



CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

SERIES—15

MANIPUR

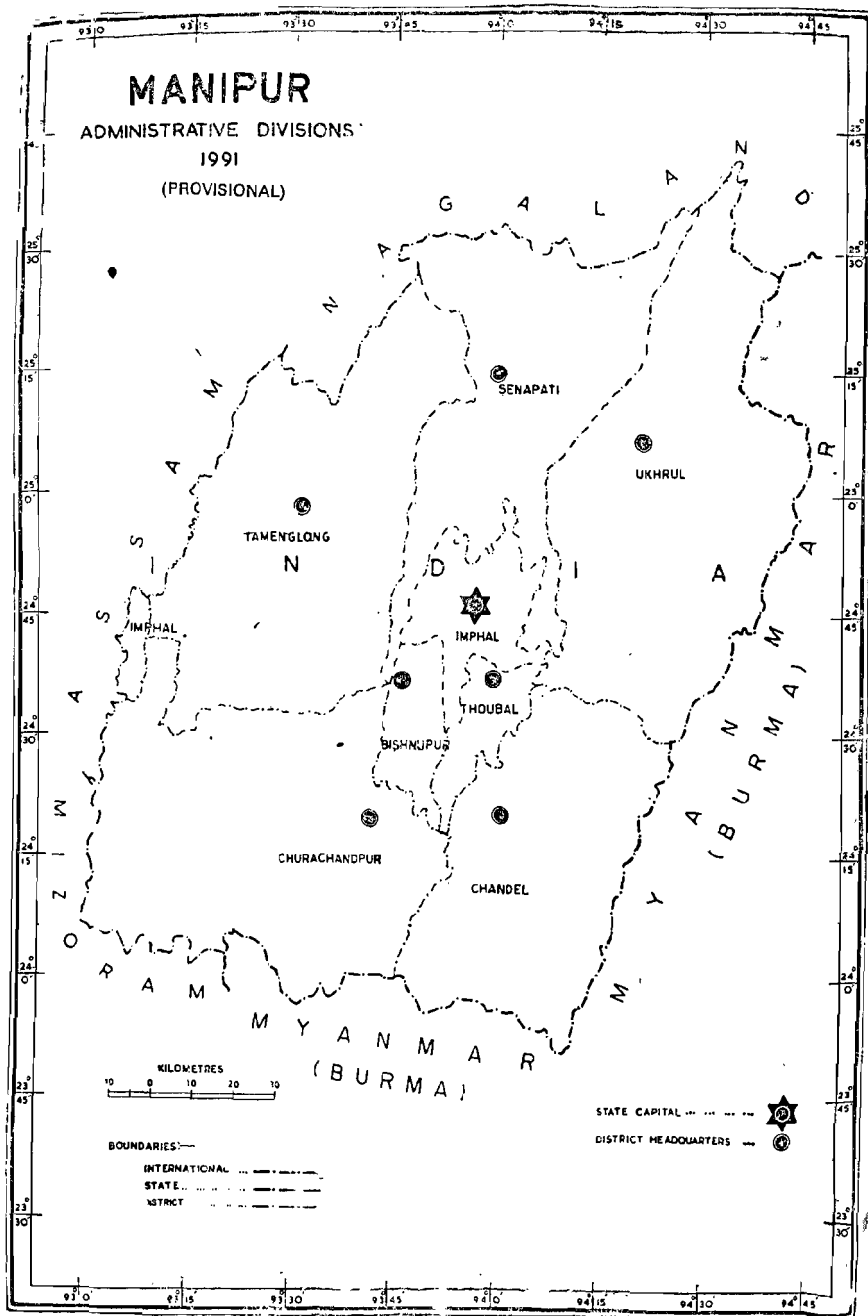
Paper—1 of 1991

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

Provisional Population Totals

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

POPULATION OF MANIPUR — Total—1,826,714

Males—931,511

Females—895,203

DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH 1981-91

(1) Absolute — 405,761

(2) Percentage — 28.56

DENSITY OF POPULATION — 82 per Sq. km.

SEX RATIO — 961 females per 1,000 males

LITERACY RATE — Total—60.96 per cent

Males—72.98 per cent

Females—48.64 per cent

Note—Literates exclude children in the age group 0—6 who are treated as illiterates in the 1991 Census.

RANKING OF STATES/UNION TERRITORIES BY POPULATION SIZE

1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

State/Union Territory	Population, 1991			Rank
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA *	836,212,161	433,583,829	402,628,332	
Uttar Pradesh	138,760,417	73,745,994	65,014,423	1
Bihar	86,338,353	45,147,280	41,191,573	2
Maharashtra	78,706,719	40,652,056	38,054,663	3
West Bengal	67,982,732	35,461,898	32,520,834	4
Andhra Pradesh	66,304,854	33,623,738	32,681,116	5
Madhya Pradesh	66,135,862	34,232,048	31,903,814	6
Tamil Nadu	55,638,318	28,217,947	27,420,371	7
Karnataka	44,817,398	22,861,409	21,955,989	8
Rajasthan	43,880,640	22,935,895	20,944,745	9
Gujarat	41,174,060	21,272,388	19,901,672	10
Orissa	31,512,070	15,979,904	15,532,166	11
Kerala	29,011,237	14,218,167	14,793,070	12
Assam	22,294,562	11,579,693	10,714,869	13
Punjab	20,190,795	10,695,136	9,495,659	14
Haryana	16,317,715	8,705,379	7,612,336	15
Delhi	9,370,475	5,120,733	4,249,742	16
Jammu & Kashmir	7,718,700	4,014,100	3,704,600	17
Himachal Pradesh	5,111,079	2,560,894	2,550,185	18
Tripura	2,744,827	1,410,545	1,334,282	19
Manipur	1,826,714	931,511	895,203	20
Meghalaya	1,760,626	904,308	856,318	21
Nagaland	1,215,573	643,273	572,300	22
Goa	1,168,622	593,563	575,059	23
Arunachal Pradesh	858,392	461,242	397,150	24
Pondicherry	789,416	398,324	391,072	25
Mizoram	686,217	356,672	329,545	26
Chandigarh	640,725	357,411	283,314	27
Sikkim	403,612	214,723	188,889	28
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	277,989	152,737	125,252	29
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138,542	70,927	67,615	30
Daman Diu	101,439	51,452	49,987	31
Lakshadweep	51,681	26,582	25,099	32

Note— 1991 Census has not been conducted in J&K. The figures are as per projections prepared by the Standing Committee of Experts.

* Excludes figures for J & K.

STATEMENT—1

GROWTH RATE, SEX RATIO & DENSITY OF POPULATION IN STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

State/Union Territory	Sex Ratio		Density		Growth rate	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1971-1981	1981-1991
	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	934	929	216	267	24.66	23.50
Andhra Pradesh	975	972	195	241	23.10	23.82
Arunachal Pradesh	862	861	8	10	35.15	35.86
Assam	N.A.	925	230	284	23.36	23.58
Bihar	946	912	402	497	24.06	23.49
Goa	975	969	272	316	26.74	15.96
Gujarat	942	936	174	210	27.67	20.80
Haryana	870	874	292	369	28.75	26.28
Himachal Pradesh	973	996	77	92	23.71	19.39
Jammu & Kashmir	892	923	59	76	29.69	28.92
Karnataka	963	960	194	234	26.75	20.69
Kerala	932	1,040	555	747	19.24	13.98
Madhya Pradesh	941	932	118	149	25.27	26.75
Maharashtra	937	936	204	256	24.57	25.36
Manipur	971	961	64	82	32.46	28.56
Meghalaya	954	947	60	78	32.04	31.80
Mizoram	919	924	23	33	48.55	38.98
Nagaland	863	890	47	73	50.05	56.86
Orissa	981	972	169	202	20.17	19.50
Punjab	879	888	333	401	23.89	20.26
Rajasthan	919	913	100	128	32.97	28.07
Sikkim	835	890	45	57	50.77	27.57
Tamil Nadu	977	972	372	428	17.50	14.94
Tripura	946	946	196	262	31.92	33.69
Uttar Pradesh	885	882	377	471	25.49	25.16
West Bengal	911	917	615	766	23.17	24.55
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	760	820	23	34	67.93	47.29
Chandigarh	769	793	3,981	5,620	75.55	41.88
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	974	953	211	282	38.78	33.63
Daman & Diu	1,062	972	705	906	26.07	28.43
Delhi	808	830	4,194	6,319	53.00	50.81
Lakshadweep	975	944	1,258	1,615	26.53	28.40
Pondicherry	965	982	1,229	1,605	28.15	30.60

- Notes :
1. In 1981, Census was not conducted in Assam. Based on the 1971 Census and the 1991 Census provisional results the population as of 1981 has been interpolated.
 2. As a consequence of the revised estimates for Assam for the year 1981, the total population of India as of 1981 has been estimated as 683,329,097 as against earlier published figures of 685,184,692.
 3. As a consequence of the revised figures the decadal growth rate for India during 1971-81 has been estimated as 24.66.
 4. 1991 Census has not yet been conducted in J & K. The figures are as per projections prepared by the Standing Committee of Experts.

STATEMENT--2

1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Statement showing literate population aged 7 & above and percentage of literates to estimated population aged 7 & above in States/Union Territories.

States/U.T's.	Literate population aged 7 and above, 1991			Percentage of literates to estimated population aged 7 and above					
				1981			1991		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
INDIA*	361,713,246	230,150,363	131,562,883	43.56	56.37	29.75	52.11	63.86	39.42
Andhra Pradesh	24,840,456	15,675,060	9,165,396	35.66	45.83	24.16	45.11	56.24	33.71
Arunachal Pradesh	282,147	190,691	91,456	25.54	35.11	14.01	41.22	51.10	29.37
Assam	9,631,529	5,862,115	3,769,414	NA	NA	NA	53.42	62.34	43.70
Bihar	26,854,389	19,176,364	7,678,025	38.03	45.58	16.51	38.54	52.63	23.10
Goa	782,002	440,396	341,606	65.71	76.01	55.17	76.96	85.48	68.20
Gujarat	21,265,395	13,070,534	8,194,861	52.21	65.14	38.46	60.91	72.54	48.50
Haryana	7,431,708	4,872,757	2,558,951	43.85	58.49	26.69	55.33	67.85	40.94
Himachal Pradesh	2,724,609	1,602,256	1,122,343	51.17	64.27	37.72	63.54	74.57	52.46
Karnataka	21,074,117	12,868,146	8,205,971	46.20	58.72	33.16	55.98	67.25	44.34
Kerala	22,657,985	11,508,235	11,149,750	81.56	87.74	75.65	90.59	94.45	86.93
Madhya Pradesh	23,491,956	16,101,046	7,390,910	34.22	48.41	18.99	43.45	57.43	28.39
Maharashtra	42,800,914	26,193,454	16,607,460	55.83	69.66	41.01	63.05	74.84	50.51
Manipur	895,223	542,513	352,710	49.61	64.12	34.61	60.96	72.98	48.64
Meghalaya	689,419	377,251	312,138	42.02	46.62	37.15	48.26	51.57	44.78
Mizoram	462,245	250,562	211,284	74.26	79.37	68.60	81.23	84.06	78.08
Nagaland	621,048	360,526	260,522	50.20	58.52	40.28	61.30	66.09	55.72
Orissa	12,911,905	8,392,320	4,519,585	40.96	56.45	25.14	48.55	62.37	34.40
Punjab	9,952,965	5,897,599	4,055,366	48.12	55.52	39.64	57.14	63.68	49.72
Rajasthan	13,613,272	10,143,275	3,474,997	30.09	44.76	13.99	38.81	55.07	20.84
Sikkim	186,779	115,502	71,277	41.57	52.98	27.35	56.53	64.34	47.23
Tamil Nadu	30,383,416	18,066,226	12,317,190	54.38	68.05	40.43	63.72	74.88	52.29
Tripura	1,368,567	821,403	547,164	50.10	61.49	38.01	60.39	70.08	50.01
Uttar Pradesh	46,871,095	33,268,503	13,602,592	33.33	47.43	27.18	41.71	55.35	26.02
West Bengal	32,719,340	20,053,418	12,665,922	48.64	59.93	36.07	57.72	67.24	47.15
A & N Islands	170,349	102,839	67,510	63.16	70.28	53.15	73.74	79.68	66.22
Chandigarh	426,009	252,922	173,087	74.81	78.89	69.31	78.73	82.67	73.61
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45,073	30,582	14,491	32.70	44.69	20.38	39.45	52.07	26.10
Daman & Diu	61,497	35,968	25,529	59.91	74.45	46.51	73.58	85.67	61.35
Delhi	5,949,528	3,570,973	2,378,555	71.93	79.28	62.57	76.09	82.63	68.01
Lakshadweep	33,562	19,046	14,516	68.42	81.24	55.32	79.23	87.06	70.85
Pondichery	509,746	287,441	222,305	65.14	77.09	53.03	74.91	83.91	65.79

*Excludes figures for J & K.

An Introductory Note

AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The 1931 Census represents the thirteenth census of India as reckoned from the first census of India conducted in 1872 and this is the last population census of this century. The census of 1872 represented the pooling of results of the censuses taken round about that time in various parts of the country. It is from 1881 that a regular and synchronous population census is taken in India every 10 years.

The statutory frame-work for the census of India is the Census Act of 1943. Under this Act various census functionaries were appointed. The law guarantees confidentiality of information collected at the census and these information cannot be produced as an evidence in any court of law. Every citizen is expected to fully cooperate with the census taking under this law. However, under the statute functionaries or any person who does not comply with the requirements of its provisions can also be punished.

The population count of 1991 census has been done synchronously throughout the country except in some snowbound areas of J & K. Till the Census of 1951, census in Manipur formed part of the operations conducted by Assam. Beginning from the census of 1961, there has been a separate census organisation in Manipur and the census has been conducted independently since then. The present census has been conducted in two phases—the Houselisting Operation and the Population Enumeration. The houselisting operation was conducted in the State during the period from 16th August to 14th September, 1990. This was combined with the economic census. In this operation the enterprise list developed by the Central Statistical Organisation was canvassed along with the houselist. The enterprise lists have been handed over to the Central Statistical Organisation for further processing by that organisation.

The actual population enumeration in the state began on 9th February, 1991 and concluded on 28th February, 1991 with reference date being the sunrise of 1st March, 1991. The houseless persons were enumerated on the night of the 28th February and a revisional round was conducted from 1st to 5th March, 1991 in order to update the census records for any new birth or death during the period of enumeration.

For the operation, the state of Manipur was divided into 31 charges. Each charge area coincides with the sub-divisional area except in respect of the area covered by the Imphal Municipality which was treated as a separate charge. Except for the area covered by Imphal Municipality the Deputy Commissioners were appointed as the Principal Census Officers under whose direction the census was conducted in the districts. Each of them was assisted by a group of officers. The Addl. District Magistrates were appointed as the District Census Officers. The District Statistical Officers, the Chief Executive Officers of the District Councils, the District Education Officers and the Inspectors of School concerned were appointed as the Addl. District Census Officers and

each of the Sub-divisional Officers was made the Sub-divisional Census Officer as well as Charge Officer. In respect of the area covered by the Imphal Municipality, the Executive Officer of the Imphal Municipality was appointed as the Principal Census Officer who was assisted by the City Census Officers.

The enumeration of the military and para-military areas was entrusted to the military and para-military census officers by appointing enumerators, supervisors and census officers from amongst their own personnels. Houselisting operations were not done in the military and para-military areas.

For both the two phases of the census, the Census Directorate imparted sufficient training to both the civil and military/para-military officers well ahead of the operation period. The Principal Census Officers, the District Census Officers, the Addl. District Census Officers and the Charge Officers were given training for the task in two rounds of 2 days each for each phase of operation. In the 1st round of training of the civil officers we had the privilege of the presence of Shri A.R. Nanda, IAS, the Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India. The officers and staff of the Directorate of Census Operations, Manipur also assisted each and every charge office in imparting training to their enumerators and supervisors.

Following the past traditions, the census was carried out through the machinery of the State Government and through local bodies under the State Government. The census enumerators and supervisors were mostly drawn from school and college teachers and also from other State Govt. employees. For the purpose of enumeration the different administrative divisions of the state were divided into a number of enumeration blocks by taking care that each such block consists of about 600 to 750 persons. On an average, one enumerator was put in charge of one block and one supervisor was appointed for every 5 enumerators and sufficient number of supervisors and enumerators were kept in reserve.

The total number of enumerators and supervisors who carried out the 1991 census in Manipur was about four thousands and this entire army of census personnel was given three rounds of intensive training at the district and sub-division levels before they went to the field. A fixed amount of honorarium is also paid to these workers in addition to the TA/DAs entitled to them for attending the training classes.

A special form called Post Graduate Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Card was also distributed. This was on behalf of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to meet their need for manpower data relating to technical and professional personnels. The form comes in the shape of an inland letter and the enumerator was expected to collect it back or the respondent was requested to post it.

It may also not be out of place to put on record that some unhappy incidents like some individuals worked against our time bound schedules. Two incidents that can be mentioned here were the attempts to burn our rented office at Yumnam Leikai by petrol bombs on the 10th day and a similar attempt to burn our only office vehicle at the Bazar. The Addl. District Census Officer as

Against these odds, we were, however, able to complete the work in time and announce the preliminary results within a few days after the census count is over. This was made possible through a system of compilation of basic data right from the enumerator's block through the charge, district and the state in record time. Not a single person can take credit for the success of this gigantic operation. We are grateful to all the people of Manipur for giving us full co-operation in the census taking and much of the credit for this success should go to the hard working and honest enumerators, supervisors, charge officers and district and city census officers who bore the burnt of the task very well.

The All India Radio, the Press, the Press Information Bureau, State Directorate of Information and Public Relations, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity joined hands in fulfilling a vast publicity campaign connected with 1991 census. Also we received fullest co-operation from the wireless network and Post & Telegraph authorities. We tender our thanks to them all.

The Deputy Commissioners, Additional District Magistrates, Addl. Deputy Commissioners, Sub-divisional Officers, District Statistical Officers, the District Education Officers, the Inspectors of Schools concerned, the Chief Executive Officers of the Autonomous District Councils, the Addl. Charge Officers and everyone worked wholeheartedly for carrying out the census in the state successfully. At every point of time when we approached the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Chief Secretary and other senior officers of the state government we received all the help, co-operation and encouragement from them. The promptness with which we got co-operation from the State Home, Education and Finance Departments is worth mentioning. We also owe our thanks to the State Directorate of Printing and Stationery for printing this booklet and enabling us to release the book in time.

Shri A.R. Nanda, IAS, the Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India has been our constant guide during the entire period of census operations in Manipur. To all of them who had guided and co-operated with us we extend our heartfelt thanks and gratitude, I must also place on record the total involvement and hard work of my colleagues in the office of the Director of Census Operations, Manipur, in fulfilling the tasks assigned to them.

The results of the 1991 census presented in this booklet relate to the total population figures and that of the literates by sex of the state and the districts as well as the city of Imphal. Apart from four tables, this paper contains a few maps and charts. It should not be overlooked, however, that these figures are only provisional being generated only on the basis of the Enumerators' Abstract prepared for each of the enumeration blocks in the state. As these figures have not undergone the process of careful check and verification with the Individual Slips they shall have their own limitations. Only after the due processing of these data in the Regional Tabulation Office at Imphal followed by further processing on computer shall we be able to bring out the final figures which will take its own time.

In a Supplement to this publication which will be brought out shortly, further provisional data on towns and working characteristics of the population of Manipur will be presented.

A Brief Analysis

A BRIEF ANALYSIS

The provisional population totals of the 1991 Census have been compiled from the Enumerator's Abstracts prepared for each of the enumeration blocks and these have been aggregated to obtain figures at the state and district levels. Since the tabulation of all the census data will take some time, a few essential features of the population have been presented as the first results of the 1991 Census. In this paper four basic tables present the provisional population results of Manipur and its districts. These tables are the following:

TABLE 1—Distribution of population, sex-ratio, growth rate and density of population by districts.

TABLE 2—Decadal variation in population since 1901—districtwise.

TABLE 3—Statement showing cities with a population of 100,000 and above.

TABLE 4—Literacy.

Besides these tables, there are a few maps and charts which visually present certain basic features of the population. It may be pointed out that upto the Census of 1961 there was no district in Manipur. At the 1971 Census, Manipur was divided into five districts and the number of districts rose to six in 1981 and eight in 1991. Wherever districtwise comparison has been made with reference to 1991 and earlier census years, such comparisons are based on the recast population figures of the districts corresponding to the jurisdictional areas of the 1991 Census. Such recasting can be made upto 1951 and as for earlier censuses districtwise population figures could not be recast due to non-availability of sufficient data.

TABLE 1

Population size and distribution

The population of Manipur as recorded at the sunrise of 1st March 1991 was 1,826,714 persons consisting of 931,511 males and 895,203 females. The distribution of the population in the eight districts of the state is very much uneven showing a heavy concentration of population in Imphal district. In this district there are 707,184 persons comprising 38.71 per cent of the total population, and the second and the third positions with 15.90 and 11.33 per cents go to Thoubal and Senapati districts respectively.

Growth rate

The decennial growth rate of population of the state shows a decline during the decades. The growth rate of population in 1981-91 is 28.56 per cent as against 32.46 per cent in 1971-81. Similar trend prevails in the districts also except in Tamenglong where the growth rate increased from 35.31 per cent in 1971-81 to 37.38 per cent in 1981-91.

Sex ratio and density of population

There is a uniform trend of increase in the density of population for both the state and its districts from 1981 to 1991. An important feature is that the average density of population in the valley comprising three districts viz., Imphal, Thoubal and Bishnupur districts is above 16 times the average density in the five hill districts, viz., Senapati, Ukhrul, Chandel, Churachandpur and Tamenglong. It will be seen that Imphal district having the only city above one lakh population is having the highest density of population with 576 per sq. km. followed by the other two districts namely Thoubal and Bishnupur districts with a density of 565 and 363 per sq. km. Tamenglong is the most thinly populated district in 1991 census. In the three valley districts the density is above the all India average of 1981 census whereas in the five hill districts there are much below the all India average of 1981 census.

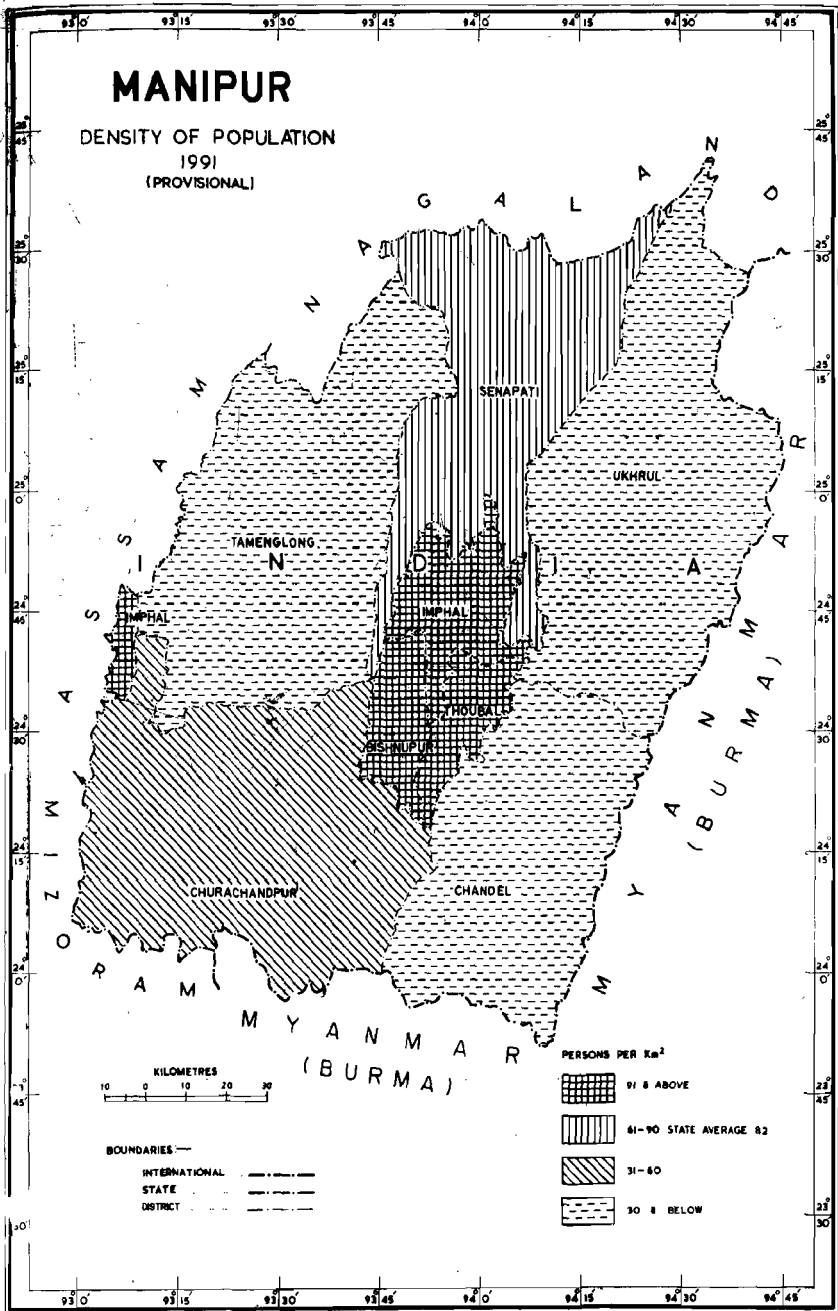
As for sex ratio also it is observed that in both the censuses of 1981 and 1991 the sex ratios of the state and the districts are below parity. Though the sex ratio of the state declined from 1981 to 1991, the same cannot be said of all the districts as the sex ratios in Senapati and Churachandpur districts show an increase from 1981 to 1991.

Growth rates, Sex ratio and density in the States/UT's in 1981 and 1991 is presented in Statement-1.

TABLE—1

1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX-RATIO GROWTH RATE AND DENSITY
OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS

State/Districts	Population, 1991			Sex-Ratio (Females per 1000 males)		Density of population per Sq.km.		Decennial growth rate of population	
	Persons	Males	Females	1981	1991	1981	1991	1971-81	1981-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MANIPUR	18,26,714	931,511	895,203	971	961	64	82	32.46	28.56
SENAPATI	206,933	105,047	101,886	928	970	47	63	49.66	35.17
TAMENGLONG	85,572	44,127	41,445	975	939	14	20	35.31	37.38
CHURACHANDPUR	176,043	90,565	85,478	929	944	29	39	33.93	30.89
CHANDEL	70,734	36,900	33,834	935	917	17	21	45.76	25.32
THOUBAL	290,393	146,913	143,480	994	977	453	565	27.49	24.81
BISHNUPUR	179,903	90,415	89,488	992	990	286	363	30.31	26.91
IMPHAL	707,184	358,981	348,203	990	970	454	576	29.06	26.91
UKHRUL	109,952	58,563	51,389	917	878	18	24	33.29	32.56



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POPULATION SIZE OF DISTRICTS 1991

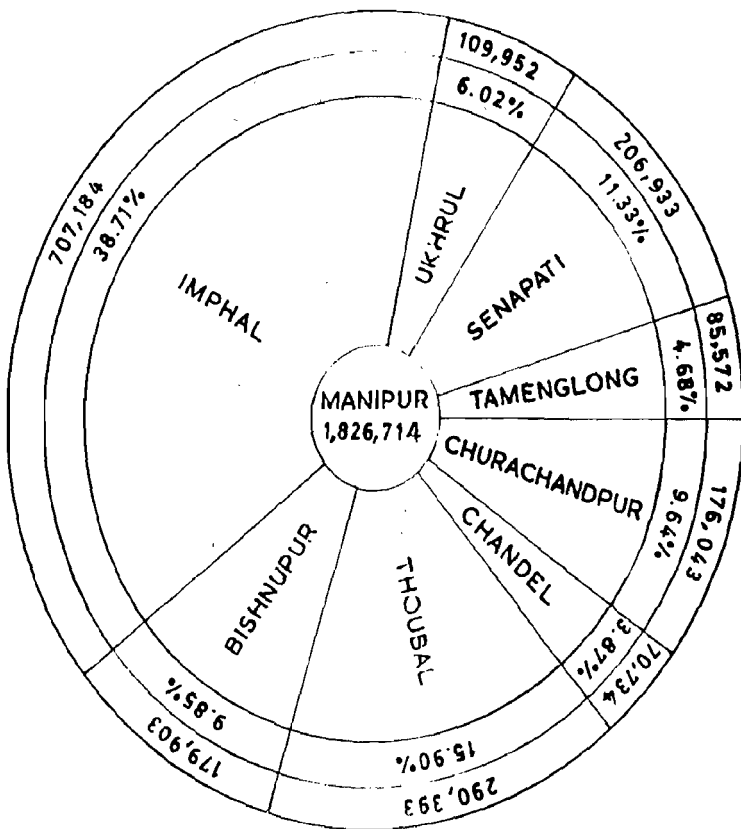


TABLE-2

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

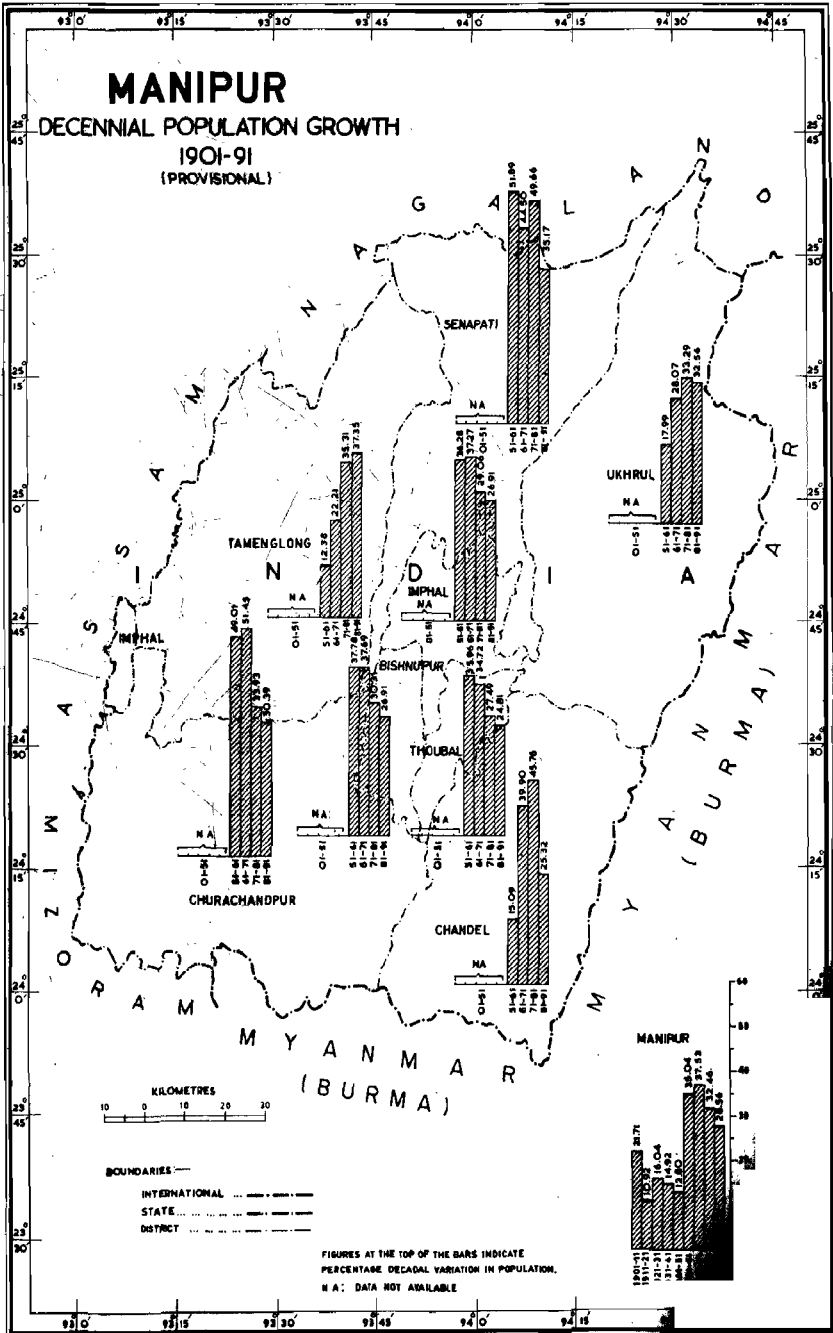
In Table 2 the percentage decadal variation in population since 1901 Census has been presented at the state level. As for the districts decadal variations in population cannot be shown prior to 1951 Census due to non-availability of sufficient data. As mentioned above, the percentage figures shown in this table are based on the recast population figures of the districts corresponding to the jurisdictional areas of 1991 Census. It will be seen that there is a sharp increase in decadal variation from 1951 to 1961 with 35.04 per cent. This decadal variation has come down to 28.56 per cent during 1981-91. In three districts namely Tamenglong, Chandel and Ukhruel, the percentage decadal variations in population in 1981-91 are higher than that of 1951-61 whereas in all the other districts and for the state as a whole the variation in 1981-91 is lower than those in 1951-61.

TABLE—2

1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

State/District	Percentage Decadal Variation in Population								
	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MANIPUR	21.71	10.92	16.04	14.92	12.80	35.04	37.53	32.46	28.56
SENAPATI	—	—	—	—	—	51.89	44.50	49.66	35.17
TAMENGLONG	—	—	—	—	—	12.38	22.21	35.31	37.35
CHURACHANDPUR	—	—	—	—	—	49.01	51.45	33.93	30.39
CHANDEL	—	—	—	—	—	15.09	39.90	45.76	25.32
THOUBAL	—	—	—	—	—	35.96	34.72	27.49	24.81
BISHNUPUR	—	—	—	—	—	37.78	37.69	30.31	26.91
IMPHAL	—	—	—	—	—	36.28	37.27	29.66	26.91
UKHRUL	—	—	—	—	—	17.99	28.07	33.29	32.56



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

TABLE-3

POPULATION OF CITIES OVER ONE LAKH POPULATION

Table 3 shows cities with a population of 100,000 and above. At the 1991 Census, there is only one city with a population above 100,000 persons and it refers to Imphal Municipality. For the first time at the 1991 Census, the concept of urban agglomeration has been adopted with reference to Imphal city by agglomerating contiguous urban areas and their population. The total population of Imphal Urban Agglomeration is 200,615 while that of Imphal Municipality is 196,268 comprising 97.83 per cent of the total population of Imphal Urban Agglomeration. In both the areas, the number of males is more than the number of females showing a sex ratio of 949 females per 1,000 males. Out of total population of 200,615 persons of Imphal Urban Agglomeration 143,946 persons (71.75 per cent) are returned as literates. The literate population does not include persons in the age-group 0-6 years who are treated as illiterates in the 1991 Census. In the case of Imphal Municipality the percentage of literacy is 71.82 which is slightly higher than that of Imphal Urban Agglomeration.

TABLE-3

1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

STATEMENT SHOWING CITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 100,000 AND ABOVE

Sl. No.	Name of City/Urban Agglomeration	Provisional Population, 1991			Sex Ratio	Total Literates*		
		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	IMPHAL URBAN AGGLOMERATION	200,615	102,950	97,665	949	143,946	83,067	60,879
2.	IMPHAL MUNICIPALITY	196,268	100,710	95,558	949	140,956	81,323	59,633

*Literates exclude children in the age group 0-6 who are treated as illiterates in the 1991 Census.

TABLE—4

LITERACY

This table shows the total population as well as literate population by sex in the state and the districts at the 1991 Census. Out of the total population of 1,826,714 persons of the state, 895,223 persons are literate and they represent 60.96 per cent of the total population. The proportion of male literates is higher than that of female literates in the state as well as the districts.

The literacy rates of the state from 1961 to 1991 are shown below :

LITERACY RATES 1961—1991 MANIPUR			
Year	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1961	36.04	53.49	18.87
1971	38.47	53.70	22.87
1981	49.61 (47.45)	64.12 (61.05)	34.61 (33.39)
1991	60.96	72.98	48.64

Note 1 : Literacy rates for 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged 5 and above. The rates for the year 1981 and 1991 relate to population aged 7 and above. The literacy rates for population aged 5 and above in 1981 have been shown in brackets.

Note 2 : In 1991 Census all children below age 7 years have been treated as illiterate. In 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses, all children below age 5 years were treated as illiterates. The population aged 7 & above in 1991 is not based on actual census count, but is based on estimated proportion and is, therefore, provisional. The final population aged 7 and above will be available when the Primary Census Abstract is finalised later.

The percentage of literates to estimated population aged 7 and above in the States/UT's in 1981 and 1991 is presented in Statement—2.

TABLE-4

LITERACY

1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

State/Districts	Total Population, 1991			Literate Populations, 1991		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MANIPUR	18,26,714	931,511	895,203	895,223	542,513	352,710
SENAPATI	2,16,933	105,047	101,886	57,605	37,007	20,598
TAMENGLONG	85,572	44,127	41,445	37,511	22,092	15,419
CHURACHANDPUR	176,043	90,565	85,478	87,093	50,013	37,080
CHANDEL	70,734	36,900	33,834	26,495	16,688	9,807
THOUBAL	290,388	146,913	143,480	126,794	80,512	46,282
BISHNUPUR	179,903	90,415	89,488	82,874	51,180	31,694
IMPHAL	707,184	358,981	343,203	421,597	250,573	171,024
UKHRUL	109,952	58,563	51,389	55,254	34,448	20,806

*Literates exclude children in the age group 0-6 who are treated as illiterates in the 1991 Census.