



CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES 12:

MANIPUR:

**PART III-A ESTABLISHMENT TABLES
AND
PART IV-A. HOUSING REPORT**

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PART III-A

ESTABLISHMENT REPORT

P R E F A C E

This volume presents Part III-A Establishment Report and Part IV.A Housing Report of the 1971 Census of Manipur. The data published in Part IV-B Housing Tables and Part III-B Establishment Tables in a separate volume are discussed in the reports in a general way. Nevertheless, the reports contain sufficient material for useful information and I hope they will be helpful for further study and research as well.

I am indebted to Shri R. B. Chari, Registrar General, India who has given me the opportunity to write these reports. I am also grateful to Shri K.K. Chakravorty, Assistant Registrar General for his constant help and encouragement.

In this office I got useful assistance from Shri M. Tejkishore Singh, Investigator in the preparation of the Housing Report and Shri S. Birendra Singh the Establishment Report. Shri Y. Joykumar Singh, Statistical Assistant has prepared the inset statements. I thank them all.

I am also thankful to the publicity Department of the Government of Manipur for their help in getting the photos of the house types of Manipur East and Manipur North districts.

IMPHAL :
the 30th June, 1976.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

In this report of part III-A the results of the special schedule on establishments canvassed during the House listing operations of the 1971 Census have been discussed. The main tables and the subsidiary tables based on the main tables are given in part III-B. However, a few inset statements are included in this report to help the discussion. These statements also are prepared on the basis of the main tables.

The establishments are classified under the following three sectors :

- (a) Government/Quasi-Government
- (b) Private
- (c) Co-Operative

Further classification of the establishments is made under three broad categories, viz.,

- (i) Manufacturing, Servicing and Repairing establishments which may be termed as "Industrial Establishments".
- (ii) Trade or Business establishments, and
- (iii) Other establishments. Each of the above three categories has been further sub-classified into three groups

The first one into

- (a) Registered Factory
- (b) Unregistered Workshop, and
- (c) Household Industry

The second category into

(a) Retail (b) Wholesale and (c) Others and the third category into

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Public Health Institutions, and
- (c) Others

Recreation centres, Barber's saloons, Orphanage etc. are included into the last sub-group of 'Others'.

The main tables show the number of establishments under each of the above types, as well as number of persons employed in each type of establishments in accordance with the various Divisions and Groups of National Industrial Classification (N.I.C.) adopted by the Registrar General, India for the 1971 Census. The information relating to the different kinds of power or fuel used by the establishments are also shown. Chapter II of this report deals with the types of establishments and chapter III with size of employment and type of power and fuel used.

CHAPTER II

TYPES OF ESTABLISHMENTS

The distribution of the establishments by broad types has been shown in Table E-I and that for 1000 establishments in table E-I. 1. In table E-I the establishments have been classified into three broad types, *viz.*

- (i) Manufacturing, Processing and repairing establishments
- (ii) Trade Business Establishments
- (iii) Other establishments

A total of 19,422 establishments have been recorded in the whole of Manipur of which 13,985 are in the rural areas and 5,437 in urban areas. Of the total again there are 6,034 industrial establishments and 5,517 trade business establishments. The industrial establishments constitute 293 per thousand and trade business establishments 226 per thousand of the total establishments in the rural areas and 356 and 434 respectively in the urban areas.

At the district levels Central district has the maximum number *viz.*, 15,028 establishments of which 38.67 per cent are industrial establishments and 30.42 per cent are business or trade establishments. Percentage in the Central districts is so high because the Central district is the biggest district in Manipur with maximum amenities. Being in the so called Manipur valley the Manipur Central district has in it the city of Imphal, the capital of the State and six other notified small towns namely Lamlai, Nambol, Bishenpur, Moirang, Thoubal and Kakching with easy accessibility and this accounts for the maximum number in that district. Next to the Central district is the South district where a total of 1,650 establishments are existing of which 375 are trade and business establishments and 101 industrial establishments. Manipur West district has the minimum number of establishments *viz.*, 601. This is because the north district is mostly covered by hill areas.

Types of Ownership

Of the total establishments, 16,341 or 84.14 per cent are managed by private individuals and 2,913 or 15.00 per cent are owned by Government. The Co-operatives have got only 168 establishments accounting for only 0.86 per cent in the private sector the major share goes to the retail trade with 4,673 establishments followed by household industrial with 4,207 establishments. Educational institutions account for most of the government owned establishments and there are 1,938 such educational institutions in this State.

Industrial establishments :

Out of 6,034 industrial establishments in Manipur 4,207 or 69.72 per cent are household industries and 1,752 or 29.04 per cent are unregistered workshops. The share of registered factories is only 1.24 per cent. Thus the household industries occupy a dominating role in the industrial sector. In the rural sector there are 238 and in the urban 163 household industries per 1000 establishments. Share of workshops and household industries in different districts are shown in statement 1.

STATEMENT 1

Percentage distribution of workshop and household industries in different districts

State/ District	Unregis- tered workshops	House- hold industries
Manipur	100.00	100.00
North	1.83	0.45
West	0.28	0.29
South	3.42	0.95
Central	92.24	98.17
East	2.23	0.14

The statement shows that 98.17 percent of the household industries and 92.24 per cent of workshops of the State are recorded in the Central district. Percentage of household industries is lowest in the East district which is only 0.14 per cent. West district shows the lowest percentage *viz.*, 0.28 of workshops.

Trade or Business Establishments

There are 5,517 business establishments in Manipur and the Central district has 4,571 or 82.85 per cent of them. Of these 2,430 are in the rural areas and 2,141 in urban areas. West district has the minimum share and has only 92 trade or business establishments. There are only 31 wholesale establishments in the State of which 27 are in the Central district. There is no wholesale establishment in the West and East districts, the South district has 1 and the north district 3 wholesale establishments.

Other Establishments

There are 7,871 other establishments which are broadly classified into (I) Educational Institutions, (II) Public Health Institutions and (III) Others.

Educational and Public Health Institutes

There are 2,924 educational institutes, and 220 Public Health Institutes in the state. Of these 2,663

educational institutes (91.07 per cent) are in the rural areas and 261 (8.93 per cent) in the urban areas among the Public Health institutes, 185 and 35, are in the rural and urban areas respectively. Statement 2 will show the number of persons (according to 1971 Census) per educational institution and per health institution in the rural and urban areas of the different districts.

STATEMENT 2

Number of persons served per Educational Institution and Health institution.

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Persons per Educational Institutions	Public Health Institutions
1	2	3	4
Manipur	T	367	4,876
	R	560	5,034
	U	542	4,043
Manipur North	T	286	4,167
	R	286	4,167
	U	X	X
Manipur West	T	235	3,213
	R	235	3,213
	U	X	X
Manipur South	T	220	3,165
	R	215	3,311
	U	290	2,177
Manipur Central	T	464	5,826
	R	446	6,305
	U	575	4,283
Manipur East	T	224	3,275
	R	224	3,275
	U	X	X

Population figures taken from the 1971 Census.

On an average 560 persons are served by one educational institution and 5,034 by one public health institution in the rural areas. As regards urban area, the population served for educational institution and health institutions is 542 and 4,043 respectively.

In the districts, the minimum number of persons served by one educational institution is seen in the South district (220 persons) and maximum in the Central district (464 persons). In the urban area of the Central district the figure is as high as 575. As regards the public health institutions, the position seems to be comparatively worse in rural areas of the Central district where as many as 6,305 persons are served per public health institution. The number is minimum in the urban areas of the South district where one public health institution serves, 2,177 persons only.

Other categories of the establishments

As mentioned earlier, this category includes Govt. and semi-Government offices, temples, Cinemas, barber's Saloons, etc. There are 4,727 of such establishments in this state of which 3,881 are located in the rural areas. Of these, 3,881 again 3,382 are private owned.

CHAPTER III

SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT AND TYPES OF POWER OR FUEL USED

The employment opportunities provided by the establishments under the three broad categories namely, Industrial establishments, Trade or business establishments and other establishment will be discussed in this Chapter. Table E-II Part A, E-II Part B and E-II Part C give data on the employment size and the types of fuel/power used by the industrial establishments. E-II part C gives informations on household industries while E-II part A and E-II part B deal with Registered and un-registered factories and workshops. Employment capacity in Trade or Business establishments are given in Table E-III while Table E-IV gives information

on other establishments. From each Table a subsidiary Table showing the number of establishments by employment size for 1,000 establishments under the same Division and Major Group of N.I.C. has been prepared.

Industrial Establishments

The distribution of the Industrial establishments and number of persons employed in registered factories, un-registered workshops and household industries are shown in statement 1.

STATEMENT 1

Distribution of Industrial Establishments and number of persons employed

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total		Registered Factories		Un-registered Factories		Household Industries	
		Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MANIPUR	Total	6,034	15,473	75	2,222	1,752	5,471	4,207	7,780
	Rural	4,099	9,794	38	1,242	739	2,361	3,322	6,191
	Urban	1,935	5,679	37	980	1,013	3,110	885	1,589
Manipur North	Total	51	120	..	..	32	80	19	40
	Manipur West	Total	20	147	3	80	5	38	12	29
Manipur South	Total	101	257	1	26	60	182	40	49
	Rural	53	126	1	26	12	51	40	49
	Urban	48	131	..	..	48	131	..	..
Manipur Central	Total	5,812	14,646	66	1,932	1,616	5,069	4,130	7,645
	Rural	3,925	9,098	29	952	651	2,090	3,245	6,056
	Urban	1,887	5,548	37	980	965	2,979	885	1,589
Manipur East	Total	50	303	5	184	39	102	6	17

15,473 persons in the state are employed in the industrial establishments of which 7,780 or 50.28 per cent are in the household industries, 2,222 persons or 14.36 per cent are in registered factories and the remaining are in the unregistered workshops. At the district level 14,646 persons in the Central district are employed in the industrial Establishments and this constitute the maximum share of the state total. The minimum number of employment in the industrial establishments is recorded in the north district and there are only 120 such persons there. Average employment per industrial establishment of different types are shown in statement 2. This statement shows that average employment varies from about 26 to 37 in the registered factories in the different districts. Corresponding figures for household industries are 1 to 2. Maximum number of persons (about 8) per workshop is seen in the south district.

STATEMENT 2

Average employment per industrial establishment registered factories, by un-registered workshops and household industries in the State and the districts

State /District	Total Rural Urban	Total	Regis- tered Factories	Unregis- tered Work- shops	House- hold Indus- tries
1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur	Total	2.56	29.63	3.12	1.85
	Rural	2.39	32.68	3.19	1.86
	Urban	2.93	26.49	3.07	1.80
Manipur North	Total	2.35	—	2.50	2.11
	Manipur West	Total	7.35	26.67	7.60	2.42
Manipur South	Total	2.54	26.00	3.03	1.23
	Rural	2.38	26.00	4.25	1.23
	Urban	2.73	—	2.73	..
Manipur Central	Total	2.52	29.27	3.14	1.85
	Rural	2.32	32.83	3.21	1.87
	Urban	2.94	26.49	3.09	1.80
Manipur East	Total	6.06	36.80	2.62	2.83

Type of power of fuel :

The information regarding the types of power or fuel used in manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments other than household industries available in Table E-II part B and that of household industries in Table E-II part C. Kinds of fuel or power used has been classified into (1) all fuels/power which is further classified into (1) electricity, (2) liquid fuel, (3) coal, wood and bagasse and (4) other power, and (b) manual.

From statement 3, it can be seen that out of a total of 1,827 non-household industrial establishments in the state, 1,354 establishments use no power. In other words 74.11 per cent of the establishments are manually operated. The numbers of establishments operated by liquid fuel and other power, are only 5 and 9. 139 establishments constituting 7.61 per cent are operated by electricity. Establishments using coal, wood and bagasse as source of power constitute 17.52 per cent (320 establishments). In the rural areas which have 777

establishments, only 202 units use fuel or power. Only 1 establishment uses liquid fuel. 43 or 5.53 per cent of the total establishments are operated by electricity, and 150 or 19.31 per cent use wood and bagasse etc. In the urban areas 271 units or 25.81 per cent use fuel or power of which 96 use electricity and 170 coal, wood and bagasse. In Manipur North and Manipur West districts, 14 and 2 units respectively use coal wood and bagasse as source of power and the remaining 18 units in Manipur North, and 6 in Manipur West use manual Labour. In Manipur East, out of 44 units 20 units use power of which 19 units use coal wood, etc, and 1 unit uses liquid fuel. Out of 22 power users in Manipur South 6 units use electricity, 3 liquid fuel (uses which is found only in the urban areas) and 13 units coal wood and bagasse, 39 establishments are without any power. As regards households industries, coal wood, and bagasse are used by 680 establishments, and electricity by 15 units, 6 by liquid fuel and 11 by other power.

STATEMENT 3

Statement showing the distribution of Industrial Establishments other than Household Industries by types of fuel or power used

State/ Districts	Total Rural Urban	Total number of establishments	All fuels/power	Type of power or fuel used				
				Electricity	liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	Manual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MANIPUR	Total	1,827	473	139	5	320	9	1,354
	Rural	777	202	43	1	150	8	575
	Urban	1,050	271	96	4	710	1	779
Manipur North	Total	32	14	..	..	14	..	18
	Manipur West	Total	8	2	2	..	6
Manipur South	Total	61	22	6	3	13	..	39
	Rural	13	5	1	..	4	..	8
	Urban	48	17	5	3	9	..	31
Manipur Central	Total	1,682	415	133	1	272	9	1,267
	Rural	680	161	42	..	111	8	519
	Urban	1,002	254	91	1	161	1	748
Manipur East	Total	44	20	..	1	19	..	2

STATEMENT 4

Percentage distribution of employment in Trade/commercial establishments by size of employment

State/ District	Total Rural Urban	1 Person	2-4 persons	5-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100+ Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MANIPUR	Total	20.57	52.81	9.42	4.74	8.66	2.55	1.25
	Rural	22.91	58.66	4.74	4.53	4.76	1.96	2.44
	Urban	18.10	46.63	14.34	4.97	12.78	3.18	..
Manipur North	Total	26.80	63.59	7.39	2.22	..	..	..
Manipur West	Total	19.07	51.03	6.70	9.28	13.92	..	..
Manipur South	Total	21.52	44.50	24.55	9.43	..	..	..
	Rural	38.91	51.46	2.93	6.70	..	..	..
	Urban	14.46	41.67	33.33	10.54	..	..	..
Manipur Central	Total	20.37	53.86	8.33	4.50	9.87	3.07	..
	Rural	22.44	61.29	4.01	4.69	5.01	2.56	..
	Urban	18.51	47.19	12.21	4.34	14.22	3.53	..
Manipur East	Total	16.52	33.69	9.11	2.54	6.36	..	31.78

Trade or Business Establishments

Table E-III of part II-B shows that, 5,187 trade/commercial establishments comprising 94.02 percent of the total are comprised of single worker and 2-4 workers. Their respective shares are 44.59 percent (2,460 establishments) and 49.43 percent (2,727 establishments) and they constitute 20.57 and 52.81 percent of the total workers respectively. Next comes establishments employing 5-9 persons per establishment. There is only 1 establishment which employs more than 100 persons and that is found in the Manipur East district, which is purely rural. In Manipur North and Manipur South districts there is no trade/commercial establishments with more than 19 persons per unit. Single worker establishments are prominent in Manipur South and Manipur East, being 47.47 percent in the former and 47.56 percent in the latter. As regards total workers, excluding the 56 establishments for which number of persons employed has not been recorded, the remaining 5,461 establishments give employment to 11,959 persons with the average size 2.19 persons per unit. 57.22 percent of the total establishments are located in the rural areas and they contribute, 6,137 or 51.32 percent of the total workers. In all the districts, major share in the labour force comes from establishments employing 2-4 persons per establishment. This groups contributes 5,345 persons or 53.85 percent in the Central district and 344 persons or 63.59 percent in the North district. Manipur South and Manipur East register 44.50 percent or 368 persons and 33.69 percent or 159 persons under this group. The districts where single worker establishments provide the next highest contribution in employment are Manipur North (26.80 percent or 145 persons), Manipur West (19.07 percent or 37 persons) and Manipur Central (20.37 percent or 2,022 persons).

20-49 persons in establishments are present only in Manipur West, Manipur Central and Manipur East districts, and all the workers in the state in establishments employing 50-99 persons per establishment are found in the Manipur Central district.

TYPES OF TRADE/COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS BY MAJOR GROUP OF N.I.C.

The Trade and commercial establishments are classified under Division 6 and division 8 of the National Industrial classification (N.I.C.). Division 6 includes "Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels" while Division 8 stands for "Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services". The different types of trade and business establishments are further classified by major groups. Major Group 65 (Retail Trade in Food and Food Articles, Beverage Tobacco and intoxicants).

Of all the groups, group 65 of Division 6 has the highest contribution both in respect of number of units and workers. This group represents retail trade in grain and grocery, vegetable and fruit, meat, fish and poultry, sweetmeats, bakery products, dairy products and eggs, pan, bidi and cigarette, aerated water, soft drinks and ice cream, and wine and liquor. There are 3,574 establishments under this group which contribute 64.78 percent of the total trade/business establishments employing, 7,096 persons or 59.33 percent of the total workers employed. About 2 persons per establishment are employed in this group. Percentage distribution of the trade and business establishments and persons employed and average size of establishments according to the major groups are shown in Statement 5.

STATEMENT 5

Percentage of Trade/Commercial establishments and persons employed by Major Group of N.I.C.

Major Group of N.I.C. 1970	Description of Major Group	Units	Persons employed	Average size of establishments
1	2	3	4	5
60	Wholesale Trade in Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and intoxicants ..	0.34	0.44	2.79
64	Wholesale Trade Miscellaneous Manufacturing	0.22	0.37	3.67
65	Retail Trade in Food and Food Articles, Beverage, Tobacco and intoxicants ..	64.78	59.33	1.99
66	Retail Trade in Textiles	9.21	11.24	2.65
67	Retail Trade in Fuel and other Household Utilities and Durables	3.43	2.93	1.85
68	Retail Trade in others	7.29	7.63	2.27
69	Restaurants and Hotels	14.26	15.21	2.31
80	Banking and similar Type of Financial Institutions	0.13	1.40	23.86
82	Real Estate and Business services	0.29	1.30	9.69
83	Legal services	0.05	0.15	6.00
	Total ..	100.00	100.00	2.17
	Total number of establishments ..	5,517	11,959	
	Total number of persons employed ..			

Of the total retail trade of 4,673 in the state, this group alone represents the 76.48 percent. 2,392 establishments of this groups representing 66.93 percent of the group are in the rural areas and 4,608 persons are employed there. The distribution in the districts are Manipur North, 205 establishments (5.74 percent) with 333 persons (4.69 percent); Manipur West, 81 establishments (2.27 percent) with 173 persons (2.44 percent); Manipur South, 155 establishments (4.33 percent) with 317 persons (4.47 percent) Manipur Central, 3,018 establishments (84.44 percent) with 5,883 persons (82.90 percent); and Manipur East 115, establishments (3.22 percent) with 390 persons (5.50 percent). The average size of the establishments is highest in Manipur East (3.39 persons for unit) and lowest in Manipur North (1.62 persons per unit).

Major Group 69 (Restaurant and Hotels) :

The next major group in order of the number of establishments and persons employed in major group 69. This group accounts for 787 establishments constituting 14.26 percent of the total trade establishments and 1,819 or 15.21 percent of the total workers in trade or commercial establishments are employed there. The average number of workers for establishments is more than 2. There are 470 establishments (59.72 percent) and 906 workers (49.81 percent) in the rural areas as against 317 establishments and 913 workers in the urban areas under this group.

Other Groups of N.I.C. :

Contribution of other groups to the total commercial and trade establishments and persons employed are not significant. Group 66 (Retail Trade in Textiles) contributes 508 units (9.21 percent) with 1,344 persons (11.24 percent) employed therein. In group 68 Retail Trade in others, there are 402 establishments (7.29 percent) with 913 persons (7.63 percent) employed. For the rest of the groups together, there are 246 establishments and 787 are employed there.

Other Establishments :

As stated earlier other establishments include Government offices, schools, hospitals, orphanages, rescue-houses, bars, saloons, photo studio, clubs etc. Main table E-IV classifies establishments other than manufacturing, trade, commercial under divisions and major groups of N. I. C. according to the size of employment for total, urban and rural areas of the districts separately.

There are 7,871 other establishments in Manipur which employ a total of 33,152 persons. The major share of 6,729 establishments or 85.49 percent employing 22,829 persons or 68.86 percent in the rural areas. Number of employees per establishment is however higher in the urban areas. Slightly more than 904 persons for establishment are employed in the urban areas as against less than 4 persons in the rural areas. As in other cases it can be seen from statement 6 that the contribution of Manipur Central district is the highest.

STATEMENT 6

Employment provided by other Establishments in different districts

State/District	T R U	Units		Persons employed		Average employment per establishment
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur ..	T	7,871	1.00	33,152	100	4.21
	R	6,729	85.49	22,829	68.86	3.39
	U	1,142	14.51	10,323	31.14	9.04
Manipur North ..	T	885	11.24	1,808	5.45	2.04
Manipur West ..	T	489	6.21	1,658	5.00	3.39
Manipur South ..	T	1,174	14.92	3,230	9.75	2.75
	R	1,086	13.80	2,644	7.98	2.43
	U	88	1.12	586	1.77	6.66
Manipur Central ..	T	4,645	59.01	24,162	72.88	5.20
	R	3,591	45.62	14,425	43.51	4.02
	U	1,054	13.39	9,737	29.37	9.24
Manipur East ..	T	678	8.62	2,294	6.92	3.38

There are 4,645 establishments constituting 59.01 per cent of the total establishments of 7,871 of the State in the Manipur central district and 24,162 persons or 72.88 per cent of the total workers are employed in that district. Its rural areas employ 14,425 persons as against 9,737 persons in the urban areas. Average size of employment per unit for total, rural and urban areas are respectively slightly more than 5 persons, 4 persons and 9 persons. Next, in order of importance, comes Manipur South district which have 1,174 establishments *i. e.* 14.92 per cent of the total establishments giving employment to 3,230 persons or 9.75 per cent of the total workers. Major contribution of these establishments and workers comes from its rural areas (1,086 establishments and 2,644 workers). The other three districts *viz.*, North, West and East has only 885, 489 and 678 units respectively.

Types of other Establishments accounting Major Group of N. I. C.

The category of 'other Establishments' is represented by the Divisions 0,1,4,5,7 and 9 of N.I.C. and their corresponding Major Groups. Statement 6 shows the percentage distribution of the establishments and persons employed according to major groups of N.I.C.

STATEMENT 7

Percentage of other establishments and persons employed by Major Group of N.I.C.

Major Group of N.I.C. 1970	Description	Units	Persons employed	Average size
1	2	3	4	5
00	Agricultural production ..	0.01	N	1.00
02	Livestock Production ..	0.41	0.43	4.47
03	Agricultural Services ..	0.22	0.40	7.82
04	Hunting, Trapping and Game Propagation ..	0.03	—	—
05	Forestry and Logging ..	0.29	0.27	3.91
06	Fishing ..	0.06	0.11	7.40
40	Electricity ..	0.23	1.63	30.00
41	Gas and Steam ..	0.01	0.01	2.00
42	Water works and supply ..	0.04	0.03	3.67
50	Construction ..	0.41	1.46	15.09
70	Land Transport ..	0.11	0.29	10.56
72	Air Transport ..	0.05	0.18	15.25
73	Services incidental to Transport	0.02	0.01	2.00
74	Storage and warehousing ..	0.13	0.33	10.90
75	Communications ..	1.45	1.26	3.65
90	Public Administration and Defence service ..	5.35	19.73	15.54
92	Education, Scientific and Research services ..	37.15	10.43	4.58
93	Medical and Health services	2.79	4.28	6.45
94	Community Services ..	44.42	17.16	1.63
95	Recreational and Cultural services ..	4.81	10.70	9.36
96	Personal Services ..	1.88	1.00	2.24
99	Services not elsewhere classified ..	0.13	0.29	9.60
Total ..		100	100	4.21
Total number of establishments		7,871	X	X
Total number of persons		X	33,152	X

7,598 or 96.53 per cent of the establishments and employing 31,027 persons (93.59 per cent) are in Division 9 alone (in community, Social and personal services). Division 7 (Transport, Storage and communications) which provides only 139 or 1.76 per cent of the establishments and 685 or 2.07 per cent of the workers comes next. In this division there are 114 establishments in the Group 75 (communication) where 416 persons are employed. The contribution of other Divisions are small. Only 80 establishments

(1.02 percent), 22 establishments (.28 percent) and 32 establishments (.41 percent) come from Division 0 (Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing) Division 4 (Electricity Gas and Water) and Division 5 (Construction) respectively. The contribution of these Divisions to the labour force are respectively 404 persons (1.22 percent), 553 persons (1.67 percent) and 483 persons (1.46 percent). There is no establishment under Division 1 in Manipur.

Major Group 94 (Community Services)

Major Group 94 (Community Services) in Division 9 shows the largest proportion of establishments under the category 'other establishments' and it bags as much as 44.42 percent of the total number of units, and 17.16 percent of the total workers employed. Welfare Services, Temples, Churches mosques and other religious institutions are included in this group. 3,013 of the establishments in this group are in the rural areas and 4,982 persons are employed there. The average size of the establishments is about 2 persons. The establishments rendering community services are mostly single worker units both in the rural and urban areas.

Major Group 92 (Education, Scientific and Research Services) :

The next important group in respect of number of establishments is Major group 92. All Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools as well as the colleges and other institutions are included in this group. A total number of 2,924 units showing 37.15 percent of the total number of "other Establishments" are recorded under this group. In employment, it contributes the maximum share *i.e.* 13,402 persons or 40.43 percent of the total employment. Almost 91 percent of this group is recorded in the rural areas as against 9 percent in the urban areas. There are 5 units and 1,164 persons in size of more than 100 persons in the urban areas. Manipur Central district which have 56.29 percent (1,646) of the establishments share 71.11 percent (9,530) of the workers. The share of other districts are Manipur North, 364 units (12.45%) and 931 persons employed (6.95 %); Manipur West, 191 units (6.53%) and 532 persons (3.97%); Manipur South, 445 units (15.22 percent) and 1,426 persons (10.64 percent) and Manipur East, 278 units (9.51 per cent) and 983 persons (7.33%).

Major Group 90 (Public Administration and Defence Services) :

All public establishments, central as well as State, local bodies, departments, and quasi-government bodies are covered under this Group. This major group ranks third in respect of the number of establishments.

It ranks second. There are 421 establishments, *i.e.* 5.35 percent of the total and 6,542 persons employed, *i.e.*, 19.73 percent. The rural areas contribute the bigger share of 263 or 62.47 percent. However, the urban areas which account for only 37.50 percent of the total establishments provide 57.53 percent of the total workers (3,763 persons). As usual Manipur Central district bags the highest percentage of total establishments and total workers with a total of 328 establishments employing 5,486 persons.

Libraries, museums, authors, music composers and other artists amusement entertainment and recreational services are included in this major group. There are 379 such establishments in Manipur giving employment to 3,548 persons representing 4.81 percent of 'other establishments' and 10.70 percent of persons employed in 'other establishments'. 329 establishments or 86.81 percent of the group with 2,851 persons or 80.36 percent are in the rural areas. Manipur Central district provides 234 units or 61.74 percent and 2,962 workers or 83.48 percent. Next comes Manipur West district with 47 units and 178 persons employed. The average size of employment in the State is more than 9 persons per unit.

Medical and Health Services:

Major Group 92

Major Group 96 (Personal Services)

Major Group 79 (Services not elsewhere specified)

The above three groups of Division 9 have got insignificant contribution to the establishment or persons employed. There are 220 establishments in group 93, 148 establishments in group 96 and 10 employing 1,419, 332 and 152 persons respectively.

We shall now see the distribution of 1,000 persons employed in the different types of establishments *viz.*, Manufacturing Trade/Business and other establishments. The distribution is shown in Statement 7. It shows that the maximum number of persons are employed in the other establishments and the minimum in the Trade-Business establishments in the state as a whole, the figures per thousand being 828 and 190 respectively. The position is similar in the Manipur Central district in all the other districts. Trade/Business establishments come next to other establishments and the minimum number of persons are recorded under the Manufacturing establishments.

STATEMENT 8

Distribution of 1,000 Establishments and 1,000 persons employed by types of establishment

State/ District				Total		Manufacturing Establishments		Trade or Business Establishments		Other Establishments	
				Units	Persons	Units	Persons	Units	Persons	Units	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
MANIPUR	T	1,000	1,000	311	282	284	190	405	528		
	R	1,000	1,000	293	276	226	153	481	571		
	U	1,000	1,000	356	292	434	255	210	453		
Manipur North	T	1,000	1,000	41	49	252	219	707	732		
	R	1,000	1,000	41	49	252	219	707	732		
	U	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Manipur West	T	1,000	1,000	33	74	153	97	814	829		
	R	1,000	1,000	33	74	153	97	814	829		
	U	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Manipur South	T	1,000	1,000	61	59	227	192	712	749		
	R	1,000	1,000	41	42	120	79	839	879		
	U	1,000	1,000	135	100	617	451	248	449		
Manipur Central	T	1,000	1,000	387	300	304	204	309	496		
	R	1,000	1,000	395	323	244	166	361	511		
	U	1,000	1,000	371	270	421	255	208	475		
Manipur East	T	1,000	1,000	56	99	184	154	760	747		
	R	1,000	1,000	56	99	184	154	760	747		
	U	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		

As regards number of establishments under different types, the order is the same as that of persons employed in these 4 (four) districts. In the Manipur Central district, maximum number of establishments, viz. 387 per 100 establishments are found under Manufacturing establishments. Next come other establishments

and the minimum is under Trade/Business establishments. At the State level the order is other establishments, Manufacturing establishments and Trade/Business establishments with 405 units, 311 units and 284 units respectively per thousand of establishments.

PART IV-A

HOUSING REPORT

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTORY

The tables showing the results of the Houselisting operations of the 1971 Census have been shown in part IV-B. The concepts and definitions of the terms used in the operations as well as the Houselist form and the instructions in filling up the Schedule have been given in its introductory.

While planning for the 1971 Census it was originally contemplated that a few more particulars on Housing such as age of the house, area, certain basic amenities in the house e.g. if it was electrified, the availability of water supply, if the house had privy etc. were sought to be collected. Pretesting of the draft schedules showed that the responses to some questions were difficult such as age of the house. Calculating the area was time-consuming. The planning Commission also advised that collection of data on amenities such as electrification protected water supply connections, privy etc. for rural housing may not be meaningful in the present stage of housing in the country and that in urban areas, the civic authorities should be able to maintain detailed particulars on housing from which the National Buildings Organisation could derive the requisite data and therefore in a quick operation such as the census we need not attempt any detailed collection of data on housing on account of the time and expense involved and the unreliability of response. It was therefore decided to canvass almost the same houselist schedule as in 1961 Census so that the 1971 Census may show the

trends in the matter of usage of houses, material of wall and roof and the congestion of accommodation with reference to the number of rooms per household etc.

The tables presented in part IV-B are :—

Table H-I.	Census houses and the use to which they are put.
Table H-II	Distribution of Census houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof.
Table H-III	Household classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied.
Table H-IV	Households classified by tenure status.

These tables have been supplemented by the subsidiary tables.

In this volume of part IV-A the results as revealed by the tables have been discussed. Uses to which Census houses are put are discussed in Chapter II of this report. Chapter III deals with Material of wall and Roof of Houses and Chapter IV with Households and number of Rooms occupied. Chapter V is meant for Tenure Status.

To facilitate the discussion each Chapter has been provided with some inset statements which have been prepared from the main tables. In some cases the statements show comparative figures from the Housing Tables of 1960.

CHAPTER II

USES TO WHICH CENSUS HOUSES ARE PUT

The uses to which the census houses are put are presented in Table H-I. The corresponding subsidiary table shows the data per 1000 census houses. A total of 215,818 census houses was recorded during the house-listing operations conducted in Manipur. Of these 208,897 houses are occupied census houses, 183,328 lying in rural areas and 25,569 in urban areas. The remaining 6,921 are vacant census houses of which 6,140 are in rural areas and 781 in urban areas. Manipur Central district contains the greatest number of census houses *i.e.* 143,596 while West district has the least number of 9,532 census houses. This big gap is due to the fact that 763,260 persons constituting 71.15 percent of the total population of Manipur are settled in the Central district and in Manipur West district there live only 44,975 persons constituting 4.19 percent of the total population of the state. As such these two districts have respectively the maximum and minimum share in almost all types of census houses.

Residential Houses

The number of census houses used wholly for residential purposes in this state is 170,243. 2,347 are shop-cum-residence and 4,485 are workshop-cum-residence. This constitutes 84.77 percent of the total occupied census houses used for residential purposes wholly or partly. Percentage distribution of them according to residence, shop-cum-residence and Workshop-cum-residence is shown in Statement 1

STATEMENT 1

Percentage of residential houses used as residence, shop-cum-residence and workshop-cum-residence

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total	Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-residence
1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur ..	Total	100.00	96.14	1.33	2.53
	Rural	100.00	96.93	1.09	1.98
	Urban	100.00	90.33	3.06	6.61
1. Manipur North	Total	100.00	98.63	0.96	0.41
	Rural	100.00	98.63	0.96	0.41
	Urban	—	—	—	—
2. Manipur West	Total	100.00	99.21	0.69	0.10
	Rural	100.00	99.21	0.69	0.10
	Urban	—	—	—	—
3. Manipur South	Total	100.00	98.42	0.98	0.60
	Rural	100.00	99.16	0.57	0.27
	Urban	100.00	91.33	4.89	3.78
4. Manipur Central	Total	100.00	95.08	1.49	3.43
	Rural	100.00	95.98	1.23	2.79
	Urban	100.00	90.25	2.93	6.82
5. Manipur East	Total	100.00	98.78	0.92	0.30
	Rural	100.00	98.78	0.92	0.30
	Urban	—	—	—	—

The statement shows that of the total residential houses (including combined use) in the urban areas of the South and the Central districts, 91.33 p.c. and 90.25 p.c. respectively are used purely for residential purposes. Percentages of houses used as workshop-cum-residence in these two areas stand as 3.78 percent and 6.82 percent and that for shop-cum-residence are 4.89 percent and 2.93 percent respectively.

The distribution of residential houses (including combined use) per one thousand persons is shown below in Statement 2.

STATEMENT 2

Distribution of residential houses (including combined use) per thousand population

State/District	Number of residential houses (including combined use) per 1000 persons		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Manipur	165	168	149
Manipur North District	184	184	—
Manipur West District	149	149	—
Manipur South District	156	155	167
Manipur Central District	163	167	148
Manipur East District	178	178	—

This table shows that for every one thousand persons of the state, there are 1.5 houses to live in. In the rural areas 168 houses accommodate 1000 persons while in the urban areas every 1000 persons have 149 houses. Comparatively the position is better in the north district of the State where one thousand persons live in 184 houses, and worse, in the neighbouring West district where 149 houses accommodate one thousand persons. It is interesting that urban population of the South district have greater number of houses *i.e.* 167 for 1000 persons than their rural counterparts of 155 houses.

Shops :

A total of 2,375 shops (excluding eating houses) are recorded in the whole of the state, of which the maximum number of 2,118 are located in the Central district. The remaining 257 shops are distributed in the other four districts. It is interesting to note that the number of shops is almost equal to the number of shop-cum-residence, which is 2,347 in the State. In other words about 50 percent of the total shops are kept in some portion of the residence itself.

Factories, Workshops and Worksheds and Workshop-cum-residence

There are 1,868 factories, workshops and worksheds in this State. For obvious reasons, the Central district has the maximum share of 1,764 of them. The workshop-cum-residence in the Central district is 4,274. This is the maximum in number out of the State total of 4,485.

Similarly the minimum number of factories, workshops and worksheds and also workshop-cum-residence are located in the West district and their numbers are 7 and 9 respectively.

Percentage distribution of workshop-cum-residence and factories, workshops and worksheds in the different districts of Manipur are shown in Statement 3.

STATEMENT 3

Percentage distribution of workshop-cum-residence and factories, workshops and worksheds in the different districts

State/District	Workshops-cum-residence			Factories, Workshops and worksheds		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Manipur North	1.76	2.55	..	0.91	1.45	..
Manipur West	0.16	0.23	..	0.48	0.77	..
Manipur South	2.05	1.19	3.95	2.52	1.95	3.47
Manipur Central	95.29	94.66	96.05	94.43	93.20	96.53
Manipur East	0.74	1.07	..	1.66	2.63	..
Total Number	4,485	3,093	1,392	1,868	1,177	691

The statement shows that 95.29 percent of the total number of workshop-cum-residence and 94.43 percent of factories, workshops and worksheds are located in Central district. Manipur West district has got least share of 0.16 and 0.48 percent respectively.

Business houses and Offices

There are 689 total business houses, and offices in the State out of which 466 or 67.63 percent are located in rural area and the remaining, 223 in the urban areas. As in previous cases Manipur Central district has the largest number of 476 and Manipur West district has the least number of 34 business houses and offices.

Hotels, Sarais, Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops etc.

Out of the total number of 297 hotels, sarais, etc., in Manipur North district and Central district have almost equal share of 107 and 110 each. As regards restaurant and sweetmeat shops Central district has got the maximum share of 189 out of the total number 254 in the whole State. Next comes the South district which possesses 57 restaurants and sweetmeat shops.

Place of entertainment

There are 500 places of entertainment in this State out of which 439 are in the rural areas. The individual shares are 5,268, 33,298 and 49 for the districts, north-West. South, Central and East respectively.

Religious Institutions

The maximum number i.e. 2,040 of such institutions are situated in the Central district as in the other cases. Next comes the South district which has 590 of such institutions. West district has got the minimum of 192 religious institutions.

Others

There are 22,326 houses used for other purposes not classified in any of the uses discussed above. Census houses such as schools, colleges, cowsheds, godowns etc. which have not been categorised above are included in 'others' As such the figure seems high. Of these the rural areas have 20,849 or 93.38 percent, while the remaining 1,477 or 6.62 percent are in urban areas. Leaving aside the Central district, having 7,476 of such houses, the next maximum number of this category belong to the East district which possesses 5,505 houses of this group.

Vacant Census Houses

As mentioned earlier there are 6,921 vacant houses in the State of which 6,140 are in the rural areas.

The vacant houses of the rural areas comprise mostly of farm houses, out-houses, dilapidated and unserviceable houses while in the urban areas newly constructed houses awaiting occupation and out houses are found to be vacant houses. Both the total and rural figures have

increased from the corresponding figures of 3,988 and 3,214 vacant houses in 1960. Statement 4 below will show the distribution of vacant houses in the rural and urban areas of the State/District per 1000 census houses.

STATEMENT 4

Distribution of vacant houses in the rural and urban areas per 1000 Census houses

State/ District	Number of vacant houses per 1000 Census houses		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Manipur	32	32	30
Manipur North district ..	41	41	—
Manipur West district ..	37	37	..
Manipur South district ..	34	33	45
Manipur Central district ..	31	31	28
Manipur East district ..	28	28	..

It is seen from the above statement that 32 vacant houses have been returned out of every 1000 census houses in the State. Of all the districts again, North district

accounts the highest proportion and the East district the least proportion vacant houses. In 1960 there were only 20 vacant houses per 1000 census houses in the State. In other words, the number of vacant houses have up by gone 12 for every 1000 census houses in the 1960-70 decade.

Comparison with 1960 data

The number of Residence, Shop-cum-residence, Workshop-cum-residence, Business houses and offices, Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating houses have generally increased in 1970. Shop-cum-residence has increased from 1,370 in 1960 to 2,347 in 1970 and almost all the additional ones are found in the rural areas. Increase in the number of Workshop-cum-residence is very high. Their total number in 1970 is found to be 4,485 as against 125 in 1960. In this case also increase in the rural side is more than that in the urban side. Hotels, sarais dharmasalas etc, shops - excluding eating houses, factories, workshops and worksheds and places of entertainment have in general increased in 1970. The number of shops excluding eating houses have come down to 2,375 in 1970 from 4,998 in 1960. The decrease in the number of factories, workshop and worksheds is quite appreciable. They have come down from 13,287 in 1960 to 1,868 in 1970. The details of the figures are shown in Statement 5.

STATEMENT 5

Number of Census houses in different uses in 1960 and 1970

1	Position in 1960			Position in 1970		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Number of Census house ..	197,335	177,344	19,991	215,818	189,468	26,350
1. Census houses vacant at the time of Houselisting	3,988	3,214	774	6,921	6,140	781
2. Occupied Census houses used as ..	191,040	171,980	19,060	208,897	183,328	25,569
(i) Dwelling/Residence	140,363	130,172	10,191	170,243	151,231	19,012
(ii) Shop-cum.dwelling/residence ..	1,370	735	635	2,347	1,703	644
(iii) Workshop-cum-dwelling/residence including household industry ..	125	41	84	4,485	3,093	
(iv) Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas tourist homes and inspection houses ..	635	480	155	297	240	57
(v) Shops excluding eating houses ..	4,998	2,990	2,008	2,375	962	1,413
(vi) Business houses and Offices ..	653	436	217	689	466	223
(vii) Factories, workshops and worksheds	13,287	10,646	2,641	1,868	1,177	691
(viii) Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	31	3	28	254	166	88
(ix) Places of entertainments and community gathering (panchayat Ghars) excluding places of worship	4,174	3,457	717	500	439	61
All others	25,404	23,020	2,384	25,839	23,851	1,988

CHAPTER III

MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF OF HOUSES

This chapter attempts a discussion on the structure condition of the houses according to the type of material used for wall and roof. The main data relating to the distribution of Census houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof are presented in table H-II and the distribution of 1000 Census houses in the subsidiary tables. The materials have been classified into a number of categories, as the tables will show.

As we all know the usage of the types of material for the construction of houses depends largely on the availability of local material, climatic condition etc., as well as the standard and tradition of the people. The housing condition with reference to the material of wall and roof of houses, therefore, should be considered keeping these into view.

Material of wall

The maximum number of houses in this State uses grass, leaves and bamboo as the material of wall. This is obviously due to the fact that these materials are locally available almost all over the State. There are 122,024 houses in the State where these materials have been used in the wall. In 1960 also these materials were used in the maximum number of houses. The second position in 1960 was occupied by timber and the third by mud. In 1970 mud comes next to grass, leaves and bamboos and then wood (timber). There are 66,529 houses in the State where mud is used as the material of wall and 19,727 with wood. Per 1000 Census houses in the State, there are 565 houses with grass, leaves, reed or bamboo as the material of wall 308 with mud and 92 with wood (timber). The corresponding figures for 1960 are 87,322 and 76 respectively. Thus there has been a considerable change in the use of grass, leaves etc. and also mud. The distribution of 1000 Census houses by predominant material of wall is shown in Statement 1.

STATEMENT 1

Distribution of 1000 Census houses in the State by predominant material of wall

Type of Material	Total	Rural	Urban
Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	565	575	497
Mud	308	307	314
Unburnt bricks	N	N	N
Wood	92	100	33
Burnt bricks	23	8	133
C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	2	1	5
Stone	2	2	2
Cement concrete	3	2	10
All other materials and material not stated	5	5	6
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000

N=Negligible.

In the rural areas also these three categories stand first second and third respectively according to the rank and there are 575, 307 and 100 such houses respectively per 1000 houses. In the urban areas, though grass, leaves or bamboo occupies the first position and mud the second position, the third position is occupied by burnt bricks, while wood occupies the fourth position. The condition is more or less similar in the districts as well. In the North, West and South districts grass, leaves and bamboo, mud and wood get the credit of occupying first, second and third position as the material of wall. In the East district, however wood is used as the most predominant material of wall. There are 11,282 houses constituting 64.07 percent of the total houses in the East district where wood has been used as the material of wall. Grass leave and bamboo come next and 26.94 percent of the houses used these materials of wall. Maximum number of houses with cement concrete as the materials of wall are found in the Central district and there are 409 of such houses.

Material of roof

As in 1960 the most commonly used material of roof in the State as well as in the districts are grass, leaves etc. Then come corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets. These two categories together cover 986,996 and 922 Census houses per 1000 Census houses in the total, rural and urban areas of the State respectively in 1970. Distribution of 1000 Census houses in the State by predominant material of roof are shown in Statement 2.

STATEMENT 2

Distribution of 1000 Census houses in the State by predominant material of roof

Type of Material	Total	Rural	Urban
Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, etc. ..	843	889	520
Tiles, slate, shingle ..	N	N	N
Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	143	107	402
Asbestos cement sheets ..	1	N	2
Brick & lime	3	N	22
Stone	N	N	N
Concrete R.B.C./R.C.C. ..	8	2	48
All other materials and materials not stated ..	2	2	5
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000

N=Negligible.

In the district grass, leaves *etc.* were used in 84.11, 94.33, 87.96, 82.96 and 86.07 percent of the houses in the North, West, South, Central and East district respectively. Corresponding percentages for the corrugated iron zinc or other metal sheets are 15.68, 5.49, 11.73, 15.14 and 13.68 respectively.

The Appendix to table H-II shows the distribution of residential Census houses by material of wall cross classified by material of roof. The actual materials used for wall roof have been grouped together into two main categories *viz.*, grass, leaves, reeds which may be termed as 'kacha' materials and burnt-bricks, G.I. sheets, stone, cement which may be termed as pucca material. With these classifications there are only 3,323 residential houses in the whole of Manipur having pucca wall with pucca roof. It is however interesting to note that there are 19,246 residential houses with kacha wall but pucca roof as against 265 houses with pucca wall and kacha is of. This is probably due to the fact that the people try their best to make at least the roof pucca to get the best protection against rain during the rainy season which is quite heavy in this region.

Influence of Climate

As already mentioned, material of wall and roof depends considerably upon the climate condition of a place. Manipur enjoys on the whole an equable climate and there is no extreme cold or extreme heat except in a few places. There is also abundant amount of rainfall throughout the State. As cement concrete, corrugated iron sheets *etc.* are costly and not abundantly available locally bulk of the common people have to depend upon the other cheap and locally available material. Fortunately nature has endowed Manipur with rich natural resources and all the material that are required to build a comfortable house at cheap rates are locally available. It is for these reasons that there has been no appreciable change in the material of wall and roof used during the last ten years and as stated by the 1961 Census Superintendent therefore "the most commonly used materials of wall and roof in Manipur are wattle tied horizontally with rows of split bamboo and coated with a mixture of mud, pieces of straw, and cow-dung, and thatch. And these materials have stood the test of time and suit the temperate climate of Manipur".

CHAPTER V
TENURE STATUS

STATEMENT - *contd.*

The main data in the tenure status of households have been presented in table H-IV. Subsidiary table H-IV (i) will show the distribution of 1000 households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as residence according to size of households.

Considering the tenure status of households in the State as a whole we find that in Manipur 179,687 households constituting 95.67 percent of the total households live in their own houses. In the rural and urban areas separately 97.24 and 84.21 percent respectively of households live in their own houses. Thus most of the households in the rural as well as in the urban areas, have their own houses. However, the percentage in the rural areas is higher than that in the urban areas. There has been a slight decrease in the percentage since 1960 when 96.25, 97.17 and 86.10 percent of the households in the total, rural and urban areas of the State lived in their own houses.

At the district levels North district has the maximum percentage *viz.*, 96.65 percent and South district has the minimum percentage *viz.*, 92.40 percent of households having their own houses. Full details are shown in Statement 1.

STATEMENT 1

Percentage of Census households in Owned and Rented houses to total number of Census houses

State/District	Owned/ Rented	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	Owned	95.67	97.24	84.21
	Rented	4.33	2.76	15.79

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur North	Owned	96.65	96.65	..
	Rented	3.35	3.35	..
Manipur West	Owned	95.91	95.91	..
	Rented	4.09	4.09	..
Manipur South	Owned	92.40	96.65	54.00
	Rented	7.60	3.35	46.00
Manipur Central	Owned	96.09	97.88	86.54
	Rented	3.91	2.12	13.46
Manipur East	Owned	93.64	93.64	..
	Rented	6.36	6.36	..

We find from this statement that the position is comparatively worst in the urban areas of the South district where only 54.00 percent of the households have their own houses. The small town of Churachandpur is the only urban area in that district and it is also the district Headquarter. The employees of the district administration live mostly in rented houses. Besides, Churachandpur bazar is the only marketing centre of the district and thereby attracts businessmen who establish their households and business in the rented houses. This is perhaps the reason why percentage of households living in own houses in the urban areas of the South district is so low.

An interesting feature observed in Table H-IV is that the largest number of households is largest in size as well as in all the areas, rural and urban areas of all the districts (except in the case of households with five numbers in the urban areas of the South and Central district). This observation holds good for the households living in their own houses also, but not in the case of households living in rented houses.