

Research Paper

Assessment on the Socio-Economic Status of Manipur: A Study base on Economic Perspectives

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Received: 15/Apr/2023; **Accepted:** 20/May/2023; **Published:** 30/Jun/2023

Abstract— The intension of the study is to investigate the socio-economic status of the people of Manipur by utilizing various sources, such as official documents and departmental data. The study aims to identify trends in the socio-economic status by conducting a thorough analytical assessment of data and information obtained from various departmental functions, spanning the pre-British, British, and present periods. The study also seeks to suggest sustainable alternatives for improving the socio-economic status. To gather comprehensive and reliable data, several departments were visited and interacted with to conduct a professional and detailed study. The study's findings suggest that both public and private sectors must implement more efficient strategies and economic models to improve socio-economic conditions. The study emphasizes the need for competent governance, investments, and entrepreneurship to elevate the socio-economic status of Manipur's people, which is the primary focus of the study.

Keywords— Socio-Economic Status, Sustenance, Economic Policies, & Investment

1. Introduction

The assessment of socio-cultural and economic aspects has become increasingly significant in the contemporary era. Despite its rich cultural history, the people of Manipur have not been thoroughly evaluated in terms of their economic and rational status. It is disheartening to witness that, apart from Sangai deer and Shirui lily, the state is known for very little. This lack of recognition has made it difficult for researchers to understand the socio-economic status (SES) of the population. SES, in common parlance, refers to revenue, education, occupation, religion, culture, and practices. With the advancements in technology and economic viability, this study aims to propose an innovative approach to comprehending the present SES and possible means to uplift it shortly. The study has been bolstered by various government initiatives, globalization, market opportunities, and strategies, which have all had a positive impact on economic viability. One unique characteristic of understanding the socio-economic condition is through comprehending the livelihoods of the people in Manipur. Livelihood is directly related to an individual's skills, knowledge, and income status [11]. Understanding the socio-economic status (SES) requires examining variables such as income, education level, status, assets, and esteem, as highlighted [6], [9]. The main objective of this study is to discuss the variables that define the SES of the area under consideration.

1.1 Significant of the Study

The study will closely investigate and thoroughly assess the socioeconomic status (SES) of Manipur. It will analyze the future projection and rationality in achieving a balanced economic distribution for the weaker sector. The study will consider the perspectives of policymakers and various stakeholders, discussing the challenges and obstacles that may arise in pursuing new opportunities and economic growth. It will delve into the transformation of SES resulting from British intervention and the contemporary era, emphasizing the necessity of studying a new and dynamic strategy to sustain and enhance the region's SES.

1.2 Aim and Scope

This study aims to highlight the economic status of the region and identify potential areas for economic growth and development. By exploring opportunities for investment and collaboration between local stakeholders and investors, the economic status of the people can be uplifted. However, the study has found that several key issues need to be addressed, including a lack of accountability, an inadequate understanding of manpower, poor departmental relationships, and a lack of organization in human resources. To address these issues, corrective measures and programs need to be implemented. Ultimately, the study seeks to provide the best suggestions and ideas for leveraging the potential of the region and promoting economic prosperity.

1.3 Objectives

- To analyze socio economy transformation with reference to the people of Manipur
- To analyzed the status of socio economy of the people of Manipur
- To suggest best alternatives in view of the socio economic improvement perspectives

1.4 Methodology

To ensure that the study's goals and scope are in line with the research conducted, it is evident that no previous research has been conducted to evaluate the socioeconomic status of the people of Manipur. Given the limited existing literature and research contributions, it seems more feasible to adopt an exploratory and descriptive methodology. Therefore, the objectives will be achieved through qualitative analysis and concept development. In order to gather the most pertinent information, secondary data will be collected from diverse sources such as journals, research papers, books, and official or departmental reports. To comprehensively assess the socioeconomic status, a detailed discussion on the transformative aspects of the descriptive approach will be carried out, while the current socioeconomic status will be presented in a tabular format for a thorough evaluation. By analyzing various alternative strategies, the most effective and efficient recommendations can be made to address the existing imbalance in socioeconomic status and facilitate improvement.

2. Related Work

Although enormous data and literature base on the socio-economic status are available, only few literatures are found feasible in view to the scope and objective of the study. Some of the most relevant literatures are discuss as followed: Descriptive methodology was utilized to conduct a thorough study on the socio-economic status of students and encourage them to view education as an essential challenge [7]. The socio-economic status (SES) is influenced by multiple factors, including education, stress levels, planning and execution, natural environment, cultural influences, and infrastructural development. Notably the rapid rise in population and the urban-rural exodus has affected the socioeconomic condition [1]. In contrast, socioeconomic profile of a community based on their education status, income, and nature of consumption were define [3]. Additionally, socio-economic status was categorized into penury status, revenue generation, educational status, and accommodation [13]. Positive correlation between student performance and parents' economic, education, and occupation, emphasizing the role of education in improving SES were identified [5]. Education plays a vital role in enhancing SES [19], which can result in better economic situations and psychological well-being [15]. Health care is also essential in improving SES, particularly for women and children who are vulnerable to ill treatment [14]. Improving SES can help eliminate unemployment and increase adaptability to technological advancements [16]. Role of education in reducing socioeconomic inequality [10]. Various

phenomena such as nature, nutrition, economic conditions, political influence, and technology transformation have a direct impact on SES [2], [4], [8]. Commercialization activities can improve the socio-economic status of regional people through infrastructure development, revenue generation, market accessibility, technology transformations, security, and quality of life. SES serves as an indicator of the standard of living and economic progress [12], while the impact of globalization on socio-economic conditions, emphasizing the importance of developing skills, attitudes, and knowledge for employability [12].

After conducting a thorough study of the literature, it is evident that there is a significant gap in understanding the socio-economic status of Manipur, and there is a lack of serious research being conducted to address this issue. Additionally, there is a lack of clear initiatives from a research perspective, which has left many researchers concerned. However, this study aims to analyze possible corrective measures to improve the socio-economic status of Manipur and bridge the research gap. The study will provide rational and pragmatic alternatives to address this issue.

3. Theory: The Socioeconomic Journey

3.1 British Era

Although numerous literature contributions exist, there is a significant need for retrospection of the concept details in the selected study area. Fundamentally, the theory is explained through factors such as income, education, the standard of living, occupation, and culture. It is important to stipulate what socioeconomic refers to in a larger spectrum and from a research point of view. Depending on the inhabitant, people residing in the state can be broadly classified into hill and valley regions. Pre-British era, inhabitants of the hill area followed a nomadic tradition and were territorially protective. Agriculture was the most preferred occupation, followed by hunting and a few trade opportunities. Due to a lack of exposure, poor education, and market exposure, hill people tend to live clandestinely. Infrastructure and hill terrain has caused serious challenges in exposing and gearing toward cultural transformation and socioeconomic improvement. Contrarily, the valley experienced the glory of a princely reign and even reached the zenith in history by invading Myanmar and gaining more exposure to education and trade practices. The geographical terrain of the valley has made the region more favorable for accessibility and cultural transformation. Although the mode of transportation remained dormant with traditional methods, the Western world experienced a huge impact with the industrial revolution and advancements in transportation with the invention of the steam engine and motorized transportation. Both hill and valley people show a bond of connection through ritual practices and cultural identity. However, education and economic benefits were more prevalent for valley people compared to hill people. Cultural exposure was carried out with a few communities, including hill and valley people, Myanmar, and neighboring states. It was horrific to witness that the life span of Indians during British rule was only 27 years due to poor medical facilities and the British

mentality towards Indians. No significant improvements were recorded in the area of health and medical services. Remarriage seems to be common and believed to be less prone to crimes, which may be due to the small population and cultural and traditional rules that envelop individuals systematically. Merchants, unlike the current era, were not open and were subject to heavy taxation to control commercial activities and profit-oriented behavior. This seriously questions the socioeconomic status of people living during the reign of the British. The banking system came into existence post-India's independence from British control. Before this, currency-less transaction systems were well-executed, and goods and services were exchanged without cash. The rich natural resources were not explored much because there was a too much-unexplored territory and geographical terrain to overcome. Religion and education were introduced to the region, unlike when valley people were more advanced in education at Kolkata. With the ever-increasing conflict spreading Christianity, education provided by the British was not encouraged by the valley inhabitants, resulting in British education being transferred to the hill areas. This made education and Christianity spread and accepted by the people, but it also destroyed the practices and rituals belonging to the region. It is argued then and now from the standpoint of preserving the culture and identity of the hill people that they were left exposed and vulnerable, making the valley community think less of them to conserve their religion and culture. Unlike other parts of the country, there was no cultural transformation and exchange from neighboring invaders, making the culture remain dormant. On the bright side, the British education system had a great positive impact in making education and development follow up, leading to hypothetical states of positive impacts on the hill people's prosperity and progress. However, the infrastructure status was not developed unless it served the purpose of the British strategic advantage, making the region thrive with lesser social benefit. This leaves a great task for the current government and regional bureaucrats to overcome, which is a Herculean task.

3.2 Post-British Era: A Neo Socio Economic

Although the British have been widely regarded as exploiters in historical narration, they may also be seen as a blessing in disguise, particularly for the hill people. During their reign, the British brought about significant socio-economic transformation through education. Although the development of infrastructure appeared to be in line with the British's objectives of exploitation and administration, it also contributed to the overall socio-economic development of the region. The states in the region have adopted and invested in various schemes to promote socio-economic development, with education and agriculture being given priority. Despite the lack of impact from the industrial revolution, the adoption of the five-year plan was seen as a means of improving infrastructure, boosting the economy, and raising living standards. However, due to poor infrastructure, the policy has had limited impact and heavily relies on supplies from Myanmar and other states. Road transportation has become a vital lifeline in the region, while rail, water, and air transport services are absent. The population has increased

significantly since British rule, and efforts to control it have been implemented. Communication facilities have also significantly improved in recent years, with various departmental functions developing. The provision of electricity has been another essential transformation that has improved the lives of people in the region. Although there are three power plants, there is still a need for power supply from other states, and they are currently managed by both private and government interventions. The mining and industrial sectors are still in a developing stage. Investment and credit services in the area have been carried out, especially in infrastructure development [11]; along with the state mission of smart city. Resources and revenue generation are other areas that need to be discussed in detail. Agriculture and government employee act as major occupations, although entrepreneur and business involvements are on the rise. The middle-class population is the major and followed by below poverty-level of population. Both public and private enterprises act as key players in making the economic drive in a systematic way with the rise in opportunity and needs.

3.3 Contemporary Era: Plethora of Transformation

The Common Era has played a significant role in promoting the transition from a nomadic to a settled culture, to foster opportunities for global peaceful coexistence. In retrospect, this initiative has been effective in implementing model policies. Globalization and proactive measures taken by the state have made it easier to adopt these changes, based on feasibility. As of 2011, the population was roughly 2.8 million, with a breakdown among different groups. The tribal community represents 31% of the population, while the Meitei community accounts for 68% and the scheduled castes make up approximately 1% [18]. The percentage of job opportunities available plays a crucial role in improving the socioeconomic status of people. However, tribal and other backward tribes are often underrepresented in the government cabinet, with most positions held by those from the valley. Additionally, it's important to examine the role of education, which has a strong connection to religion and is a key factor in socioeconomic development. The arrival of British rule had a significant impact on these factors.

Table 1, highlights the special emphasizes of the teacher-to-pupil relationship. This indicates the need for more teachers at the lowest levels of schooling. As the number stayed 1:25 in comparison to the higher education ratio of 1:25. Considering that the number of students in the lesser level of education is much greater than the number of students in the upper level of education. At the moment, the current state of schooling is as shown in table 2. It has been observed that the state is presently supporting the education industry. Policies such as compulsory free schooling until the age of 14 are examples of such policies. However, the state's contribution is confined to lower education levels, while the unaided contribution grows stronger as education levels rise [18].

Table 1: Average Teacher Pupil Ratio

	Average Teacher Pupil Ratio		
Primary	Middle	High/Higher	Professional
1:25	1:21	1:24	1:20

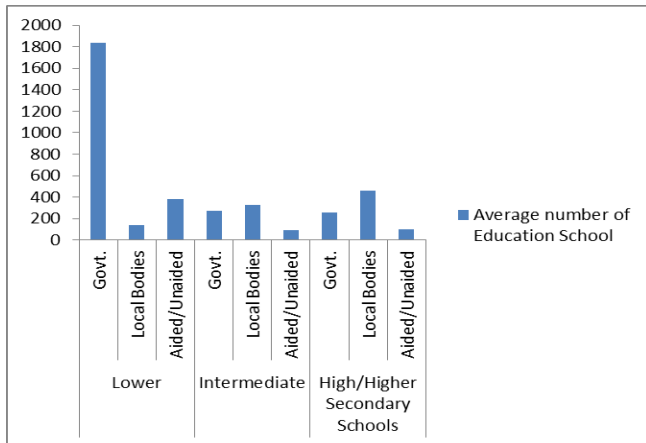


Figure 1: Average number of Education School

On account of the education status, the state shows a positive drive in making free education below 14 years old. A scheme such as mid-day meals has attracted more students in the government sector. However, the matter of fact is that higher education as held accountable in making competent. The average teacher and pupil ratio continued to decline from the lower level as it progress on.

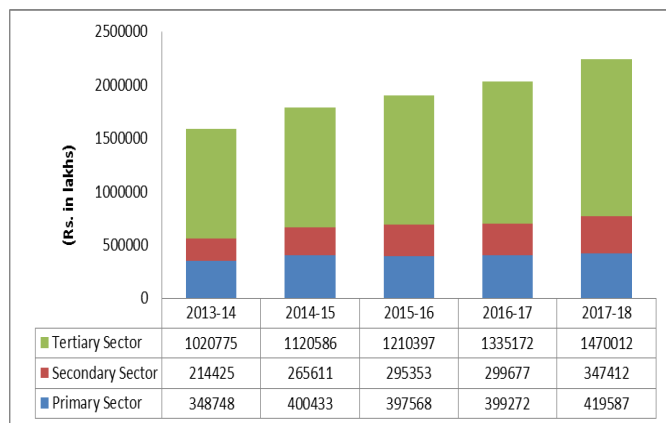


Figure 2: Gross Domestic Product of Manipur

The Five-Year Plan has been replaced by Niti Ayog, which aims to better understand the opportunities and interests of the people, employing a bottom-up approach to policymaking. Based on the tabulations above, Niti Ayog should focus primarily on the tertiary sector, followed by the primary and secondary sectors, respectively. Table 3 shows Manipur's gross domestic product output. It has been noted that greater focus should be placed on the tertiary industry. Making the state and investors concentrate more on the sector and spend more in the top activities affiliated with the tertiary sectors [18]. Although agriculture remains the dominant occupation, there has been a cultural shift due to the influence of media and marketing promotions, resulting in significant changes in the socioeconomic status of the people. This raises concerns regarding the sustainability of occupations such as agriculture, fisheries, and other cottage industries. While the marketing and retail sectors have not shown a significant impact in the state, this creates opportunities for investors and policymakers to focus on social development. Infrastructure development remains a key area for improvement, with the

state implementing various initiatives such as smart cities to provide more than basic infrastructure and facilities. The existence of hospital services has led to a great improvement in the lifespan of people. Privatization has also seen significant growth in every sector, while trade with neighboring states and Myanmar has increased. Sectors such as tourism, manufacturing, cottage industries, and mining are showing promising growth.

Bank of India and its associates hold the majority stake, followed by nationalized, regional, and private banks. The bank density is highest in the valley region, and the purchasing power of the people is reflected in the bank's assets. With an increasing number of branches in the state, the national bank is witnessing promising prospects. However, the majority of the branches are concentrated in the valley region, with no foreign bank branches. From a consumer standpoint, most people prefer to save money in banks. Saving accounts are the least promising form of investment. Despite an increasing population density in the valley, it is apparent that the distribution of bank branches is uneven, making the region less economically sustainable. With a population of roughly 28 lakhs and only 196 branches, the ratio of customers to branches is approximately 1:14286, highlighting the need for more physical branches to improve accessibility [18]. Despite the availability of ATMs and digital payment support, the physical presence of bank branches remains a critical aspect of the essential P's in management, especially in building trust and confidence among customers who have various queries related to banking services, loans, and other facilities.

The table 4 thoroughly described the division of bank branches between the hill and the valley, with the growing number of branches in the valley region by all other banks except State Bank of India (SBI) and Co giving particular interest in both the region. One of the major variations in the number of branches variation is due to increased population density and extensive business transaction taking place [18].

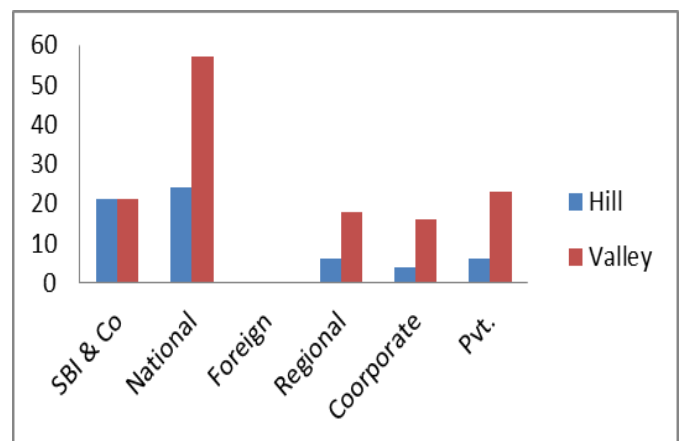


Figure 3: No of Bank Branches in Manipur

As the number of branches in the valley increases, it becomes necessary to prioritize establishing banking facilities in the hill regions. Despite the high volume of transactions taking place in the valley and the availability of bank branches and

ATMs in urban areas, it is important to ensure that the public is aware of banking options. To address issues such as fraud and phishing, it is crucial to have branches where customers can seek help. Additionally, the tourism industry in the region would benefit from the establishment of foreign exchange services.

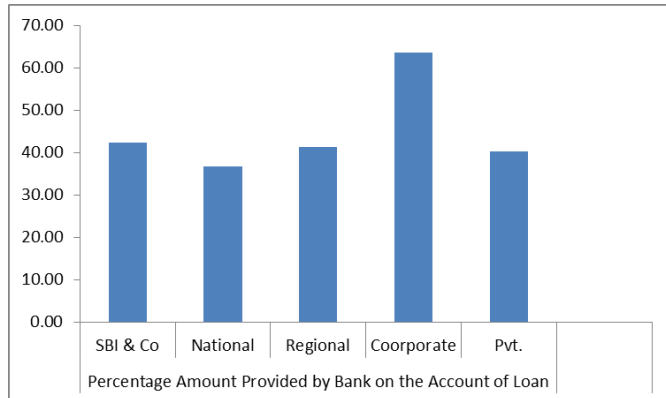


Figure 4: Percentage Amount Accounted for against Loan

One of the primary facilities available to the public is credit facilities. The above tabulations 5 indicate the percentage of funds issued on account of credit. On average, bank branches issue approximately 35% to 40% of their deposited amount as credit, except corporate banks that issue credit facilities up to 65% of their annual deposits received [18]. However, public banks issue a significantly higher amount of credit than corporate banks. Despite the lower amounts issued by corporate banks, it has encouraged other banks to take on more risk in issuing higher percentages of loans and credit.

Regarding the agricultural sector, it is important to note that the state's production is not self-sufficient and heavily dependent on other states and FCI supply. Poor infrastructure and lack of railway tracks result in most products being transported by road, leading to increased costs, time, and prices. The dominant trend in fertilizer usage is as follows in table 6:

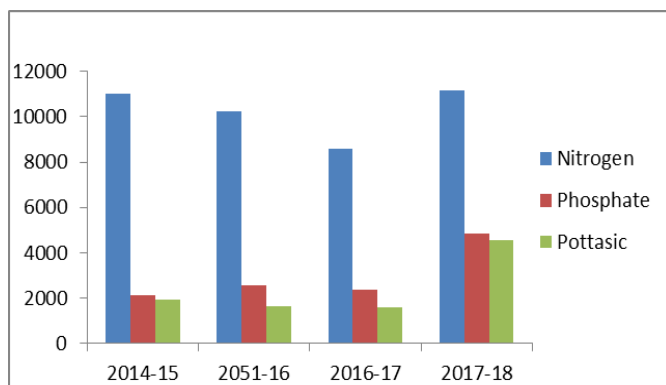
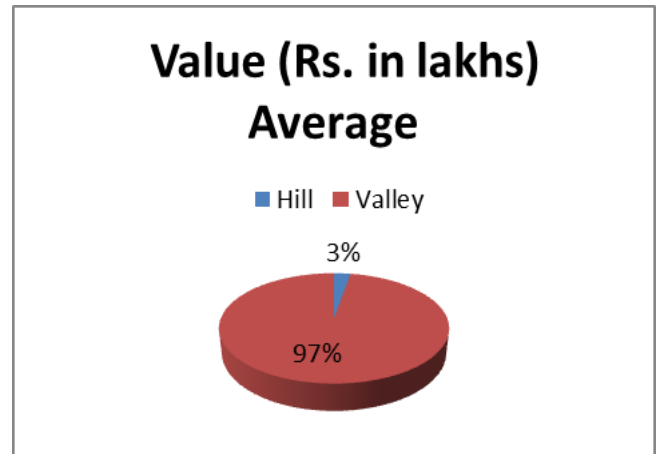


Figure 5: Quantity of Fertilizer used (in Tons)

Source: Department of Agriculture, Manipur

Depending on the landmass the proportions of the distribution of the fertilizers are uneven with a huge quantity of the fertilizer concentrated in the valley while the hill regions are less accessible to the fertilizers usage.



Graph 1: Average agricultural fertilizer distributed in Value (Rs. in lakhs) Allocated in the Hills and Valley

Despite the significant differences in land mass and agricultural practices between regions, it is unreasonable to draw a hasty conclusion about the allocation of budget and land usage as shown in graph 1. According to the analysis of both tabulation 6 and graph 1, the steps made to improve the output of the area are restricted due to the uneven spread of fertilizer. This is followed by a short description of the efforts that must be implemented in order for underprivileged farmers to profit from agriculture subsidies [18].

Traditional agricultural practices persist in hilly regions, whereas shifting cultivation remains relevant. Conversely, modern cultivation methods are practiced in the valleys, with a disproportionate share of the budget allocated to these areas. This highlights the need for accountability and balance in resource allocation.

3.3.1 Fisheries

"Approximately 18 fisheries farms are maintained to balance the population of 28 lakhs in Manipur. However, despite the existence of a fisheries department and opportunities for revenue generation, the sector has not reached its full potential due to the underutilization of freshwater resources. The annual average production of 23868.5 tonnes and value of 36240.75 lakhs indicate a significant potential for growth. The Lok-Tak Lake alone accounts for roughly fifty percent of the state's total fish production. The state spends Rs. 300 crores on fish imports, while there are 56,461.05 hectares of land suitable for fish farming. This highlights the irresponsible nature and lack of consciousness among the public and policymakers in fully utilizing the favorable features of the fish farming opportunity.

3.3.2 Forest

Forest covers approximately 80% of the state, and the majority of its products include timber and firewood, accounting for 85% of major product revenue compared to the valley. Interestingly, minor forest products are equally shared between the hill and valley regions. Apart from timber, wood, and its by-products, the state has fewer minerals and other elements that can contribute to revenue. The forest reserves and national parks in the state have gained global attention, with the Sangai deer, Shirui lily, and various

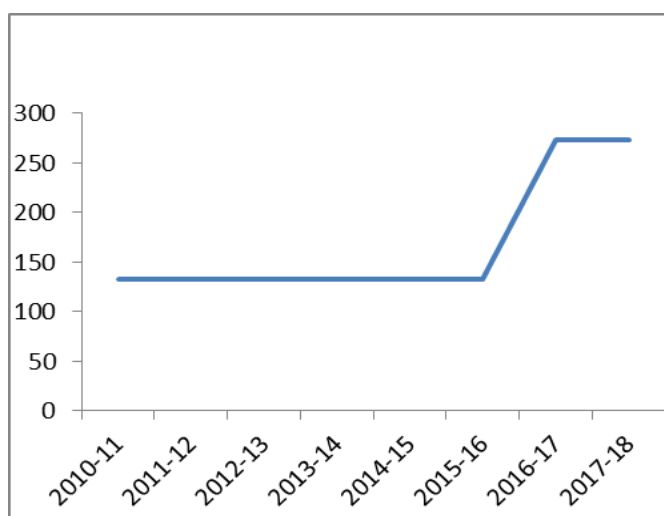
forest species being considered valuable forest products. The hunting and poaching lifestyle of hill tribal people has been strictly controlled by implementing rules and penalties, as well as preventing forest burning and deforestation. The presence of endangered species has created an opportunity to attract more tourists and generate revenue by presenting a unique cultural identity and prospects for tourism industries.

3.3.3 Health

One of the most significant areas of focus for the government is the provision of health services. Despite substantial investments, growth and development in this sector have remained stagnant. While state-funded hospitals are available, the region has seen promising growth in privately-run facilities. These services have gained attention from neighboring countries and surrounding states [17], and have contributed to a rise in life expectancy to 77.9 years - more than double that of the British colonial period. Moreover, a good health is essential for efficient and economic output [22]. Low-cost health services have become a key feature, attracting tourists seeking medical treatment and improving the livelihoods of residents. This was especially evident during the COVID-19 pandemic in privately-run hospitals. In addition, the government has launched various initiatives such as "Health for All", "SUMAN", "ASHA", "Hakshelgi Tengbang", and other medical campaigns to improve healthcare access. Another noteworthy initiative is the "Anganwadi Schemes", which focuses on uplifting basic healthcare in rural areas.

3.3.4 Labor

Citizens who fall into this category are crucial assets. As per the report, the labor costs in the region are classified by skill level, with skilled labor earning Rs. 278 per day, semi-skilled labor earning Rs. 248 per day, and unskilled labor earning Rs. 225 per day. Despite the steep inflation, the labor costs that meet basic survival needs have a narrow margin. To address the shortage of labor and reduce costs, developmental projects in rural areas recruit labor from the region through the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme.



Graph 2: Agriculture & Skills labor Daily Wages

Over the past year, it has been noted that there is a significant increase in the daily wages as highlighted in the above graphs 2 [18].

Switzerland records the highest per-hour labor cost of \$51, and in Asia, Japan tops the list with \$25 per hour. In the automotive industries, the labor cost is estimated to be \$148 in India and \$234 in China. On cross comparing the standard of labor costs globally and in Manipur, it has brought to the notion of the standard of living that can be opted for as a laborer. Ultimately, labor productivity serves as an indicator of the hourly contributions made to the nation's economy. Understanding labor productivity gives wider scopes to the labor's competence level with the help of technological advancement along with the work-life balance.

4. The Issue

The state accounted for just 8% of the tax, which included both taxable and nontaxable revenue sources, and was exclusively dependent on central funding and a portion of the central taxes. The state's core contributions account for around 91% of overall income generation. Notwithstanding the significant income shortfall, it has called to light the need for the state to pay special attention to the entrepreneur and tertiary sectors. Analyzing the trajectory of income creation has revealed that tertiary sectors should be given special consideration. Privatization has shown to be a more trustworthy and efficient option. The public sector continues to rely on conventional and cumbersome formalities, causing the sectors to function behind Schedule. Another critical issue is the lack of collaboration among various departments in the public sector. There is a huge disparity among the community in the states, primarily in the domain of development, with a line of differences and mounting challenges. The valley enjoys being the state's powerhouse and the strong feelings of hill people demonstrate the difference in the form of separate statehood and an unwillingness to share the budget and governance with the valley. The state does not understand the neighboring state of Assam and the governance model it has chosen to overcome various differences and create a coexistence environment. The autonomous hill council should be the state's response to better coexistence. And Assam has seen its success. Unethical fund laundering by bureaucrats, contractors, and shop vendors has resulted in substandard infrastructure and projects. Despite the possibility of easy access, commodity prices are rising in comparison to neighboring states. These are understandable in light of the transportation costs and other unethical money demands from various organizations. Other important areas where the current government is working to reduce production are drugs. This then harmed the public by raising the price of the commodity in order to recoup any contributions made. Furthermore, the valley people's move and intention in claiming scheduled tribes has deeply hurt the hill people's sentiment and built distrust. There are fewer information technology institutions and opportunities or services that can generate revenue by creating jobs in the development domain. Inadequacy in delivering quality education and technical impact has created a significant gap in the domain's future

prospects. Despite a literacy rate of 80%, 26% of the total population registered in the employment exchange due to limited scope and opportunity.

Furthermore, the state's unemployed youth have become a focal point, with an estimated 44.4 percent of Sanapati district youth between the ages of 15 and 24 unemployed. There has been no significant contribution in the fields of education and research. Another horrifying issue is the deterioration of the environment. The issues are related to global warming, ecology, and the rapid reduction of agricultural land. Several social organizations and communities have raised the issue. Such a phenomenon occurs in valley regions where human house constructions encroach on paddy crop fields. Drought and a lack of irrigation have also contributed to the declining trends caused by rising human populations. Farmers and the lower middle class are still vulnerable to inflation and high prices. These have caused the state to understand why the constructive idea was not carried out in the light of raising the socioeconomic status standard. This has rendered the state unfavorable for any economic model capable of pivoting and sustaining the state's SES. There is no logical connection between the public and private sectors as a single entity as well as a joint collaborator. The investment appears to be the only option, but due to the slow return and high risk, it has turned into a Herculean task for the investor. These have made the state understand the reason why the constructive notion was not carried out in the light of uplifting the standard of socio-economic status. This has projected the state unfavorable for any economic model that can pivot and sustain the SES of the state. There is no rational linkage between the public and private sectors as a single entity and also a joint collaborator. Investment seems to be the only option, however, due to the slow return and high risk, has become a Herculean task for the investor.

5. Results and Discussion

To begin the positive prospect of moderating the economic status towards positive inclinations, it is necessary to thoroughly examine the opportunity and potentiality of the people. The public should be free of the constraints of relying on the government and its assistance for any future endeavor. Improving the education system in the region is crucial, but despite the implementation of new education policies, the current model remains unchanged. This is evident in the fact that government institutes continue to be the primary providers of educational facilities, surpassing private institutes as shown in Table 2. The state has a large workforce and a high literacy rate, but due to a lack of industry and private firms, a large proportion of employable youth remain unemployed. This hinted at more opportunities for IT companies to establish or BPOs companies to establish, where many young people can find work. Another important strategy is the Look East Policy (LEP), which the Indian government has been working hard to implement. With the policy in place for more than a decade, the policy is moving at a faster pace. Aside from various other state policies, LEP is one of the most promising for business transformations and a platform for a large market. Instead of blaming each other,

the state and local community should focus on economic reformation and adopting models, similar to the successful economic reforms of 1991. This can be achieved by seeking assistance from experts and intellectuals for effective implementation. Manipur will serve as a gateway to India for Southeast Asian countries. This has given rise to a research question: Is the state well-prepared and manageable for hosting visitors? Creating a robust business environment that fosters investor confidence and promotes harmony is crucial. This necessitates a strong emphasis on geopolitical stability, as emphasized in the aforementioned section. The sustainability of SES heavily relies on ensuring the safety and long-term peace of the local community. Table 3 illustrates the substantial contribution of the tertiary sector, which is particularly reliant on geopolitical stability compared to the other two sectors. It is worth noting that agriculture remains a key player in economic sustenance and livelihood. However, the state must justify and carefully assess the disproportionate investment in this sector. Graph 1 reveals a significant disparity in the allocation of resources, with 97% of fertilizer being distributed to only 10% of the valley area, while the hilly region, comprising 90% of the state's landmass, receives a mere 3%. This highlights a substantial imbalance in the utilization of arable land. Furthermore, it is important to encourage the hilly region community to adopt modern farming methods and utilize organic and non-toxic fertilizers. Another crucial initiative that should be undertaken is addressing economic leakage by encouraging the circulation of cash within the community through the promotion and purchase of local goods and services, as opposed to buying imported branded and foreign products. Furthermore, any unrest issues with the outfits should be resolved as soon as possible to make the visitor feel secure and keep them away from unethical practices. The central government has given special consideration to road expansion and infrastructure improvement. The only modes of transportation are air and land transport systems. Railway construction will have a significant impact on the state by lowering commodity prices due to cheaper modes of transportation than the railway. Currently, transportation from Nagaland and Assam is carried out by truck, incurring a high transport cost and increasing the risk of risk and damage. Allocation and investment through FDI and various ADB organizations have allowed the area's infrastructure to grow. Another area where the state is lacking is technical support for existing industries, which has resulted in less exposure and promotion of available industries. Despite the abundance of online and marketing platforms, local products have yet to reap the advantages of technical and promotional support, as well as reduced transit costs. To overcome such differences in investment ideas, entrepreneurs and start-ups must encourage. The Skill India project, which was launched in tandem with new education policies and vocational professionals, has been encouraged. Notably, online education has not yet been implemented [21]. Another important area where the public is expected to overcome challenges with government interventions is self-help groups.

Based on the preceding discussion, it can be inferred that an organized environment can be achieved through the

collaboration of the government and various stakeholders. Additionally, fostering collaborative governance with neighboring states would facilitate resource sharing and foster positive relationships. By establishing a robust supply chain mechanism for fisheries, forest products, agriculture, and entrepreneurship, along with Myanmar and neighboring states, the sustainable development of the socioeconomic system (SES) would be significantly enhanced compared to neighboring states.

6. Conclusion and Future Scope

The study clinically examine on improving the state's living standards and economic standing. The state's economy can benefit from increased business turnover. Agriculture, tertiary sectors, and entrepreneurs can all expect to do well. Despite the individual's pursuit, discovering reliable avenues to generate income from multiple sources remains elusive, thereby increasing reliance on a single income stream. Self-sufficiency and start-up India have devised novel ways for people to become entrepreneurs. From the standpoint of education, vocational training, and the New Education Policy have simplified the acquisition of knowledge and skills. The Skill India scheme was established with the goal of empowering youth. The opportunity from various investments, tourism industries, local products, and LEP will direct the youth in a new dimension of revenue generation. Is the state in a position to welcome visitors while also supporting the economy? One of the main takeaways from the study is that the practice of the disproportionate distribution of funds must be investigated and controlled as soon as possible. The unequal standard of living between the hill and valley exemplifies this. Despite various reports from departments, the media has remained dormant and silent, forcing the public to raise the issue on social media. One of the main focus points is to fill vacant unemployed ST vacant posts through training and development for the smooth operation of the administrations and to make the state youth competent, which has been aligned with India's new education policy. These have taken a serious research approach to find a rational and in-depth study that is required to improve Manipur's socioeconomic status. These are the study's main points; also, the study put up a challenge to examine the socioeconomic position for future research and react to the number of adolescents employed in community and societal parlance. Improved marketing assistance is necessary, as well as a business strategy or platform that can balance people's social and economic life.

The boons and challenges associated with the SES in the region are thoroughly discussed and analyzed. Furthermore, it is worth noting that future research can explore the comparative analysis of the state's SES with neighboring states as well as with more advanced and developing states.

Conflict of Interest

The authors whose names are listed certify that there are NO affiliations with any entity financially in the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript.

Funding Source

No fund were granted for the research study

Authors' Contributions

The author demonstrated initiative by conducting a comprehensive study to understand and examine the socio-economic conditions of the public. The study involved a thorough investigation of each relevant department and highlighted their contributions.

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