

MANIPUR Vision 2047



Background

Located in the northeastern corner of India, Manipur shares its borders with neighbouring states like Nagaland, Mizoram, and Assam, as well as Myanmar. Known for its diverse flora and fauna, Manipur has gained fame as the ‘flower on lofty heights,’ ‘a jewel of India,’ and the ‘Switzerland of the East.’ The captivating natural beauty of the state makes it an ideal destination for tourists.

A significant advantage of Manipur is its role as India’s ‘Gateway to the East’ through the town of Moreh, which serves as the only viable land route for trade between India, Myanmar, and other Southeast Asian countries. Encompassing an area of approximately 3,268 sq kms, Manipur boasts extensive bamboo forests, making it one of the largest bamboo-producing states in India and a significant contributor to the country’s bamboo industry.

In terms of economic growth, Manipur’s Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is projected to reach Rs. 423 billion (US\$ 5.52 billion) in the fiscal year 2022-23, considering current prices. The state’s GSDP has shown a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 11.03% from 2015–16 to 2022–23.

In the realm of exports, Manipur recorded a total of US\$ 0.93 million in FY22, with cotton fabrics comprising the majority (44.18%) of the state’s merchandise exports during that period.

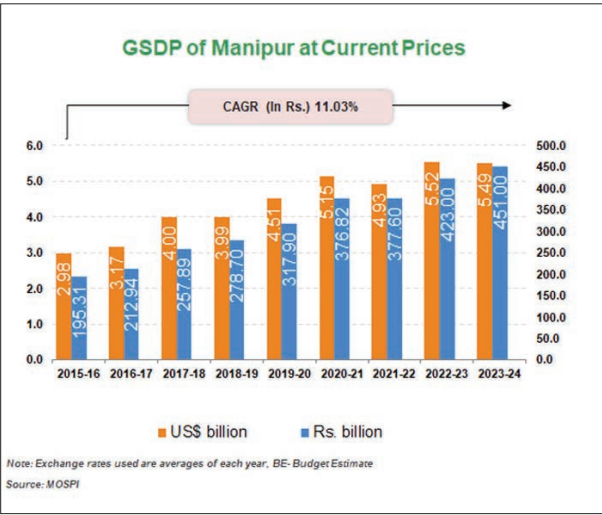
Manipur possesses a total installed power generation capacity of 246.33 MW, with 95.34 MW generated from hydropower, 133.26 MW from thermal power, and 113.07 MW from renewable sources.

Manipur’s capital city, Imphal, is connected by air for both passenger and cargo services. The state is traversed by eleven national highways, spanning a total length of 1,750 kilometres. Additionally, the state was added to India’s railway map when the first passenger train service was started in 2021.

The abundance of resources in Manipur encourages private investment across various sectors, including Handloom and Handicrafts, Tourism & Hospitality, Agriculture and Horticulture, Pharmaceuticals and Herbal Medicine, Infrastructure Development and Information Technology and IT-enabled Services. Major industries of the state include agriculture and food processing, healthcare, hospitality, handloom and handicrafts and construction.

Both the central and state government is actively implementing measures through fiscal and policy support to attract investments, promote entrepreneurship and enhance the overall economic landscape of the state.

| Parameters | |
|--|--------|
| Capital | Imphal |
| Geographical area (sq km) | 22,327 |
| Administrative districts (No) | 16 |
| Population density (persons per sq km) | 128 |
| Total population (million) | 2.85 |
| Male population (million) | 1.43 |
| Female population (million) | 1.42 |
| Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) | 985 |
| Literacy rate (per cent) | 76.94 |



Business & Economy

The Vision for Manipur's Business and Economy should be one of inclusive and sustainable growth, built on a foundation of entrepreneurship, investments, and job creation. The state should aspire to develop a diverse economic landscape that encompasses agriculture, manufacturing, services, and tourism, reducing dependence on any single sector. A comprehensive, collaborative, and strategic approach will pave the way for a transformative business and economic environment in Manipur. Manipur should foster an ecosystem that not only welcomes investments but also nurtures local entrepreneurship, propelling the state towards prosperity where economic growth is shared by all, driving the state into a brighter, more inclusive future,

The focus should be to ensure a vibrant ecosystem that nurtures entrepreneurship and innovation, driving the growth of startups and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Manipur. This should be supplemented by a robust infrastructure, including roads, electricity, digital connectivity, and logistics, ensuring seamless operations for businesses. Additionally, the workforce should be empowered through vocational training and education programs aligned with industry needs, creating a skilled and adaptable workforce ready to participate in our state's growth story.

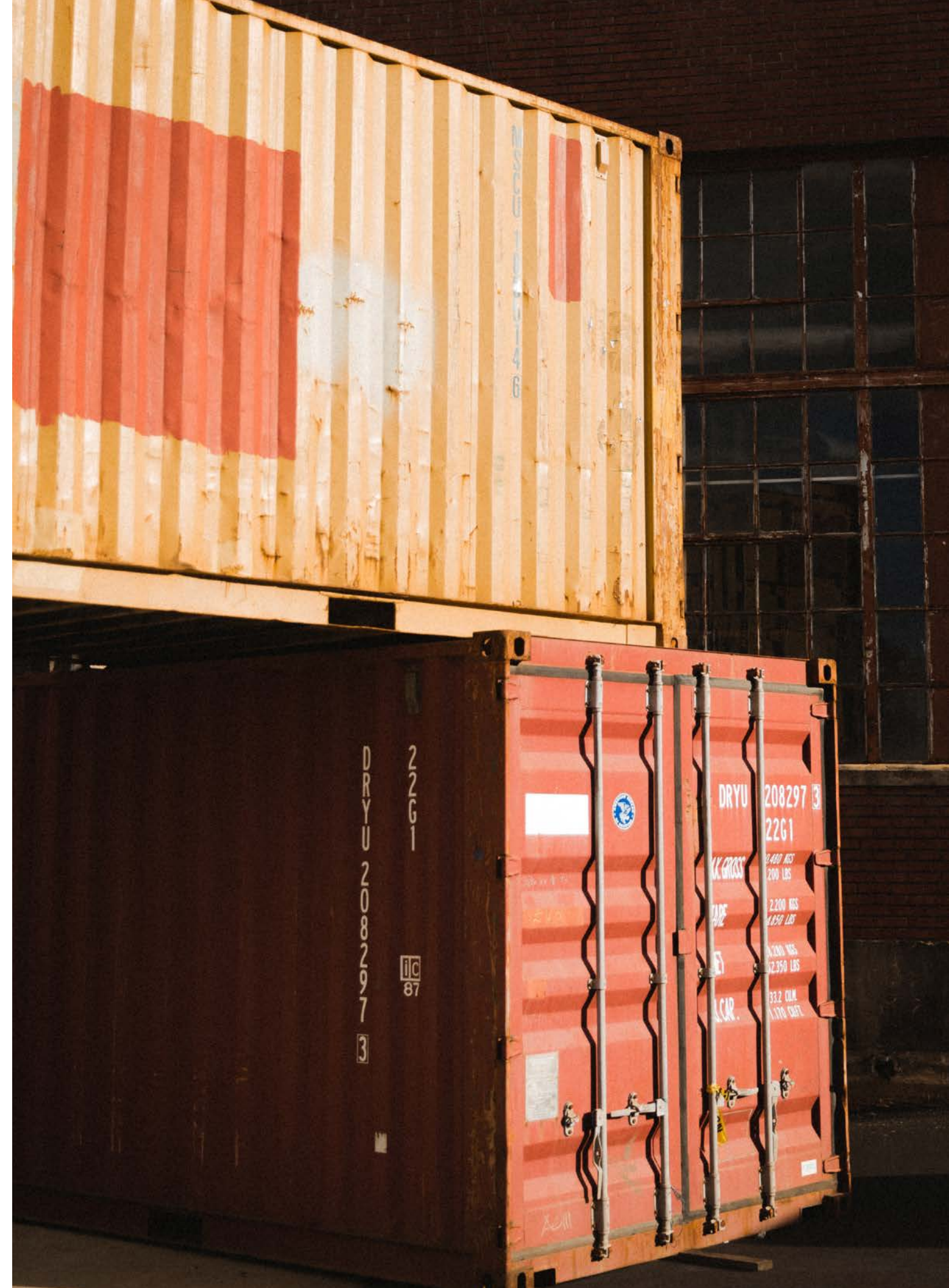
Manipur should take the onus on promoting eco-friendly practices in businesses, emphasizing the adoption of renewable energy and efficient waste management. The approach to economic development should not only drive prosperity but also preserve the natural heritage for future generations. The vision is for a Manipur where entrepreneurship thrives, innovation blossoms, infrastructure empowers, and environmental stewardship guides every business endeavour.

Priorities should be set on:

- **Infrastructure Development:** Infrastructure development, including road networks, reliable power supply, digital connectivity, and industrial parks, to support economic activities and investment.
- **Access to Finance:** Facilitate access to credit and financial support for businesses, particularly SMEs and

startups, through government schemes, venture capital, and microfinance institutions.

- **Skill Development:** Establish vocational training centers and collaborate with educational institutions to provide a skilled workforce aligned with industry needs.
- **Market Expansion:** Develop efficient logistics and transportation networks to connect Manipur to wider domestic and international markets.
- **Ease of Doing Business:** Simplify regulatory processes and create a business-friendly environment to attract investments and promote entrepreneurship.
- **Entrepreneurship Ecosystem:** Create incubation centers, provide mentorship, and offer financial incentives to encourage entrepreneurship and innovation.
- **Tourism Promotion:** Invest in tourism infrastructure and marketing to tap into Manipur's tourism potential and create job opportunities.
- **Sustainability Practices:** Encourage businesses to adopt sustainable practices by providing incentives for resource efficiency and environmental responsibility.
- **Export Promotion:** Support local businesses in identifying and accessing export markets through trade facilitation and export promotion schemes.
- **Public-Private Partnerships:** Collaborate with the private sector, industry associations, and development agencies to attract investments and promote economic growth.
- **Quality Assurance:** Establish quality control and certification mechanisms to ensure products and services meet international standards.
- **Local Value Addition:** Encourage value addition to local products, such as agro-processing and handicrafts, to increase their competitiveness in the market.
- **SME Support:** Implement specific policies and programs to support SMEs, including capacity-building and access to markets.



Education

The vision for Manipur should be to empower every individual with inclusive, high-quality, and culturally enriched education that not only equips them with relevant skills for the future job market but also instils a deep sense of cultural pride and environmental responsibility. The vision is to bridge socio-economic disparities, foster critical thinking, and nurture environmentally conscious citizens, creating a thriving and sustainable society.

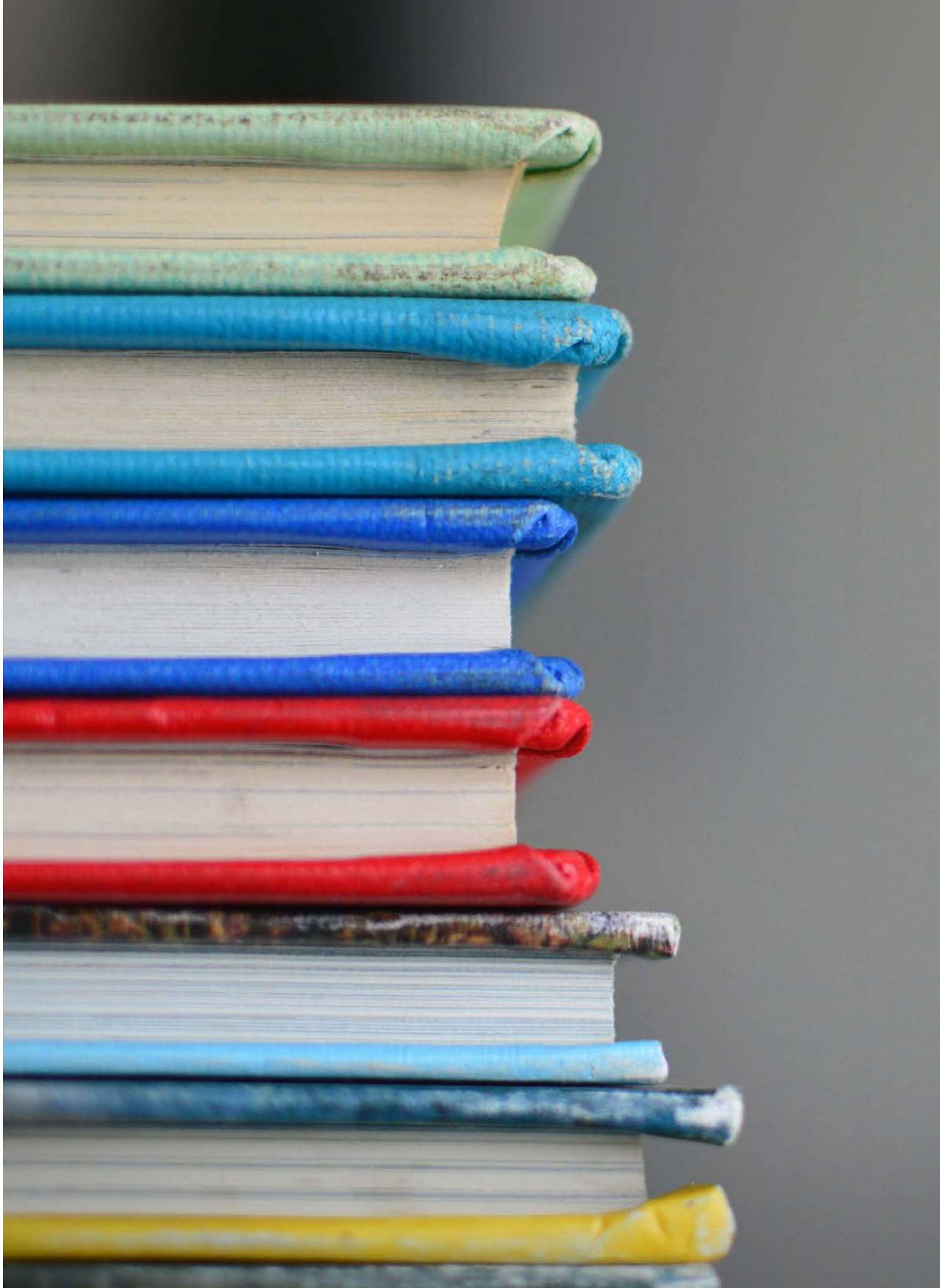
Current Gaps in the Education Sector:

- **Infrastructure:** Many schools in Manipur lack basic infrastructure like classrooms, sanitation facilities, and clean drinking water.
- **Quality of Education:** Quality of education varies widely, with urban areas having better facilities and trained teachers compared to rural and remote areas.
- **Access:** Accessibility to education remains a challenge in hilly and remote regions, with inadequate transportation and a lack of schools in some areas.
- **Teacher Shortage:** There is a shortage of qualified teachers, especially in remote and tribal areas, leading to a low student-teacher ratio.
- **Gender Disparities:** Gender disparities exist in access to education, particularly at higher levels, and efforts should be made to encourage girls’ education.
- **Curriculum Relevance:** The curriculum may not always align with the local context and global demands, leading to a gap between education and employment opportunities.

- **Gender Inclusivity:** Implement policies and programs to encourage the enrolment and retention of girls in schools, including awareness campaigns and scholarships.
- **Curriculum Reform:** Review and update the curriculum to make it more relevant to the needs of the local job market and society, incorporating elements of environmental sustainability and cultural preservation.
- **Vocational Education:** Promote vocational and skill-based education to prepare students for a wide range of careers and reduce unemployment.
- **Public-Private Partnerships:** Encourage partnerships between the government, private sector, and NGOs to leverage resources and expertise for educational improvement.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establish a robust monitoring and evaluation system to track progress and identify areas that need improvement continually.
- **Innovation:** Encourage innovation in teaching methods, assessment techniques, and educational technology adoption.

The Way Forward

- **Investment in Infrastructure:** Develop and maintain school infrastructure, ensuring that all schools have basic amenities and are safe and conducive to learning.
- **Teacher Training:** Invest in teacher training and professional development to improve the quality of education. Incentivize teachers to work in rural and remote areas.
- **Digital Education:** Promote digital literacy and access to online education resources, especially in areas with limited physical infrastructure.
- **Community Engagement:** Involve local communities in decision-making and school management, fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility.



Healthcare

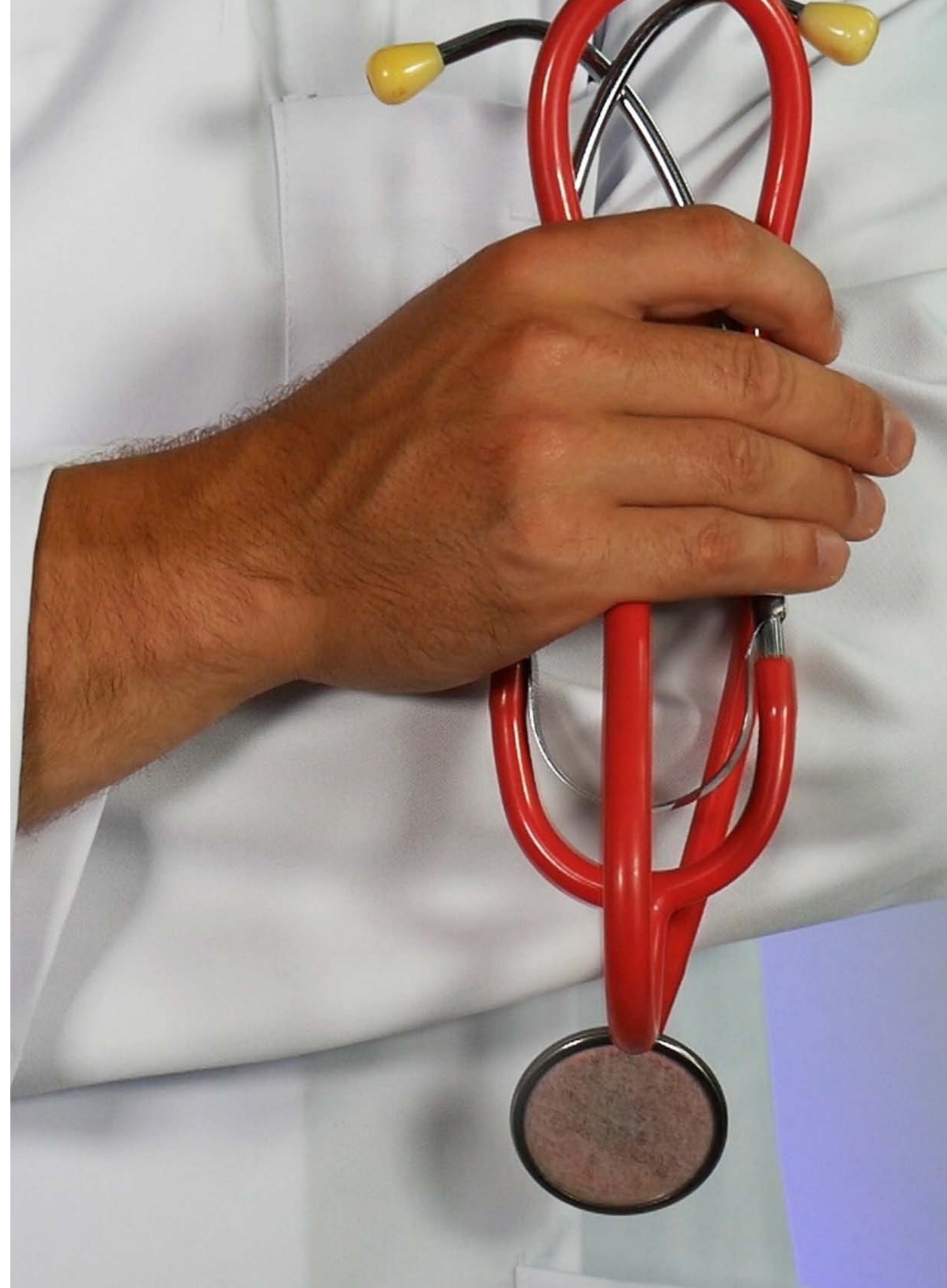
The state should have a vision for creating a healthier Manipur, where universal healthcare is a reality, and every citizen has access to quality and safe healthcare services. The state should prioritize preventive care, community engagement, and developing a robust health infrastructure to ensure the well-being of all, reducing the burden of illness, and promoting a healthier, happier society for generations to come.

Gaps in the Healthcare Sector:

- **Limited Access:** Many remote and hilly areas lack access to healthcare facilities, resulting in delayed or inadequate care.
- **Health Workforce:** There's a shortage of healthcare professionals, including doctors, nurses, and paramedics, leading to a high patient-to-doctor ratio.
- **Infrastructure Deficiency:** Insufficient healthcare infrastructure, equipment, and medicine supplies hinder effective healthcare delivery.
- **Health Education:** There's a need for widespread health education to promote healthy behaviors and early disease prevention.
- **Emergency Services:** The availability of emergency medical services and trauma care facilities is limited.
- **Healthcare Financing:** Issues related to healthcare financing, including affordability and insurance coverage, need to be addressed.
- **Preventive Healthcare:** Launch comprehensive public health campaigns to educate communities on disease prevention, hygiene, nutrition, and maternal and child health.
- **Emergency Services:** Develop a robust emergency medical service system, including ambulance services and well-equipped trauma centers.
- **Universal Healthcare:** Ensure that every resident of Manipur has access to essential healthcare services without facing financial hardship
- **Public-Private Partnerships:** Collaborate with the private sector to improve healthcare infrastructure, expand services, and innovate in healthcare delivery.
- **Healthcare Financing:** Explore options for healthcare financing, such as government-funded health insurance schemes, to reduce the financial burden on individuals.
- **Health Information Systems:** Implement health information systems for efficient patient record management, data analysis, and evidence-based policymaking.
- **Research and Innovation:** Encourage research and innovation in healthcare, including the development of indigenous healthcare solutions and technologies.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establish a robust monitoring and evaluation system to track healthcare outcomes, service delivery, and the impact of interventions.
- **Emergency Preparedness:** Enhance disaster preparedness and response mechanisms, especially in a region prone to natural disasters.
- **Affordable Healthcare:** Set a Ceiling Price for many medical procedures in both Private and Public Hospitals so that healthcare is affordable for the general public

The Way Forward:

- **Infrastructure Development:** Invest in the construction and maintenance of healthcare facilities, especially in rural and remote areas, to improve access.
- **Health Workforce Development:** Increase the recruitment and training of healthcare professionals, incentivize service in underserved regions, and support ongoing professional development.
- **Telemedicine:** Expand telemedicine services to reach remote communities, enabling consultation and diagnosis by specialists.
- **Community Health Workers:** Train and deploy community health workers who can provide basic healthcare services, health education, and referrals.



Agriculture & Food Security

Manipur should build a resilient and sustainable agricultural ecosystem, where sustainable farming practices protect environment, promote crop diversity, and ensure food security for all. The vision should be to empower farmers, especially smallholders and women, through knowledge, resources, and technology, fostering a prosperous agricultural sector that benefits both producers and consumers. By bridging the gap between local farms and broader markets, the state should aim to create a thriving food system that sustains the cultural heritage and nourishes the communities.

Current Gaps in the Agriculture & Food Security:

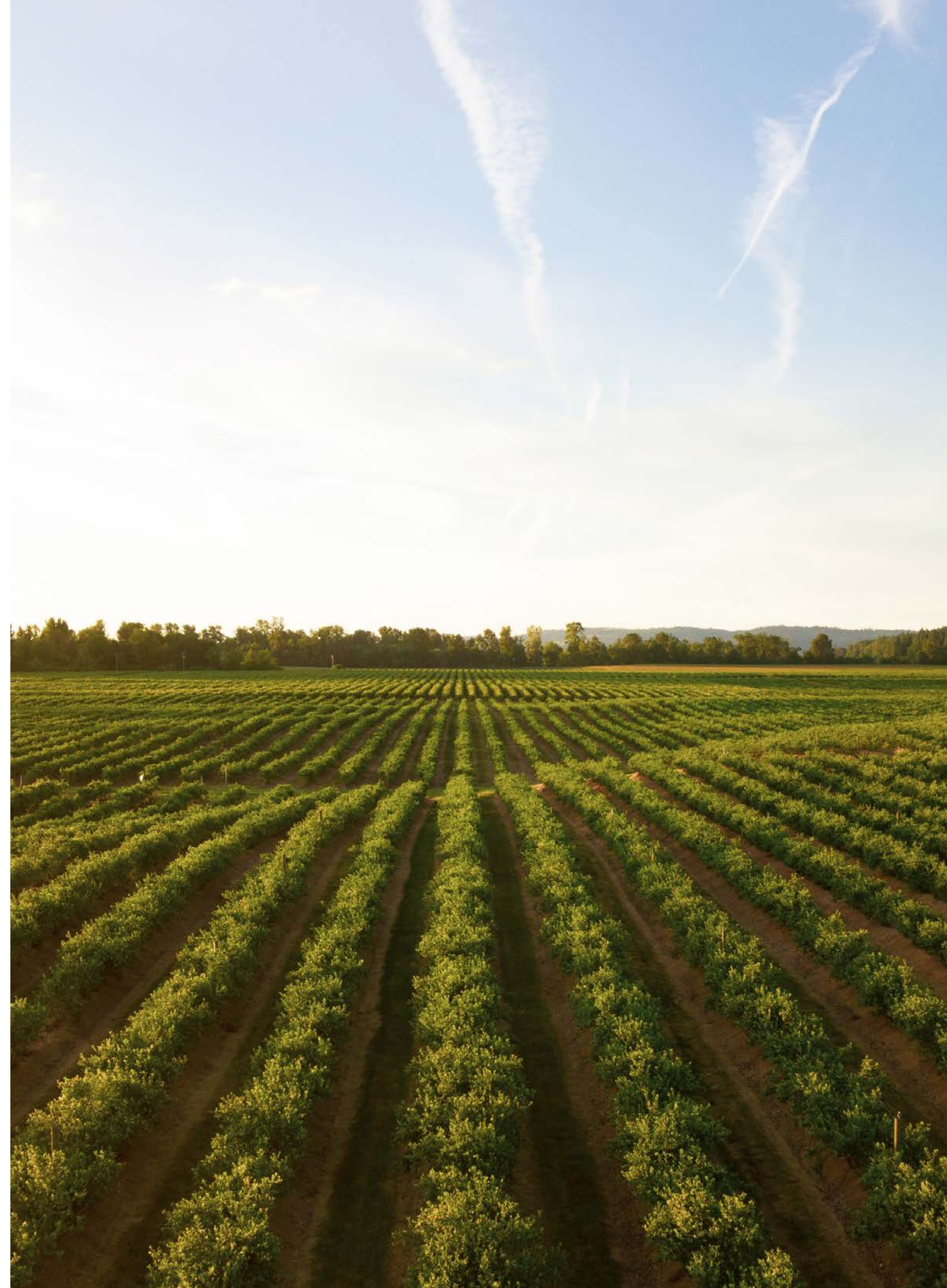
- **Low Productivity:** Productivity in agriculture remains low due to outdated farming techniques, limited access to quality seeds, and inadequate irrigation facilities.
- **Land Fragmentation:** Land fragmentation is prevalent, which reduces the efficiency of farming operations.
- **Limited Access to Credit:** Small and marginal farmers face challenges in accessing credit for investment in agriculture.
- **Post-Harvest Losses:** Inadequate post-harvest infrastructure and storage facilities lead to significant food losses.
- **Lack of Market Access:** Farmers often struggle to access markets beyond local levels, limiting their income potential.
- **Climate Change Vulnerability:** Manipur is vulnerable to climate change, which affects crop yields and water availability.

The Way Forward

- **Sustainable Farming Practices:** Promote sustainable and climate-resilient farming practices, including organic farming, crop rotation, and water-efficient techniques.
- **Irrigation Infrastructure:** Invest in irrigation infrastructure to ensure water availability for agriculture, especially during dry seasons.
- **Land Consolidation:** Encourage land consolidation schemes to increase the efficiency of farming operations.
- **Access to Credit:** Facilitate access to credit for farmers

through government schemes, cooperative banks, and microfinance institutions.

- **Hill Agriculture:** Introduce hill agriculture technologies and practice for increased productivity.
- **Post-Harvest Management:** Develop post-harvest infrastructure, including cold storage, warehouses, and food processing units, to reduce food wastage.
- **Market Linkages:** Establish farmer producer organizations (FPOs) and strengthen supply chains to connect farmers with larger markets.
- **Crop Diversification:** Promote the cultivation of diverse crops to enhance nutrition and reduce the risk of crop failure.
- **Climate Resilience:** Implement climate-smart agriculture practices, including drought-resistant crops and weather forecasting services.
- **Research and Technology:** Invest in agricultural research and technology adoption to improve crop yields and resource efficiency.
- **Policy Support:** Develop and enforce policies that support sustainable agriculture, land use planning, and food security.
- **Community-Based Solutions:** Engage communities in decision-making and planning for agriculture and food security.
- **Education and Awareness:** Promote agricultural education and awareness among farmers about modern techniques, climate adaptation, and market dynamics.



Manufacturing

Manipur should build a dynamic and sustainable manufacturing sector, that is characterized by diversity, job creation, and innovation. The state should aim at reducing dependency on a single sector by nurturing a wide range of industries, empowering local population, and ensuring environmental sustainability. By prioritizing quality, innovation, and infrastructure development, the state should envision a thriving manufacturing ecosystem that fuels economic growth and provides opportunities for all, especially the youth and women, while preserving the environment for future generations.

Gaps in the Manufacturing Sector

- **Infrastructure Deficiency:** Inadequate infrastructure, including power supply, transportation, and industrial parks, hinders industrial development.
- **Skilled Workforce:** The availability of a skilled workforce is limited, leading to a lack of trained employees for manufacturing industries.
- **Access to Finance:** Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) often face challenges in accessing credit and financial support for expansion.
- **Regulatory Barriers:** Complex regulations, including land acquisition and permits, can create hurdles for setting up and operating manufacturing units.
- **Market Access:** Difficulty in accessing wider markets beyond Manipur due to connectivity and logistical challenges.
- **Environmental Compliance:** Many manufacturing units may not adhere to environmental regulations, resulting in pollution and sustainability issues.

The Way Forward

- **Infrastructure Development:** Invest in improving infrastructure, including reliable power supply, roads, ports, and industrial parks, to support manufacturing growth.
- **Skill Development:** Establish vocational training centres and collaborate with educational institutions to provide skilled workers for the manufacturing sector.
- **Access to Finance:** Facilitate access to credit and financial support for SMEs through government schemes,

venture capital, and microfinance institutions.

- **Ease of Doing Business:** Simplify regulatory processes, including land acquisition and permits, to make it easier for businesses to set up and operate manufacturing units.
- **Market Expansion:** Develop efficient logistics and transportation networks to connect Manipur to wider markets, including other Indian states and international markets.
- **Environmental Compliance:** Enforce strict environmental regulations and promote eco-friendly manufacturing practices through incentives and awareness programs.
- **Innovation and Technology Adoption:** Encourage the adoption of modern manufacturing technologies and provide incentives for research and development.
- **Cluster Development:** Promote industrial clusters focused on specific industries to foster collaboration, reduce costs, and enhance competitiveness.
- **Entrepreneurship Support:** Create incubation centres and offer training and mentorship to aspiring entrepreneurs in the manufacturing sector.
- **Export Promotion:** Support local manufacturers in identifying and accessing export markets through trade missions and export promotion schemes.
- **Quality Control:** Establish quality control and certification mechanisms to ensure that products meet international standards.
- **Public-Private Partnerships:** Collaborate with the private sector, industry associations, and development agencies to attract investments and promote industrial growth.
- **Sustainability Practices:** Encourage sustainable manufacturing practices by providing incentives for resource efficiency and waste reduction.



Bamboo

Manipur should position itself as a thriving hub for bamboo cultivation, processing, and innovation, driving economic growth, and sustainability. The state should aspire at harnessing the full potential of bamboo to create employment opportunities, boost income for local communities, and contribute significantly to the state's GDP. The state should focus at sustainable bamboo management, encourage innovation and facilitating market access to ensure that Manipur's bamboo industry not only meets the needs of the state but also excels on the national and international stage, promoting environmental sustainability.

Gaps in the Bamboo Sector

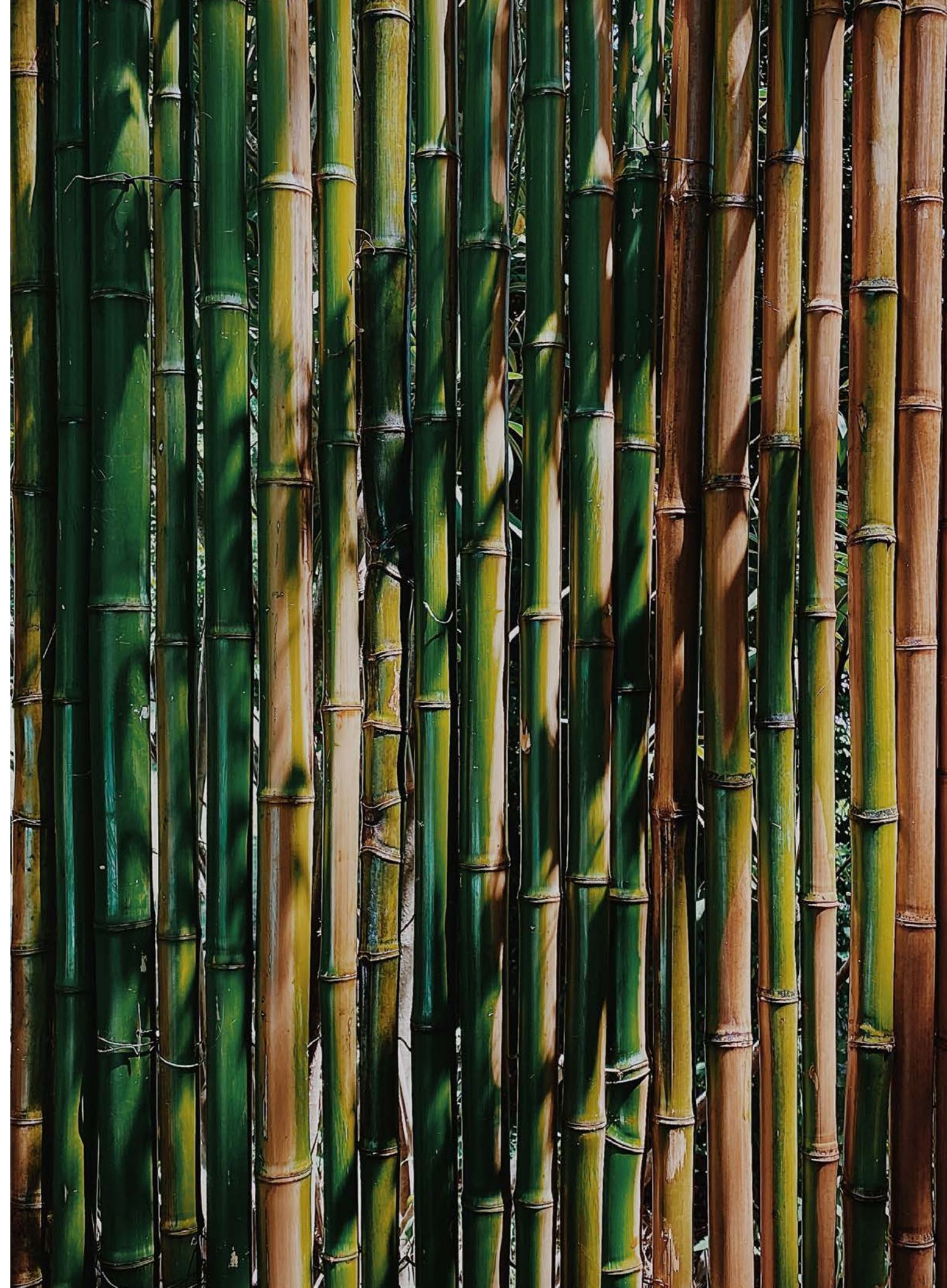
- **Lack of Awareness:** Many local communities are unaware of the potential and sustainable management of bamboo resources.
- **Infrastructure Deficiency:** Inadequate infrastructure, including processing units and transportation facilities, hampers bamboo value addition and marketing.
- **Skill Shortage:** There is a need for skilled bamboo artisans, craftsmen, and entrepreneurs who can contribute to the sector's growth.
- **Market Access:** Difficulty in accessing wider markets, including international markets, limits the scope for bamboo product exports.
- **Sustainability Challenges:** Unsustainable bamboo harvesting practices can lead to resource depletion and habitat destruction.

The Way Forward

- **Awareness and Training:** Conduct awareness campaigns and training programs to educate local communities on sustainable bamboo management, cultivation, and utilization.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Invest in bamboo processing units, research centers, and marketing facilities to add value to bamboo products and enhance market access.
- **Skill Development:** Establish bamboo training centers and provide skill development programs to create a skilled workforce in bamboo-related industries.
- **Market Expansion:** Develop market linkages and

value chains to connect Manipur's bamboo producers to regional and international markets.

- **Research and Innovation:** Support research and innovation in bamboo processing, product development, and technology adoption.
- **Sustainable Management:** Implement sustainable bamboo harvesting and cultivation practices, including bamboo plantation development and resource mapping.
- **Value Addition:** Encourage value addition to bamboo products, such as furniture, handicrafts, and construction materials, to increase their market competitiveness.
- **Certification and Quality Assurance:** Establish quality control and certification mechanisms to ensure that bamboo products meet international standards.
- **Export Promotion:** Facilitate the export of bamboo products by providing assistance in complying with trade regulations and accessing international markets.
- **Public-Private Partnerships:** Foster collaboration between the government, private sector, and NGOs to promote bamboo cultivation and industry development.
- **Financial Support:** Provide financial incentives, subsidies, and credit facilities to bamboo-based enterprises and entrepreneurs.
- **Eco-Tourism:** Promote bamboo eco-tourism by developing bamboo-based tourist attractions and products.



Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

Manipur should look at transforming the state into a digitally empowered state where every citizen has access to high-speed internet, possesses the skills to navigate the digital landscape, and benefits from transparent and efficient e-governance systems. The state should envision a thriving digital economy that fuels innovation, entrepreneurship, and job creation. Leveraging ICT, Manipur should aim to bridge educational and healthcare gaps, ensuring that quality services are accessible to all, regardless of location. The commitment of digital inclusion will drive economic growth, improve governance, and enhance the overall quality of life for the people of Manipur.

Gaps in the ICT Sector

- **Connectivity Challenges:** Inadequate internet infrastructure and connectivity in rural and remote areas limit digital access for many residents.
- **Digital Illiteracy:** A significant portion of the population lacks digital literacy, hindering their ability to use ICT effectively.
- **E-Governance Implementation:** The full potential of e-governance has not been realized, leading to inefficiencies and limited citizen engagement.
- **Digital Divide:** There is a digital divide, with disparities in digital access and skills between urban and rural areas, as well as across demographic groups.
- **Start-up Ecosystem:** The ICT start-up ecosystem in Manipur is underdeveloped, with limited access to funding and mentorship.
- **Promote Start-ups:** Create an ecosystem to support ICT start-ups, including incubators, accelerators, access to funding, and mentorship programs.
- **ICT Education:** Enhance ICT education in schools and higher education institutions to prepare students for the digital economy.
- **Healthcare and Education Technology:** Utilize ICT to improve healthcare delivery, telemedicine, and online education, especially in remote areas.
- **Cybersecurity:** Strengthen cybersecurity measures to protect digital infrastructure and user data.
- **Government Digital Services:** Expand the range of government services available online, simplifying processes for citizens and businesses.
- **Local Content:** Promote the creation and dissemination of local digital content in local languages and dialects.
- **Public-Private Partnerships:** Collaborate with private sector companies to invest in ICT infrastructure and initiatives.
- **Data Privacy and Protection:** Implement data protection regulations to ensure the privacy and security of citizens' digital information.
- **Research and Development:** Encourage research and development in emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, blockchain, and IoT.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establish a monitoring and evaluation framework to assess the impact of ICT initiatives and adjust strategies accordingly.

The Way Forward

- **Digital Infrastructure:** Invest in expanding digital infrastructure, including broadband internet connectivity and mobile networks, to cover underserved areas.
- **Digital Literacy:** Launch digital literacy programs targeting different age groups and demographics, with a focus on schools and community centers.
- **E-Governance Transformation:** Implement comprehensive e-governance reforms to improve service delivery, transparency, and citizen engagement.



Tourism

Manipur should promote the state as a unique and sustainable tourist destination, with a rich tapestry of culture, pristine natural landscapes and the thrill of adventure seamlessly come together. The commitment of the state for cultural preservation will captivate cultural tourists, offering them a glimpse into the traditions, arts, and cuisine. This would help at upholding sustainable and responsible tourism practices, protecting environment and enriching the lives of local communities. To provide visitors with a comfortable and memorable experience, the state should invest in tourism infrastructure, ensuring that Manipur becomes a must-visit destination for travellers seeking adventure, culture, and natural wonder.

Gaps in the Tourism Sector

- **Connectivity:** Limited transportation options and connectivity issues make it challenging for tourists to access remote and beautiful destinations.
- **Infrastructure:** Inadequate tourism infrastructure, including accommodations, restaurants, and recreational facilities, limits the overall tourist experience.
- **Promotion:** Limited marketing and promotion efforts on a national and international scale hinder the visibility of Manipur as a tourist destination.
- **Safety and Security:** Ensuring the safety and security of tourists, especially in remote areas, is a concern.
- **Sustainability:** The need to balance tourism growth with environmental conservation and cultural preservation is crucial.

The Way Forward

- **Connectivity Improvement:** Enhance transportation infrastructure, including road networks and air connectivity, to make remote areas more accessible to tourists.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Invest in accommodations, restaurants, and recreational facilities to cater to various types of tourists, from budget travellers to luxury tourists.
- **Marketing and Promotion:** Develop a comprehensive marketing strategy to promote Manipur as a tourist destination, including participation in travel fairs and online marketing campaigns.

- **Safety Measures:** Implement safety measures and guidelines for tourists, especially in adventure tourism activities.
- **Sustainable Practices:** Promote responsible tourism practices, including waste management, eco-friendly accommodations, and community-based tourism initiatives.
- **Heritage and Culture:** Preserve and promote cultural heritage sites, museums, and traditional festivals to attract cultural tourists.
- **Adventure Tourism Development:** Develop adventure tourism infrastructure and activities, including trekking trails, adventure camps, and water sports facilities.
- **Local Community Engagement:** Involve local communities in tourism development, providing them with opportunities for income generation and cultural exchange.
- **Tourist Information Centers:** Establish tourist information centers at key entry points and destinations to provide assistance and guidance to visitors.
- **Ecotourism:** Promote eco-friendly and wildlife tourism, highlighting Manipur's biodiversity and protected areas.
- **Quality Control:** Implement quality control measures in the tourism sector to ensure that tourists receive value for their money.
- **Tourism Training:** Provide training and capacity-building programs for tourism service providers to enhance the quality of services offered.
- **Collaboration:** Foster collaboration between the government, private sector, local communities, and tourism associations to develop and manage tourism initiatives effectively.



Urbanization and Sustainability

Manipur should aspire to create vibrant, sustainable and inclusive urban areas in the state, that serve as models of excellence in urban planning and living. The state should develop cities and towns with a focus on efficient land use, green spaces, and resilient infrastructure capable of withstanding environmental challenges. Manipur should ensure urbanization benefits for every segment of society, with special attention to vulnerable communities, providing equal access to basic services and opportunities.

Manipur should build climate-resilient cities and towns that can adapt to and mitigate its impacts. The state should prioritize sustainable and efficient mobility, promoting public transportation, non-motorized options, and strategies to reduce traffic congestion. Manipur should also create urban spaces that are both environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive, reflecting the best of the state’s rich heritage and promising a resilient, prosperous future for all.

Gaps in Urbanization and Sustainability

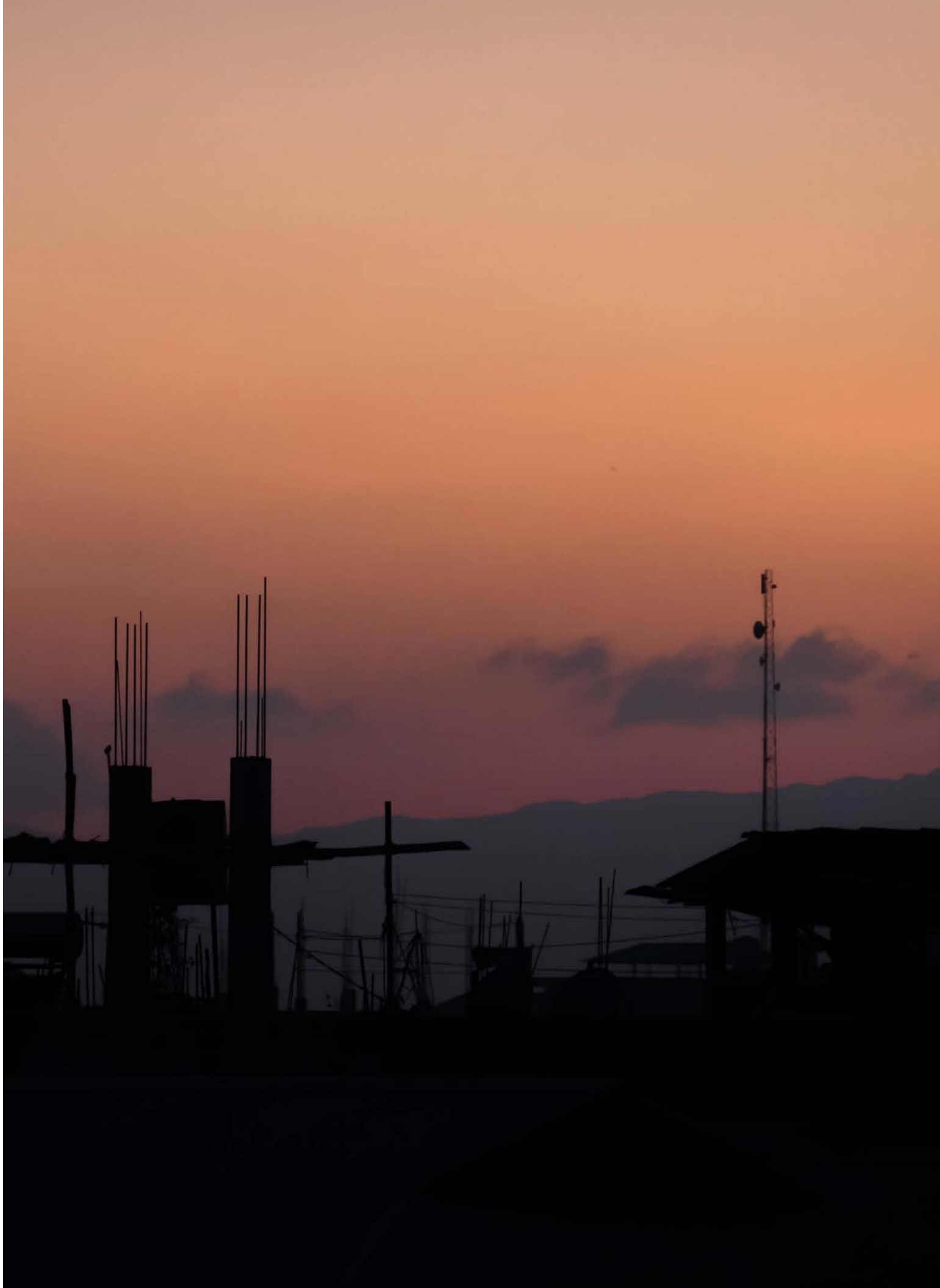
- **Unplanned Urban Growth:** Rapid urbanization in some areas has led to haphazard and unplanned development, resulting in infrastructure deficiencies and environmental degradation.
- **Basic Services:** Access to basic services such as clean water, sanitation, healthcare, and education remains a challenge for many urban residents.
- **Waste Management:** Inadequate waste management systems contribute to pollution and environmental degradation in urban areas.
- **Climate Vulnerability:** Urban areas in Manipur are vulnerable to climate change impacts, including flooding and extreme weather events.
- **Traffic Congestion:** The lack of efficient public transportation systems and the growth in private vehicle ownership lead to traffic congestion and pollution.

The Way Forward

- **Sustainable Urban Planning:** Develop and implement comprehensive urban plans that prioritize sustainable land use, green infrastructure, and zoning regulations.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Invest in essential in-

frastructure, including clean water supply, sanitation, healthcare facilities, and educational institutions, to meet the needs of urban populations.

- **Waste Management:** Establish efficient waste collection and recycling systems, along with public awareness campaigns on waste reduction and segregation.
- **Climate Resilience:** Incorporate climate-resilient design and construction practices into urban development projects to mitigate climate-related risks.
- **Public Transportation:** Improve public transportation systems, including buses and non-motorized transport options like cycling and walking, to reduce traffic congestion and emissions.
- **Affordable Housing:** Promote affordable housing initiatives to address the housing needs of urban residents, including low-income groups.
- **Community Engagement:** Involve local communities in urban planning and decision-making processes to ensure that their needs and concerns are considered.
- **Biodiversity Conservation:** Protect and enhance urban green spaces, parks, and water bodies to promote biodiversity and provide recreational opportunities.
- **Sustainable Energy:** Promote renewable energy sources and energy-efficient practices in urban areas to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Smart Cities:** Explore smart city initiatives that use technology for efficient urban management, including traffic management, waste monitoring, and e-governance.
- **Heritage Preservation:** Preserve and promote the cultural and historical heritage of urban areas to maintain a sense of identity and attract tourism.
- **Capacity Building:** Invest in the capacity building of urban local bodies and government agencies responsible for urban development and sustainability.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establish a robust monitoring and evaluation system to track progress in achieving sustainability goals and make necessary adjustments.



Handloom and Handicrafts

To celebrate and preserve the rich tapestry of Manipuri culture through handloom and handicrafts should be the focus for Manipur. The state should be committed to safeguarding traditional weaving, embroidery, pottery, and other crafts that are at the heart of cultural heritage. Further the state should empower local artisans, with a special focus on women, providing them with training, resources, and market access to secure sustainable livelihoods.

Encouraging innovation and contemporary adaptations of traditional techniques, the state should strive to create marketable products that resonate with modern consumers. There is a need to ensure robust quality control mechanisms and certification, offering the world authentic and high-quality Manipuri handloom and handicraft products. In doing so, the state will nurture culture, empower communities, and promote economic growth.

Gaps in the Handloom and Handicrafts Sector

- **Market Access:** Limited access to national and international markets hinders the growth of Manipur's handloom and handicraft products.
- **Infrastructure:** Inadequate infrastructure for production, storage, and transportation affects the quality and marketability of products.
- **Skill Development:** The need for skill development and training programs for artisans to enhance product quality and design.
- **Access to Finance:** Limited access to credit and financial support for artisans to invest in raw materials and equipment.
- **Promotion:** Insufficient marketing and promotion efforts to create awareness and demand for Manipur's handloom and handicraft products.

The Way Forward

- **Market Linkages:** Establish market linkages and explore online sales platforms to connect Manipur's artisans with national and international buyers.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Invest in infrastructure for production centers, storage facilities, and transportation to improve product quality and marketability.

- **Skill Enhancement:** Provide skill development and training programs for artisans to enhance their craftsmanship, design capabilities, and entrepreneurship skills.
- **Access to Finance:** Facilitate access to credit and financial support for artisans through government schemes, microfinance institutions, and self-help groups.
- **Promotion and Marketing:** Launch marketing and promotion campaigns, both offline and online, to create awareness and demand for Manipur's handloom and handicraft products.
- **Product Diversification:** Encourage artisans to diversify their product range to cater to different market segments and consumer preferences.
- **Design Innovation:** Promote design innovation by collaborating with design institutes and professionals to modernize traditional products.
- **Quality Control:** Establish quality control measures, certification processes, and standards to ensure product authenticity and quality.
- **Artisan Cooperatives:** Form artisan cooperatives and self-help groups to enable collective marketing, procurement of raw materials, and access to resources.
- **Export Promotion:** Facilitate the export of handloom and handicraft products by providing assistance in complying with trade regulations and accessing international markets.
- **Heritage Tourism:** Integrate handloom and handicraft experiences into heritage and cultural tourism initiatives to attract tourists and promote local products.
- **Government Support:** Advocate for government policies and incentives that support the growth of the handloom and handicraft sector.
- **Sustainability:** Promote sustainable practices in the sector, including eco-friendly materials and production processes.



Pharmaceuticals and Herbal Medicine

Manipur should position itself as a leading regional and national hub for herbal medicine, where the synergy of traditional wisdom, modern research, and sustainable practices drives excellence. The state should ensure that the quality of pharmaceuticals and herbal products meet the highest international standards. The state should champion research and innovation, encouraging the development of new formulations and products that advance health-care. The focus should be on facilitating access to both domestic and international markets and making Manipur a trusted source of high-quality pharmaceuticals and herbal medicine, thereby fostering health, preserving traditions, and enhancing economic prosperity for our people.

Gaps in Pharmaceuticals and Herbal Medicine Sector

- **Infrastructure Deficiency:** Inadequate infrastructure, including research facilities, processing units, and testing laboratories, hinders the development of the sector.
- **Regulatory Challenges:** Complex regulations and compliance requirements can pose barriers to product development and marketing.
- **Skill Shortage:** The need for skilled researchers, scientists, and technicians to drive research and product development efforts.
- **Market Access:** Limited access to wider markets, including international markets, due to marketing and distribution challenges.
- **Quality Control:** Ensuring consistent quality and standardization of herbal medicines and pharmaceuticals is a challenge.

The Way Forward

- **Infrastructure Development:** Invest in research and development facilities, testing laboratories, and processing units to support the herbal medicine and pharmaceutical sectors.
- **Regulatory Reforms:** Simplify regulatory processes, including product registration and quality control, to encourage product development and compliance.
- **Skill Development:** Establish training programs and collaborations with educational institutions to develop

a skilled workforce in herbal medicine and pharmaceuticals.

- **Market Expansion:** Develop marketing and distribution networks to access wider markets, both nationally and internationally.
- **Research and Innovation:** Promote research and innovation in herbal medicine, including the study of traditional knowledge and the development of new formulations.
- **Quality Assurance:** Implement quality control mechanisms, certification processes, and standards to ensure product authenticity and quality.
- **Export Promotion:** Facilitate the export of herbal medicines and pharmaceuticals by providing assistance in complying with trade regulations and accessing international markets.
- **Traditional Knowledge Preservation:** Encourage the documentation and preservation of traditional knowledge related to herbal medicine and promote sustainable harvesting practices.
- **Public-Private Partnerships:** Foster collaboration between the government, private sector, research institutions, and traditional healers to drive sector growth.
- **Natural Resource Management:** Implement sustainable cultivation and harvesting practices for herbal plants to prevent overexploitation.
- **Intellectual Property Rights:** Protect and promote the intellectual property rights of traditional knowledge holders and innovators in herbal medicine.
- **Quality Research:** Encourage scientific research on the safety and efficacy of herbal medicines to build trust among healthcare practitioners and consumers.



Sports

By 2047 Manipur should envision itself as a global sports powerhouse, where sports excellence is synonymous with the state's identity. The vision should be to produce world-class athletes, foster sports innovation, and promote an active, healthy lifestyle. Manipur should also aspire to be a destination for international sports events and a nurturing ground for future champions.

Gaps in Sports Sector

- **Infrastructure Deficiency:** Inadequate sports infrastructure and training facilities.
- **Access and Inclusivity:** Limited access to sports opportunities, especially in rural areas and among marginalized communities.
- **Coaching and Talent Identification:** Insufficient qualified coaches and talent identification programs.
- **Sports Education:** Limited integration of sports education in schools and educational institutions.
- **Funding and Sponsorship:** Insufficient financial support and sponsorship for athletes.
- **Event Hosting and Promotion:** Limited hosting of national and international sports events.

The Way Forward

- **Infrastructure Development:** Construct state-of-the-art sports complexes, stadiums, and training centers. At the same time, upgrade existing facilities to meet international standards.
- **Access and Inclusivity:** Develop grassroots sports programs to reach rural and underserved communities. Provide scholarships and resources to talented athletes from marginalized backgrounds.
- **Coaching and Talent Identification:** Establish coaching academies and training programs for various sports disciplines. Conduct regular talent identification camps and mentorship initiatives.
- **Sports Education:** Incorporate sports education into the school curriculum. Establish sports academies within educational institutions.
- **Funding and Sponsorship:** Attract private sector investment in sports through partnerships and sponsorships. Create sports endowments and scholarships to

support athletes.

- **Event Hosting and Promotion:** Bid for and host major national and international sports events. Develop sports tourism initiatives to showcase Manipur as a sports destination.
- **Government Support:** Formulate and implement sports-friendly policies and regulations. Establish a transparent and efficient sports administration system.
- **Public Awareness and Engagement:** Promote sports as an integral part of a healthy lifestyle. Encourage community participation in sports and fitness activities.



Governance and Public Administration

The vision should be to establish a government in Manipur that is a model of transparency, accountability, and efficiency. The state should be committed to promoting openness and accountability in every aspect of governance, ensuring that government actions, decision-making processes, and resource allocation are conducted with the highest standards of transparency. The state should provide effective, efficient, and accessible public services, including healthcare, education, infrastructure and public safety, that meet the diverse needs of the citizens. Manipur should actively encourage citizen participation in decision-making, policy formulation, and local development planning, recognizing that a vibrant democracy thrives on the active engagement of its people.

The state should implement rigorous anti-corruption measures, include ethics training for public servants and strengthened the legal framework, to ensure highest ethical standards in public administration.

Leveraging the power of digital technologies, the states should aggressively implement e-governance initiatives to streamline government processes and improve service delivery, making government services more accessible, efficient, and citizen-friendly. The vision should be for having a government that serves as a trusted, accountable, and responsive guardian of the people’s interests, fostering a culture of public service excellence in Manipur.

Gaps in Governance and Public Administration

- **Corruption:** Corruption remains a significant challenge in the public administration, affecting service delivery and undermining trust in government institutions.
- **Infrastructure Deficiency:** Inadequate infrastructure and resources hamper the efficient functioning of government departments and the delivery of public services.
- **Lack of Citizen Engagement:** There is limited citizen engagement in government decision-making processes, limiting the accountability of public officials.
- **Skills and Capacity:** Many government departments

lack the necessary skills and capacity to implement modern administrative practices and technologies.

- **Digital Divide:** The digital divide affects access to e-governance services, particularly in remote and rural areas.

The Way Forward

- **Anti-Corruption Measures:** Strengthen anti-corruption measures, including the establishment of an independent ombudsman, and promote a culture of ethics and integrity in the public service.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Invest in improving government infrastructure, including administrative buildings, technology infrastructure, and transportation.
- **Capacity Building:** Provide training and capacity-building programs for public servants to enhance their skills and capabilities in modern governance practices.
- **Citizen Engagement:** Promote citizen engagement through public consultations, town hall meetings, and the use of technology to gather public input.
- **E-Governance:** Expand e-governance initiatives to improve the efficiency and transparency of government processes, including online service delivery and digital record-keeping.
- **Local Governance:** Strengthen local governance institutions and decentralize decision-making to empower local communities in planning and development.
- **Data-driven Decision-making:** Promote data-driven decision-making and performance monitoring to enhance accountability and service delivery.
- **Public Service Delivery:** Streamline and digitize government services, reducing bureaucratic hurdles and improving the speed and efficiency of service delivery.
- **Human Rights and Social Justice:** Integrate human rights principles and social justice into public administration to ensure equity and inclusivity in policy and service delivery.
- **Financial Management:** Enhance financial management practices and transparency in budgeting and expenditure tracking.



- **Digital Literacy:** Promote digital literacy and bridge the digital divide to ensure that all citizens can access e-governance services.
- **Public Awareness:** Conduct awareness campaigns to inform citizens about their rights, entitlements, and

- the grievance redressal mechanisms available to them.
- **Evaluation and Feedback:** Establish mechanisms for citizens to provide feedback and evaluate the performance of government services and programs.



