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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Flourishing bamboo processing industry

Manipur is one of India's largest bamboo producing states and a major contributor to the country's bamboo industry. In 2017, the state accounted for 10,687 square km of bamboo bearing area.

Strong handicrafts industry

• Manipur has the highest number of handicrafts units as well as the highest number of craft persons comprising skilled and semi-skilled artisans in the entire north-eastern region.

Strong handlooms industry

 Handlooms is the largest cottage industry in Manipur and the state ranks among the top five in terms of the number of looms in the country.

Strong border trade opportunities

Manipur has the advantage of acting as India's 'Gateway to the East' through Moreh town, which is the only feasible land route for trade between India and Myanmar and other Southeast Asian countries.

Largest women-run market in the country

The Ema Bazaar is one of India's largest markets run by women. This market majorly sells handloom and handicraft products such as earthen pots, knives, shawls and puppets; as well as all kinds of dried fish and vegetables.

A tourist's paradise

• Due to its wealth of flora and fauna, Manipur is described as a 'flower on lofty heights', 'a jewel of India' and 'Switzerland of the East'. Its breath-taking scenic beauty makes it a tourist's paradise.

Source: Ministry of Industries, Ministry of Tourism, Textile and Power, News articles, Lok Sabha

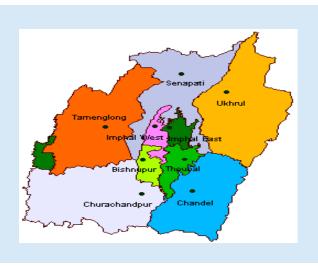




INTRODUCTION

MANIPUR - FACT FILE





- Manipur is situated in the eastern-most corner of Northeast India. The state shares borders with other north-eastern states of Nagaland, Mizoram & Assam & the neighbouring country of Myanmar.
- Meiteilon (Manipuri) is the state language, although, English & Hindi are also commonly used for communication.
- Depending on the altitude of the hill ranges, the climatic condition varies from tropical to sub-alpine.

- The Manipur river basin has 7 major rivers Imphal, Iril, Nambul, Sekmai, Chakpi, Thoubal & Khuga. Loktak Lake, the largest freshwater lake in the Northeast, is situated in the state.
- Different ethnic groups include Meetei, Kuki, Hmar, Naga, Pangal, Gorkhali & Bishnupriya Manipuri.

Parameters	Manipur
Capital	Imphal
Geographical area (sq km)	22,327
Administrative districts (No)	16
Population density (persons per sq km)	128
Total population	2,855,794
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	985
Literacy rate (%)	76.9

Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Manipur Census 2011

ADVANTAGE: MANIPUR



Conducive agro-climatic conditions

- Manipur holds significant cultivation potential for various horticultural crops due to varied agro-climatic conditions.
- Entrepreneurs get easy access to process & market a wide variety of rare & exotic medicinal & aromatic plants grown in Manipur.

Link with Southeast Asian countries

- Moreh town offers a feasible land-route between India & Myanmar & to the Southeast Asian countries.
- Moreh has a land customs station; an Integrated Check Post (ICP) is also being developed
- The state is bounded by Nagaland to the north,
 Mizoram to the south & Assam to the west.

Advantage Manipur

Rich labour pool

- With a 76.9 per cent literacy rate, Manipur offers a largely educated workforce.
- Knowledge of English is an added advantage for the Manipuri workforce.
- Multi-ethnicity & diversity are among Manipur's strong characteristics.
- Systems like Khutlang to promote women in mainstream work force.

Facilitating infrastructure and ample space

- Imphal has one airport & Air India provides air cargo services. 4 national highways run through the state.
- The railway line under construction on the Manipur-Assam border is a national priority project.
- Manipur has a land area of 22,327 sq km & a pollution free environment.

STATE VISION 2025



- Introduce & expand rail network to connect Imphal, Jiribam, Moreh & Guwahati.
- Build a tunnelled roadway from Imphal railway station to Lamding in Thoubal district.
- Develop the state as an education hub & attract students from other states.
- Establish polytechnics, engineering & medical colleges.

- Provide disease free living by improving the health & nutritional status of the people.
- Institutes for nursing, paramedics & medical technicians to be set up in every district.
 - Information kiosks & tourist service centres at prominent places.
 - Promote tourism by showcasing the wild life, religious traditions, adventure, art & culture of the state.



- Produce surplus rice & stop importing rice from other states.
- Promote organic farming & encourage farmers to use modern technologies.

- Setting up export processing zones (EPZs) in every district & SEZ for different sectors.
- Identify potential areas & form industrial hubs to develop the area.
- Effective implementation of integrated watershed management programmes & prevention of soil erosion.
- Preserve & rejuvenate the Loktak lake for sustainable ecosystem of the state.

- education, healthcare, housing & water supply. Develop Imphal airport into an international airport.

Create Rural Infrastructure

Development Fund for providing infrastructure facilities like power,

Source: Confederation of Indian Industry

MANIPUR IN FIGURES



Manipur's Contribution to Indian Economy (2017-18)

Parameter	Manipur	India
GSDP as a percentage of all states' GSDP	0.14	100.0
GSDP growth rate (%)	9.97	10.0
Per capita GSDP (US\$)	1,091.6	1,977.6

Social Indicators

Parameter	Manipur	India
Literacy rate (%)	76.9	74.0
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	12.9	20.4

Physical Infrastructure in Manipur

Parameter	Manipur	India
Installed power capacity (MW) (as of November 2019)	259.85	365,980.54
Wireless subscribers (Mn) (as of September 2019)	12.3	1173.75
Internet subscribers (Mn) (as of June 2019)	7.70	665.31
National highway length (km) (March 2019)	1,548	132,499
Airports (No)	1	129

Industrial Infrastructure

Parameter	Manipur	India
Notified SEZs (No) (November 2019)	1	349

Investments (as of June 2019)

Parameter	Manipur	India
Cumulative FDI equity inflows since April 2000 (US\$ billion)	0.122	436.47

Note: ¹Combined figures for the Northeast states comprising Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura Note: GSDP, per capita GSDP figures are taken at current prices, exchange rates used is average of 2016-17 i.e. 67.09, For source refer to Annexure,

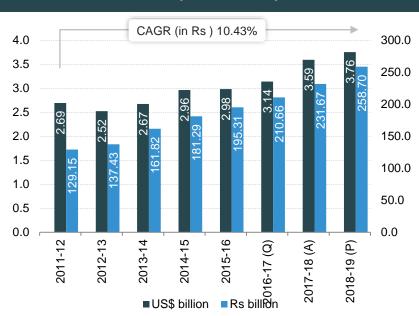




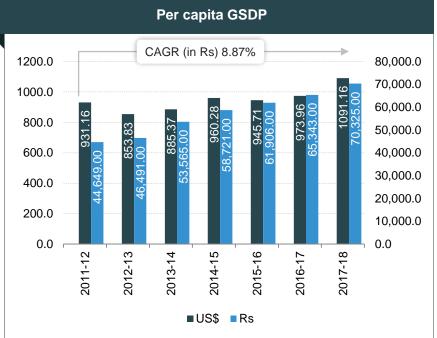
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – GSDP



GSDP of Manipur at current prices



- At current prices, the GSDP has increased from Rs 129.15 billion (US\$ 2.69 billion) in 2011-12 to Rs 258.70 billion (US\$ 3.76 billion) in 2018-19.
- The GSDP growth of the state is expected at a CAGR of 10.43 per cent between 2011-12 and 2018-19.



- The state's per capita GSDP has increased from Rs 44,649 (US\$ 931.16) in 2011-12 to Rs 70,325 (US\$ 1091.16) in 2017-18.
- The per capita GSDP increased at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 8.87% between 2011-12 and 2017-18.

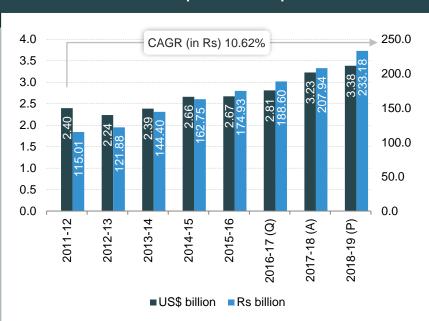
Note: Q : Quick Estimates A : Advance Estimates P : Projected Estimates.

Source: The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Manipur, Manipur Economic Survey 2018-19

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – NSDP

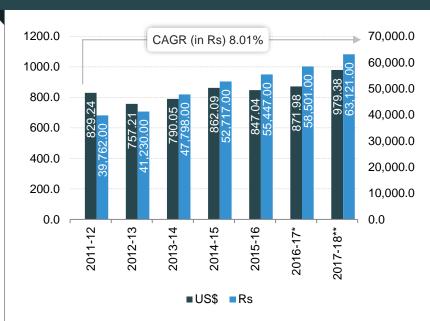


NSDP of Manipur at current prices



- In 2018-19, the total NSDP of Manipur at current prices was about Rs 233.18 billion (US\$ 3.38 billion).
- From 2011-12 to 2017-18, the average NSDP growth rate was about 10.62 per cent.

Per capita NSDP of Manipur at current prices



- The state's per capita NSDP in 2017-18 was Rs 63,121 (US\$ 979.38) as compared to Rs 39,762 (US\$ 829.24) in 2011-12.
- The per capita NSDP increased at a CAGR of 8.01% between 2011-12 and 2017-18.

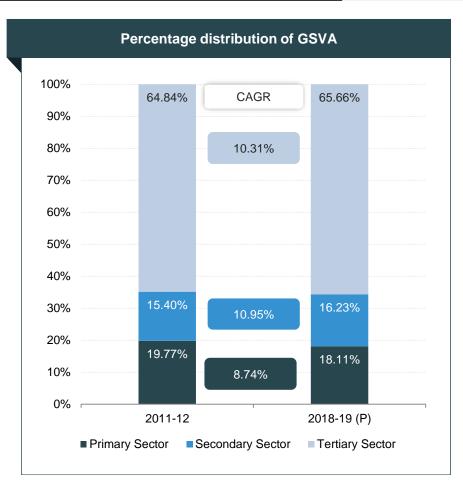
Note: Q : Quick Estimates A : Advance Estimates P : Projected Estimates.

Source: The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Manipur, Manipur Economic Survey 2018-19

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – PERCENTAGE **DISTRIBUTION OF GSVA**



- There has been a drastic shift in the sectoral contribution from secondary to tertiary sector. The overall performance of the economy of the state over the years has been encouraging.
- In 2018-19, the tertiary sector contributed 65.66 per cent to the state's GSVA at current prices, followed by the primary sector with a contribution of 18.11 per cent.
- The tertiary sector grew at an average rate of 10.31 per cent between 2011-12 and 2018-19; driven by trade, hotels, real estate, finance, insurance, transport, communications and other services.
- The secondary sector grew at an average rate of 10.95 per cent during the period between 2011-12 and 2018-19.
- The primary sector grew at an average rate of 8.74 per cent between 2011-12 and 2018-19.



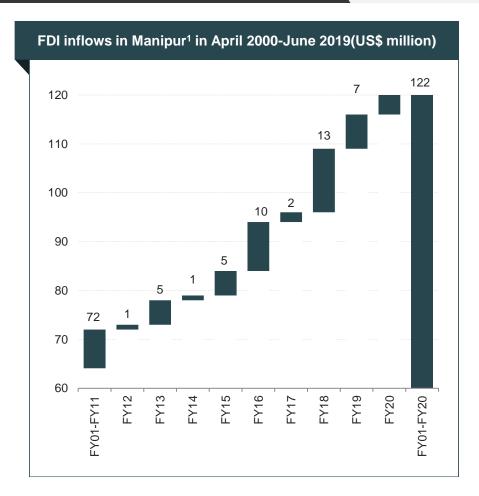
Note: P- provisional

Source: The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Manipur, Manipur Economic Survey 2018-19

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – FDI INFLOWS & INVESTMENTS



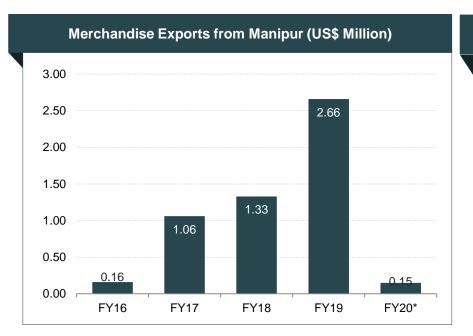
- According to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), cumulative FDI inflows into the northeast states, during April 2000 to June 2019, amounted to US\$ 122 million.
- Trade, hotel, restaurants, public administration and real estate are the major sectors witnessing the FDI inflows in the state.

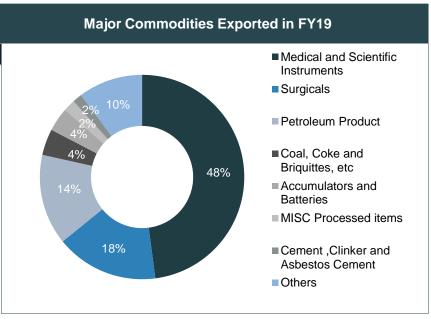


Note: ¹Including Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura, **Source:** Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – EXPORT TRENDS







- Total merchandise exports from Manipur increased from US\$ 0.19 million in 2014-15 to US\$ 2.66 million in 2018-19.
- Medical and Scientific Instruments account for a majority (48 per cent) of the merchandise exports of the state.
- Surgical, Petroleum products, coal, coke and briquettes, etc and cement, clinker and asbestos cement are the other major products that have a significant share in Manipur's export basket.

Note: *- till September 2019 Source: DGCIS Analytics







PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE - ROADS



- The only means of transport for the state is the surfaced communication and road link in the accessible terrains which is considered as lifeline of the people. The state has 20,002.65 km of total roads of which total length of national highways is 1,750.00 km, while length under Public Works Department is just 552.82 km.
- The Imphal-Dimapur Road (National Highway No. 39) and Imphal New Cachar Road (National Highway No.53) are the two national highways which connect Imphal the capital of Manipur with neighbouring States of Assam and Nagaland.
- Central government would invest Rs 30,000 crore (US\$ 4.63 billion) to develop national highways and important roads of the state over the period of three to four years through the Central scheme which also includes Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).



Funds allocated and expenditure incurred on development of NH (in US\$ million)

Year	Funds allocated	Expenditure incurred
2015-16	6.11	6.11
2016-17	3.76	2.78
2017-18	9.52	4.53
2018-19 (up to Dec 2018)	18.68	5.16

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE -RAILWAYS



- Imphal railway station is a proposed railway station in Imphal West district, Manipur.
- Government of India has undertaken construction of a 125 km railway line connecting Jiribam, Tupul and Imphal. The railway line will provide railway connectivity to the state's capital and is expected to be completed by 2020.
- As part of this railway line, Indian Railways is constructing the world's tallest railway bridge in Lukambi area with an estimated investment of Rs 400 crore (US\$ 59.67 million).

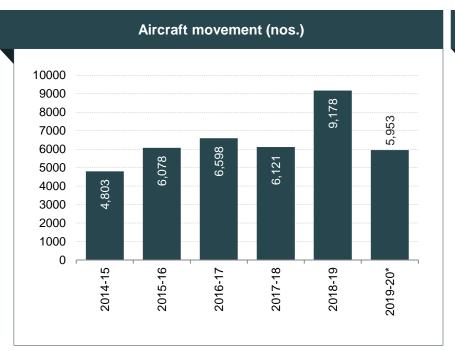


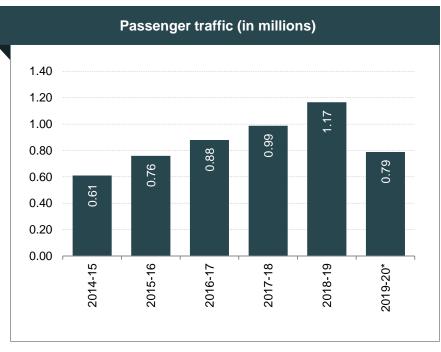
Source: Maps of India

Source: Ministry of Railways, Government of India

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE - AIRPORTS







- Imphal Airport is the second largest airport in the north-eastern region with postal air cargo services for 6 days a week. The airport underwent expansion to increase parking space for more aircrafts & to make it an international standard airport. At peak hours, the integrated passenger terminal has the capacity to handle 950 travellers.
- The state has a domestic airport at Imphal the Tulihal Airport, which is located about 8 km from the heart of the city.
- From April to October 2019, it handled 4,660 metric tonnes of freight compared to 1,184 metric tonnes for the same period last year

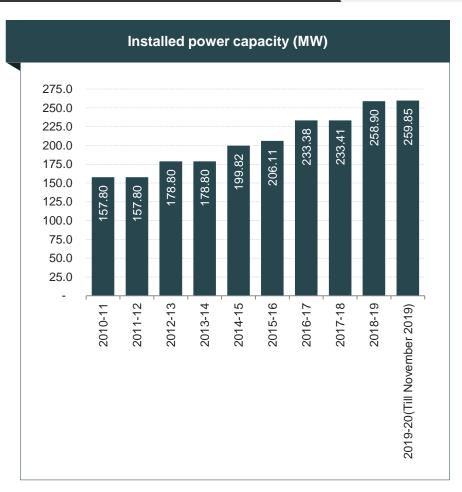
Note: *- till October 2019

Source: Airports Authority of India

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE – POWER



- As of November 2019, Manipur had a total installed power generation capacity of 259.85 MW. The state has a potential to generate hydropower equivalent to about 2,200 MW.
- Of the total installed power generation capacity, 95.34 MW was contributed by hydropower, 154.67 MW by thermal power and renewable power contributed 9.84 MW of capacity.
- Under Saubhagya scheme, 6,389 new connections in Manipur have been provided the electricity.
- Hydropower majors such as Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL)
 & National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) are jointly setting up a mega hydro electric power project at Tipaimukh, with an investment of US\$ 2 billion.
- As of February 2019, 41,119 LED bulbs have been distributed under Ujala Scheme.



Source: Central Electricity Authority

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE - TELECOM



- Telecommunication infrastructure in the state includes independent satellite link with Delhi & Shillong; micro-wave link with Kohima & beyond; 40 digital exchanges; & internet C-II net working at Imphal with 810 connections to all district headquarters. As of September 2019, the north-eastern states of India had about 12.3 million wireless subscribers.
- As of September 2019, the northeast region had 100,500 wireline subscribers. By the end of September 2019, 1.38 million subscribers had submitted Request for Mobile Number Portability (MNP) in the northeast. Moreover, total tele-density in the North East region was recorded to be 85.72 per cent as of September 2019.

Performance Status of Bharat Net (as of December 2018)

No. of GPs in Phase-I	904 ²
Cable laid (km)	596
GPs for which cable laid	338
Service Ready GPs (November 2019)	325

Telecom infrastructure (as of September 2019)

Wireless subscribers	12,296,390
Wire-line subscribers	100,500
Internet subscribers (mn) *	7.70
Rural Internet subscribers (mn) *	2.87
Urban Internet subscribers (mn) *	4.20
Tele-density (in %)	85.72

Notes: Combined figures for the North-Eastern states, * As of June2019 Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

Major telecom operators in Manipur

- Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)
- Vodafone Idea
- Reliance Jio

Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, GP-Gram Panchayat, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, 2-Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE - URBAN **INFRASTRUCTURE**



- Imphal has been identified under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) mission. US\$ 0.24 million was allocated to the state of Manipur in order to prepare the Service Level Improvement Plan (SLIP)/Capacity Building (CB).
- In March 2018, the government sanctioned a budget of Rs 254.09 crore (US\$ 39.25 million) for urban housing as a central share of PMAY-Urban in State Budget 2018-19.
- As of July 2018, Manipur received Rs 111 crore (US\$ 15.82 million) under the Smart Cities Mission.
- In July 2019, government introduced prepaid water supply system in Imphal Municipal Corporation (IMC)
- As of Aug 2019, an agreement has been signed for development of greater Imphal area using space technology like Geographic Information System (GIS).

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) (US\$ million) (As on Feb 2019)

Approved SAAP Size	Committed Central Assistance	CA Released for projects
24.99	22.49	13.84

Swachh Bharat Mission- Urban (SBM-U) (US\$ million)

Year	Amount released
2015-16	0.24
2016-17	0.37
2017-18	0.47

Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana (Urban) (Since 2014 to March 2019)

Parameters	(Nos)
Houses Sanctioned	42,818
Houses grounded for construction	20,974
Houses Completed	2,802
Houses Occupied	3,511

Source: Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India







SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE - EDUCATION ... (1/2)



- Manipur has a literacy rate of 76.9% according to the Census 2011; the male literacy rate is 83.58 per cent & the female literacy rate is 70.26 per cent.
- During 2016-17, Manipur had 4,854 schools, 38,726 teachers and pupil teacher ration stood at 12.
- The Education Department of the Government of Manipur regulates the education system of the state. The Department has 4 subentities: Department of Education (University & Higher Education), Department of Education (Schools), State Council of Educational Research & Training & Department of Adult Education
- In 2019, 'No School Bag Day' introduced for students of classes 1 to 8 on all working Saturdays, including the government, governmentaided, and private schools.

Major Institutes in Manipur

Central Universities

- Indira Gandhi National Tribal University
- Manipur University

NIT

National Institute of Technology Manipur

Manipur's education statistics (2016-17)

Schools	4,854
Classrooms	26,915
Student Classroom Ratio	17
Teachers	38,726
Pupil Teacher Ratio	12

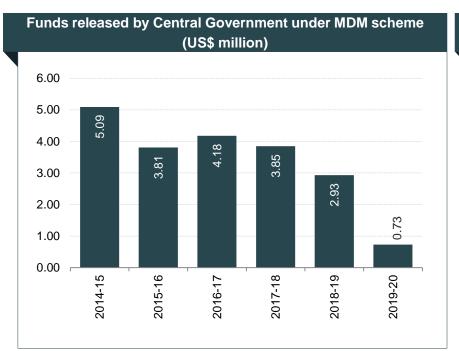
Educational infrastructure (2018)

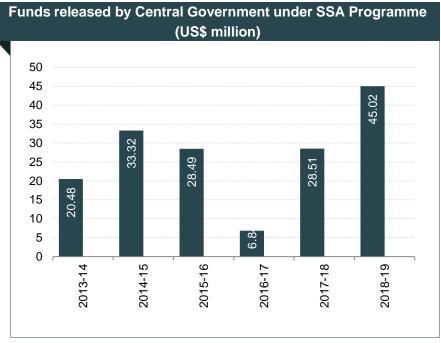
Universities	6
Colleges	92
Gross Enrolment Ratio	33.7
Government Junior High Schools	305

Source: University Grants Commission, Manipur Annual Plan 2014-15, Government of Manipur, Economic survey 2018-19, UDISE.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE - EDUCATION ... (2/2)







- Several programmes including the National Programme of Nutrition (mid-day meals scheme) support primary education. The state also promotes education for girls.
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the Government of India's flagship programme for achieving universalisation of elementary education in states
 of India that proved to be a successful initiative in Manipur.
- Funds released under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Manipur in 2018-19 stood at US\$ 2.93 million and US\$ 45.02 million, respectively.

Notes: SSA – Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, MDM – Mid-Day Meal Source: Human Resource Department, Government of India

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE - HEALTH



- In December 2019, health infrastructure of the state comprised 9 district hospitals, 97 primary health centres, 558 primary health subcentres and 46 community health centres.
- In January 2018, Manipur Chief Minister N Biren, introduced the Chief Minister-gi Hakshelgi Tengbang (CMHT), health assurance scheme for the disabled and underprivileged people, which provides cover of up to Rs 2 lakh (US\$ 3,089.29) per eligible family, identification is based on Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC).Moreover, the government has sanctioned a budget 2019-20 of Rs 20 crore (US\$ 3.1 million) for the scheme

Health indicators (2016)

Population served per government hospital	12,098
Population served per government hospital bed	1,965
Birth rate ¹	12.9
Death rate ¹	4.5
Infant mortality rate ²	11

Notes: ¹Per thousand persons, ² Per thousand live births **Source:** NHM, Government of India, Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Government of India

Health infrastructure (As of December 2019)

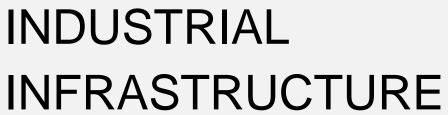
Sub-Centres	558
Primary Health Centres	97
Community Health Centres	46
Sub-District Hospitals	2
District hospitals	9

Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Note: ¹Per thousand persons, ²Per thousand live births,

Source: Nagaland State Portal, Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletin Government of Nagaland website, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India,







INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE



Infrastructure	Description
Nilakuthi Food Park	 The food park is constructed on a land area of about 30 acres at Nilakuthi. The Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd. is the implementing agency. The park will host 49 food processing units for which common facilities will be provided. The total project cost is estimated to be US\$ 5.3 million (revised).
Integrated Infrastructural Development Project (IID)	 The Government of India has sanctioned the IID project at Moreh with a total project cost of US\$ 1.19 million. As of June 2015, about 75% of the work has been completed.
Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP)	 The Government of India has approved the EPIP project at Khunuta Chingjin in the Kakching sub-division of Thoubal district at a project cost of US\$ 3.1 million.
Trade centres	 The Government of India had sanctioned US\$ 0.4 million for construction of 2 trade centres, 1 at Moreh & another at Imphal. Construction of both the trade centres is complete.
Industrial growth centre	 The Government of India has approved 1 industrial growth centre project at Lamlai-Napet with a total project cost of US\$ 6.2 million. The government has invited an expression of interest from the entrepreneurs/units/organisations who are planning/willing to set up industrial units within the proposed centre. As of June 2015, the growth centre is in the construction phase.

Source: Manipur Science & Technology Council, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises



KEY SECTORS

- Handloom
- Agriculture
- Sericulture
- Bamboo Processing



KEY SECTOR – HANDLOOM



- Handloom is the largest cottage industry in the state. Manipur ranks among the top 5 states in terms of number of looms in the country. Manipur has around 40 active handloom production centres. Most of the silk weavers, famous for their skill & intricate designing, are from Wangkhei, Bamon Kampu, Kongba, Khongman & Utlou.
- Fabrics & shawls of Manipur are in great demand in the national & international market. Manipur Development Society, Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation (MHHDC) & Manipur State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society are the 3 major government organisations, which undertake handloom production, development & marketing activities in the state.
- In a bid to improve the handicraft sector, the state's commerce and industry ministry has promised to distribute 4,000 solar power looms to the existing clusters of the state.

Funds released under National Handloom Development Programme - US\$ mn

Year	Funds released
2016-17 to 2018-19	0.61

Textile produced in Block Level Clusters sanctioned under **National Handloom Development Programme**

Name of Block Level Clusters	Name of Handloom Products
Wangoi	Sari, Shawls, Bedsheet, Cushion Cover
Thoubal	Shawl,
Singhat	Tribal shawls, lungies, scarves
Bishnupur	Sari, Phanek, Mosquito and fishing net
Keirao Bitra	Sari, Shawls, bed sheet, phanek, mosquito and fishing net
Machi Block	Tribal shawls, lungies, scarf, dress material, phanek, neck tie
Nungba	Tribal shawls, lungies, scarf, dress materials, phanek, neck tie and school
Lungchong Maiphei	Shawl, Bed sheet
Saitu Gamphazol	Tribal shawls, lungies, scarf, dress material, phanek, neck tie and school bags
Haorang Sabal	Sari, Shawls, bed sheet, phanek, mosquito and fishing net

Source: Ministry of Textiles, Government of India

KEY SECTOR – AGRICULTURE



- Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Manipur. Agriculture sector contributes a major share to the total state domestic product and provides employment to about 52.81 percent of the total workers in Manipur. Thus, agriculture becomes a living proposition rather than a commercial proposition.
- Natural forests cover about 77 per cent of the total geographical area of Manipur. Agriculture has a significant share in the state's domestic product & provides employment to about 52.2 per cent of the total workers in the state. Teak, pine, oak, uningthou, leihao, bamboo, cane, etc, are important forest resources. In addition, rubber, tea, coffee, orange & cardamom are grown in the hill areas. Food & cash crops are grown mainly in the valley region.
- In 2018-19, the total production of horticulture crops in the state is expected to be 835.82 thousand tonnes & area under production was 104.79 thousand hectares. In 2018-19, total production of vegetables & fruits in the state is estimated at 0.354 million tonnes & 0.451 million tonnes, respectively.

Crop	Production – 2018-19 ¹ ('000 tonnes)	Area– 2018-19 ¹ ('000 hectares)
Fruits	451.23	47.74
Vegetables	354.92	45.55
Aromatics and Medicinal	0.12	0.04
Spices	28.61	11.51
Plantation crops	0.31	0.90
Honey	0.35	

Note: 1 As per third advanced estimates

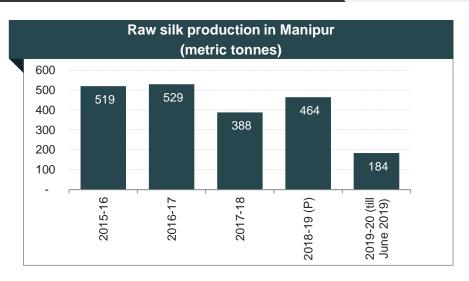
Source: Indian Horticulture Database 2016, National Horticulture Board, Department of Commerce & Industries, Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur

KEY SECTOR – SERICULTURE



Persons trained and provided placement under **Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)**

Financial Year	Trained	Placed
2013-14	276	136
2014-15	467	145
2015-16	534	273
2016-17	2,896	594



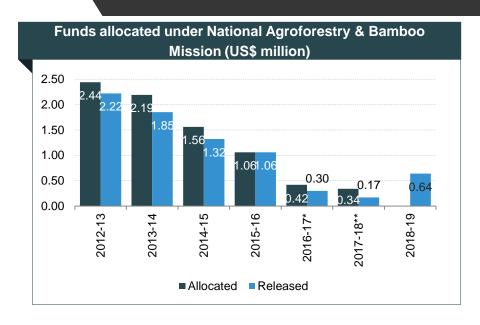
- Manipur has two varieties of silk: mulberry and vanya. Mulberry includes Bivoltine & Cross Breed, and Vanya includes eri, muga and tussar. The Manipur Sericulture Project was initiated by the Government of India with the assistance of the Government of Japan, particularly, to provide employment to women.
- Raw silk production in Manipur during 2018-19* (P) stood at 464 metric tonnes and 184 metric tonnes stood at 2019-20 (till June 2019).
- Manipur government signed memoranda of understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Textiles with a target to reach Rs 25,000 crore (US\$ 3.57 billion) turnover.
- Manipur Sericulture department launched a silk reeling and spinning unit in Bishnupur's Ngaikhong Khullen village.

Note: (P) - Provisional

Source: Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India

KEY SECTOR – BAMBOO PROCESSING





Equivalent green weight by soundness of culms in recorded forests ('000 tonnes)

Bamboo bearing area (sq. Km.)	Green Culms	Dry Culms	Total
10,687	12,648	2821	15,469

- Manipur is one of India's biggest bamboo producing states, and also a major contributor to the country's bamboo industry. Manipur accounts for about 25 per cent of the total growing stock of bamboo of the North Eastern Region of India and 14 per cent of the country. The state has total bamboo bearing area of 10,687 sq.km.
- Three common facility centres for bamboo processing have been established at Tamenglong, Churachandpur and Imphal. Government of Manipur is taking up a Bamboo Technology Park at Kadamtala, Jiribam with an estimated cost of US\$ 104.3 million. The main objective of the park is to set up entrepreneurial cluster-based bamboo processing units, on public-private partnership basis under the special purpose vehicle (SPV) mode, in association with the National Mission on Bamboo Application (NMBA), Government of India.

Note: *Fund was released only for maintenance of plantation carried out during 2014-15 & 2015-16 **Fund is being released only for maintenance of plantation carried out during 2015-16 Source: Ministry of Agriculture Department of Agriculture & Cooperation



KEY PROCEDURES & POLICIES



KEY INVESTMENT PROMOTION OFFICES



Agency	Description
Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Limited (MANIDCO)	 Formerly known as the Manipur Small Industries Corporation Limited (MSIC), MANIDCO's objective is to aid, advice, assist finance, protect and promote the interests of small and medium industries in the state.
Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited (MHHDCL)	 MHHDCL was set up in 1976 to help production and direct marketing of handloom and handicraft products.
Manipur Food Industries Corporation Limited (MFIC)	 MFIC was incorporated in 1997. The corporation provides assistance and support services in the field of technical, financial, marketing, etc., to food processing units.

KEY APPROVALS REQUIRED ... (1/2)



List of approvals and clearances required	Department	
Incorporation of company	Registrar of Companies	
Registration, Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM), industrial licenses Permission for land use	Director of Commerce and Industries, Manipur	
Allotment of land	Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Limited (MANIDCO)	
Site environmental approval	Manipur Pollution Control Board (MPCB)/Department of	
No objection certificate and consent under Water and Pollution Control Act	Environment and Forest, Government of Manipur	
Registration under States Sales Tax Act and Central and State Excise Act	Excise Department of Manipur	
Commercial taxes		

KEY APPROVALS REQUIRED ... (2/2)



List of approvals and clearances required	Department
Sanction of power	
Power feasibility	Electricity Department, Government of Manipur/The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the States of Manipur & Mizoram (JERC)
Power connection	
Approval for construction activity and building plan	Public Works Department, Manipur
Water and sewerage clearance	Manipur Public Health Engineering Department (MPHED)
Water connection	Manpar Fubilit Floater Engineering Department (Mi FIED)

CONTACT LIST



Agency	Contact Information
Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Limited	Industrial Estate Takyelpat, Imphal - 795001 Post Box No 46 Phone: 91-385-2410767 Website: http://mastec.nic.in/manidco.htm
Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	258, 1st Floor, Vigyan Bhavan Annexe New Delhi-110011 Phone: 91-11-2302 2401, 2302 2400 Fax: 91-11-2306 2754 Website: http://mdoner.gov.in

COST OF DOING BUSINESS IN MANIPUR



Cost parameter	Cost estimate	Source	
Hotel costs (per room per night)	US\$ 30 to US \$100	Industry sources	
Office space rent (2,000 sq ft)	US\$ 200 to US\$ 1,000 per month	Industry sources	
Residential space rent (2,000 sq ft)	US\$ 150 to US\$ 500 per month	Industry sources	
Labour cost (minimum wages per day)	Un-skilled US \$1.5 Skilled US \$1.6	Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India	
Power costs (per kWh)	Agriculture: US\$ 4.2 cents Industry: US\$ 6.2 cents	Central Electricity Authority	

Note: 1Ranchi and Jamshedpur

STATE ACTS AND POLICIES ...



Objectives

Manipur	Textile	Policy
2020		

- Strengthen and encourage the handloom and handicrafts industry to produce value added items for securing global markets
- Attract investments in the sector and make Manipur as a preferred textile destination

Read more

Manipur IT Policy 2015

- Investments in IT/ITeS sector should be increased to US\$ 3.32 million in the coming 5 years
- To focus on financial services, digital entertainment, mobile applications, health services and education material.
- To provide direct and indirect employment to 50,000 employees by creating employment opportunities in IT/ITeS in the next 5 years. Read more

Manipur Tourism Policy 2014

The Industrial and Investment Policy of Manipur, 2017

New Mineral Policy

North East Industrial **Development Scheme** (NEIDS), 2017

Manipur IT Policy 2003

- To harness Manipur's tourism potential and attract tourists and investments through the development of hotels and restaurants, resorts, transport and communication, heritage sites as well as handloom and handicrafts. Read more
- To develop good infrastructure to ensure planned and accelerated industrial development.
- To gather investment and establishment of strong administration support in the state.

Read more

- To develop mineral-based industries by identifying lack of infrastructure, lack of investment and flow of credit from banks as well as exploration of local resources and manpower to achieve industrial growth. Read more
- To promote industrialisation in the states in the North Eastern Region
- To improve productivity in government departments through computerisation.

Read more

To transform Manipur into an IT-driven economy.

To promote investments and growth in the IT industry and encourage private sector initiative in IT-related infrastructure and services.

Read more







ANNEXURE...(1/2) - SOURCES



Data	Sources	
GSDP (state)	Economic Survey 2018-19 (Manipur)	
Per capita GSDP figures	Economic Survey 2016-17 (Manipur)	
GSDP (India)	Economic Survey 2018-19 (India)	
Installed power capacity (MW)	Central Electricity Authority, as of November 2019	
Wireless subscribers (No)	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, as of September 2019	
Internet subscribers (Mn)	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, as of June 2019	
National highway length (km)	NHAI, Roads and Building Department-Government of India	
Major and minor ports (No)	India Ports Association	
Airports (No)	Airports Authority of India	
Literacy rate (%)	Economic Survey 2018-19 (Manipur)	
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	Economic Survey 2018-19 (Manipur)	
Cumulative FDI equity inflows (US\$ billion)	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, April 2000 to June 2019	
Operational PPP projects (No)	DEA , Ministry of Finance, Government of India	
Operational SEZs (No)	Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Commerce	

ANNEXURE...(2/2) - EXCHANGE RATES



Exchange Rates (Fiscal Year)

Exchange Rates (Calendar Year)

Year INR	INR Equivalent of one US\$	Year	INR Equivalent of one US\$
2004–05	44.95	2005	44.11
2005–06	44.28	2006	45.33
2006–07	45.29	2007	41.29
2007–08	40.24	2008	43.42
2008–09	45.91	2009	48.35
2009–10	47.42	2010	45.74
2010–11	45.58	2011	46.67
2011–12	47.95	2012	53.49
2012–13	54.45		
2013–14	60.50	2013	58.63
2014-15	61.15	2014	61.03
2015-16	65.46	2015	64.15
2016-17	67.09	2016	67.21
2017-18	64.45	2017	65.12
2018-19	69.89	2018	68.36

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Average for the year

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