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Gender Disparities among Scheduled Tribes in Manipur: Trends and Determinants

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Abstract

This study examines gender disparities among Scheduled Tribes (STs) in Manipur, India, focusing on sex ratio, literacy rates, and work participation rates (WPR) using Census data from 1991, 2001, and 2011. The findings indicate a rising ST sex ratio, consistently exceeding the national average, attributed to egalitarian social structures and limited access to sex-selective technologies. While literacy rates have improved for both genders, a persistent yet relatively smaller gender gap remains, influenced by traditional norms and infrastructural limitations. The WPR gender gap among STs is narrower than in other social groups, as women actively engage in agriculture and economic activities out of necessity and cultural acceptance. Some tribal communities exhibit a reversed gender gap, with higher female literacy and WPR, while others continue to face disparities. The study highlights the need for targeted policies, enhanced infrastructure, and community-driven initiatives to foster gender inclusivity among Scheduled Tribes in Manipur.

Keywords: Gender disparities, scheduled tribes, sex ratio, literacy rate, work participation rate

Introduction

Gender disparities remain a significant challenge in India, influencing various aspects of social, economic, political, cultural, and legal life. The United Nations (UN) defines gender as the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male or female, shaping interactions and relationships between men and women (UN Women, 2022). Gender inequality, which denotes disparities in access to resources, opportunities, and rights, has long been a major concern in India. It serves as an indicator of women's socio-economic status and demands urgent attention from policymakers, researchers, and civil society organizations. Despite multiple government interventions, gender disparities persist across various domains. The Economic Survey (2016-2017) highlighted India's gender inequality crisis, ranking the country 125th out of 188 nations on the Gender Inequality Index (GII) with a score of 0.530, surpassing the South Asian average of 0.520 but trailing behind most neighbouring countries except Afghanistan and Pakistan. More recently, the Global Gender Gap Report (2021) by the World Economic Forum placed India 140th out of 156 countries, pointing to severe inequalities in economic participation and education. The COVID-19 pandemic further exacerbated these disparities, disproportionately affecting women in informal employment and leading to substantial job losses (UN Women, 2022). Gender disparities are particularly pronounced among marginalized communities, such as Scheduled Tribes (STs). Despite constitutional provisions aimed at ensuring equality, ST women often face systemic disadvantages in education, employment, and healthcare. Manipur, a multi-ethnic state in northeast India, provides a unique context for studying these disparities. As per Census 2011, the ST population in Manipur stands at 1,167,422, constituting 40.9% of the state's total population. While STs in Manipur share common Mongoloid ancestry, they exhibit distinct linguistic and cultural identities. Although tribal communities in the region have a more balanced sex ratio than the national average due to relatively egalitarian social structures, disparities persist in literacy rates and workforce participation. This study seeks to examine the trends and patterns of gender disparity among Scheduled Tribes in Manipur by analysing key indicators such as sex ratio, literacy rates, and work participation rates (WPR). It aims to assess the effectiveness of existing policies and identify areas requiring intervention. By adopting a culturally responsive approach, this research seeks to provide insights for policymakers and stakeholders to promote gender inclusivity and empower tribal women in Manipur.

Literature Review

Scholarly research has extensively documented gender disparities in India across various socio-economic dimensions. Amartya Sen (2001) emphasized that gender inequality manifests differently across regions, with some areas exhibiting higher levels of female disadvantage due to socio-cultural norms. Studies by Marie et al. (2009) and Smits and Huisman (2012) focused on gender inequality in education, concluding that female literacy rates remain consistently lower than those of males due to socio-economic constraints. Similarly, Jayachandran (2014) identified structural factors

influencing gender disparities in developing nations, including shifts in the labour market, domestic technological advancements, and declining childbirth risks. However, cultural traditions and patriarchal norms continue to reinforce gender imbalances. Specific to India, Afridi et al. (2018) argued that rigid patriarchal structures confine women to domestic roles, thereby restricting their professional opportunities. The McKinsey Global Institute (2020) estimated that bridging the gender gap in labour force participation could add $770 billion to India's GDP by 2025, emphasizing the economic benefits of gender equality. These findings highlight the urgency of addressing gender disparities not only from a rights-based perspective but also as an economic imperative.

Focusing on Scheduled Tribes, previous research has highlighted unique socio-economic challenges faced by tribal women. Dunn (1993) noted that ST women historically had limited access to education and employment, although socio-economic advancements in recent decades have narrowed these gaps. Salvi (2017) observed that while school enrollment among ST women has increased, participation in higher education remains low due to financial and infrastructural barriers. Das and Chatterjee (2022) emphasized that, despite government initiatives promoting education, gender disparities persist in ST communities, necessitating targeted interventions. Regional variations in gender disparities among STs have also been examined. Xaxa (2001) found that sex ratios among STs vary significantly across India, with north eastern tribes generally exhibiting more balanced ratios compared to those in central and northern India. Economic migration, cultural norms, and access to resources influence these variations. Census data (2011) indicated fluctuations in ST sex ratios, with some tribal groups experiencing declines in female populations due to changing societal dynamics. In response, the Indian government launched initiatives such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao to address gender imbalances, though their effectiveness varies due to literacy disparities and cultural perceptions (NITI Aayog, 2021).

Gender disparities among STs are also evident in workforce participation. Xaxa (2004) highlighted that ST men have higher employment rates than women, attributed to cultural restrictions, household responsibilities, and limited educational opportunities. Bose (2012) noted that ST women are often confined to informal, low-paying jobs due to a lack of land ownership and systemic patriarchal barriers. Sharma and Singh (2020) found that lower literacy levels among ST women significantly hinder their participation in the formal labour market. Kumar and Patil (2021) assessed the impact of employment policies for STs, concluding that programs like MGNREGA have provided job opportunities, but persistent barriers require more effective policy implementation. It emphasises the complex nature of gender disparities among Scheduled Tribes, particularly in Manipur. While some tribal communities exhibit egalitarian social structures, others continue to face systemic inequalities. This study aims to build upon existing research by analysing contemporary trends and assessing the effectiveness of policy measures. Addressing gender disparities through community-driven approaches and inclusive development strategies is essential for fostering greater gender equality among STs in Manipur.

Materials and Methods

This study examines gender disparity trends among the Scheduled Tribes of Manipur by analysing key demographic indicators over the past three decades. The study relies on secondary data sourced from the Census of India for the years 1991, 2001, and 2011. The selected variables say sex ratio, literacy rate, and work participation rate serve as essential measures to assess gender disparities within the region. The sex ratio (SR) is defined as the number of females per 1,000 males in the population. The literacy rate (LR) is determined based on individuals aged seven years and above who can read and write with comprehension in any language. It is calculated as the proportion of literate individuals to the total population aged seven and above. The work participation rate (WPR) represents the percentage of individuals engaged in economically productive activities, whether remunerated or not. A worker is classified as an individual participating in any form of economic activity, whereas a non-worker is someone who did not engage in any economic activity during the reference period. By analysing these variables across the three census periods, this study aims to identify patterns and shifts in gender disparities among the Scheduled Tribes of Manipur, providing a comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic dynamics at play.

Analysis and Results

Sex Ratio: The sex ratio is a vital demographic indicator that reflects the degree of gender equity within a society at a given point in time. It provides insights into women's access to fundamental rights such as survival, protection, and development. A higher sex ratio indicates a more balanced or even female-favoured demographic structure, while a lower sex ratio highlights gender disparities that may stem from socio-cultural and economic factors. An analysis of the sex ratio among Scheduled Tribes in Manipur over the past three census periods 1991, 2001, and 2011 reveals an overall

increasing trend. As shown in Table 1, the sex ratio improved from 959 females per 1,000 males in 1991 to 980 in 2001 and further to 984 in 2011**.** Notably, the sex ratio of Scheduled Tribes in Manipur has consistently remained higher than the national average throughout these decades. However, a significant shift was observed in 2011 when the sex ratio of Scheduled Tribes (984) slightly fell below the overall state sex ratio (986**)** marking the first instance in three decades where this occurred.

A closer examination of the 2011 Census data reveals substantial variations in sex ratios across different tribal groups. The Purum tribe recorded the highest sex ratio at 1,206**,** indicating a significantly higher number of females per 1,000 males. Conversely, the Sema tribe exhibited the lowest sex ratio at 538**,** reflecting a pronounced gender imbalance. Among the 33 officially recognized Scheduled Tribes in Manipur, 19 tribes reported a sex ratio exceeding 1,000, including Thadou, Zou, Any Kuki Tribes, Kabui, Vaiphei, Kom, Koirao, Hmar, Paite, Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes, Aimol, Anal, Monsang, Lamgang, Koireng, Suhte, Chothe, Moyon, and Purum**.** This suggests a relatively balanced or even female-dominated demographic composition within these communities. A historical comparison of sex ratios across census years further highlights fluctuations among different tribal groups. In 2001, the Koireng tribe recorded the highest sex ratio at 1,095 while the Ralte tribe had the lowest at 250. Similarly, in 1991, the Koireng tribe maintained the highest sex ratio at 1,109, whereas the Sema tribe recorded the lowest at 586. These findings indicate that while some tribes have consistently maintained a favourable sex ratio, others have experienced considerable gender disparities. Such variations may be attributed to underlying socio-cultural, economic, and demographic factors that warrant further investigation. It highlights an increasing trend in the sex ratio among Scheduled Tribes in Manipur, although disparities persist across different communities. The presence of significant gender imbalances in some tribes underscores the need for targeted policy interventions to address gender disparities and promote equitable development.

Literacy Rate: Education is a critical determinant of social and economic empowerment, particularly for women. However, despite improvements in literacy rates across India, gender disparities in education persist due to various socio-cultural and economic barriers. This study examines gender disparities in education among Scheduled Tribes in Manipur by analysing literacy rates as a key indicator. The findings indicate that literacy rates for both men and women have steadily increased over the past three decades. However, a persistent gender gap remains, with males consistently exhibiting higher literacy levels than females across all census years. Nevertheless, the extent of gender disparity in literacy among Scheduled Tribes in Manipur has remained lower than the state and national averages throughout the observed periods. An in-depth analysis of 2011 Census data reveals significant tribe-specific variations in gender disparities in literacy. The Sema tribe exhibited the highest gender gap in literacy at 118.18, indicating a substantial difference in educational attainment between men and women. In contrast, certain tribes reported negative gender gaps, meaning that female literacy rates exceeded male literacy rates. These tribes include Chothe (-0.36), Moyon (-4.80), Purum (-0.78), and Suhte (-5.53), demonstrating instances where women have outperformed men in educational attainment within these communities. A historical comparison further illustrates the fluctuations in gender disparity across different tribal groups. In 1991, the Angami tribe recorded the highest gender gap in literacy at 22.74, whereas in 2011, the Maring tribe exhibited the highest disparity at 21.09. Interestingly, in 2001, the Ralte tribe recorded a negative gender gap (-25.00), indicating a higher female literacy rate than that of males. Despite the overall progress in literacy rates, these findings highlight persistent gender disparities in education, though the extent of the gap varies across different tribal communities. While some tribes have achieved near gender parity or even higher female literacy rates, others continue to face significant educational disparities. This underscores the urgent need for targeted educational programs and policy measures aimed at bridging the gender gap in literacy and ensuring equitable access to education among all tribal communities in Manipur.

Work Participation Rate (WPR): The Work Participation Rate (WPR) is a key indicator of economic empowerment and reflects the extent of labour force participation among men and women. Analysing the WPR trends among Scheduled Tribes over the past three decades reveals notable gender disparities, though these variations have remained lower than the state and national averages. A comparative analysis of the gender gap in WPR across the three census periods demonstrates fluctuating workforce participation trends. In 1991, the gender gap in WPR was 1.36, which increased to 4.61 in 2001, before slightly declining to 4.14 in 2011. These variations suggest changing labour force engagement patterns among men and women in tribal communities.

One significant finding from the 2011 Census data is the presence of negative gender gaps in WPR among several tribal groups, indicating higher female participation in the workforce compared to males. This phenomenon was particularly evident among the Mao (-2.22), Maram (-2.40), Poumai Naga (-2.99), and Kharam (-6.03) tribes. Similar trends were observed in 2001, where the Kacha Naga (-0.97), Mara (-3.57), Maring (-1.09), and Ralte (-25.00) tribes reported higher female WPR. Likewise, in 1991, the Aimol (-1.46), Angami (-7.23), Kacha Naga (-2.45), Koirao (-6.41), Mao (-5.20), Mara (-3.93), Maring (-2.72), and Tangkhul (-1.31) tribes exhibited higher female labour participation. These trends

suggest that, in certain tribal communities, women play a significant role in economic activities, often surpassing male workforce participation. Conversely, several tribal groups recorded significant gender gaps favouring male labour force participation. The Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes exhibited the highest gender gap (12.63) in 1991, followed by the Angami (24.91) in 2001, and the Sema (45.60) in 2011. These disparities suggest that while some tribes have witnessed a shift in traditional gender roles, others continue to experience male-dominated labour force engagement. The Work Participation Rate (WPR) trends among Scheduled Tribes in Manipur highlight ongoing gender disparities. While some communities show a higher rate of female labour force participation, others remain dominated by male economic activity. These findings highlight the need for gender-inclusive economic policies and targeted interventions **to** enhance women's workforce participation and address existing disparities across different tribal groups.

Discussion

The analysis highlights several key aspects of gender dynamics among Scheduled Tribes in Manipur, shaped by unique socio-economic and cultural factors. The sex ratio, an important social indicator of gender equity, generally shows that tribal communities maintain a higher number of females per 1,000 males compared to state averages except in 2011. This trend suggests that the more egalitarian structure of tribal societies, where women actively participate in economic activities and household decision-making, contributes to a balanced demographic composition. Unlike many parts of India, where pervasive gender discrimination and son preference influence demographic outcomes, tribal communities tend to exhibit fewer of these biases. Additionally, the geographical remoteness of many tribal areas limits access to modern technologies such as ultrasound scans, thereby reducing the incidence of sex-selective abortions. These observations are consistent with the findings of Xaxa (2001), Mandal (2016), and Desai and Kulkarni (2020), although the dip in 2011 indicates evolving dynamics that merit further investigation.

Education, as measured by literacy rates, remains a fundamental indicator of development and gender equity. Despite overall improvements in literacy among Scheduled Tribes over the past three decades, a persistent gender gap exists, with male literacy consistently higher than female literacy. Notably, the gap within tribal communities is lower than the broader state and national averages. Several factors contribute to this disparity, including traditional norms that prioritize male education, infrastructural challenges such as limited schooling facilities and long distances to educational institutions, and economic constraints that often force girls into domestic responsibilities. These findings align with studies by Mandal (2016), Patel (2018), Basu (2019), and Desai and Kulkarni (2020). Government initiatives like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Beti Bachao Beti Padhao have attempted to bridge this gap; however, as Sharma and Yadav (2021) note, deep-rooted cultural norms and challenges in policy implementation continue to hinder progress. Addressing these issues requires a multidimensional approach that includes improved educational infrastructure, targeted policies, and community-driven efforts to challenge traditional gender roles.

The work participation rate (WPR) further illustrates the distinct socio-economic patterns within tribal communities. Compared to other social groups, Scheduled Tribes exhibit a lower gender gap in workforce participation, partly due to the inclusive nature of tribal labor practices. Tribal women engage actively in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, driven by economic necessity and the predominance of informal employment. This balanced participation, as observed by Mandal (2016), Desai and Kulkarni (2020), Patel (2018), and Basu (2019), contrasts with the more pronounced gender disparities found in urban and industrial contexts. Moreover, the family-based structure of rural and tribal labor supports higher female participation, as noted by Sharma and Yadav (2021). While these trends are encouraging, there is a need to enhance the quality, security, and diversification of employment opportunities for tribal women to ensure sustainable economic empowerment.

Summary and Conclusion

The study examines gender dynamics among Scheduled Tribes in Manipur, focusing on sex ratio, literacy rates, and work participation. Analysing census data from 1991, 2001, and 2011, it reveals that the sex ratio among Scheduled Tribes has generally remained higher than the national average, reflecting a balanced demographic structure. However, for the first time in 2011, the sex ratio among Scheduled Tribes (984) fell below the state average (986), indicating shifting socio-economic factors. Differences among tribal groups suggest that cultural traditions, economic conditions, and geography significantly influence demographic trends. Literacy rates among Scheduled Tribes have improved consistently over three decades, yet a gender gap persists, with male literacy consistently higher than female literacy. However, this disparity is less pronounced than state and national averages. Contributing factors include traditional gender roles, limited educational infrastructure, and economic barriers. While some tribes report higher female literacy rates, others continue to struggle, emphasizing the need for targeted educational initiatives. Programs like Sarva Shiksha

Abhiyan and Beti Bachao Beti Padhao have had an impact, but cultural resistance and implementation challenges limit their effectiveness. Work participation trends show a narrower gender gap among Scheduled Tribes compared to other communities, with many tribal women actively engaged in economic activities. This is largely due to the relatively egalitarian nature of tribal societies, economic necessity, and the structure of rural employment, which encourages collective labour. However, some tribal groups still exhibit male-dominated labor patterns, underscoring the need for gender-sensitive economic policies. Thus, while Scheduled Tribes in Manipur demonstrate a more balanced sex ratio and greater female work participation than other communities, disparities in literacy and employment persist. Addressing these challenges through better infrastructure, financial support, and community-driven programs is essential for promoting gender equality and inclusive development. Future research should assess the impact of modernization, education, and policy interventions on these evolving socio-economic trends.

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Table 1: Scheduled Tribe wise Sex Ratio of Manipur

Schedule Tribes	Decadal Years		
	1991	2001	2011
Aimol	1029	1026	1046
Anal	1034	1031	1058
Angami	740	859	827
Chiru	938	959	957
Chothe	958	1050	1101
Gangte	932	965	982
Hmar	968	979	1028
Kabui	977	989	1012
Kacha Naga	939	961	947
Koirao	998	971	1027
Koireng	1109	1095	1086
Kom	933	986	1023
Lamgang	963	1005	1083
Mao	948	978	950
Maram	889	1021	963
Maring	939	954	981
Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	945	991	1039
Monsang	928	987	1059
Moyon	1098	1054	1147
Paite	960	996	1034
Purum	830	997	1206
Ralte	894	250	700
Sema	586	444	538
Simte	983	1000	999
Suhte	989	1091	1099
Tangkhul	959	965	982
Thadou	971	979	1000
Vaiphei	942	979	1014
Zou	995	993	1008
Poumai Naga	-	-	906
Tarao	-	-	914
Kharam	-	-	865
Any Kuki tribes	-	-	1008
Generic Tribes	837	959	953
Total (S. T.)	959	980	984
Total (Manipur)	958	978	985
All India	927	933	943

"-"represents that there is no any Poumai Naga, Tarao, Kharam and Any Kuki tribes in these decadal years

Table 2: Literacy Rate of Scheduled Tribes in Manipur

Schedule Tribes	1991				2001				2011			
	Total	Males	Females	Gender Gap	Total	Males	Females	Gender Gap	Total	Males	Females	Gender Gap
Aimol	45.72	55.80	35.94	19.85	62.67	72.69	52.90	19.78	76.15	79.29	68.73	10.56
Anal	62.06	71.09	53.35	17.74	73.90	81.63	66.47	15.16	81.26	79.60	77.12	2.48
Angami	70.57	79.75	57.01	22.74	86.55	92.54	78.85	13.69	89.41	107.50	82.50	25.00
Chiru	59.54	68.99	49.50	19.50	65.64	73.00	58.00	15.01	70.05	78.88	63.18	15.70
Chothe	69.45	74.73	64.12	10.60	78.69	85.47	72.15	13.31	79.58	75.45	75.82	-0.36
Gangte	55.86	62.84	48.36	14.48	61.84	69.76	53.58	16.18	77.87	82.83	74.25	8.58
Hmar	60.87	65.93	55.62	10.30	79.77	84.26	75.22	9.03	88.56	87.54	86.66	0.88
Kabui	55.50	65.41	45.36	20.05	63.85	72.50	55.21	17.29	73.67	77.83	67.71	10.11
Kacha Naga	47.37	55.89	38.30	17.59	58.70	67.10	49.99	17.11	66.23	74.18	60.96	13.23
Koirao	61.79	70.79	52.77	18.02	77.77	82.36	73.11	9.25	78.60	78.49	74.85	3.63
Koireng	62.09	73.49	51.57	21.92	81.69	90.62	73.55	17.07	82.97	83.53	76.40	7.13
Kom	58.30	67.56	48.29	19.27	63.89	69.99	57.78	12.21	79.54	81.57	74.64	6.93
Lamgang	51.60	60.80	42.17	18.63	68.39	76.29	60.73	15.56	77.72	76.94	71.44	5.50
Mao	43.40	54.27	31.83	22.44	74.72	82.45	66.82	15.64	55.93	64.36	50.15	14.21
Maram	37.01	42.82	30.50	12.32	67.25	74.17	60.24	13.94	60.43	68.30	54.22	14.09
Maring	35.23	46.77	23.02	23.75	53.09	63.38	42.29	21.09	60.90	69.09	53.16	15.93
Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	68.77	74.73	62.47	12.26	73.97	79.85	68.03	11.82	85.43	82.56	83.51	-0.95
Monsang	73.43	82.83	63.46	19.37	75.70	83.79	67.65	16.14	78.09	80.15	72.15	8.00
Moyon	67.33	73.38	61.83	11.55	79.95	85.68	74.76	10.92	84.03	75.40	80.20	-4.80
Paite	65.74	74.52	56.67	17.85	78.96	85.15	72.76	12.40	86.87	87.02	82.75	4.26
Purum	54.11	59.16	48.15	11.01	57.38	67.66	47.28	20.38	79.92	74.22	75.00	-0.78
Ralte	55.67	65.09	45.36	19.73	80.00	75.00	100.00	-25.00	85.71	116.67	83.33	33.33
Sema	53.92	56.92	48.65	8.27	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	94.29	209.09	90.91	118.18
Simte	55.37	63.65	46.83	16.82	67.27	76.18	58.30	17.87	78.04	80.85	74.48	6.37
Suhte	68.77	78.57	59.03	19.54	80.59	87.77	73.95	13.82	88.65	79.47	85.00	-5.53
Tangkhul	62.06	70.25	53.55	16.70	72.73	79.37	65.87	13.49	82.28	87.20	78.21	8.99
Thadou	47.89	56.56	38.92	17.64	57.13	64.49	49.62	14.87	72.47	76.66	67.57	9.09
Vaiphei	54.81	63.76	45.24	18.52	59.80	67.72	51.70	16.02	80.89	82.50	76.81	5.69
Zou	46.54	56.47	36.63	19.84	61.55	70.17	52.96	17.21	78.27	81.70	73.44	8.25
Poumai Naga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.78	67.91	50.87	17.03
Tarao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74.12	84.58	68.03	16.55
Kharam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.92	86.22	67.85	18.37
Any Kuki tribes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79.90	83.53	75.02	8.51
Generic Tribes	55.43	64.09	44.60	19.49	61.50	70.40	52.01	18.39	66.61	74.99	61.12	13.86
Total (S.T)	**53.63**	**62.39**	**44.48**	**17.92**	**65.85**	**73.16**	**58.42**	**14.75**	**72.58**	**77.75**	**67.81**	**9.93**
Total (Manipur)	**59.9**	**71.6**	**47.6**	**24.0**	**70.5**	**80.3**	**60.5**	**19.8**	**76.9**	**83.6**	**70.3**	**13.3**
India	**52.2**	**64.2**	**39.2**	**25.0**	**64.8**	**75.3**	**53.7**	**21.6**	**73.0**	**80.9**	**64.6**	**16.3**

"-"represents that there is no any Poumai Naga, Tarao, Kharam and Any Kuki tribes in these decadal years

Table 3: Work Participation Rate of Scheduled Tribes in Manipur

Schedule Tribes	1991				2001				2011			
	Total	Males	Females	Gender Gap	Total	Males	Females	Gender Gap	Total	Males	Females	Gender Gap
Aimol	45.40	44.66	46.12	-1.46	51.52	53.61	49.49	4.11	52.66	55.81	49.66	6.14
Anal	50.57	51.41	49.76	1.65	42.81	47.29	38.46	8.83	47.73	49.12	46.43	2.69
Angami	30.19	27.12	34.35	-7.23	26.52	38.03	13.11	24.91	32.63	36.54	27.91	8.63
Chiru	44.60	45.34	43.80	1.54	47.92	48.12	47.71	0.41	50.23	52.47	47.88	4.59
Chothe	37.26	38.46	36.01	2.45	44.57	51.22	38.23	12.99	48.26	51.23	45.56	5.67
Gangte	47.49	50.11	44.67	5.44	46.12	48.13	44.05	4.08	44.95	50.44	39.35	11.08
Hmar	45.07	48.51	41.52	7.00	44.35	48.60	40.01	8.59	48.21	52.25	44.29	7.95
Kabui	41.09	41.51	40.67	0.84	40.59	41.26	39.91	1.35	45.48	47.44	43.55	3.89
Kacha Naga	47.49	46.30	48.75	-2.45	44.60	44.12	45.09	-0.97	50.50	50.62	50.38	0.24
Koirao	51.17	47.96	54.38	-6.41	36.80	40.55	32.93	7.62	44.20	47.64	40.85	6.80
Koireng	54.30	56.52	52.29	4.23	50.21	54.68	46.13	8.55	44.10	53.90	35.08	18.82
Kom	46.14	50.04	41.96	8.09	47.86	49.33	46.37	2.96	43.82	48.48	39.27	9.21
Lamgang	53.11	54.26	51.92	2.34	42.55	46.44	38.68	7.76	52.15	53.31	51.08	2.23
Mao	56.32	53.79	58.99	-5.20	33.09	41.06	24.94	16.13	52.60	51.52	53.74	-2.22
Maram	59.40	57.55	61.48	-3.93	47.18	45.38	48.95	-3.57	44.62	43.45	45.84	-2.40
Maring	54.90	53.58	56.30	-2.72	50.41	49.88	50.97	-1.09	60.66	61.27	60.04	1.22
Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	39.82	45.95	33.33	12.63	41.02	46.17	35.82	10.35	41.53	48.36	34.96	13.39
Monsang	45.87	48.34	43.20	5.14	33.94	39.74	28.07	11.67	41.90	44.19	39.74	4.45
Moyon	42.48	44.96	40.22	4.74	43.54	45.85	41.34	4.51	44.95	45.82	44.20	1.62
Paite	40.59	43.95	37.09	6.86	37.52	42.41	32.61	9.80	40.25	46.82	33.90	12.93
Purum	48.45	52.83	43.18	9.65	34.85	39.51	30.18	9.34	53.96	59.52	49.34	10.18
Ralte	40.80	45.45	35.59	9.86	80.00	75.00	100.00	-25.00	29.41	40.00	14.29	25.71
Sema	60.36	64.29	53.66	10.63	23.08	33.33	0.00	33.33	72.50	88.46	42.86	45.60
Simte	46.29	48.53	44.02	4.51	46.24	50.44	42.05	8.40	45.94	51.37	40.51	10.86
Suhte	38.74	42.67	34.77	7.90	37.53	41.49	33.90	7.59	37.19	47.00	28.27	18.73
Tangkhul	43.46	42.81	44.13	-1.31	44.78	45.69	43.83	1.87	46.19	47.28	45.08	2.20
Thadou	47.48	48.75	46.18	2.57	46.16	48.75	43.51	5.24	45.66	49.13	42.19	6.94
Vaiphei	45.11	47.30	42.78	4.52	45.50	49.13	41.80	7.33	43.73	50.12	37.43	12.69
Zou	44.72	46.78	42.64	4.14	40.51	44.39	36.60	7.79	43.39	48.38	38.45	9.93
Poumai Naga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.64	51.21	54.21	-2.99
Tarao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.37	46.32	42.24	4.08
Kharam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.42	44.63	50.66	-6.03
Any Kuki tribes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.64	47.81	37.51	10.31
Generic Tribes	44.61	48.94	39.43	9.51	48.89	52.29	45.34	6.95	50.48	52.31	48.55	3.76
Total (S. T.)	**46.67**	**47.33**	**45.97**	**1.36**	**44.12**	**46.40**	**41.79**	**4.61**	**47.44**	**49.49**	**45.35**	**4.14**
Total (Manipur)	**31.1**	**47.6**	**13.8**	**33.8**	**36.2**	**50.6**	**21.1**	**29.5**	**40**	**55.8**	**23.6**	**32.2**
India	**37.5**	**51.6**	**22.3**	**29.3**	**39.1**	**51.7**	**25.6**	**26.1**	**39.8**	**53.3**	**25.5**	**27.8**

"-"represents that there is no any Poumai Naga, Tarao, Kharam and Any Kuki tribes in these decadal years