,516	4,599	Thanga	00137800
19	-	19	13	8	5	281	116	165	Kumbi	00137900
354	6	348	231	69	162	2,599	1,318	1,281	Sagang	00138000
8	-	8	11	5	6	471	230	241	Wangoo Keirap	00138100
51	4	47	39	22	17	1,985	846	1,139	Torbung	00138200
174	19	155	71	46	25	802	366	436	Ithai	00138300
419	26	393	201	102	99	4,366	2,087	2,279	Wangoo Ahallup	00138400
-	-	-	1	1	-	145	79	66	Chairen	00138500
6	-	6	-	-	-	92	47	45	Kasom Tampak	00138600
38	3	35	7	3	4	808	402	406	Tangjeng	00138700
-	-	-	4	4	-	941	331	610	Champu Khangpok	00138800
11	-	11	11	2	9	284	145	139	Wapokpi	00138900
2	-	2	55	19	36	477	220	257	Nongmaikhong	00139000
2	1	1	66	8	58	500	184	316	Khordak	00139100

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# **URBAN PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT**

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## URBAN PRIMARY

Location Code	Name of Town/ Ward	Area of Town/ Ward in square Kilometre	Number of Households	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
				1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>40401000</b>	<b>Oinam (NP)</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>6,282</b>	<b>3,088</b>	<b>3,194</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>419</b>
0001	Ward No. 1		74	471	247	224	59	27	32
0002	Ward No. 2		78	417	199	218	60	31	29
0003	Ward No. 3		46	265	140	125	32	11	21
0004	Ward No. 4		185	1,089	502	587	167	80	87
0005	Ward No. 5		81	557	276	281	79	38	41
0006	Ward No. 6		118	799	397	402	106	59	47
0007	Ward No. 7		189	1,062	527	535	159	91	68
0008	Ward No. 8		144	821	416	405	120	74	46
0009	Ward No. 9		137	801	384	417	116	68	48
<b>40402000</b>	<b>Nambol (M CI) (Part)</b>	<b>7.23</b>	<b>2,706</b>	<b>14,931</b>	<b>7,419</b>	<b>7,512</b>	<b>2,204</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,104</b>
0004	Ward No. 4		232	1,253	582	671	170	80	90
0005	Ward No. 5		111	606	311	295	72	40	32
0006	Ward No. 6		289	1,631	872	759	222	109	113
0007	Ward No. 7		206	1,092	529	563	147	81	66
0008	Ward No. 8		226	1,255	627	628	185	96	89
0009	Ward No. 9		177	1,094	553	541	126	63	63
0010	Ward No. 10		236	1,462	729	733	228	122	106
0011	Ward No. 11		203	1,124	530	594	169	81	88
0012	Ward No. 12		203	1,040	518	522	179	96	83
0013	Ward No. 13		266	1,360	673	687	245	115	130
0014	Ward No. 14		133	790	398	392	122	55	67
0015	Ward No. 15		302	1,527	740	787	206	98	108
0016	Ward No. 16		122	697	357	340	133	64	69
<b>40403000</b>	<b>Bishnupur (M CI)</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>10,264</b>	<b>5,324</b>	<b>4,940</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>664</b>
0001	Ward No. 1		89	484	244	240	63	37	26
0002	Ward No. 2		126	756	374	382	112	53	59
0003	Ward No. 3		186	1,045	523	522	143	80	63
0004	Ward No. 4		97	591	298	293	58	28	30
0005	Ward No. 5		257	1,316	636	680	174	84	90
0006	Ward No. 6		200	1,051	544	507	144	79	65
0007	Ward No. 7		188	1,127	584	543	145	79	66
0008	Ward No. 8		175	1,034	523	511	127	68	59
0009	Ward No. 9		87	549	276	273	89	36	53
0010	Ward No. 10		123	693	330	363	111	49	62
0011	Ward No. 11		166	881	451	430	112	57	55
0012	Ward No. 12		59	737	541	196	65	29	36
<b>40404000</b>	<b>Ningthoukhong (NP)</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>10,877</b>	<b>5,410</b>	<b>5,467</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>719</b>
0001	Ward No. 1		246	1,440	714	726	167	83	84
0002	Ward No. 2		314	1,952	971	981	272	138	134
0003	Ward No. 3		124	725	363	362	120	68	52
0004	Ward No. 4		223	1,402	707	695	230	109	121
0005	Ward No. 5		205	1,161	583	578	191	104	87
0006	Ward No. 6		146	752	372	380	110	64	46
0007	Ward No. 7		211	1,175	586	589	133	66	67
0008	Ward No. 8		126	822	406	416	129	67	62
0009	Ward No. 9		215	1,448	708	740	144	78	66
<b>40405000</b>	<b>Moirang (M CI)</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>17,178</b>	<b>8,670</b>	<b>8,508</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,104</b>
0001	Ward No. 1		276	1,714	856	858	244	115	129
0002	Ward No. 2		239	1,544	777	767	204	100	104
0003	Ward No. 3		226	1,429	697	732	190	96	94
0004	Ward No. 4		259	1,674	856	818	210	110	100
0005	Ward No. 5		267	1,675	843	832	285	156	129
0006	Ward No. 6		203	1,239	642	597	163	83	80
0007	Ward No. 7		183	1,046	515	531	145	79	66

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes Population			Scheduled Tribes Population			Literates			Name of Town/ Ward
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	98	49	49	3,874	2,185	1,689	Oinam (NP)
-	-	-	-	-	-	262	159	103	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	-	-	-	263	143	120	Ward No. 2
-	-	-	-	-	-	158	104	54	Ward No. 3
-	-	-	19	7	12	680	365	315	Ward No. 4
-	-	-	2	1	1	349	209	140	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	-	-	-	507	283	224	Ward No. 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	591	340	251	Ward No. 7
-	-	-	77	41	36	502	285	217	Ward No. 8
-	-	-	-	-	-	562	297	265	Ward No. 9
-	-	-	184	93	91	9,812	5,577	4,235	Nambol (M CI) (Part)
-	-	-	-	-	-	915	466	449	Ward No. 4
-	-	-	-	-	-	442	255	187	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	95	50	45	1,197	731	466	Ward No. 6
-	-	-	4	2	2	777	405	372	Ward No. 7
-	-	-	-	-	-	940	494	446	Ward No. 8
-	-	-	-	-	-	716	430	286	Ward No. 9
-	-	-	-	-	-	951	538	413	Ward No. 10
-	-	-	-	-	-	715	394	321	Ward No. 11
-	-	-	-	-	-	612	355	257	Ward No. 12
-	-	-	6	2	4	795	477	318	Ward No. 13
-	-	-	1	-	1	444	276	168	Ward No. 14
-	-	-	78	39	39	977	548	429	Ward No. 15
-	-	-	-	-	-	331	208	123	Ward No. 16
1	1	-	761	369	392	7,154	4,207	2,947	Bishnupur (M CI)
-	-	-	-	-	-	341	193	148	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	-	-	-	492	299	193	Ward No. 2
-	-	-	9	3	6	671	386	285	Ward No. 3
-	-	-	-	-	-	414	242	172	Ward No. 4
-	-	-	-	-	-	927	509	418	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	38	21	17	632	367	265	Ward No. 6
-	-	-	316	155	161	824	472	352	Ward No. 7
-	-	-	10	6	4	771	415	356	Ward No. 8
1	1	-	-	-	-	376	214	162	Ward No. 9
-	-	-	-	-	-	462	252	210	Ward No. 10
-	-	-	24	16	8	615	358	257	Ward No. 11
-	-	-	364	168	196	629	500	129	Ward No. 12
-	-	-	6	3	3	7,020	4,007	3,013	Ningthoukhong (NP)
-	-	-	-	-	-	961	527	434	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,326	754	572	Ward No. 2
-	-	-	-	-	-	358	205	153	Ward No. 3
-	-	-	-	-	-	728	453	275	Ward No. 4
-	-	-	-	-	-	723	419	304	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	-	-	-	532	300	232	Ward No. 6
-	-	-	6	3	3	865	487	378	Ward No. 7
-	-	-	-	-	-	556	314	242	Ward No. 8
-	-	-	-	-	-	971	548	423	Ward No. 9
39	20	19	705	359	346	11,882	6,601	5,281	Moirang (M CI)
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,216	670	546	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,088	595	493	Ward No. 2
-	-	-	1	1	-	1,003	520	483	Ward No. 3
-	-	-	337	169	168	1,068	608	460	Ward No. 4
38	20	18	360	183	177	1,085	605	480	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	-	-	-	882	499	383	Ward No. 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	719	388	331	Ward No. 7

## URBAN PRIMARY

Location Code	Name of Town/ Ward	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<b>40401000</b>	<b>Oinam (NP)</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>2,740</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>358</b>
0001	Ward No. 1	209	88	121	215	120	95	213	120	93
0002	Ward No. 2	154	56	98	197	96	101	42	29	13
0003	Ward No. 3	107	36	71	144	79	65	21	18	3
0004	Ward No. 4	409	137	272	490	254	236	199	139	60
0005	Ward No. 5	208	67	141	262	138	124	62	54	8
0006	Ward No. 6	292	114	178	422	198	224	185	168	17
0007	Ward No. 7	471	187	284	315	213	102	265	187	78
0008	Ward No. 8	319	131	188	419	207	212	221	151	70
0009	Ward No. 9	239	87	152	276	176	100	103	87	16
<b>40402000</b>	<b>Nambol (M CI) (Part)</b>	<b>5,119</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>7,020</b>	<b>3,748</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>5,035</b>	<b>3,009</b>	<b>2,026</b>
0004	Ward No. 4	338	116	222	516	244	272	392	198	194
0005	Ward No. 5	164	56	108	248	144	104	119	87	32
0006	Ward No. 6	434	141	293	844	446	398	622	374	248
0007	Ward No. 7	315	124	191	503	246	257	384	219	165
0008	Ward No. 8	315	133	182	681	389	292	661	372	289
0009	Ward No. 9	378	123	255	465	253	212	378	246	132
0010	Ward No. 10	511	191	320	532	283	249	400	245	155
0011	Ward No. 11	409	136	273	860	405	455	473	218	255
0012	Ward No. 12	428	163	265	533	286	247	430	244	186
0013	Ward No. 13	565	196	369	356	274	82	307	246	61
0014	Ward No. 14	346	122	224	332	189	143	233	162	71
0015	Ward No. 15	550	192	358	801	398	403	381	243	138
0016	Ward No. 16	366	149	217	349	191	158	255	155	100
<b>40403000</b>	<b>Bishnupur (M CI)</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>1,993</b>	<b>3,974</b>	<b>2,534</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>2,902</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>781</b>
0001	Ward No. 1	143	51	92	193	112	81	148	100	48
0002	Ward No. 2	264	75	189	230	159	71	115	89	26
0003	Ward No. 3	374	137	237	439	247	192	346	202	144
0004	Ward No. 4	177	56	121	214	126	88	199	123	76
0005	Ward No. 5	389	127	262	563	311	252	348	251	97
0006	Ward No. 6	419	177	242	379	250	129	226	195	31
0007	Ward No. 7	303	112	191	323	211	112	316	209	107
0008	Ward No. 8	263	108	155	447	240	207	298	208	90
0009	Ward No. 9	173	62	111	198	121	77	196	120	76
0010	Ward No. 10	231	78	153	211	132	79	104	64	40
0011	Ward No. 11	266	93	173	274	186	88	184	147	37
0012	Ward No. 12	108	41	67	503	439	64	422	413	9
<b>40404000</b>	<b>Ningthoukhong (NP)</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>1,403</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>3,818</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>705</b>
0001	Ward No. 1	479	187	292	667	322	345	407	312	95
0002	Ward No. 2	626	217	409	880	485	395	590	425	165
0003	Ward No. 3	367	158	209	313	153	160	172	128	44
0004	Ward No. 4	674	254	420	317	293	24	278	266	12
0005	Ward No. 5	438	164	274	245	201	44	155	137	18
0006	Ward No. 6	220	72	148	278	157	121	192	149	43
0007	Ward No. 7	310	99	211	322	230	92	250	192	58
0008	Ward No. 8	266	92	174	252	158	94	226	147	79
0009	Ward No. 9	477	160	317	544	310	234	464	273	191
<b>40405000</b>	<b>Moirang (M CI)</b>	<b>5,296</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>6,210</b>	<b>3,768</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>4,514</b>	<b>3,058</b>	<b>1,456</b>
0001	Ward No. 1	498	186	312	618	368	250	484	303	181
0002	Ward No. 2	456	182	274	550	325	225	441	301	140
0003	Ward No. 3	426	177	249	528	291	237	314	220	94
0004	Ward No. 4	606	248	358	531	363	168	409	274	135
0005	Ward No. 5	590	238	352	632	376	256	463	296	167
0006	Ward No. 6	357	143	214	377	239	138	313	197	116
0007	Ward No. 7	327	127	200	335	189	146	304	179	125



PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Town/ Ward
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industries workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	2
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
498	339	159	119	73	46	14	6	8	680	535	145	Oinam (NP)
150	63	87	7	6	1	-	-	-	56	51	5	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	39	27	12	Ward No. 2
2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	18	15	3	Ward No. 3
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	138	60	Ward No. 4
8	8	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	51	45	6	Ward No. 5
111	109	2	6	5	1	8	3	5	60	51	9	Ward No. 6
78	55	23	69	39	30	-	-	-	118	93	25	Ward No. 7
144	97	47	36	22	14	-	-	-	41	32	9	Ward No. 8
4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	83	16	Ward No. 9
<b>1,290</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>Nambol (M CI) (Part)</b>
11	8	3	7	6	1	28	5	23	346	179	167	Ward No. 4
19	18	1	-	-	-	6	2	4	94	67	27	Ward No. 5
79	46	33	19	9	10	156	79	77	368	240	128	Ward No. 6
37	29	8	23	10	13	21	9	12	303	171	132	Ward No. 7
298	148	150	27	19	8	52	38	14	284	167	117	Ward No. 8
61	57	4	3	2	1	51	26	25	263	161	102	Ward No. 9
79	68	11	12	7	5	16	2	14	293	168	125	Ward No. 10
322	165	157	60	3	57	22	1	21	69	49	20	Ward No. 11
93	58	35	39	9	30	42	13	29	256	164	92	Ward No. 12
23	21	2	83	66	17	22	12	10	179	147	32	Ward No. 13
57	43	14	27	18	9	22	13	9	127	88	39	Ward No. 14
114	79	35	19	8	11	26	5	21	222	151	71	Ward No. 15
97	61	36	82	43	39	-	-	-	76	51	25	Ward No. 16
<b>239</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>Bishnupur (M CI)</b>
37	37	-	12	11	1	11	1	10	88	51	37	Ward No. 1
2	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	110	87	23	Ward No. 2
11	9	2	5	3	2	52	5	47	278	185	93	Ward No. 3
6	6	-	2	1	1	9	-	9	182	116	66	Ward No. 4
55	55	-	2	2	-	3	2	1	288	192	96	Ward No. 5
30	29	1	12	12	-	3	-	3	181	154	27	Ward No. 6
19	19	-	5	5	-	9	7	2	283	178	105	Ward No. 7
36	36	-	6	5	1	64	26	38	192	141	51	Ward No. 8
2	2	-	7	6	1	13	2	11	174	110	64	Ward No. 9
1	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	4	98	62	36	Ward No. 10
27	27	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	153	116	37	Ward No. 11
13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	409	400	9	Ward No. 12
<b>478</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>Ningthoukhong (NP)</b>
23	23	-	129	117	12	35	23	12	220	149	71	Ward No. 1
57	54	3	12	10	2	17	6	11	504	355	149	Ward No. 2
1	-	1	5	2	3	1	1	-	165	125	40	Ward No. 3
133	129	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	144	136	8	Ward No. 4
13	12	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	139	122	17	Ward No. 5
31	30	1	-	-	-	12	6	6	149	113	36	Ward No. 6
6	5	1	4	4	-	67	52	15	173	131	42	Ward No. 7
37	24	13	3	3	-	21	6	15	165	114	51	Ward No. 8
177	100	77	36	10	26	56	30	26	195	133	62	Ward No. 9
<b>415</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>3,515</b>	<b>2,457</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>Moirang (M CI)</b>
76	66	10	5	1	4	100	39	61	303	197	106	Ward No. 1
20	15	5	7	7	-	19	6	13	395	273	122	Ward No. 2
15	15	-	3	2	1	9	4	5	287	199	88	Ward No. 3
2	2	-	1	1	-	12	5	7	394	266	128	Ward No. 4
29	29	-	8	7	1	23	5	18	403	255	148	Ward No. 5
40	39	1	8	8	-	58	7	51	207	143	64	Ward No. 6
42	42	-	-	-	-	82	20	62	180	117	63	Ward No. 7

## URBAN PRIMARY

Location Code	Name of Town/ Ward	Industrial category of marginal workers								
		Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
<b>40401000</b>	<b>Oinam (NP)</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>184</b>
0001	Ward No. 1	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1
0002	Ward No. 2	155	67	88	16	9	7	15	13	2
0003	Ward No. 3	123	61	62	33	29	4	12	6	6
0004	Ward No. 4	291	115	176	72	55	17	58	23	35
0005	Ward No. 5	200	84	116	52	44	8	83	19	64
0006	Ward No. 6	237	30	207	5	5	-	15	1	14
0007	Ward No. 7	50	26	24	6	2	4	9	7	2
0008	Ward No. 8	198	56	142	149	41	108	41	11	30
0009	Ward No. 9	173	89	84	71	65	6	47	17	30
<b>40402000</b>	<b>Nambol (M CI) (Part)</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>239</b>
0004	Ward No. 4	124	46	78	4	2	2	3	-	3
0005	Ward No. 5	129	57	72	66	48	18	5	2	3
0006	Ward No. 6	222	72	150	15	9	6	28	8	20
0007	Ward No. 7	119	27	92	-	-	-	76	12	64
0008	Ward No. 8	20	17	3	1	1	-	1	-	1
0009	Ward No. 9	87	7	80	13	-	13	12	1	11
0010	Ward No. 10	132	38	94	22	5	17	9	4	5
0011	Ward No. 11	387	187	200	10	2	8	11	4	7
0012	Ward No. 12	103	42	61	41	23	18	18	5	13
0013	Ward No. 13	49	28	21	2	1	1	18	15	3
0014	Ward No. 14	99	27	72	53	18	35	6	2	4
0015	Ward No. 15	420	155	265	103	56	47	120	46	74
0016	Ward No. 16	94	36	58	6	5	1	50	19	31
<b>40403000</b>	<b>Bishnupur (M CI)</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47</b>
0001	Ward No. 1	45	12	33	26	8	18	1	1	-
0002	Ward No. 2	115	70	45	1	-	1	2	-	2
0003	Ward No. 3	93	45	48	1	1	-	2	2	-
0004	Ward No. 4	15	3	12	2	2	-	-	-	-
0005	Ward No. 5	215	60	155	4	3	1	21	11	10
0006	Ward No. 6	153	55	98	12	8	4	35	18	17
0007	Ward No. 7	7	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
0008	Ward No. 8	149	32	117	9	8	1	27	10	17
0009	Ward No. 9	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
0010	Ward No. 10	107	68	39	32	30	2	11	10	1
0011	Ward No. 11	90	39	51	11	11	-	1	1	-
0012	Ward No. 12	81	26	55	11	11	-	-	-	-
<b>40404000</b>	<b>Ningthoukhong (NP)</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>144</b>
0001	Ward No. 1	260	10	250	127	5	122	16	1	15
0002	Ward No. 2	290	60	230	5	4	1	35	8	27
0003	Ward No. 3	141	25	116	-	-	-	93	22	71
0004	Ward No. 4	39	27	12	10	9	1	-	-	-
0005	Ward No. 5	90	64	26	7	7	-	1	1	-
0006	Ward No. 6	86	8	78	1	1	-	2	-	2
0007	Ward No. 7	72	38	34	24	19	5	16	11	5
0008	Ward No. 8	26	11	15	-	-	-	4	2	2
0009	Ward No. 9	80	37	43	18	13	5	32	10	22
<b>40405000</b>	<b>Moirang (M CI)</b>	<b>1,696</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>280</b>
0001	Ward No. 1	134	65	69	16	14	2	5	1	4
0002	Ward No. 2	109	24	85	6	3	3	25	1	24
0003	Ward No. 3	214	71	143	54	46	8	88	10	78
0004	Ward No. 4	122	89	33	6	6	-	13	8	5
0005	Ward No. 5	169	80	89	7	6	1	17	9	8
0006	Ward No. 6	64	42	22	4	2	2	18	16	2
0007	Ward No. 7	31	10	21	6	3	3	-	-	-

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of marginal workers									Name of Town/ Ward	Location Code
Household industries workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	2	1
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58		
<b>508</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>3,542</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>Oinam (NP)</b>	<b>40401000</b>
-	-	-	-	-	-	256	127	129	Ward No. 1	0001
112	39	73	12	6	6	220	103	117	Ward No. 2	0002
59	10	49	19	16	3	121	61	60	Ward No. 3	0003
31	1	30	130	36	94	599	248	351	Ward No. 4	0004
45	6	39	20	15	5	295	138	157	Ward No. 5	0005
213	24	189	4	-	4	377	199	178	Ward No. 6	0006
5	-	5	30	17	13	747	314	433	Ward No. 7	0007
-	-	-	8	4	4	402	209	193	Ward No. 8	0008
43	1	42	12	6	6	525	208	317	Ward No. 9	0009
<b>225</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>7,911</b>	<b>3,671</b>	<b>4,240</b>	<b>Nambol (M CI) (Part)</b>	<b>40402000</b>
9	4	5	108	40	68	737	338	399	Ward No. 4	0004
41	1	40	17	6	11	358	167	191	Ward No. 5	0005
40	4	36	139	51	88	787	426	361	Ward No. 6	0006
13	1	12	30	14	16	589	283	306	Ward No. 7	0007
2	-	2	16	16	-	574	238	336	Ward No. 8	0008
1	-	1	61	6	55	629	300	329	Ward No. 9	0009
17	1	16	84	28	56	930	446	484	Ward No. 10	0010
16	-	16	350	181	169	264	125	139	Ward No. 11	0011
14	2	12	30	12	18	507	232	275	Ward No. 12	0012
12	6	6	17	6	11	1,004	399	605	Ward No. 13	0013
27	2	25	13	5	8	458	209	249	Ward No. 14	0014
33	-	33	164	53	111	726	342	384	Ward No. 15	0015
-	-	-	38	12	26	348	166	182	Ward No. 16	0016
<b>286</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>6,290</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>Bishnupur (M CI)</b>	<b>40403000</b>
12	-	12	6	3	3	291	132	159	Ward No. 1	0001
2	-	2	110	70	40	526	215	311	Ward No. 2	0002
13	1	12	77	41	36	606	276	330	Ward No. 3	0003
10	-	10	3	1	2	377	172	205	Ward No. 4	0004
51	9	42	139	37	102	753	325	428	Ward No. 5	0005
2	-	2	104	29	75	672	294	378	Ward No. 6	0006
1	-	1	6	2	4	804	373	431	Ward No. 7	0007
99	7	92	14	7	7	587	283	304	Ward No. 8	0008
-	-	-	2	1	1	351	155	196	Ward No. 9	0009
20	1	19	44	27	17	482	198	284	Ward No. 10	0010
30	5	25	48	22	26	607	265	342	Ward No. 11	0011
46	1	45	24	14	10	234	102	132	Ward No. 12	0012
<b>212</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>7,059</b>	<b>3,101</b>	<b>3,958</b>	<b>Ningthoukhong (NP)</b>	<b>40404000</b>
5	-	5	112	4	108	773	392	381	Ward No. 1	0001
93	-	93	157	48	109	1,072	486	586	Ward No. 2	0002
-	-	-	48	3	45	412	210	202	Ward No. 3	0003
7	1	6	22	17	5	1,085	414	671	Ward No. 4	0004
1	-	1	81	56	25	916	382	534	Ward No. 5	0005
65	2	63	18	5	13	474	215	259	Ward No. 6	0006
21	3	18	11	5	6	853	356	497	Ward No. 7	0007
10	4	6	12	5	7	570	248	322	Ward No. 8	0008
10	-	10	20	14	6	904	398	506	Ward No. 9	0009
<b>412</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>10,968</b>	<b>4,902</b>	<b>6,066</b>	<b>Moirang (M CI)</b>	<b>40405000</b>
68	22	46	45	28	17	1,096	488	608	Ward No. 1	0001
23	1	22	55	19	36	994	452	542	Ward No. 2	0002
33	3	30	39	12	27	901	406	495	Ward No. 3	0003
9	1	8	94	74	20	1,143	493	650	Ward No. 4	0004
41	7	34	104	58	46	1,043	467	576	Ward No. 5	0005
12	3	9	30	21	9	862	403	459	Ward No. 6	0006
19	3	16	6	4	2	711	326	385	Ward No. 7	0007

## URBAN PRIMARY

Location Code	Name of Town/ Ward	Area of Town/ Ward in square Kilometre	Number of Households	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0008	Ward No. 8		221	1,344	651	693	170	89	81
0009	Ward No. 9		176	1,027	500	527	134	74	60
0010	Ward No. 10		241	1,408	686	722	205	108	97
0011	Ward No. 11		242	1,541	784	757	187	95	92
0012	Ward No. 12		229	1,537	863	674	157	85	72
<b>40406000</b>	<b>Kwakta (NP)</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>6,484</b>	<b>3,294</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>627</b>
0001	Ward No. 1		112	701	345	356	172	81	91
0002	Ward No. 2		87	550	287	263	115	62	53
0003	Ward No. 3		107	779	393	386	156	87	69
0004	Ward No. 4		70	461	234	227	64	35	29
0005	Ward No. 5		90	620	319	301	145	75	70
0006	Ward No. 6		103	688	351	337	105	48	57
0007	Ward No. 7		106	716	369	347	172	99	73
0008	Ward No. 8		248	1,597	801	796	297	138	159
0009	Ward No. 9		63	372	195	177	55	29	26
<b>40407000</b>	<b>Kumbi (NP)</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>8,725</b>	<b>4,336</b>	<b>4,389</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>623</b>
0001	Ward No. 1		244	1,388	686	702	226	105	121
0002	Ward No. 2		265	1,403	714	689	207	106	101
0003	Ward No. 3		179	1,051	474	577	140	66	74
0004	Ward No. 4		203	1,137	578	559	181	93	88
0005	Ward No. 5		163	887	439	448	106	56	50
0006	Ward No. 6		112	668	334	334	79	44	35
0007	Ward No. 7		126	666	336	330	89	49	40
0008	Ward No. 8		114	658	331	327	91	47	44
0009	Ward No. 9		163	867	444	423	135	65	70

## PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

## CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes Population			Scheduled Tribes Population			Literates			Name of Town/ Ward
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	960	510	450	Ward No. 8
-	-	-	-	-	-	745	391	354	Ward No. 9
-	-	-	5	4	1	979	521	458	Ward No. 10
1	-	1	2	2	-	1,082	610	472	Ward No. 11
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,055	684	371	Ward No. 12
-	-	-	<b>251</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>Kwakta (NP)</b>
-	-	-	-	-	-	284	197	87	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	-	-	-	196	152	44	Ward No. 2
-	-	-	-	-	-	291	204	87	Ward No. 3
-	-	-	-	-	-	157	108	49	Ward No. 4
-	-	-	-	-	-	251	179	72	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	-	-	-	209	142	67	Ward No. 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	296	205	91	Ward No. 7
-	-	-	251	132	119	647	409	238	Ward No. 8
-	-	-	-	-	-	217	134	83	Ward No. 9
-	-	-	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5,245</b>	<b>3,001</b>	<b>2,244</b>	<b>Kumbi (NP)</b>
-	-	-	3	2	1	849	512	337	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	1	-	1	738	445	293	Ward No. 2
-	-	-	-	-	-	560	293	267	Ward No. 3
-	-	-	-	-	-	756	433	323	Ward No. 4
-	-	-	-	-	-	613	343	270	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	-	-	-	429	234	195	Ward No. 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	325	178	147	Ward No. 7
-	-	-	-	-	-	421	237	184	Ward No. 8
-	-	-	-	-	-	554	326	228	Ward No. 9

## URBAN PRIMARY

Location Code	Name of Town/ Ward	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0008	Ward No. 8	384	141	243	425	272	153	358	247	111
0009	Ward No. 9	282	109	173	267	197	70	169	112	57
0010	Ward No. 10	429	165	264	593	311	282	310	207	103
0011	Ward No. 11	459	174	285	583	333	250	415	275	140
0012	Ward No. 12	482	179	303	771	504	267	534	447	87
<b>40406000</b>	<b>Kwakta (NP)</b>	<b>3,936</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>2,207</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>188</b>
0001	Ward No. 1	417	148	269	145	130	15	121	116	5
0002	Ward No. 2	354	135	219	132	106	26	124	104	20
0003	Ward No. 3	488	189	299	215	143	72	159	137	22
0004	Ward No. 4	304	126	178	250	124	126	71	60	11
0005	Ward No. 5	369	140	229	154	115	39	115	109	6
0006	Ward No. 6	479	209	270	411	216	195	29	25	4
0007	Ward No. 7	420	164	256	238	133	105	96	85	11
0008	Ward No. 8	950	392	558	524	334	190	379	293	86
0009	Ward No. 9	155	61	94	138	88	50	100	77	23
<b>40407000</b>	<b>Kumbi (NP)</b>	<b>3,480</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>2,145</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>2,163</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>2,759</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>1,016</b>
0001	Ward No. 1	539	174	365	573	340	233	359	290	69
0002	Ward No. 2	665	269	396	615	362	253	379	281	98
0003	Ward No. 3	491	181	310	585	269	316	417	224	193
0004	Ward No. 4	381	145	236	515	259	256	176	124	52
0005	Ward No. 5	274	96	178	408	227	181	267	200	67
0006	Ward No. 6	239	100	139	345	175	170	283	150	133
0007	Ward No. 7	341	158	183	311	148	163	295	139	156
0008	Ward No. 8	237	94	143	377	181	196	265	151	114
0009	Ward No. 9	313	118	195	381	202	179	318	184	134

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Town/ Ward
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industries workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	2
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
45	45	-	2	2	-	22	19	3	289	181	108	Ward No. 8
1	1	-	2	2	-	37	6	31	129	103	26	Ward No. 9
6	6	-	12	8	4	34	12	22	258	181	77	Ward No. 10
99	94	5	6	4	2	35	2	33	275	175	100	Ward No. 11
40	32	8	24	23	1	75	25	50	395	367	28	Ward No. 12
<b>396</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>Kwakta (NP)</b>
1	1	-	8	8	-	1	1	-	111	106	5	Ward No. 1
37	37	-	49	35	14	-	-	-	38	32	6	Ward No. 2
43	42	1	63	52	11	3	2	1	50	41	9	Ward No. 3
32	29	3	20	16	4	2	-	2	17	15	2	Ward No. 4
56	56	-	21	20	1	4	4	-	34	29	5	Ward No. 5
2	2	-	6	5	1	4	3	1	17	15	2	Ward No. 6
1	1	-	7	3	4	7	4	3	81	77	4	Ward No. 7
181	141	40	5	2	3	16	3	13	177	147	30	Ward No. 8
43	42	1	3	2	1	16	6	10	38	27	11	Ward No. 9
<b>629</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>Kumbi (NP)</b>
104	93	11	34	24	10	30	14	16	191	159	32	Ward No. 1
63	60	3	73	29	44	51	38	13	192	154	38	Ward No. 2
179	101	78	7	3	4	34	3	31	197	117	80	Ward No. 3
6	6	-	52	33	19	15	9	6	103	76	27	Ward No. 4
82	68	14	22	13	9	17	11	6	146	108	38	Ward No. 5
31	18	13	13	7	6	26	1	25	213	124	89	Ward No. 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	3	290	137	153	Ward No. 7
131	86	45	5	2	3	18	5	13	111	58	53	Ward No. 8
33	19	14	45	23	22	13	4	9	227	138	89	Ward No. 9

## URBAN PRIMARY

Location Code	Name of Town/ Ward	Industrial category of marginal workers								
		Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0008	Ward No. 8	67	25	42	-	-	-	1	1	-
0009	Ward No. 9	98	85	13	33	32	1	2	2	-
0010	Ward No. 10	283	104	179	43	32	11	109	34	75
0011	Ward No. 11	168	58	110	54	30	24	33	3	30
0012	Ward No. 12	237	57	180	81	13	68	88	34	54
<b>40406000</b>	<b>Kwakta (NP)</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>471</b>
0001	Ward No. 1	24	14	10	-	-	-	1	1	-
0002	Ward No. 2	8	2	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
0003	Ward No. 3	56	6	50	-	-	-	46	4	42
0004	Ward No. 4	179	64	115	22	14	8	138	47	91
0005	Ward No. 5	39	6	33	-	-	-	35	6	29
0006	Ward No. 6	382	191	191	-	-	-	369	183	186
0007	Ward No. 7	142	48	94	7	7	-	79	11	68
0008	Ward No. 8	145	41	104	43	17	26	55	11	44
0009	Ward No. 9	38	11	27	12	3	9	7	2	5
<b>40407000</b>	<b>Kumbi (NP)</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>300</b>
0001	Ward No. 1	214	50	164	38	20	18	84	14	70
0002	Ward No. 2	236	81	155	12	10	2	127	29	98
0003	Ward No. 3	168	45	123	66	18	48	56	24	32
0004	Ward No. 4	339	135	204	6	4	2	69	19	50
0005	Ward No. 5	141	27	114	31	8	23	28	6	22
0006	Ward No. 6	62	25	37	6	4	2	2	2	-
0007	Ward No. 7	16	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
0008	Ward No. 8	112	30	82	52	22	30	13	7	6
0009	Ward No. 9	63	18	45	4	2	2	29	7	22



## PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

## CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of marginal workers									Name of Town/ Ward	Location Code
Household industries workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	2	1
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58		
48	22	26	18	2	16	919	379	540	Ward No. 8	0008
8	-	8	55	51	4	760	303	457	Ward No. 9	0009
96	15	81	35	23	12	815	375	440	Ward No. 10	0010
27	1	26	54	24	30	958	451	507	Ward No. 11	0011
28	6	22	40	4	36	766	359	407	Ward No. 12	0012
<b>66</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>4,277</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>Kwakta (NP)</b>	<b>40406000</b>
4	-	4	19	13	6	556	215	341	Ward No. 1	0001
-	-	-	2	2	-	418	181	237	Ward No. 2	0002
6	-	6	4	2	2	564	250	314	Ward No. 3	0003
11	-	11	8	3	5	211	110	101	Ward No. 4	0004
3	-	3	1	-	1	466	204	262	Ward No. 5	0005
3	1	2	10	7	3	277	135	142	Ward No. 6	0006
21	3	18	35	27	8	478	236	242	Ward No. 7	0007
11	2	9	36	11	25	1,073	467	606	Ward No. 8	0008
7	1	6	12	5	7	234	107	127	Ward No. 9	0009
<b>256</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>4,615</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>Kumbi (NP)</b>	<b>40407000</b>
45	4	41	47	12	35	815	346	469	Ward No. 1	0001
26	8	18	71	34	37	788	352	436	Ward No. 2	0002
29	-	29	17	3	14	466	205	261	Ward No. 3	0003
70	12	58	194	100	94	622	319	303	Ward No. 4	0004
12	2	10	70	11	59	479	212	267	Ward No. 5	0005
19	1	18	35	18	17	323	159	164	Ward No. 6	0006
-	-	-	16	9	7	355	188	167	Ward No. 7	0007
44	-	44	3	1	2	281	150	131	Ward No. 8	0008
11	1	10	19	8	11	486	242	244	Ward No. 9	0009





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# ANNEXURE

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**ANNEXURE-I**  
**NUMBER OF VILLAGES UNDER EACH GRAM PANCHAYAT**

**Name of District:- Bishnupur**

**Name of C.D. Block:- Bishnupur**

Serial No.	Name of Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1	Utlou	2	
2	Sanjenbam-Pukhrambam	3	
3	Leimapokpam	1	
4	Ishok	2	
5	Irengbam	4	
6	Keinou	3	
7	Ngaikhong Khullen	1	
8	Toubul	1	
9	Nachou	2	
10	Khoijuman-kwasiphai	2	
11	Thinungei	3	
12	Phubala	3	
Total	12	27	

**ANNEXURE-I**

**Name of District:- Thoubal**

**Name of C.D. Block:- Moirang**

Serial No.	Name of Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1	Ngakha Lawai	2	
2	Tronglaobi Terakhongsangbi	1	
3	Torbung	1	
4	Kha-Thinungei	4	
5	Moirang Khunou	1	
6	Thanga Part-I	2	
7	Thanga Part-II	1	
8	Wangoo	3	
9	Wangoo-Terakhong	2	
10	Borayangbi	3	
11	Kwakta	1	
12	Saiton	1	
Total	12	22	

The District has altogether 24 Gram Panchayats and 49 villages. Out of them 12 Gram Panchayats with 27 villages lie in the Bishnupur Development Block and rest 12 Gram Panchayats with 22 villages, i.e. more than double villages of Bishnupur Development Block lie in the Moirang

C.D.Block. Moirang has comparatively more no. of Villages in each Gram Panchayat than Bishnupur C.D.Block. Average no. of villages in each Gram Panchayat of Moirang C.D.Block is 4.7 whereas it is 2.3 villages Gram Panchayats of Bishnupur C.D.Block.

**Note on Fertility :**

The country is passing through a demographic transition marked by a fairly high fertility and moderate mortality. The period 1981-2001 has shown high growth rate with the signal of declining growth rate. In comparison to the great size of Indian population role of migration is not very substantial. Thus, fertility is a major component of growth of population. In the 1991 Census, questions on fertility related to age at marriage, number of surviving children, number of children ever born alive and children born alive during the last year were canvassed. The first three questions were asked for all ever married woman while the last question was canvassed for only currently married woman. The

measures of fertility are based on F-series tables of 1991 census as well as district profile, 1991 pertaining to state of Manipur. Various fertility majors have been defined in forgoing chapter concerning definitions. Not a single fertility measure gives complete understanding of fertility trends thus we depend upon various fertility measures. CBR is the most common but a crude fertility measure while ASFR or ASMFR are more refined fertility measures. Fertility beyond marriage is a taboo in India. Marriage is an important aspect of Indian social life. Thus population censuses and large scale demographic surveys invariably collect data on the marital status of population separately for males and females. Age of effective marriage of females is a key factor which influences fertility.

**Annexure II (a)****Estimates of some fertility measures and mean age at marriage for district and state, 1991**

Sl.No.	Fertility Measure and Mean-age at Marriage	Bishnupur District	Manipur
1	2	3	4
1	CBR	30	29.6
2	GFR	116	116
3	GMFR	180	199
4	TFR	3.79	3.95
5	TMFR	6.37	7.08
6	No. of Children ever born per ever married women in the age group 45-49	4.11	4.39
7	No. of children surviving per ever married women in the age group 45-49	3.92	4.13
8	Mean age at marriage of currently married women who married during 1981-91	19.15	19.45
9	Child woman ratio (0-4)	439	437
10	Child (5-9) Woman Rates	552	566

Source : Manipur State District Profile 1991 R.G.I. New Delhi-110011.

Occasional Paper I of 1997, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi.

**Annexure II (b)**  
**Age specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) and Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate (ASMFR),**  
**1991 Bishnupur District**

Present Age	Number of women	Number of currently married women	Number of births last year	ASFR	ASMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Rural</b>					
All ages	58,180	24,573	1,946	33.4	79.2
Less than 15	20,372	134	1	0.0	7.5
15-19	6,220	712	83	13.3	116.6
20-24	5,388	2,655	438	81.3	165.0
25-29	5,270	4,126	582	110.4	141.1
30-34	4,170	3,716	333	79.9	89.6
35-39	3,993	3,705	237	59.4	64.0
40-44	2,877	2,613	107	37.2	40.9
45-49	2,362	2,079	53	22.4	25.5
50+	7,017	4,805	112	16.0	23.3
<b>Urban</b>					
All ages	31,468	13,129	941	29.9	71.7
Less than 15	10,465	56	-	0	0
15-19	3,392	388	27	8	69.6
20-24	3,071	1,376	227	73.9	165.0
25-29	2,886	2,149	279	96.7	129.8
30-34	2,275	1,968	172	75.6	87.4
35-39	2,189	2,004	128	58.5	63.9
40-44	1,628	1,434	43	26.4	30.0
45-49	1,264	1,096	19	15.0	17.3
50+	4,017	2,652	46	11.5	17.3

**Note:** All ages include age not stated

### Mortality:

During 1991 census information on the questions on children ever born and children surviving were canvassed for all ever married women (mothers). From this estimates of child mortality can be worked out. The various measures of mortality estimated through the Sample Registration System are crude death rate (CDR), infant mortality rate (IMR) and age specific mortality rates which are also defined in the earlier definition portion of write up. The crude death rate is the most common measure of mortality. Infant mortality rate shows how many children of the age of 0 years i.e. below one year die per

thousand live births. Infant mortality rate comprises of two parts, viz, Neonatal mortality rate and Post neonatal mortality rate. The neonatal mortality rate also comprises of two parts, early neonatal mortality rate and late neonatal mortality rate. In scientific symbol probability of proportional success is taken as  $p$  and that of failure as  $q$ . Death is considered as failure. Estimates of child mortality indicators are shown in the form of  $q(1)$ ,  $q(2)$  and  $q(5)$  for probability of deaths by age 1, 2 and 5 respectively.  $q(1)$ ,  $q(2)$  and  $q(5)$  have been already defined under census concept.

**Annexure-III**  
**Various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage, 1991 Census**

Sl.No.	Child Mortality indicator	Bishnupur District	Manipur
1	2	3	4
1	$q_1$	47	28
2	$q_2$	50	35
3	$q_5$	60	39

**Source :** Manipur State District Profile 1991 (Table-14) R.G.I. New Delhi-110011.



It is apparent from the above Annexure-III that probability of dying in the district upto each age of ,2 and 5 is higher than the state probability

### **Movement of population (Migration ) :**

Movement of people from one place to another for temporary or permanent settlement due to social, cultural, economic, political, religious or other reasons is ubiquitous phenomenon. Though migration is as old as human history, the massive population movements of the modern times have greater demographic, social, economic, political, historical and ecological implications. In another words migration represents the movement of individuals or families or greater chunk of population from one village, town or country to another with the object of residing in that new village/town/country. Such changes in the residence of persons affect the population of the village/town/country from which they have moved out and the village/town/country where they have recently settled. Such migration brings about a change in the size and structure of the population of affected places. There is a distinction between migrants and moves. Migrants are those who move beyond administrative units whereas movers are those who move within them. Thus migration in census does not include persons who just shift residences from one locality (leikai, hamlet or tola) to another within the same village or from one ward to another of a town, or one house to another in the same locality of a town. Again persons who move about and visit different villages/towns for the purpose of purely on tour, pilgrimage or temporary business are not considered as migrants. In census a person is considered as migrant by place of birth and by place of last residence. A person is considered as a migrant by place of birth if the place of enumeration is different from his place of birth. Similarly, if a person who has been enumerated in a village/town had previously resided in another village or town immediately before

of child dying in the same age groups while upto age 1 the probability of child mortality is lower in the district (22) than the state ratio (28).

settling in the place of enumeration (village/town) he is termed as a migrant by place of last residence. Migration in census is being ascertained by four structured questions (in individual slip upto 1991 and household schedule in 2001) as almost below:

#### **Birth Place**

- 1.(a) Place of birth
  - (b) Rural/Urban
  - (c) District
  - (d) State/Country

#### **Last residence**

- 2.(a) Place of last residence
  - (b) Rural/Urban
  - (c) District
  - (d) State/Country

3. Reasons for migration from place of last residence (e.g., employment, business education, family moved, marriage and others)

4.Duration of residence at the village or town of residence.

There are two types of migration :-

Internal Migration and International (External) Migration. Internal migration refers to migration from one place to another within the country. Again migration within the country have two broader streams (1) Migration within the State itself with its components like

(a) Migration within the district of enumeration, i.e., inter-district migration

(b) Migration from one district of state, i.e., inter-district migration.

And (ii) Migration from one state to another state of the country,i.e., interstate migration.

## ANNEXURE-IV

## PERCENTAGE OF DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH/PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE 1991

District	Classification	Immigrants by place of birth			Immigrants by place of last residence		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total		4475 (100.0)	1610 (100.0)	2865 (100.0)	1073 (100.0)	365 (100.0)	708 (100.0)
Bishnupur District	1. From other Districts	3287(73.4)	1006(62.5)	2281(79.6)	812(75.7)	232(63.5)	580(81.9)
	2. From other States/UTs	1024(22.9)	532(33.0)	492(17.2)	254(23.7)	132(36.2)	122(17.2)
	3. From other countries	164(3.7)	72(4.5)	92(3.2)	7(0.6)	1(0.3)	6(0.8)

Source : Table 26 & 27 – Manipur State District Profile 1991 R.G.I. New Delhi-110011.

## Annexure – IV

## Distribution of Migrants(and their percentages) by Place of Birth/

## Place of Last Residence, 2001

District	Classification	Immigrants by place of birth			Immigrants by place of last residence		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bishnupur	Total	5,095 (100.0)	1,509 (100.0)	3,586 (100.0)	2,906 (100.0)	917 (100.0)	1,989 (100.0)
	1.From other Districts	4,341 (85.2)	1,127 (74.7)	3,214 (89.6)	2,579 (88.7)	764 (88.3)	1,815 (91.3)
	2. From other States/UTs	568 (11.1)	284 (18.8)	284 (7.9)	277 (9.5)	130 (14.2)	147 (7.4)
	3. From other Countries	186 (3.7)	98 (6.5)	88 (2.5)	50 (1.7)	23 (2.5)	27 (1.4)

Source : Table D1 & D2 Migration Tables, 2001 Census.

Annexure - IV, gives the detail distribution of both in-migrants by place of birth and in-migrants by place of last residence. In 2001 Census, out of total 5,095 in-migrants by place of birth, 4,341 (85.2%) are migrants from other districts, which increased by about 12 per cent from the last Census, 1991. 568 (11.1%) persons were migrants from other states/UTs which decreased by about 12 per cent from the last Census. While migrants from other countries are seen almost stable for both the census which was 186 (3.7%) for 2001 Cen-

sus against 164 (3.6%) for 1991. Now having a look at the in-migrants by place of last residence, out of total 2,906 persons, 2,579 (88.7%) are migrants from other districts, which increased by about 13 per cent from the previous census. 277 (9.5%) persons were migrants from other states/UTs, which decreased by about 14 per cent from last census and finally for migrants from other countries 50 (1.7%) persons were in-migrants for 2001 Census which had a slight increased from the last census.

**Annexure – V**  
**Major Religions in the district/sub-divisions, 1991**

District/ Sub-Division/ Town	Sex	Total Population	Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Jain	Sikh	Buddhist	Other Religions Persuasion	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Bishnupur District</b>	P	180,773	159,153	9,717	11,024	-	40	1	838	-
	M	91,125	79,870	5,197	5,605	-	27	1	425	-
	F	89,648	79,283	4,520	5,419	-	-	13	413	-
<b>Bishnupur Sub-div.</b>	P	91,781	89,154	1,341	593	-	40	1	652	-
	M	45,972	44,562	759	297	-	27	1	326	-
	F	45,809	44,592	582	296	-	13	-	326	-
<b>Moirang Sub-div.</b>	P	88,992	69,999	8,376	10,431	-	-	-	186	-
	M	45,153	35,308	4,438	5,308	-	-	-	99	-
	F	43,839	34,691	3,938	5,123	-	-	-	87	-

Source :- C-1, Population by Religious Community, 2001 Census.

**Annexure – V**  
**Major Religions in the district/sub-divisions, 2001**

District/ Sub-Division/ Town	Sex	Total Population	Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Jain	Sikh	Buddhist	Other Religions Persuasion	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Bishnupur District</b>	P	208,368	148,903	6,153	14,194	5	130	3	38,763	217
	M	104,550	74,844	3,109	7,202	3	86	2	19,192	112
	F	103,818	74,059	3,044	6,992	2	44	1	19,571	105
<b>Nambol Sub-div.</b>	P	53,571	39,302	297	19	1	18	0	13,778	156
	M	26,572	19,544	150	11	1	8	0	6,771	87
	F	26,999	19,758	147	8	0	10	0	7,007	69
<b>Bishnupur Sub-div.</b>	P	54,361	46,200	1,049	673	1	59	1	6,339	39
	M	27,703	23,581	525	372	1	45	1	3,163	15
	F	26,658	22,619	524	301	0	14	0	3,176	24
<b>Moirang Sub-div.</b>	P	100,436	63,401	4,807	13,502	3	53	2	18,646	22
	M	50,275	31,719	2,434	6,819	1	33	1	9,258	10
	F	50,161	31,682	2,373	6,683	2	20	1	9,388	12

Source :- C-1, Population by Religious Community, 2001 Census.

For this district, the number of sub-division was increased to 3 from 2 since Nambol sub-division was created as a new sub-division during 2001. Generally the distribution of the people by religion in valley district are predominately Hindu dominated while for hilly districts are basically Christian dominated. In 2001 Census, Hindu religion with 71.4 per cent was the most dominant religion in the district, but there was a decreased by 17 per cent from the

last census, 1991. The Muslim religion was shown increased from 6.1 per cent to 6.8 per cent 2001. While for Christian religion there was a decreased to 2.9 per cent i.e., from 5.4 per cent in 1991 census. Religions like Jainism, Sikhism, Buddhism etc. presents insignificant distribution in the district. While Other religions and persuasion has shown abrupt increase from 0.46 per cent to 1.86 per cent during the year 1991 to 2001.

**Annexure – VI**  
**Age, sex and marital status, 1991 Bishnupur District**

Age-group	Total Population	Nevermarried	Married	Windowed	Divorced or separated	Unspecifiedstatus
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Total All ages</b>	180,770	99,380	74,095	5,968	1,297	33
0-9	42,865	42,865	-	-	-	-
10-14	19,333	19,051	264	7	10	1
15-19	18,113	16,743	1,304	23	36	7
20-24	16,653	10,739	5,711	71	131	1
25-29	15,867	5,126	10,417	125	197	2
30-34	12,893	1,604	10,873	238	173	5
35-39	12,735	1	11,654	271	182	2
40-44	9,564	292	8,763	364	145	-
15-44	85,825	35,130	48,722	1,092	864	17
45-49	7,572	140	6,881	420	130	1
50-54	5,929	105	5,222	525	77	-
55-59	5,448	131	4,614	622	80	1
60-64	4,666	70	3,631	904	61	-
65-69	3,049	32	2,244	744	29	-
70-74	2,033	43	1,252	715	23	-
75-79	1,124	11	682	422	9	-
80+	1,115	82	518	508	7	-
Age not stated	1,814	1,720	65	9	7	13
<b>Males All ages</b>	91,125	52,771	36,393	1,525	417	19
0-9	21,674	21,674	-	-	-	-
14-Oct	9,687	9,605	74	2	5	1
15-19	8,501	8,277	204	5	12	3
20-24	8,194	6,466	1,680	19	28	1
25-29	7,711	3,484	4,142	31	52	2
30-34	6,448	1,147	5,189	57	50	5
35-39	6,553	482	5,945	72	52	2
40-44	5,059	215	4,716	79	49	-
15-44	42,466	20,071	21,876	163	243	13
45-49	3,946	102	3,706	92	45	1
50-54	3,068	82	2,848	115	28	-
55-59	2,897	102	2,588	172	34	1
60-64	2,505	44	2,196	239	26	-
65-69	1,622	24	1,386	205	7	-
70-74	1,104	31	871	190	12	-
75-79	565	6	450	103	6	-
80+	569	52	372	139	6	-
Age not stated	1,022	978	31	5	5	3
<b>Females All ages</b>	89,648	46,609	37,702	4,443	880	14
0-9	21,191	21,191	-	-	-	-
14-Oct	9,646	9,446	190	5	5	-
15-19	9,612	8,466	1,100	18	24	4
20-24	8,459	4,273	4,031	52	103	-
25-29	8,156	1,642	6,275	94	145	-
30-34	6,445	457	5,684	181	123	-
35-39	6,182	144	5,709	199	130	-
40-44	4,505	77	4,047	285	96	-
15-44	43,359	15,059	26,846	829	621	-
45-49	3,626	38	3,175	328	85	-
50-54	2,861	23	2,379	410	49	-
55-59	2,551	29	2,026	450	46	-
60-64	2,161	26	1,435	665	35	-
65-69	1,427	8	858	539	22	-
70-74	929	12	381	525	11	-
75-79	559	5	232	319	3	-
80+	546	30	146	369	1	-
Age not stated	792	742	34	4	2	10

Source :- C-1 Table, Socio-cultural Tables, Part-iv -A- C-series, Directorate of Census Operations, Manipur, 1991.

**Annexure – VI**  
**Age, Sex and Marital Status, 2001**

Age-group	Total Population	Nevermarried	Married	Windowed	Divorced/Separated	Unspecified status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Bishnupur District</b>						
		<b>Total</b>				
All ages	208,368	114,604	84,349	8,215	1,200	0
0-9	44,155	44,155	0	0	0	0
10-14	23,659	23,455	171	23	10	0
15-19	21,962	20,592	1,319	23	28	0
20-24	20,406	13,938	6,381	69	72	0
25-29	18,400	6,984	11,164	149	103	0
30-34	15,002	2,840	11,843	220	99	0
35-39	13,982	1,150	12,327	363	142	0
40-44	11,509	436	10,473	411	189	0
45-49	9,494	186	8,681	495	132	0
50-54	7,696	112	6,773	698	113	0
55-59	5,752	59	4,945	660	88	0
60-64	4,918	47	3,740	1,049	82	0
65-69	3,721	32	2,641	994	54	0
70-74	3,094	40	1,800	1,210	44	0
75-79	1,701	23	914	749	15	0
80+	1,993	65	828	1,076	24	0
Age notstated	870	490	349	26	5	0
<b>Males</b>						
All ages	104,550	60,250	42,111	1,865	324	0
0-9	22,605	22,605	0	0	0	0
10-14	12,080	12,019	52	4	5	0
15-19	10,622	10,375	233	3	11	0
20-24	9,906	7,842	2,029	11	24	0
25-29	8,995	4,167	4,776	19	33	0
30-34	7,730	1,801	5,868	36	25	0
35-39	6,882	657	6,129	65	31	0
40-44	5,796	233	5,462	56	45	0
45-49	4,814	98	4,579	100	37	0
50-54	3,927	55	3,730	113	29	0
55-59	3,029	33	2,820	158	18	0
60-64	2,467	28	2,216	204	19	0
65-69	1,873	16	1,595	249	13	0
70-74	1,547	19	1,227	287	14	0
75-79	876	11	637	225	3	0
80+	977	38	595	329	15	0
Age notstated	424	253	163	6	2	0
<b>Females</b>						
All ages	103,818	54,354	42,238	6,350	876	0
0-9	21,550	21,550	0	0	0	0
10-14	11,579	11,436	119	19	5	0
15-19	11,340	10,217	1,086	20	17	0
20-24	10,554	6,096	4,356	58	48	0
25-29	9,405	2,817	6,388	130	70	0
30-34	7,272	1,039	5,975	184	74	0
35-39	7,100	493	6,198	298	111	0
40-44	5,713	203	5,011	355	144	0
45-49	4,680	88	4,102	395	95	0
50-54	3,769	57	3,043	585	84	0
55-59	2,723	26	2,125	502	70	0
60-64	2,451	19	1,524	845	63	0
65-69	1,848	16	1,046	745	41	0
70-74	1,547	21	573	923	30	0
75-79	825	12	277	524	12	0
80+	1,016	27	233	747	9	0
Age notstated	446	237	186	20	3	0

Source :- C-1 Table, Socio-cultural Tables, Part-iv -A- C-series, Directorate of Census Operations, Manipur, 1991.

Annexure - VI, presents age, sex and marital status during 2001 Census. Marital status has been classified into four status viz, Never Married, Married, Widow and divorced/Separated. The marital status of an individual due to some reason could not be put under any four above mentioned classification was put under the unclassified status. In Never married status both in this census as well as in the

last census (1991), the highest number of 44,155 persons in the age group 0-9 were recorded in 2001 Census. In the age, 35-39, 12,327 were married persons during 2001 as against 11,210 persons during 1991. In the last category of Divorced/Separated, 189 persons were recorded in the age group 40-44 in 2001, but surprisingly, it was 197 as highest in the age group 25-29 in 1991 Census.

**ANNEXURE-VII**  
**PERSONS ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE, 1991 CENSUS**  
**BISHNUPUR DISTRICT**

Age group	Total Population			Total persons attending school/college		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Total</b>						
All ages	180773	91125	89648	37940	21166	16774
0-4	20646	10532	10114	399	237	162
9-May	22219	11142	11077	6865	3606	3259
14-Oct	19333	9687	9646	12269	6554	5715
15-19	18113	8501	9612	9080	4917	4163
20-24	16653	8194	8459	4619	2856	1763
25-29	18567	7711	8156	1512	1023	489
30-34	12893	6448	6445	497	334	163
35+	53235	27888	25347	1437	921	516
Age not stated	1814	1022	792	1262	718	544
<b>Rural</b>						
All ages	117603	59423	58180	23038	12964	10074
0-4	13565	6839	6726	199	122	77
9-May	14496	7223	7273	3886	2029	1857
14-Oct	12716	6373	6373	7562	4058	3504
15-19	11747	6220	6220	5525	3039	2486
20-24	10683	5388	5388	2722	1720	1002
25-29	10344	5270	5270	892	605	287
30-34	8392	4170	4170	359	234	125
35+	34485	16249	16249	1084	693	391
Age not stated	1175	511	511	809	464	345
<b>Urban</b>						
All ages	63170	31702	31468	14902	8202	6700
0-4	7081	3693	3388	200	115	85
9-May	7723	3919	3804	2979	1577	1402
14-Oct	6617	3344	3273	4707	2496	2211
15-19	6366	2974	3392	3555	1878	1677
20-24	5970	2899	3071	1897	1136	761
25-29	5523	2637	2886	620	418	202
30-34	4501	2226	2275	138	100	38
35+	18750	9652	9098	353	228	125
Age not stated	639	358	281	453	254	199

**Annexure-VII**  
**Age, Sex and Education - 2001**

Age group	Total Population			Literate			Literacy rate		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Bishnupur District</b>									
All ages	208,368	104,550	103,818	119,823	70,507	49,316	67.6	79.6	55.7
0-6	31,191	15,979	15,212	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-14	36,623	18,706	17,917	28,056	14,888	13,168	76.6	79.6	73.5
15-19	21,962	10,622	11,340	18,822	9,654	9,168	85.7	90.9	80.8
20-24	20,460	9,906	10,554	16,748	8,883	7,865	81.9	89.7	74.5
25-29	18,400	8,995	9,405	14,127	7,923	6,204	76.8	88.1	66.0
30-34	15,002	7,730	7,272	10,660	6,610	4,050	71.1	85.5	55.7
35-39	13,982	6,882	7,100	8,586	5,477	3,109	61.4	79.6	43.8
40-44	11,509	5,796	5,713	6,601	4,453	2,148	57.4	76.8	37.6
45-49	9,494	4,814	4,680	5,166	3,584	1,582	54.4	74.5	33.8
50-54	7,696	3,927	3,769	3,899	2,932	967	50.7	74.7	25.7
55-59	5,752	3,029	2,723	2,492	2,118	374	43.3	69.9	13.9
60-64	4,918	2,467	2,451	1,589	1,410	179	32.3	28.7	7.3
65-69	3,721	1,873	1,848	1,114	995	119	29.9	53.1	6.4
70-74	3,094	1,547	1,547	686	623	63	22.2	71.1	4.1
75-79	1,701	876	825	372	331	41	21.9	37.8	5.0
80+	1,993	977	1,016	438	349	89	22.0	35.7	8.8
Age not stated	870	424	446	467	277	190	53.7	65.3	42.6

Annexure - VII elucidates age, sex and education for the district during 2001 Census. Education has been presented in two sections of both literates and literacy rates. The Annexure shows that the overall literacy rate of the district has increased from 54.9 per cent to 67.6 per cent (all ages) during the year 1991 to 2001 and 79.6 per cent are male literates and 55.7 per cent are female literates in 2001. Like the previous Census 1991, for this Census, 2001 also for the age group 15-19, the literacy

rate was found the highest with 18,822 persons (85.7%) which increased from previous Census about 14 per cent. In 2001, the highest literacy rate of 85.7 per cent (18,822) is distributed in the age group, 15-19 showing increase by about 14.6 per cent from 1991 (71.1%) followed by the age group, 20-24 where the rate is 81.9 per cent. It is seen generally that the higher literacy rates are recorded from the age group 7-14 to 35-39. Whereas it is declining from 40-44 to 60 and above.

**ANNEXURE VIII**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN 1991 CENSUS**

Mother Tongue	Number of persons who returned the Mother Tongue as their mother tongue					
	Total	Percent to total population	Population		Population	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>6. Bishnupur District</b>						
1. Manipurri	168,608	93.270	107,023	61,585	63.47	36.53
2. Kom	3,137	1.740	3,128	9	99.71	0.29
3. Kuki	1,969	1.090	1,938	31	98.43	1.57
4. Kabui	1,185	0.66	627	558	52.91	47.09
5. Bengali	1,061	0.59	956	105	90.1	9.9
6. Gangte	711	0.39	635	76	89.31	10.69
7. Hmar	621	0.34	611	10	98.39	1.61
8. Hindi	418	0.23	293	125	70.1	29.9
9. Vaiphei	293	0.16	171	122	58.36	41.64
10. Zou	265	0.15	257	8	90.98	3.02
11. Assamese	124	0.07	124	-	100	-
12. Paite	101	0.06	97	4	96.04	3.96
13. Nepali	59	0.03	52	7	88.14	11.86
14. Lushai/Mizo	57	0.03	56	1	98.25	1.75
15. Punjabi	54	0.03	47	7	87.04	12.96
16. Bhoj Puri	47	0.03	16	31	34.04	65.96
Total of Other Mother Tongues	2,063	1.14	1,572	491	76.2	23.8
All Mother Tongues Total	180,773	100	117,603	63,170	65.06	34.94

**Annexure VIII**

**Distribution of Different Mother Tongues Returned in 2001 Census**

Mother Tongue	Number of persons who returned the Mother Tongue as their mother tongue					
	Total	Percent to total population	Rural		Urban	
			4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>4. Bishnupur District</b>						
1. Manipuri	197,190	94.6	125,850	71,340	63.8	36.2
2. Kom	2,319	1.1	2,264	55	97.6	2.4
3. Kabui	1,169	0.6	572	597	48.9	51.1
4. Hindi	892	0.4	433	459	48.5	51.5
5. Bengali	768	0.4	670	98	87.2	12.8
6. Hmar	565	0.3	564	1	99.8	0.2
7. Kuki	505	0.2	469	36	92.9	7.1
8. Thado	271	0.1	252	19	93.0	7.0
9. Maithili	176	0.1	169	7	96.0	4.0
10. Rongmei	169	0.1	0	169	0	100.0
11. Gangte	123	0.1	29	94	23.6	76.4
12. Vaiphei	122	0.1	23	99	18.9	81.1
13. Nepali	57	0.0	24	33	42.1	57.9
14. Lushai/Mizo	55	0.0	13	42	23.6	76.4
15. Punjabi	53	0.0	33	20	62.3	37.7
16. Other Mother Tongues	3,934	1.9	2,262	1,672	57.5	42.5
Total	208,368	100.0	133,627	74,741	64.1	35.9

Annexure - VIII presents distribution of 15 different mother tongues for the district in descending order during 2001 Census. It is evident from the Annexure that the highest number of 197,190 persons (94.6%) returned their mother tongue as Manipuri, which increased slightly from the last Census, 1991 by about 1 per cent (93.3%, 1991 Census). It is observed that next to Manipuri Mother

tongue/ language, there are some other mother tongues/ speakers other than Manipuri, viz, Kom (2,319 or 1.1%), Kabui (1,169 or 0.6%), Hindi (892 or 0.4%), Bengali (768 or 0.4%), Hmar (565 or 0.3%) and Kuki (505 or 0.2%) and they represent more in rural than in urban speakers. Speakers of Maithili, Rongmei, Nepali, Lushai/Mizo, punjabi etc. as their mother tongues are significant.



