

District profile

Senapati, one of the five hill district of Manipur as a total geographical area of 3271 sq km with the population of over 4 lakhs. It is bounded by Nagaland in the north, Ukhul district in the east, Tamenglong district in the west and Imphal district in the south. The district has 8 sub-division with 626 villages which are mostly inhabited by 2 major tribes viz. Kuki and Naga. Agriculture in the district is rain fed, unsustainable and unorganized leading to low profile in social economic status of the farmers. Subsistence farming is prevalent in the district as the sense of commercialization among the tribal farmers is low. However agriculture continues to remain as the major sources of livelihood and the district economy primarily rise on agriculture and forest produces.



Farmers in the district produce agriculture commodities for their own consumption only and little for sale. As regards to agriculture situation in the district, it is vulnerable to climate change, unproductive coupled with low level of adoption of modern agriculture technology among the farmers. Majority of the farmers are marginal and are disadvantaged section of rural society with poor road connectivity in the district. The per capita income in the district is Rs. 32284/- (2011-12), which is far below the national average of Rs 60972/-. They have poor access to modern agricultural facilities and utilities. Farming situation in the district is rain fed and irrigation facilities are not available except in some pockets adjoining to valley district for paddy cultivation. The district falls under two climatic zone i.e, temperate sub- alpine zone and mild tropical hill zone. The average annual rainfall in the district is 137 cm. The temperature of the district ranges from 6 degree Celsius in the winter to 31 degree Celsius in the summer with relative humidity ranges from 82% to 96%.

The major crops grown in the district are paddy, maize, pulses, oilseed, pineapple, passion fruit, plum, peach, citrus, etc. The major spice crops grown are ginger, turmeric and chilies and some of the important vegetables grown are cauliflower, cabbage, tomato, potato and peas. Senapati district has rice cropping system where maximum area is under paddy cultivation which is the staple crop of the district. The use of chemical fertilizers in the district is as low as 1100 tones. The animals commonly reared in the district comprise of cattle, buffaloes, pig, poultry birds, goat, sheep and mithun, etc. Livestock and poultry rearing are practiced as backyard activities by majority of the farmers.

The prevalent farming in the district are mono cropping (the most dominant system), mixed cropping, homestead farming, tree based farming system and integrated farming system which is not so common. Use of modern farm machineries and implements is difficult due to land feature/ topography of the hill area with elevation varying from 800m to 2800m. The agro- ecological situations of the district can be categories into three types as given below:

Agro-ecological situation of Senapati District, Manipur

Situations	Features	Percentage (%)
AES-I	Temperate/ high hill/ steep and mild/ red sandy	57.2
AES-II	Sub- tropical/foothill/ reverine/ undulated clay loam and sandy loam	6.0
AES-III	Sub- tropical/ medium hill/ red sandy	36.8

The Imphal river which is the longest river of the state originated from Senapati District and the Barak River, the widest river also originated from the district. The river of the district occupies 15 % of the total geographical area. Land slide is the common sight during rainy season and soil erosion from the farm land has marginalized the farmer in term of crop yield. Tribal farmers in some [arts of the district still practice age old method of jhum cultivation which is the destructive method of crop production and is detrimental to environment. Lack of improved technical knowledge about

the cultivation among the tribal farmers has further attributed to low productivity per unit area. There exist multifarious problems/ issues with varying dimension and gravity as regard to agriculture. The village settlement in the hill gas well marked boundary and agriculture land is scattered. it is away from human habitation areas unlike paddy field which is in cluster and compact. Land tenure/ ownership system continues to be the problem faced by the village chiefs and kholakpa who have become liberal in allotting farm to farmers and youth of the respective village and have given support in every possible way for their economic upliftment. With such efforts of host institute, KVK- Senapati over a decade, has been able to transform the agricultural scenario in the district to a significant extend including cropping pattern. The existing cropping pattern of the district is presented below in tabular form:

Cropping pattern of Senapati District, Manipur

Sl	Crops	Area	Season
A. Fruit crops			
1	Pineapple	3058	Kharif
2	Banana	521	Kharif
3	Orange	97	Kharif
4	Lime/lemon	405	Kharif
5	Passion fruit	3020	Kharif
6	Other	1010	
B. Vegetable crops			
1	Cauliflower	107	Rabi
2	Cabbage	736	Rabi
3	Tomato	108	Kharif and Rabi
4	Pea	406	Rabi
5	Others	370	
C. Spices			
1	Chilies	1016	Kharif
2	Ginger	144	Rabi
3	Turmeric	163	Rabi
4	Other	57	
D. Cereal			
1	Paddy	23890	Pre- Kharif and Kharif
2	Maize	1790	Kharif
3	Pulses	7230	Kharif