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POPULATION GROWTH AND PATTERN OF DENSITY IN MANIPUR.

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Abstract:

Population of a given area is a resource for any kind of development. Birth rate, death rate and migration are the three important determinants of population growth and changes. Manipur has a total population of 27, 21,756 in 2011 and shares 0.22 per cent to the total population of India, which comprises of various ethnic groups. The population growth rate of the state has been rapid since 1951, which is mainly contributed by the natural increase and migration. The state has varied topography and socio-economic conditions. The population growth rate has been found higher in the hill than the valley districts of the state, but the population density in the valley districts are higher. The physiographic location, economic conditions determined the concentration of population in the state and thus we can see the variation of population density. Simple arithmetic, percentage are used, and the results are brought through maps and tables.

KEYWORDS:

Population, Growth, distribution, density,

INTRODUCTION:

Population of a given area is a resource for any kind of development. Birth rate, death rate and migration are the three important determinants of population growth and changes. Manipur has a total population of 27,21,756 in 2011 and shares 0.22 per cent to the total population of India, which comprises of various ethnic groups. Many scholars had attempted to visualise the growth of population in the state, some of the works are highlighted here. Singh E.N. and et. al. (2012), found the growth rate of population in the state significantly high since 1951, mentioning two main factors emerging for the growth of population in Manipur as high birth rate and declining death rate and the other as migration. A.K. Sunder Kumar Singh (1997) finds the contrast in the density of population between the valley and the hill; the density of population is higher in the valley area. Singh Rajmani and et. al. (2010) noted the increasing trend of valley population. Narendra R.K. and et. al. (2001) suggested the urgent need of population control in the state since the population problem becomes a serious common issues on development plans in Manipur. However, the growth rate decline sharply from 1981, this can be attributed to economic development and family welfare programme initiated by both the Central and state Government.

The state is reported to have the lowest infant mortality rate with 11 death/1000 live birth (based on SRS October 2012) over the country recently. The growth rates of population in the hill districts are above the national average, though the density of population is very low. On the other hand, the valley districts has lower growth rate with higher density. The 2011 census shows presence of urban population in all the hill districts of the state, which is also found to be increasing in the valley districts particularly in the Imphal city.

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There is a great difference in the distribution of population in the state. Heavy concentration of population is seen in the valley region particularly the Imphal area, whereas, the hill areas are sparsely populated. Various geographical factors like location of the place, socio-economic conditions of the people, etc., have attributed to difference in the growth rate and density of population in the state. The present paper is an attempt to study the decadal variations in population growth and visualise the changes in distribution and density of population in the state during the study period.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

1. To study the population growth and
2. To study the changing pattern of population density from 1981 to 2011.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on secondary source of data. The population statistics are collected from Census reports of Registrar General of India, Manipur Series-15, and Directorate of Census operations Manipur. The population growth rate has been analysed from 1981 to 2011 and the density of population for the state is compared between 1981 and 2011 census data. The data are further compiled and tabulated for analysis to derive the necessary results of the study. Suitable cartographic and statistical techniques are used and the results are brought through maps and graphs.

STUDY AREA

Manipur is a landlocked state lying in the easternmost part of India with a total geographical area of 22,327 sq. km. extending from 23°50'N to 24°41'N latitudes and 93°20'E to 94°47'E longitude. The state is predominantly a hill region and ninth-tenth (20,720 sq. Km.) of the total area is characterised by rugged terrain and the valley occupies only 2238 sq. km. The topography of Manipur comprises of two geographical regions; the valley and the surrounding hills. The hills of Manipur are the abode of the different tribes inhabiting the state. In 1956, with the reorganisation of the states, along with Tripura and the creations of Meghalaya, Manipur was made a Union Territory; it was raised to the status of a state in 1972. There were only 6 administrative districts of the state in 1981, the five hill districts and the Manipur central district. At present there are 9 administrative districts, five hill districts and four valley districts which were carved out from the Imphal district formerly known as the Manipur Central district.

POPULATION GROWTH IN MANIPUR

The state has been experiencing a very high population growth rate over the year since 1951. The growth rate was highest in 1971 with 37.53 per cent (table. 1) against the national average of 24.80 per cent. The population of Manipur has increased more than two times since 1981 to 2011. The high growth rate can be attributed to decline in death rate, influx of immigrants and the birth rate remain same. However, the decadal growth rate started declining from 1981 census (32.46 per cent) against all-India growth rate (25.00 per cent). The growth rate of the recently concluded census report recorded at 18.65 percent against 17.64 per cent for national average. There has been a notable change in the absolute figure of the state's population after 1971. The state's population crossed 10 lakhs in 1971 when the decadal growth rate was recorded the highest. During the decade 1971 to 1981, 3,48,778 people were added and about 13 lakhs population were added during 1981 to 2011 to the state's total population, which is more than the total population prior to 1981 census. The analysis from the table shows that the trend of population growth has been significantly high in Manipur than the national level, although, the population is small compare to other bigger states like U.P., Bihar, etc.

Table No. 1. Population growth from 1981-2011

Sl. No.	Year	Total population	Population change	Decadal growth in %
1	1971	10,72,175	-	37.53
2	1981	14,20,953	3,48,778	32.46
3	1991	18,37,149	4,,16196	29.29
4	2001	22,93,896	4,56,747	24.86
5	2011	27,21,756	4,27,860	18.65

Source: Census of India, Registrar General of India, Manipur series-15.

The district wise population growth shows an uneven growth of population in the state. The district wise decadal variation in growth rate shows that, the district of Senapati, Tamenglong, Chandel, Churachandpur and Ukhrul have a growth rate more than the state and national average in all the census year, whereas, the valley district; Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal and Bishnupur has comparatively lower decadal growth rate below the state average (table. 2).

Table No. 2. District wise decadal variation from 1981 to 2011

District	Population				Decadal growth rate		
	1981	1991	2001	2011	1981-91	1991-01	2001-11*
Senapati	1,55,421	2,08,406	2,83,621	3,54,972	36.13	36.09	25.16
Tamenglong	62,289	86,278	1,11,499	1,40,143	38.51	29.23	25.69
Churachandpur	1,34,776	1,76,184	2,27,905	2,71,274	31.00	29.36	19.03
Chandel	56,444	71,014	1,18,327	1,44,028	25.81	66.62	21.72
Ukhrul	82,946	1,09,275	1,40,778	1,83,115	31.74	28.83	30.07
Imphal East	-	-	3,94,876	4,52,661	-	19.49	14.63
Imphal West	9,29,077	7,11,261	4,44,382	5,14,603	27.64	16.70	15.82
Bishnupur	-	1,80,773	2,08,368	2,40,363	27.52	15.27	15.36
Thoubal	-	2,93,958	3,64,140	4,20,517	26.34	23.87	15.48
Manipur	14,20,953	18,37,149	22,93,896	27,21,756	29.29	24.86	18.65

Source: Census of India, Registrar General of India, Manipur Series-15. Directorate of Census, Manipur.

The population density is also increasing in the state and there is a wide variation of density between the hill and the valley. The urban population is also found to be increasing in the valley area particularly in Imphal. Owing to the physiographic and socio-economic conditions of the two regions (i.e. the hill and the valley), the growth rate and the density of population is not the same. There is a higher concentration of population in the valley region particularly in Imphal being the state capital city.

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN MANIPUR

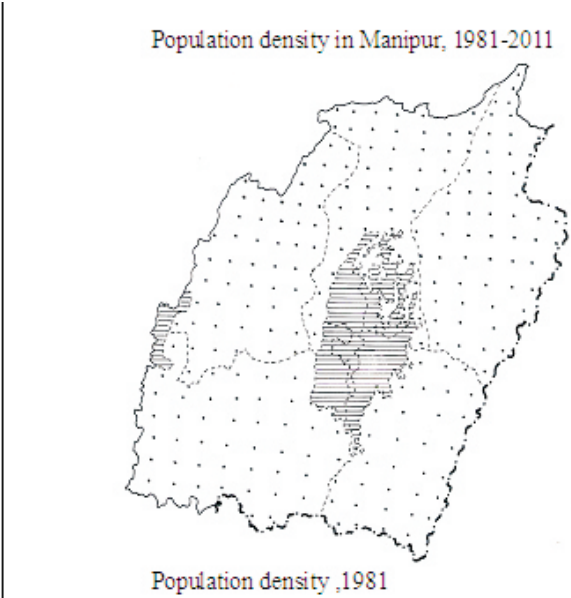
One of the important indices of population concentration is the density of population. Population density is a measurement of the number of people in an area. It is usually shown as the number of people per square kilometre. Density of population helps understand the nature of population distribution. It indicates the nature of balance between population of a region and its natural resources. Manipur has only 64 persons per sq. Km. in 1981, which increased to 123 persons per sq. km. in 2011.

Table No. 3. District wise changing pattern of population density from 1981-2011

District	Area in sq. km.			Population			
	1981	1991	2011	1981	1991	2001	2011
Senapati	3271	3271	3271	48	64	87	109
Tamenglong	4391	4391	4391	14	20	25	32
Churachandpur	4570	4570	4570	29	39	50	59
Chandel	3313	3313	3313	17	21	36	43
Ukhrul	4544	4544	4544	18	24	31	40
Imphal East	-	-	709	-	-	557	638
Imphal West	2238	1228	519	415	597	855	992
Bishnupur	-	496	496	-	364	419	485
Thoubal	-	514	514	-	572	708	818
Manipur	22327	22327	22327	64	82	103	122

Source: Census of India, Registrar General of India, Manipur Series-15. Directorate of Census, Manipur.

N.B.: 1. Bishnupur and Thoubal districts were created after 1981 census out of Manipur Central District under Manipur Government Gazette Extraordinary No. 76 dated May 24, 1983 (Govt. Of Manipur, Secretariat, Revenue Dept. Order No. 6/1/71-R(Pt. VII)dated May 24,1983.
2. The name of all the districts have changed into the present name after the year 1983 viz., Manipur North as Senapati, Manipur West as Tamenglong, Manipur East as Ukhrul, Manipur South as Churachandpur and Tengnoupal as Chandel respectively, under Manipur Govt. Gazette Extraordinary No. 174, dated August 5, 1983, (Govt. Of Manipur, Secretariat Revenue Dept. Order No. 43/2/81-R (Pt) dated July 15, 1983), and Manipur Central district as Imphal district under Manipur Govt. Gazette Extraordinary No. 174, dated May 24, 1983.
3. Imphal District has been bifurcated into two district viz., Imphal West and Imphal East district in 1997.



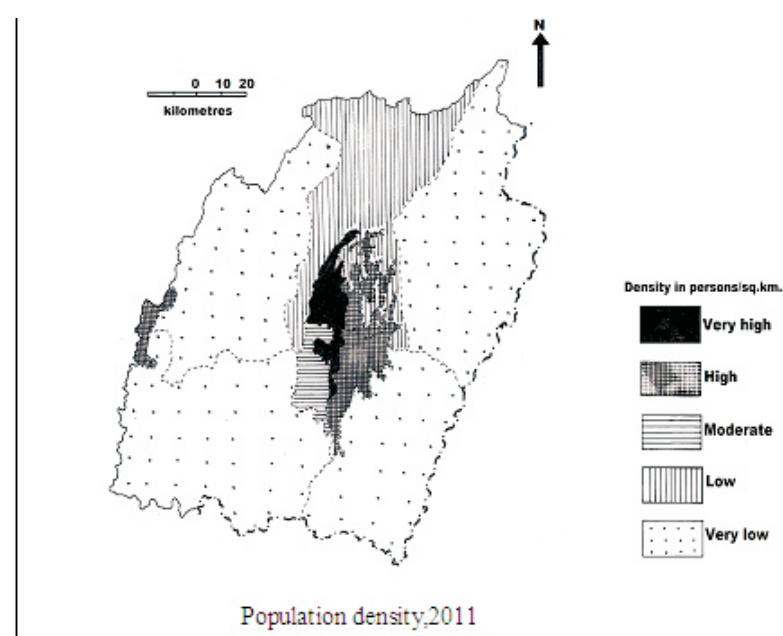


Fig.1. Changes of population during 1981-2011

One striking feature of the changing pattern of population density in the state is the heavy concentration in the valley region in sharp contrast to the sparsely populated hilly areas. In 1981 there were 5 hill districts and only one valley district known as Manipur central district. The area of the 5 hill districts remain the same till date (table. 3), however, the area of Manipur central district has changed after it was divided into four parts. At first Thoubal and Bishnupur districts were carved out in 1983 and it was renamed as Imphal district. Then, in 1997 it was bifurcated again into Imphal West and Imphal East districts. Now there are four valley districts which have comparatively lesser area than the hill districts. In 1981, the population density of the hill was 24 persons per sq. km. and for the valley, it was 415 persons per sq. Km. About 34.61 per cent of population lived in the hill districts in 1981, in contrast to 65.38 per cent of people found in the valley district. But in 2011, about 40.18 per cent

population is found in the hill districts and 59.81 per cent of population in the valley districts. Their population densities are 54 persons per sq. Km. and 727 persons per sq. Km. in the hill and valley districts respectively. The wide variation in the density of population is pronounced in the state due to the differences in physiographic locations, climatic conditions, availability of resources, agriculture, commercial place, educational institutions and economic activities.

The density of population of the state in 2011 varied from 25 persons per sq. Km. to 992 persons per sq. Km. (table. 3). On the basis of the density distribution at district level, the following zones are identified (fig. 1).

Very high density zone (above 900 persons/sq. Km.): Imphal West has the highest density of the state with 992 persons per sq. Km. Large groups of population irrespective of their tribes, castes and creeds live in Imphal district migrated from different parts of the country and from within the state for better lives, as it is the capital city of the state where every important offices, health institutions, educational institutions and economic activities located here.

High density zone (600 to 900 persons/sq. Km.): Imphal East (638 persons/sq.km.) including Jiribam Sub-division and Thoubal district (818 persons/sq.km.) falls under the high density zone. It can be noted, these two districts were carved out from the Imphal district formerly known as Manipur Central district. The area was moderately populated in 1981 when the valley area was under one administration, however, the density changes from time to time and now it is the second highest populated region in the state next to Imphal West.

Moderate density zone (300 to 600 persons/sq. km.): Bishnupur is the only district moderately populated with 485 persons/sq. km in 2011. The district was created from Manipur Central district in 1983, and its density of population in 1991 was 364 persons/sq. km. This means that about 121 person/sq. Km. was added in the districts during these two decades.

Low density zone (100 to 300 persons/sq.km.): The population density of Senapati district was only 48 persons/sq. km. in 1981, this has now increased to 109 persons/ sq. km. in 2011. About 61 persons/sq.km. has been added to the population of Senapati district during the study period. The district has high growth rate above the state average throughout the census, migration has played a major role in the district in changing the population.

Very low density zone (below 100 persons/sq.km.): A very low density population has been noticed in the four hill districts of Tamenglong, Chandel, Ukhrul and Churachandpur since 1981. The physiographic and economic conditions have been the major factors for very low density of population in all the hill districts. Only 18, 30, 26 and 22 persons/sq. km. were added to the population of Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Chandel and Ukhrul district respectively from 1981 to 2011. But, the decadal growth remains still high in all these districts.

CONCLUSION

The population density of the state is constantly changing and there is a wide difference between the density of the hill and the valley. On the basis of the above results and discussions, it is found that the four valley districts of the state including Jiribam Sub-division of Imphal East district are far more densely populated than the hill districts, particularly the capital city Imphal. The physiographic and economic condition plays a very important role in the distribution of population. The valley districts particularly the Imphal district, which is the lone city, has been overcrowded with the highest density in the state. Whereas, the hill districts characterised by rugged terrain and lesser development as compare to the more developed region of the valley has less density. Migration from least developed to more developed region of the state is pronounced and it also leads to huge concentration. An all round socio-economic development in the hill district is required. Framing a policy on population control will further checked the problems of population growth and its impact on economy, environment and society.

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