

**MANIPUR**  
**DATA HIGHLIGHTS : THE SCHEDULED TRIBES**  
**Census of India 2001**

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The population of Manipur in 2001 Census has been 2,166,788. Of this 741,141 are Scheduled Tribes (STs), which constitutes 34.2 per cent of the total population of the state. The state has registered 17.2 per cent decadal growth of its Scheduled Tribe population in 1991-2001. There are a total of twenty nine (29) notified Scheduled Tribes in the state.

**Population-Size & Distribution**

2. Of the total STs in Manipur, Thadou is the largest with 1.8 lakh population representing 24.6 per cent of the state's total ST population, followed by Tangkhul (19.7%), Kabui (11.1%), Paite (6.6%), Hmar (5.8%), Kacha Naga (5.7%), and Vaiphui (5.2%). Among other major tribes, Maring, Anal, Zou, Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes, Kom, and Simte are having percentages between 3.1 and 1.5 (Statement-1). The rest of the STs are comparatively small in number having less than 10,000 population each.

**Statement-1: Population of Major STs, 2001 Census**

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribe	Total population	Proportion to the total ST population
1	All Scheduled Tribes	741,141	100%
2	Thadou	182,594	24.6
3	Tangkhul	146,075	19.7
4	Kabui	82,386	11.1
5	Paite	49,271	6.6
6	Hmar	42,933	5.8
7	Kacha Naga	42,013	5.7
8	Vaiphui	38,267	5.2
9	Maring	23,238	3.1
10	Anal	21,242	2.9
11	Zou	20,567	2.8
12	Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	15,164	2.0
13	Kom	14,602	2.0
14	Simte	11,065	1.5

3. The ST population in Manipur is predominantly rural with 95.3 per cent rural and 4.7 per cent urban population. Of the thirteen major STs, Kacha Naga (99%), Anal (98.5%), Maring (98.2%), and Simte (98.1%) have returned majority (98-99%) of their population in rural areas.

4. The highest concentration of urban population at 14.5 per cent has been recorded among Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes, followed by Kabui (11.3%) and it is less than 5 per cent among rest of the thirteen main STs in the state.

5. The Ukhrl, Tamenglong, Churachandpur, and Chandel are predominantly tribal districts having more than 90 per cent of the district's population as ST. The Senapati has recorded 78.5 per cent of its population as ST. These five districts together hold 92.4 per cent of the state's total ST population. The rest of the four districts of Manipur have negligible percentage of ST population, Statement-2.

**Statement-2: District wise ST population**

Sl. No	State/ District	Percentage of STs to total population of the State/ District	District wise percentage of total ST population
1	<b>MANIPUR*</b>	<b>34.2</b>	100
2	Ukhrl	95.5	18.1
3	Tamenglong	95.4	14.3
4	Churachandpur	93.2	28.7
5	Chandel	91.9	14.7
6	Senapati*	78.5	16.6
7	Imphal East	6.3	3.3
8	Imphal West	4.8	2.8
9	Bishnupur	2.9	0.8
10	Thoubal	1.2	0.6

\* Excluding three subdivisions (Paomata, Mao-Maram, & Purul) of Senapati district

### Sex Ratio

6. As per 2001 Census, sex ratio of the ST population is 980, which is higher than the national average for STs (978). The state, however, has recorded low child sex ratio (0-6 age group) of 959 as compared to the national average (973).

7. Of the thirteen main STs, Anal has recorded preponderance of females over males with the highest sex ratio of 1031. Simte has recorded a balanced sex ratio (1000). The sex ratio is, however, comparatively low among Maring (954), Kacha Naga (961), and Tangkhul (965).

8. The Simte (1039) and Vaiphui (1001) have recorded more girls per thousand boys in the age group 0-6. The Kabui (930), Hmar (932), Kacha Naga (936), Tangkhul (941), and Zau (944) have recorded child sex ratio below the state average for STs. Kom has recorded the lowest child sex ratio at 903.

### Literacy & Educational Level

9. The Scheduled Tribe population in Manipur has recorded 65.9 per cent literacy, which is above the national average for STs (47.1%). The females are lagging behind by 14.7 per cent points in literacy rates than their male counterpart with male and female literacy at 73.2 per cent and 58.4 per cent respectively.

10. Of the thirteen major STs, Hmar has recorded the highest literacy of 79.8 per cent, followed by Paite (79%), Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes (74%), Anal (73.9%), and Tangkhul (72.7%). On the contrary literacy rate is less than 50 per cent

among Maring (53.1%), Thadou (57.1%), Kacha Naga (58.7%), and Vaiphui (59.8%), Statement-3.

**Statement-3: Literacy among Major STs**

SL. No	Name of the Scheduled Tribe	% of Literate		
		Total	Male	Female
1	<b>All Scheduled Tribes</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>58.4</b>
2	Anal	73.9	81.6	66.5
3	Hmar	79.8	84.3	75.2
4	Kabui	63.9	72.5	55.2
5	Kacha Naga	58.7	67.1	50.0
6	Kom	63.9	70.0	57.8
7	Maring	53.1	63.4	42.3
8	Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	74.0	79.8	68.0
9	Paite	79.0	85.2	72.8
10	Simte	67.3	76.2	58.3
11	Tangkhul	72.7	79.4	65.9
12	Thadou	57.1	64.5	49.6
13	Vaiphui	59.8	67.7	51.7
14	Zou	61.6	70.2	53.0

11. The highest gender gap in literacy has been recorded among Maring. With 63.4 per cent male and 42.3 per cent female literacy, the Maring females are lagging behind by 21.1 percentage points. The gender gap is the lowest at 9.1 percentage points among Hmar.

12. In the age group 5-14 years, 69.2 per cent of the ST population is attending schools or any other educational institutions. Of the thirteen major STs, Paite has recorded the highest 79.9 per cent, closely followed by Tangkhul (77.9%), Hmar (73.9%), Anal (71.9%), and Kom (71.3%). Thadou (60.5%) has the lowest percentage attending school in the age group 5-14 years.

13. Of the total ST literates 6.2 per cent are having educational level graduation and above. The Tangkhul has recorded the highest at 8.2 per cent among the thirteen main STs in the state, closely followed by Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes (8%). It is, however, the lowest at 3.6 per cent among Kacha Naga.

### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

14. In 2001 Census, 44.1 per cent of the ST population of the state has been recorded as workers, which is below the aggregated national figure for STs as a whole (49.1%). Of the total workers, 73.8 per cent have been recorded as main workers and 26.2 per cent as marginal workers. The female WPR (41.8 per cent) is lower than male WPR (46.4%). Among female workers 65 per cent have been recorded as main workers against 81.6 per cent among males.

**Statement-4: Distribution of Total, Main & Marginal Workers among STs**

T/M/F	Total Workers (% to Total Population)	Main Workers (% to Total Workers)	Marginal Workers (% to Total Workers)
Total	326,986 (44.1%)	241,355 (73.8%)	85,631 (26.2%)
Male	173,688 (46.4%)	141,713 (81.6%)	31,975 (18.4%)
Female	153,298 (41.8%)	99,642 (65%)	53,656 (35%)

15. Of the thirteen major STs, Maring has recorded the highest WPR at 50.4 per cent, while it is the lowest among Paite (37.5%).

16. It is significant that among Maring and Kacha Naga the female WPR is higher than that of their male counter parts. On the contrary the gender gap in work participation is significant among Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes (male 46.2%, female 35.8%), Paite (male 42.4%, female 32.6%) and Anal (male 47.3%, female 38.5%).

**Category of Workers**

17. The STs in Manipur are predominantly cultivators as 69.7 per cent of the total ST main workers have been recorded as 'cultivators' and 4.4 per cent 'agricultural labourer'.

18. Individual ST wise, among the thirteen major STs, Kacha Naga has recorded the highest 87.2 per cent of main workers as cultivators. It is more than 70 per cent among Simte (77.2%), Maring (75%), Hmar (74.3%), Thadou (73.6%), and Tangkhul (71.9%). On the other hand the Paite has recorded the lowest at 50.6 per cent as cultivators.

**Marital Status**

19. The distribution of ST population by marital status shows that 61 per cent is never married, 36.1 per cent currently married, 2.5 per cent widowed, and merely 0.5 per cent divorced /separated, Statement-5.

**Statement-5: Marital Status Wise Population among Major STs**

Sl. No	Name of the Scheduled Tribe	% to Total Population			
		Never married	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated
1	All Scheduled Tribes	61	36.1	2.5	0.5
2	Anal	59.2	37.1	2.8	0.9
3	Hmar	59	37.1	2.8	1.2
4	Kabui	61.6	35.3	2.5	0.6
5	Kacha Naga	64.5	33.5	1.6	0.4
6	Kom	57.3	38.4	3.4	0.8
7	Maring	57.7	39.2	2.9	0.2
8	Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	57.2	38.5	3.5	0.8
9	Paite	59.2	37.3	2.9	0.6
10	Simte	61.1	35.9	2.6	0.3

11	Tangkhul	62.8	34.5	2.3	0.4
12	Thadou	61.3	36.2	2.2	0.4
13	Vaiphui	59.8	37.3	2.5	0.4
14	Zou	60.6	36.2	2.8	0.4

20. Merely 1.3 per cent of the ST female population below 18 years – the minimum legal age for marriage – has been recorded as ever married. The ever married males below 21 years constitute only 1.2 per cent of the total ST population. Of the thirteen major STs, Kabui has recorded the highest percentage of ever married female (1.7%) and male (1.6%) below the legal age at the 2001 Census.

### **Religion**

21. The ST population in Mizoram is predominantly Christian. As per 2001 Census, of the total 741,141 ST population 717,604 are Christians constituting 96.8 per cent. 'Other religions and persuasions' account for 1.6 per cent and just one per cent are Hindus.

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