



**PRE-BUDGET 1987-88
ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF
MANIPUR**

**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
IMPHAL**

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FOREWORD

The "Pre-Budget, 1987-88 Economic Review of Manipur" is the first attempt of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur to present a detailed analysis of the latest economic situation of the State with special reference to the various plan programmes being taken up through the successive Five Year Plans for the betterment of the socio-economic conditions of the masses. This publication is slightly different from the earlier publication entitled, "Economic Review of Manipur", the sixth issue of which was published in April, 1987, in that a lot of background materials including an appendix for statistical tables are not included in the new publication. However, it is hoped that henceforth the two publications will be merged into one as a Pre-Budget Economic Review.

As the time at our disposal was ~~temporarily~~ short, it was not possible to obtain comments and suggestions from several concerned departments, on the draft Review which are mostly culled from the published Budget and Plan documents and other relevant records available in the Directorate.

The Directorate acknowledges with thanks the valuable co-operation of all those departments who have verified the relevant portions of the draft Review with suggestions for improvement in a few cases. A word of thanks is also due to the officers and staff of this Directorate who are directly concerned with the preparation of this Review and also to the entire staff of the Printing Press Unit who had to work round the clock for completing the printing work within an extremely short period of fifteen days only.

Suggestions for improvement in its future issues are welcome.

Imphal,
The 16th June, 1987.

H. HARIDEVA SHARMA
Director

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1.1 GENERAL APPRAISAL

In the north eastern corner of India bordering Burma lies the picturesque land of Manipur, a State of exquisite natural beauty and splendour, which, Mrs. St. Clair Grimwood described as a "pretty place, more beautiful than many of the show places of the world". The State has a salubrious climate and is famous for her colourful dances and handloom & handicraft products. It is almost rectangular in shape with a precious little valley in the centre encircled by mountain ranges on all sides. This valley, which is also the "rice bowl" of the State has an area of about 1850 sq.km. constituting only about 8 per cent of the total State's area, but about 63 per cent of the State's population is concentrated in it. Consequently, the valley is one of the most thickly populated areas in the country with a density of 415 persons per sq. km. and the hills one of the most sparsely populated with a density of 24 persons per sq. km. against the all-India average of 216 persons per sq. km. according to the 1981 Population Census.

Agriculture and Allied Activities is the single largest source of livelihood of the majority of rural masses and is the mainstay of the State's economy. In spite of erratic rainfalls, production of foodgrains, mainly rice, was satisfactory during the years 1984-85 & 1985-1986. But in 1986-87, production of rice went down sharply from an estimated 3.33 lakh tonnes in 1985-86 to a mere 2.42 lakh tonnes in 1986-87 on account of a severe drought in the early part of the year and a devastating flood in October, 1986 that destroyed the standing crops of paddy. There is no doubt that the State's economy which has been recording a steady growth of 5.6 per cent during the sixth Five Year Plan period as against the all-India average of 5.3 per cent will suffer a set-back in 1986-87 because of the crop failure. However, after three successive years with bad rainfall, we may look forward to a bountiful crop season in the coming agricultural year, 1987-88.

Despite its importance, this sector suffers from a weak data base. The system of compiling crop statistics by plot to plot enumeration by the revenue agency has not been introduced, and as a result, there are conflicting estimates of agricultural statistics data produced by various agencies, like agriculture, statistics, etc. It is hoped that a concerted effort should be made by the concerned departments, like Agriculture, Revenue and Statistics to build up a strong data base for Agriculture & Allied Activities for which a number of central schemes are available.

(ii)

With the commissioning of the Loktak Hydro-electric Project in 1984 and a marked improvement in the power distribution system, the State's per capita consumption of electricity rose from a mere 1.83 kwh in 1965-66 to an impressive 26.10 kwh in 1984-85. By the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan period, 602 villages constituting about thirty per cent of the total number of villages have been electrified. The target for electrification during the 7th Five Year Plan period is 713 villages. In other words, about two-thirds of the State's total of 2035 villages will be electrified by the end of the 7th Five Year Plan period.

The State is striving hard towards industrialisation. The Spinning Mill at Ioitang-khunou, the Khandsari Sugar Factory at Khangabok and the Electronics Industry at the Takyel Industrial Complex are already on stream. Construction work of the Cement Factory at Haudung in Ukhrul District, Starch & Glucose Factory at Nilakuthi in Imphal District and Sugar Factory at Kabowakching in Bishnupur District are in good progress. Besides, vigorous action is being taken for the establishment of Acrylic Yarn Production Plant, Ginger Dehydration plant, Mini Paper Mill, Steel Re-rolling Mill and a few chemical and petro-chemical based industries.

A "Quick" estimate of the per capita income of Manipur at constant (1970-71) prices for 1985-86 is Rs. 598 as against the all-India average of Rs. 798. It recorded a rise of 4.14 per cent over the preceding year as compared with the all-India average rise of 2.97 per cent only. The year 1986-87 may witness a negative growth rate because of the paddy crop failure. But the forecast for 1987-88 is a record agricultural & industrial production and a faster economic growth rate.

Almost all essential consumer goods except rice are imported from the rest of the country involving a heavy cost on road transport since the State has no railways nor waterways. At times, the price trend has been erratic as the supply is subject to disruption by land slides in the hilly tracts of the NH. 39 and 53, the only two life lines of the State. The Consumer Price Index Number for urban non-manual employees of Imphal Town with 1971 as the base year rose from 158 in 1975 to 204 in 1980 and 290 in 1986 as against the all India average of 157, 202 and 338 respectively.

The problem of growing unemployment as reflected in the Employment Exchange data still persists. The State Government had taken up a number of schemes like NREP, RLEGP, TRYSEM etc. to tackle this problem.

Public Finance :

Public Finance is considered to be an instrument through which certain forms of social injustices can be avoided and full employment secured. A Govt. Budget is both an annual plan of action and an instrument of programmed development. For discharging these social obligations devolved on it, the State has to undertake a host

(iii)

of responsibilities covering a wide range of subjects and in this regard, the budget of a State can be looked upon as the blueprint of its efforts to achieve the various social and economic goals

The B. E., 1987-88 shows a total revenue receipt of Rs. 266.74 crores as against an expenditure of Rs. 197.28 crores resulting in a saving of Rs. 69.46 crores. There were similar surplus revenue budgets in the preceding years also. But, there will be an overall deficit of Rs. 8.82 crores in 1987-88 and Rs. 3.03 crores in 1986-87. The budgetary position of the State Govt. for a few selected years are given below :

Overall Budgetary Position

(Rs. in crores)

Particulars	1975-76 (A/C)	1980-81 (A/C)	1984-85 (A/C)	1985-86 (A/C)	1986-87 (R/E)	1987-88 (B/E)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Revenue Account						
1. Receipts	36.44	110.76	171.38	226.27	251.77	266.74
2. Expenditure	27.03	70.48	133.76	155.83	186.45	197.28
Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	(+) 9.41	(+) 40.28	(+) 37.62	(+) 70.44	(+) 65.32	(+) 69.46
B. Outside Revenue Account						
1. Receipts	2.16	(-) 12.60	13.92	15.10	8.23	8.04
2. Disbursements	14.69	(-) 34.28	(-) 52.11	(-) 60.74	(-) 76.58	(-) 86.32
Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	(-) 12.53	(-) 46.88	(-) 38.19	(-) 45.64	(-) 68.35	(-) 78.28
C. Overall Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)						
	(-) 3.12	(-) 6.60	(-) 0.57	(+) 24.80	(-) 3.03	(-) 8.82

1.2 Population :

The Population of Manipur as on the 1st March, 1981 was 14.21 lakhs according to 1981 Population Census. The estimated population as on 1st March, 1986 & 1991 are respectively 16.37 lakhs and 18.87 lakhs. Population statistics and a few other parameters in respect of the seven north-eastern States and all-India are given in the following table :

(iv)

Population Statistics (1981 census)

No. Sl	State/ Country	Population in lakhs	Decadal Growth rate (%) (1971-81)	Population Density (person per sq.km.)	Sex Ratio Females per 1000 males	Literacy Rate (%)	Urban population (as % of total population)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.32	35.15	8	862	NA	6.56
2.	Assam	198.97	36.05	254	901	NA	10.29
3.	Manipur	14.21	32.46	64	971	41.35	26.42
4.	Meghalaya	13.36	32.04	60	954	34.08	18.07
5.	Mizoram	4.94	48.55	23	919	NA	24.67
6.	Nagaland	7.75	50.05	47	863	42.57	15.52
7.	Tripura	20.53	31.92	196	946	42.12	10.99
	All-India :	6851.85	25.00	216	934	36.20	23.31

The literacy percentage of Manipur according to the 1981 Census is 41.35 as against the all-India average of 36.20. The percentage of urban population to total population in Manipur is 26.42 as against the all-India average of 23.31. Another table showing area and population of Manipur by districts is given below :

Area and population of Manipur by districts, 1981

Region/ District	Area in sq. km.	Population in '000	Population Density per sq. km.
1	2	3	4
A. Valley	2,238	929	413
1. Imphal	1,303	556	426
2. Bishnupur	530	141	266
3. Thoubai	405	232	572
B. Hills	20,089	492	24
4. Senapati	3,271	155	48
5. Churachandpur	4,570	135	29
6. Ukhrul	4,544	83	18
7. Tamenglong	4,391	62	14
8. Chandel	3,313	57	17
Total Manipur	22,327	1,421	64

(v)

The growth rate of population in Manipur is very high during the last three decades and factors other than natural accretion to population might have contributed to the high growth rate. In the districts of Senapati, Churachandpur, Tamenglong and Chandel, the growth rates are much higher than the State average bearing evidence to the possible influx of population into these districts.

Sex Ratio :

Although the decrease of sex ratio seems to be an all-India phenomenon, the extent of decrease in almost all the north-eastern states is comparatively higher. The percentage decrease in sex ratio during the period 1901-1981 is 6.4 per cent in Manipur, 8.0 per cent in Meghalaya, 11.3 per cent in Nagaland, 8.2 per cent in Tripura and only about 2 per cent in Assam against the all-India average decrease of 4 per cent only.

Urbanisation :

The degree of urbanisation in Manipur is higher than the all-India average. About 54 per cent of the urban population is concentrated in the Imphal District alone and another 32 per cent in the other two valley districts of Bishnupur and Thoubal. Imphal, the capital city, accounts for about 41.7 per cent of the total urban population in the State.

The estimated population of Manipur as on the 1st March, 1991 and 2001 are respectively 18.27 lakhs and 22.74 lakhs. A table showing yearwise estimated population as on 1st March and 1st October upto the year 2001 is given below :

*Projected population of Manipur from 1970-2001
as on 1st March & 1st October*

Year	Population (lakhs) as on		Year	Population (lakhs) as on	
	1st March	1st Oct.		1st March	1st Oct.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1970	10.36	10.55	1986	16.17	16.41
1971	10.69	10.89	1987	16.85	16.82
1972	11.03	11.23	1988	17.00	17.23
1973	11.37	11.57	1989	17.42	17.64
1974	11.71	11.92	1990	17.84	18.06
1975	12.06	12.27	1991	18.27	18.48
1976	12.41	12.63	1992	18.70	18.91
1977	12.77	12.99	1993	19.14	19.34
1978	13.13	13.35	1994	19.58	19.77
1979	13.49	13.72	1995	20.02	20.20
1980	13.85	14.28	1996	20.47	20.64
1981	14.20	14.44	1997	20.92	21.08
1982	14.50	14.83	1998	21.37	21.52
1983	14.98	15.21	1999	21.83	21.96
1984	15.37	15.61	2000	22.28	22.40
1985	15.77	16.01	2001	22.74	22.84

(vi)

1.3 State Domestic Product :

The provisional estimates of net State Domestic Product of Manipur at current prices for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 376.31 crores as against Rs. 343.71 crores for 1984-85 recording an increase of 9.49 per cent over the preceding year. The per capita state income of Manipur at current prices is worked out to be Rs. 2350/- for 1985-86 as against Rs. 2202/- for the preceding year. The per capita national income at current prices worked out to be Rs. 2595/- in 1985-86 as against Rs. 2355/- for the preceding year.

At constant (1970-71) prices, the State Domestic Product of Manipur increased from Rs. 89.57 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 96.79 crores in 1985-86 thereby recording an increase of 6.94 per cent over the preceding year. The increase is mainly due to an increase in agricultural production.

The per capita state income at constant (1970-71) prices is Rs. 598/- in the year 1985-86 as against Rs. 574/- in 1984-85 recording an increase of 4.27 per cent. The corresponding all-India average per capita national income are Rs. 798/- in 1985-86 and Rs. 775/- in 1984-85 recording an increase of about 3 per cent. A table showing yearwise estimates of State and per capita State income of Manipur at constant (1970-71) prices together with the corresponding all-India figures is given below :

*State & per capita State Income and the National Income
at constant (1970-71) prices*

Year	Manipur		India	
	State Domestic Product (Rs. crores)	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	National Income (Rs. Crores)	Per capita Income (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1970-71	41.14	390.0	34,235	632.8
1971-72	41.53	381.4	34,713	626.9
1972-73	44.06	392.4	34,215	603.4
1973-74	53.45	461.9	36,033	621.3
1974-75	58.93	494.4	36,590	617.0
1975-76	62.60	510.2	40,274	663.5
1976-77	63.28	501.0	40,429	652.1
1977-78	69.99	538.8	44,046	694.7
1978-79	67.80	507.9	46,533	717.0
1979-80	68.62P	500.1P	44,136P	664.7P
1980-81	72.19P	505.5P	47,496P	664.7P
1981-82	75.86P	525.4P	49,935P	719.5P
1982-83	80.47P	542.6P	15,119P	721.0P
1983-84	85.90P	564.8P	55,300P	763.8P
1984-85	89.57P	573.8P	57,243P	774.6P
1985-86	95.79Q	598.3Q	60,143Q	797.7Q

P = Provisional estimate ;

Q = Quick estimate.

2 — AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES

2.1 Agriculture :

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Manipur State and is very important for its economy. It provides direct employment to about 69 per cent of the working population according to 1981 census. Out of the total geographical area of 22.3 lakh hectares an area of about 2.1 lakh hectares is under cultivation which is cultivated mostly by small and marginal farmers.

The State Domestic Product (SDP) which is popularly known as State Income is the most convenient indicator for giving an idea about the structure of economy of a State. It is observed that the agriculture sector contributes about 56 per cent of the State Domestic Product in 1984-85. Agricultural economy in the State is so important that the estimates of SDP fluctuates from year to year according to the success or failure of crops which again depends almost entirely on the capricious rain fall. Thus from the viewpoint of employment and income, agriculture plays a very crucial role in the State's economy.

Since food occupies the first place in the hierarchical needs of man, the major thrust under the agricultural sector during different plan periods has been on increasing production by way of various measures, such as, improving the productivity of the crops by adoption of modern technology, improved agricultural practices, systematic and timely availability of main inputs, viz. seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, soil and water conservation measures, increase in area under irrigation with implementation of management technology in water use, increase in area under hybrid/high yielding varieties etc. raising the economic status of the weaker sections of the farming community by providing credit support, assuring remunerative prices to farmers for their produce and educating the farmers by way of training through the Training and Visit System (T & V) and farmers training centres.

In spite of the progress made during the different plan periods, the task before the State of Manipur is to (i) increase the production of foodgrains to feed the growing population, (ii) increase the production of commercial crops for development of industries and (iii) provide greater employment opportunities particularly in rural areas.

A brief resume of achievements made during 1986-87, the second year of the 7th plan and targets proposed for 1987-88 have been given in the subsequent paragraphs:—

2.1.1 Budgetary Position :

A Government budget is both an annual plan of action and an instrument of programmed developmental activities. A combined budgetary position of Agriculture and Horticulture departments of Manipur is therefore given below.

Table No. 1 : Combined budgetary position of Agriculture and Horticulture Departments for the period from 1985-86 to 1987-88.

Particulars	Actuals	Revised Estimates-1986-87			Budget Estimates-1987-88		
	1985-86	Hill	Valley	Total	Hill	Valley	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. State plan	—	202.53	433.68	636.21	158.11	557.39	715.50
2. Centrally sponsored, Central Plan, Sub-Plan & NCDC Sponsored Schemes	—	—	76.12	76.12	—	135.22	135.22
3. N.E.C. Schemes	—	16.43	24.21	40.64	30.72	22.75	53.47
4. Non-Plan	—	102.97	534.83	637.80	133.01	478.00	608.01
Total (1 to 4)	999.09 (100)	321.93	1068.84	1390.77 (139)	321.84	1190.36	1512.20 (151)

Note : Bracketed figures under columns (2), (5) and (8) represents the index of growth with 1985-86, the 1st year of the 7th plan as base.

2.1.2 Foodgrains :

Rice is the staple food of the State and is grown both in the hills and the plains. However cultivation in Manipur is almost entirely mono-crop with rice accounting about 90 per cent of foodgrains production and about 80 per cent of the total cropped area. As per results of the central sample of the 38th round of NSS, the share of expenditure on foodgrains to total consumer expenditure was 48 per cent and 47 per cent respectively in the rural and urban areas of the State. Again out of the total consumption of foodgrains, the consumption of rice accounts for 94 per cent in rural areas and 91 per cent in urban areas of the State.

Requirement of foodgrains for the State during the 7th Five Year Plan period as per Annual Plan 1986-87 Review and Outline Vol. I are given below :

Table No 2 : *Estimated requirement of Foodgrains during the 7th Plan period*

Year	Population (in lakhs)	Foodgrains in '000 tonnes		
		Cereals	Pulses	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1985-86	16.37	343.77	12.28	356.05
1986-87	16.84	353.64	12.63	366.27
1987-88	17.33	363.93	13.00	376.93
1988-89	17.83	374.43	13.37	387.80
1989-90	18.34	385.14	13.76	398.90

Note : Per capita per annum consumption rate of foodgrains.

Cereals— 210 kgs. ; Pulses— 7.5 kgs.

With a view to make the State self-sufficient in foodgrains, the Department of Agriculture implemented 31 schemes in 1986-87, of which 21 schemes were under Crop Husbandry, 8 schemes under Research and Education and 2 schemes under Agricultural Marketing, Cold storage and Warehousing. In addition, 8 centrally sponsored schemes were also implemented.

The physical targets and achievements proposed/made for foodgrains during the period from 1985-86 to 1987-88 are shown below :

Table No. 3 : *Physical Targets and Achievements Proposed/ made for Foodgrains*

Item	Unit	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (Anticipated)	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Rice	'000 tonnes	362.00	362.00	385.00	375.00	405.00
2. Wheat	„	8.40	8.40	8.50	8.50	9.00
3. Maize	„	25.00	25.00	26.00	26.00	27.00
4. Pulses	„	8.50	8.50	10.00	10.00	12.00
Total Foodgrains		403.90	403.90	429.50	419.50	453.00

The State faced severe drought during the month of May 1986. The moisture stress resulted in the damage of transplanted pre-kharif paddy and nurseries of main paddy, kharif pulses in the valley and jhum paddy, maize and pulses in the hills. The actual rainfalls at the important centres of Manipur are given in the following table :

Table No. 4 : Monthly Rainfalls at Important Centres of Manipur 1986 (in mm.)

Name of the Rain-gauge station	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Imphal													
I.F.Control	31.8	5.8	43.2	176.7	71.8	315.0	188.9	270.8	285.2	247.0	107.3	2.0	1745.4
2. Wangbal	13.4	19.4	24.4	133.8	41.8	226.8	197.5	114.3	143.2	186.6	102.6	13.1	1216.9
3. Jiribam	1.0	27.0	69.0	480.0	109.0	309.0	282.0	342.0	200.0	422.0	82.0	Nil	2323.0
4. C.C. pur	11.3	41.1	102.4	128.9	60.4	133.4	160.4	108.0	171.0	205.0	196.0	19.7	1337.6
5. Thanlon	28.7	16.8	47.1	212.3	184.9	319.3	681.5	324.3	271.8	253.2	109.8	Nil	2449.7
6. Tinsong	19.6	17.6	26.2	240.0	101.2	422.8	884.8	347.0	230.1	199.5	114.2	Nil	2603.0
Normal Rainfalls*	15.5	26.2	80.8	159.0	254.3	435.1	329.9	290.0	201.1	176.1	29.5	6.3	2003.8

* Source : Statistical Abstract, India—1984
New Series—No. 27.

The rainfalls during the month of May 1986 ranges from 41.8 mm at Wangbal to 184.9 mm. at Thanlon against the normal rainfall of 254.3 mm.

Combined efforts had been made by the Farming Community and the Government to revive the drought affected farm economy with the help of pumps, application of fertilizers, raising of community nurseries etc. however the State had faced an unprecedented flood in the month of October 1986. The actual rainfalls during the month of October 1986 ranges from 186.6 mm. at Wangbal to 422.0 mm. at Jiribam against the normal rainfall of 176.1 mm. A number of fields with standing crops had been inundated. The extent of damage to the standing crops was considered to be quite extensive in the three valley districts of Manipur which constitutes the "RICE BOWL" of the State. As a result, the production of rice had been reduced

to only 242.47 thousand tonnes with a decline of 27.08 per cent from the previous year. The area under and production of cereal crops as per the Crop Estimation Survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics are given below for the year 1986-87 along with those of the previous 2 years.

Table No. 5 : *Estimated Area under and production of Cereal crops for the period from 1984-85 to 1986-87*

Year	Rice			Maize		
	Area (in '000 hect.)	Yield rate (kg./hect.)	Production (in '000 tonnes)	Area (in '000 hect.)	Yield rate (kg./hect.)	Production (in '000 tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1984-85	167.41	1989.07	332.99	5.44	2240.81	12.19
1985-86	164.60	2020.23	332.53	5.74	2548.78	14.63
1986-87	165.14	1468.27	242.47	7.52	2176.86	16.37

2.1.3 High Yielding Varieties Programmes :

The estimated area under H.Y.V. and improved varieties of Paddy was about 23 per cent of the total area under the crop during the year 1985-86. The adoption of H.Y.V. and improved varieties in the hill districts was quite negligible representing only 1% of the total area under the paddy crop. Amongst the valley districts, Thoubal has got the highest percentage of area under H.Y.V and improved varieties which accounts for 12 per cent and 64 per cent of the area under paddy of the State and the district respectively. The area under H.Y.V and improved varieties for other foodgrains was quite negligible.

The programme of introducing H.Y.V. and improved varieties has not been very effective in stepping up the total production mainly because of the fact that application of fertilizers and other inputs were below the required doses and more than 70 per cent of the area was rain-fed. The high yielding varieties require heavy doses of fertilizers and timely application of insecticides and pesticides.

The agreed plan outlay for H.Y.V. programme for the 7th plan is Rs 10 lakhs and outlay for 1986-87 was Rs. 2 lakhs only.

2.1.4 Application of Fertilizers :

The chemical fertilizers play an important role in increasing the Agricultural production particularly when used with the High Yielding Varieties which are responsive to recommended doses of fertilizers. There has been significant increase in the consumption of fertilizers as can be seen from the table given below :

Table No. 6 : Distribution of fertilizers in the State in '000 tonnes

Item/Year	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Target)	1987-88 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Nitrogenous (N)	3.39	3.50	3.20	3.85	6.00	8.00
2. Phosphatic (P ₂ O ₅)	0.58	0.79	0.50	0.86	2.00	2.50
3. Potassic (K ₂ O)	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.13	0.60	0.80

2.1.5 Non-food Crops :

In the interest of industrial prosperity, particularly the agro-based industries in the State, development of commercial crops like cotton, oilseeds and sugarcane is very essential. The agreed outlay for development of commercial crops for the 7th plan period is Rs. 76 lakhs where the approved outlay for 1986-87 was Rs. 14 lakhs. The estimated area under the three important commercial crops are given below :

Table No. 7 : Estimated area under important commercial crops in '000 hectares

Item/Year	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Cotton	0.13	0.59	1.97	0.54	0.07	0.10
2. Oil seeds	8.80	1.96	4.13	3.51	5.95	4.38
3. Sugar-cane	0.34	0.46	1.69	0.54	0.51	0.70
Total	9.27	3.01	7.79	4.59	6.53	5.18

2.1.6 Irrigation Facilities :

The various programmes undertaken for providing irrigation facilities have salutary effects. According to the results of the 31st round of NSS and Crop Estimation survey 1985-86 there was a growth of 63.40 per cent in the net area irrigated during the period 1976-77 to 1985-86.

An area of 51.47 thousand hectares which accounts for 30 per cent of the total area under cereal crops is estimated to be irrigated in 1985-86. In the valley area 41% of the area under cereal crops is irrigated against 16% in the hills. Amongst the valley districts, Thoubal has got the highest irrigated area representing 39% and 65% of the total area under cereal crops of the state and the district respectively.

2.1.7 Soils :

The Soils of Manipur are broadly classified as ferruginous red soil and mountain and hill soils. Ferruginous red soil is poor in lime, potash and iron oxide and is also uniformly low in phosphorous content. This type of soil is suitable for cultivation of paddy and a large variety of crops can be grown with irrigation. The mountain and hill soils have about 1 to 3 per cent of organic carbon and are suitable for cultivation of paddy and plantation crops after terracing.

2.1.8 Cropping Pattern :

The study of cropping pattern is of great significance for preparing a rational and balanced plan for cultivation of such crops which should give the maximum return with the minimum inputs to meet requirements of food for the people and raw materials for the industry in the State. There are various factors which influence the cropping pattern, such as availability of irrigation facilities, inter-crop price relationship, change in agricultural technology, facilities in transportation and establishment of agro-based industries.

The changing cropping pattern is indicated by changes in area under different crops over time. The areas under cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, sugar-cane & other miscellaneous crops for different years are given below :

Table No. 8 : Cropping Pattern In the State

(Area in '000 hectares)

Year/Crop	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Cereals	198.46 (83.75)	173.89 (84.08)	163.77 (78.30)	165.90 (82.68)	172.85 (82.88)	170.34 (82.46)
2. Pulses	3.33 (1.41)	3.96 (1.91)	1.80 (0.86)	2.52 (1.26)	2.50 (1.20)	2.36 (1.14)
3. Oilseeds	8.80 (3.71)	1.96 (0.95)	4.13 (1.97)	3.51 (1.75)	5.95 (2.85)	4.38 (2.12)
4. Sugarcane	0.34 (0.14)	0.46 (0.22)	1.69 (0.81)	0.54 (0.27)	0.51 (0.24)	0.70 (0.34)
5. Cotton	3.13 (0.05)	0.39 (0.29)	1.97 (0.94)	0.54 (0.27)	0.07 (0.03)	0.10 (0.05)
6. Other Misc. crops	25.92 (10.94)	25.96 (12.55)	35.80 (17.12)	27.63 (13.77)	26.69 (12.80)	28.69 (13.89)
Total	236.98 (100)	206.82 (100)	209.16 (100)	200.64 (100)	208.57 (100)	206.57 (100)

Note : Figures in brackets denote the percentage area under the crop to total cropped area of the respective years.

2.2 Horticulture :

The State of Manipur is gifted with various kinds of ecological conditions for raising different kinds of fruits and vegetables. Growing of fruits and vegetables on small plots of land provides gainful occupation to the farmers along with crop husbandry enterprises. Another advantage of growing fruits is that these can be grown on uneven and undulating lands. In this way it gives an additional benefit as forests cover such lands which are liable to run off and erosion.

During the year 1986-87, altogether 26 schemes had been implemented in the State by the Directorate of Horticulture, of which 8 were new schemes. The financial position of horticultural development programmes during the 7th plan period are given below :

Table No. 9 : *Outlay and Expenditure during the 7th Plan*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	7th Plan Agreed Outlay (1985-90)	1985-86 (Actual Expend.)	1986-87		1987-87 (Proposed Outlay)
			Approved Outlay	Expenditure (Anticipated)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Direction & Administration	193.00	36.34	32.00	36.50	40.00
2. Horticulture farms	137.95	21.13	27.36	30.21	33.30
3. Extension	110.80	14.73	17.24	25.74	37.00
4. Training	11.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	2.00
5. Marketing	30.00	2.52	6.40	6.40	7.80
Total	483.00	75.97	84.50	100.35	120.10

From the above table it is seen that 15.73 per cent of the 7th Plan outlay was spent in 1985-86 and 20.78 per cent was anticipated to be spent in 1986-87. There are 10 progeny orchards/nurseries in Manipur as on 31st March 1986. During the year 1986-87, emphasis was given to the production of adequate quantity of planting materials in the departmental progeny orchards/nurseries. Against the annual target for production of 10 lakh planting materials in 1986-87, the department had achieved 10.38 lakhs.

Programmes of horticulture including vegetable development scheme are now implemented on village approach basis. Under the programme, the entire village had taken up for demonstration and expansion of area under crops. During 1986-87 under vegetable development schemes an area of 20 hectares had been covered benefiting 1000 farmers during the Kharif season.

Under the Fruit Growing Demonstration Programme, the department had distributed different fruit plants to cover 800 hectares against the target of 1000 hectares in 1986-87. Mag-fruit produce were in great demand both for export and domestic consumption. Pineapple products produced at the Fruit Preservation Factory were exported to the USSR.

2.3 Soil and Water Conservation

The most important natural resources that we possess are the soil and water resources. Unless measures for management and conservation of soil and water resources are ensured on the basis of best technologies available, these resources might get rapidly depleted threatening the very survival of man and animal. The programme of soil and water conservation is therefore implemented all over the country for ensuring proper management, maintenance and conservation of the vital resources of soil and water.

In Manipur the soil and water conservation programme is being carried out by two departments viz. Horticulture and Forests. At present greater stress is given to bench terracing in the hill areas and contour bunding in agricultural fields. The schemes to be implemented during the 7th plan for soil and water conservation are given below for both the departments.

Table No. 10 : Development Schemes, Outlay and Expenditure for soil and water conservation

(Rs. in lakhs)

Soil and Water Conservation Scheme	7th Plan (1985-90) Agreed Outlay	1985-86 Actual Exp.	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed Outlay
			Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A—HORTICULTURE					
(i) Direction & Admn.	190.00	24.78	29.00	29.00	32.00
(ii) Soil Survey & Testing	25.00	5.54	6.00	6.00	6.50
(iii) Control of shifting Cultivation	448.00	75.31	71.00	90.00	100.00
(iv) Pilot Project for water harvesting	12.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.00
Total [(i) to (iv)]	675.00	107.63	109.00	128.00	142.50
B—FORESTS					
(i) Afforestation	290.00	37.21	38.00	38.00	72.00
(ii) Rehabilitation of Jhumias	90.00	3.60	15.00	15.00	25.00
(iii) Soil Survey Unit	5.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00
Total [(i) to (iii)]	385.00	42.81	55.00	55.00	98.00
Grand Total (A + B)	1060.00	150.44	164.00	183.00	240.50

From the above table, it is evident that more emphasis is given to the control of shifting cultivation and rehabilitation of Jhumias. Out of the total outlay of the 7th plan period, 42.26 per cent and 8.49 per cent were earmarked for control of shifting (Jhum) cultivation and rehabilitation of Jhumias.

Jhum cultivation which is commonly termed as shifting cultivation is practised in the slopes of hill areas. This method of cultivation is widely practised not only in Manipur but also in all the hill areas of the North Eastern states. It is highly land extensive and labour intensive with small capital investment and is considered to be a destructive process because large areas under forest are burnt every year for preparation of Jhum fields and thereby causing not only erosion of soil but also ecological disturbance.

According to the results* of a special survey conducted by the NSSO, Government of India in 1976-77 in the North Eastern Region, the percentage of households engaged in Jhum cultivation either wholly or with permanent cultivation comes out to be 84.39 of the total cultivator households of hill districts of Manipur State. The average size of land per household under Jhum cultivation was worked out to be only 0.99 hectares and therefore about 72,000 hectares were under Jhum cultivation. The average yield of paddy under Jhum cultivation was 1213.32 Kg/hect. as against the state average yield of 2659.30 kgs/hect. in 1976-77.

The percentage of villages adopting measures for preventing soil erosion by the method of terracing, contour bunding etc. was only 12.50.

* Source : NSS—Report No. 285,
Jhum cultivation in North Eastern States

2.4 Veterinary & Animal Husbandry :

Animal husbandry has a very significant role in the economy of a state like Manipur which is predominantly rural. The main beneficiaries of various animal husbandry programmes are the small and marginal farmers. In view of this, new technological inputs into various activities in the animal husbandry sector are ideally suited for bringing about desired redistribution of income among different sections of rural population leading to removal of poverty. This will also lead to the generation of gainful employment opportunities.

The primary objective of the animal husbandry development activities is to augment production of animal based products like milk, meat, eggs, wool, hide and skins, etc. In order to ensure a steady increase of production of these commodities, the department of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry has come forward to provide supportive measures like facilities for animal health; upgrading of stock through cross-breeding with improved breeds of livestock both indigenous and exotic; adequate provision of green fodder and feeds; and effective extension services.

The budgetary position of the department during the first three years of the 7th plan are given below to have an idea of the programmed developmental activities.

Table No. 11 Budgetary Position of the Veterinary & Animal Husbandry department for the period from 1985-86 to 1987-88

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Actual Revised Estimates 1986-87			Budget Estimates 1987-88			
	1985-86	Hill	Valley	Total	Hill	Valley	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. State Plan		18.86	52.84	71.70	31.61	79.89	111.50
2. Centrally sponsored, central plan, sub-plan schemes and NCDC sponsored schemes		—	101.75	101.75	—	37.59	37.59
3. N.E.C. schemes		6.00	24.50	30.50	4.00	41.50	45.50
4. Non-Plan		97.62	205.64	303.26	102.98	215.85	318.83
Total	369.15	122.48	384.73	507.21	138.59	374.83	513.42

2.4.1 Livestock Wealth

The main categories of livestock in Manipur are cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, dog and pigs. However, the bulk of livestock population consists of the first two and the last categories. The following table furnishes the data on livestock population according to the main categories as recorded in the livestock census 1972, 1977 and 1984.

Table No. 12 *Categoriwise Livestock and Poultry Population of Manipur State*

Category of Livestock	1972		1977		1984		Percentage increase(+) or decrease (-) in	
	No. (in '000)	P.c. to total livestock	No. (in '000)	P.c. to total livestock	No. (in '000)	P.c. to total livestock	1977 over 1972	1984 over 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Cattle	305	56.58	533	60.70	747	48.32	(+)74.75	(+)40.15
2. Buffalo	61	11.31	94	10.71	138	8.92	(+)54.10	(+)46.81
3. Sheep	2	0.37	7	0.80	14	0.91	(+)250.00	(+)100.00
4. Goat	16	2.97	34	3.87	42	2.72	(+)112.50	(+)23.53
5. Horses/Ponies	1	0.19	1	0.11	1	0.06	—	—
6. Pigs	144	26.72	176	20.05	368	23.80	(+)22.22	(+)109.10
7. Other livestock	10	1.86	33	3.76	236*	15.27	(+)230.00	(+)615.15
Total livestock	539	100.00	878	100.00	1546	100.00	(+)62.89	(+)76.08
Total Poultry	1008	—	2745	—	2861	—	(+)172.32	(+)4.23

*Excluding Mithun

The total livestock population according to 1984 census was 15.46 lakhs as against 8.78 lakhs recorded in the Livestock Census 1977. The major categories of livestock in the State include cattle (7.47 lakhs) buffaloes (1.38 lakhs) and pigs (3.68 lakhs). Cattle constitutes 48.32 per cent, buffaloes 8.92 per cent and pigs 23.80 per cent of the total livestock in 1984. An increase of 76.08 per cent was recorded in total livestock during the period from 1977 to 1984 as against the increase of 62.89 per cent from 1972 to 1977.

As per result of Livestock Census 1984, the total Poultry population of the State was 28.61 lakhs as against 27.45 lakhs in 1977. The increase in poultry population in 1984 from 1977 accounts for 4.23 per cent as against 172.32 per cent increase in 1977 from 1972.

2.4.2 Development Programmes :

The development programmes implemented by the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Department during the year 1986-87 include (i) animal health & disease control, (ii) Cattle development, (iii) piggery development, (iv) goat rearing, (v) poultry development, (vi) fodder and feed development, (vii) dairy development and (viii) Veterinary education. Achievements made in these spheres during 1986-87 are given in the following paragraphs :

2.4.3 Animal Health and Disease Control :

To keep livestock and poultry healthy and also to protect them from a number of deadly epidemic diseases, the department has formed a net-work of veterinary services such as Hospitals, Dispensaries and Veterinary Aid Centres throughout the State for treatment and control of diseases. By the end of December 1986, there were 49 Veterinary Hospitals, 88 Veterinary Dispensaries, 29 Veterinary Aid Centres, 3 Check Posts, 1 State level Disease Investigation Laboratory and 1 State-level Mobile Veterinary Clinic. The extent of work done by these institutions as on 31st December 1986 is given below :

Table No. 13: Achievements made during 1986-87 under Animal Health and Disease Control Programme

Sl. No.	Item	No. (as on 31st Dec. '86)
1	2	3
1.	Cases treated	10,40,791
2.	Total Vaccination Performed	2,21,047
2.1	Vaccination performed against Rinderpest	12,569
2.2	Vaccination performed against other diseases	2,08,478
3.	Castration performed	1,762
4.	Major operations performed	221
5.	Minor operations performed	2,091

Source : Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Deptt.

2.4.4 Cattle Development :

The proportion of cattle of indigenous breed is quite considerable accounting for 91.69 per cent of the total cattle population and 44.30 per cent of the total livestock of the State. Emphasis was therefore given to two important schemes, viz. Intensive Cattle Development Project and Frozen Semen Scheme.

2.4.5 Intensive Cattle Development Project (I.C.D.P.) :

The objective of the project is to upgrade the indigenous breed of cattle mainly for increasing of milk production and for improvement of the draught capacity of the indigenous bullock by introducing exotic germplasm through mass cross-breeding programme. Jersey breed is found to be most suitable for milk production in

the State and Red Sindhi is used for the dual purposes of milk production and work. There were 4 Regional Artificial Insemination Centres, 1 Main Semen Collection Centre at Imphal and 85 I.C.D.P. sub-centres in the State and the following are the achievements of these centres.

**Table No. 14 : Achievement of I.C.D.P. Centres/Sub-centres
in Manipur during 1986-87**

Sl. No.	Item	No.
1	2	3
1.	Animals inseminated (Cows)	5,032
2.	Animals Castrated	1,140
3.	First aid given	7,146
4.	Vaccination done	1,902

Source : Vet. & A.H. Department.

2.4.6 Frozen Semen Scheme :

With a view to further boosting the work of cross breeding in the State, a Frozen Semen Laboratory along with 6 Semen Depots are being opened during the 7th plan period. Construction of plant buildings and bull sheds are under process during the year 1986-87.

2.4.7 Piggery Development :

Pig-rearing is such an occupation that a farmer can make cash easily within a short period. With the efforts of the department, now farmers have gained interest in rearing exotic types of pigs like Yorkshire, Landrace, Berkshire etc. which are much more productive.

There are 3 piggery farms for production of improved piglets at Towlung (Churachandpur district), Tarungpokpi (Bishnupur district) and Mao (Serapati district). Special attention has been given in the tribal inhabited areas as piggery plays an important role in the economic development of the tribals.

Out of the agreed outlay of Rs. 47 lakhs of the 7th plan period, Rs. 9.10 lakhs were spent in 1985-86 under piggery development programme and another amount of Rs. 9.50 lakhs was anticipated to be spent in 1986-87.

2.4.8 Poultry Development :

Poultry rearing provides avenues for self-employment to both the educated and the uneducated persons. The potentiality of the poultry farming for augmenting the income has been recognised by the National Commission on Agriculture. However the results of the 30th round of NSS (1975-76) indicate that the poultry farming has not been taken up as a business proposition by most of the households and therefore it has made little impact on the entrepreneurial activities either in the rural or the urban sector of Manipur State. Some of the findings of the 30th round of NSS are given below.

Table No 14 : Some important characteristics of the household poultry enterprises in Manipur as compared to those of All-India according to the Central Sample results of the 30th round of NSS.

Item	Rural		Urban	
	Manipur	All-India	Manipur	All-India
1	2	3	4	5
1. Percentage of poultry enterprise households to All households	1.62	0.31	0.57	0.10
2. Percentage of households having poultry as principal occupation to all poultry enterprise households	Nil	5.63	2.56	11.53
3. Average value of assets (in Rs.) per enterprise households	95.00	432.00	203.00	1640.00
4. Average number of fowls per enterprise households	26.56	47.77	35.90	93.99
5. Average number of ducks per enterprise households	1.08	4.11	4.33	3.28
6. Average number of hen eggs produced per enterprise households	4.60	52.80	14.56	198.96
7. Average number of duck eggs produced per enterprise households	0.34	5.02	Nil	1.85
8. Average Expenditure (in Rs.) on poultry feed per month per enterprise households	17.24	65.03	26.28	205.47

It is evident from the above table that poultry enterprise was not pursued as principal occupation in the recent past in Manipur. It was rather at a nominal scale of operation.

The Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry services, Manipur has made considerable efforts for upgrading the local and unproductive variety of poultry. During 1986-87, one State Level poultry farm at Mantripukhri and 3 District level Poultry Farms were working for producing improved chickens and making them available to the farmers. One Broiler chicken production-cum Demonstration Sub-station was also established at Porompat, Imphal under the aegis of N.E.C. The sub-station was started with 500 parent stocks but it had been increased to 1500 parent stocks in 1986-87. The Duck Farm at Thangachingjin had also started rearing of Khaki Campbell ducks for producing cross breed ducklings for distribution to farmers. The capacity of the farm will be increased to 2000 during the 7th plan period.

2.4.9 Fodder & Feed Development :

At present, there is only one Fodder Demonstration Farm in Manipur. During the year 1986-87, 5610 kgs. of fodder seeds were distributed to the farmers under the Fodder Minikit Programme. 160 persons were also selected for cultivation of fodder under the "Grow More Fodder" programme.

2.4.10 Dairy Development :

The average number of milch animal per household in Manipur State was worked out to be 0.27 as against the all-India average of 0.66 according to the survey results of the 30th round (1975-76) of NSS. Average daily milk yield of the State per animal in milk was estimated to be 1.37 litres as against the all-India average of 1.72 litres. Again, the average daily milk yield per animal in milk in the hill areas was found to be 1.22 litres as against 1.47 litres in the plain areas of the State. The quantity of milk consumed in fluid form in the State in 1985-86 was estimated to be 34,668 tonnes.

The objective of Dairy Development Scheme is to increase the State's milk production through the active participation of the farmers. The Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Department had taken up a number of schemes for increasing milk production. Out of the agreed outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 9.05 lakhs was spent in 1985-86 and another sum of Rs. 16 lakhs is expected to be spent in 1986-87.

Milk Plant at Porompat, under the Imphal Milk Supply Scheme, is procuring about 700 litres of milk daily for processing and distribution to the consumers. 12 milk booths have been opened at various points of the city for distribution of milk to the consumers of Imphal city. Two milk chilling plants have been commissioned under the Rural Dairy Scheme. These are located at Kangpekpi and Moirang. Two more chilling plants will be opened at Sekmajin and Litan. After full operation of these plants, the milk flow at Imphal will increase considerably.

2.4.11 Veterinary Education :

Under this programme the department has sponsored a number of candidates for fresh and in-service training at the institutions outside the state in different disciplines of veterinary, animal husbandry and dairying. 12 fresh candidates were sent for undergoing B.V.Sc. & A.H. during the year 1986-87. The department is also imparting Veterinary Field Assistants' training to candidates having aptitude for Livestock farming. During 1986-87, the department had selected 241 candidates for undergoing VFA training at Porompat, Imphal. After completion of the training they will be able to take up self employment schemes in livestock and poultry keeping.

2.5 Forests

Manipur is one of the richest States in India so far as its flora and fauna are concerned. Forests cover an area of 15,154 sq. km. which forms 67.87 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. Forestry and logging sector contributes Rs. 383.13 lakhs to the State Domestic Product at current Prices and Rs. 65.25 lakhs to the State's revenue in 1985-86.

The forest area of the State falls into four distinct zones viz. (1) Burma border forests, (2) Ukhrul pine forests (3) Forests overlooking the valley and (4) Barak Drainage forest. The Burma border forests lie along the Indo-Burma border. The Kabaw Valley marks the eastern boundary of these forests. The Ukhrul pine forests are scattered almost all over the hills of Ukhrul district. The forests overlooking the valley are scattered all over the hills surrounding the valley area. The Barak Drainage forests are situated in the hills to the west of the valley area, along the courses of the Barak river and its tributaries viz. Jiri, Tuivai, Leimatak, and Makru.

Some of the most commonly found trees in these forests are given below :

Albizia Spp (khok), Artocarpus Hirsuta (Heirukokthong), Aquilaria Agallocha (Agor), Salmulia Malabourica (Tera), Eugenia Praecok (Seleima), Castanopsis Spp (Sahi), Mesua Ferrea (uhau), Mangifera Indica (Heinou), Phoebe Hainesiana (Uningihou), Albizzia lebbek (Uyii) and Schima Wallichii (Usoi). The terms in brackets are local (Manipur) names.

Forests being the major land user have to play a vital role in the State's economy. Area under forests includes all lands classed as forests under any legal enactment dealing with forests or administered as forests.

Whether State-owned or private and whether wooded or maintained as potential forest land, the area of crops raised in forests and grazing lands or areas opened for grazing within the forests should remain included under the forest area. The following table shows the classification of area under forests in Manipur State as on 1-1-1986.

Table No. 15 : *Classification of Area Under Forests as on 1-1-1986*

I t e m	Area in Sq. km.	Percentage to total forest area
1	2	3
A—BY OWNERSHIP		
(i) State Forest Department	15,154.00	100.00
(ii) Others	—	—
(iii) Total	15,154.00	100.00
B—BY LEGAL STATUS		
(i) Reserved forests	1,377.00	9.09
(ii) Protected forests	4,171.00	27.52
(iii) Unclassed forests	9,606.00	63.39
(iv) Total	15,154.00	100.00
C—BY COMPOSITION		
(i) Coniferous forests	2,442.00	16.11
(ii) Non-Coniferous (broad leaved) forests	9,444.00	62.32
(iii) Pure Bamboo Brakes	3,268.00	21.57
(iv) Total	15,154.00	100.00
D—BY FUNCTION		
(i) Production Forests	3,415.00	22.54
(ii) Under Exploitation Forests	4,118.00	27.17
(iii) Potentially Exploitable Forests	7,621.00	50.29
(iv) Total	15,154.00	100.00
E—BY VEGETATION		
(i) Wet Temperate Forests	1,451.00	9.57
(ii) Pine Forests	2,443.00	16.12
(iii) Wet Hill Forests	6,590.00	43.49
(iv) Semi-evergreen Forests	645.00	4.26
(v) Teak Gurjan Forests	611.00	4.03
(vi) Bamboo Brakes	3,268.00	21.57
(vii) Grassy Blanks	146.00	0.96
(viii) Total	15,154.00	100.00

It is observed from the above table that the whole of the for State is under the ownership of State Forest Department and total forest area falls under the category of "Unclassed Forests" according to *regar* status. From the functional classification, it is evident that "Potentially Exploitable Forests" constitute 50.29 per cent of the total forest area.

2.5.1 Forest Production :

Extraction of forest products necessitates conservation, protection and generation of the forest wealth. The extraction during 1984-85 was 92.1 thousand cubic metres with 13.8 thousand cubic metres of timber, 57.1 thousand cubic metres of fire-wood and 21.2 thousand cubic metres of roundwood. The out-turn and value of major and minor forest products are shown in the following table.

Table No. 16 : *Out-turn and value of major and minor forest products for the years 1980-81 to 1984-85*

		(Quantity in '000 tonnes & vaule in '000 rupees)				
Item		1981-80	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1		2	3	4	5	6
1. Timber	Quantity	4.0	12.6	3.4	7.8	13.8
	Value	227.3	887.8	864.5	1481.9	1951.8
2. Fuel	Quantity	58.6	42.4	43.0	78.6	57.1
	Value	261.2	472.2	502.2	507.5	416.9
	Quantity	10.3	20.9	17.3	21.1	21.2
3. Round wood	Value	747.7	882.6	1311.4	1524.1	3204.7
A— Total Major products (1 + 2 + 3)	Quantity	72.9	75.9	63.7	107.5	92.1
	Value	1236.2	2252.6	2677.9	3513.5	5572.6
1. Bamboo & cane	Value	144.3	155.5	123.7	88.9*	72.8*
2. Grass other than fodder	Value	6.8	16.3	15.9	—	—
3. Incense perfume	Value	16.4	—	—	—	—
4. Others	Value	1452.4	2336.8	1948.4	1938.9	2059.2
B— Total Minor products (1 to 4)		1664.9	2508.6	2088.0	2027.8	2132.0
Grand Total	Value	2901.1	4761.2	4765.3	5541.3	7704.6

(*Bamboo only)

Source : Chief Conservator of Forests, Govt. of Manipur.

2.5.2 Development Programmes :

During the year 1986-87, the Department has taken up 24 forestry development schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 190 lakhs. Emphasis was given on the schemes like Economic plantation of Industrial and Commercial species, Social Forestry, Environment Protection and Conservation, Wild Life Preservation and Generation of rural employment. Some of the important schemes/projects undertaken and progress made during 1986-87 are given as under :

2.5.3 Working Plan :

Forests being a complex entity, it needs careful management based on scientific approach to prevent the forests of the State from gradual degradation. Therefore, a plan of operation viz. working plan for scientific management of forests was chalked out. The agreed outlay for the 7th plan is Rs. 20 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 1.33 lakhs was spent in 1985-86 and a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was expected to be spent in 1986-87.

2.5.4 Economic Plantation of Industrial & Commercial Species :

The scheme has been taken up with the object of increasing the growing stock per unit area of Reserved Forests to meet the future demand of wood for domestic consumption as well as for wood-based industries. During 1986-87, an area of 1600 hectares has been planted with important species like teak, pine, cham etc within the reserved forests as against the plantation of 1425 hectares in 1985-86. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs of the 7th plan, the expenditure incurred in 1985-86 was Rs. 31.04 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 44 lakhs is expected to be spent in 1986-87.

2.5.5 Social Forestry :

The scheme has been taken up as a centrally sponsored scheme on 50 : 50 sharing basis to make the people self-sufficient in the fuelwood and small timber requirements from the nearby areas without long distance transportation and to leave the interior forests for production forestry and for maintaining ecological balance. The scheme has been mostly confined to the hills overlooking the valley. During 1986-87, an area of 2700 hectares has been planted with various fast growing and fruit bearing tree species like Eucalyptus, Pine, Acacia, Parkia, Quercus etc. In addition, 20 lakh tree seedlings of various fast growing, fruit bearing and ornamental tree species were distributed to Institutions, voluntary organisations and Government Departments. A sum of Rs. 44 lakhs are expected to be incurred in 1986-87.

2.5.6 Rubber Plantation :

The scheme has been taken up to uplift the economy of the State by producing rubber and also by providing regular employment to the weaker and backward families. The target of plantation of 75 hectares with high yielding variety of rubber and maintenance of 455 hectares of existing plantation were achieved in 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 14 lakhs is anticipated to be incurred in 1986-87.

2.5.7 Forest Protection :

Forest protection covers all the activities designed towards the prevention and control of damage to forests by men, animals, fire, insects, diseases or other injurious and destructive agencies. The primary forest protection problems are in respect of forest grazing, fire, theft and encroachments. Man-made fires and indiscriminate felling of trees are main factors for degradation of forests in the State. An outlay of Rs. 52 lakhs has been provided for the 7th plan of which Rs. 1.91 lakhs was incurred in 1985-86 and another sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs were expected to be spent in 1986-87. Priority was given to activities like clearing of fire line, inspection paths, engaging of Fire-Watchers and giving of cash awards to villagers for effective protection of forests around their villages. During the year 1986-87, fire-line cutting of about 100 kms. of the forest boundary was completed and 25 villages had been earmarked for giving awards.

2.5.8 Departmental Extraction & Marketing of Timber :

In order to eliminate contractors, reduce wastage and improve the conditions of forests and also to provide employment to people living in and around the forests, the scheme of Departmental Extraction & Marketing of Timber has been taken up. An outlay of Rs. 110 lakhs has been provided for implementation of the scheme during the 7th plan period. A sum of Rs. 12.53 lakhs was spent in 1985-86 and 505 cubic metres of timber, 750 electric poles and 13,000 fencing posts were extracted departmentally. A target of extraction of 900 cubic metres of timber, 1,500 electric poles and 200 stack cubic metres of firewood as laid down for 1986-87 is expected to be achieved and a sum of Rs. 13.50 lakhs was anticipated to be incurred.

2.5.9 Environment Forestry and Wildlife :

The Expert committee of the Indian Board for Wildlife in their Report (1970) defines Wildlife to mean "the entire native uncultivated flora and fauna of the country." The Wildlife Act, 1972 defines wildlife to include "any animals, bees, butterflies, crustacea, fish and moths or aquatic and land vegetation". The schemes implemented in the State under the "Environment Forestry and Wildlife" are given below along with the expenditure incurred during the first two-years of the 7th plan.

Table No. 17 : Schemewise expenditure incurred under the Programme of Environment Forestry and wildlife

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	7th Five year Plan 1985-90 Agreed Outlay	1985-86 Actual Expenditure	1986-87 Anticipated Expenditure	1987-88 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1. Improvement of Manipur Zoological Garden	50.00	9.50	7.50	13.00
2. Development of Keibul Lamjao National Park (CSS)	45.00	3.35	3.00	5.60
3. Wildlife Wing	40.00	6.22	5.50	6.25
4. Assistance for Nature Education and interpretation programme (CSS)	8.00	0.38	0.50	2.00
5. Establishment of New National Park	5.00	—	0.50	1.00
6. Assistance for Captive Breeding and Rehabilitation of endangered species (CSS)	12.00	0.39	0.50	3.70
7. Conservation, Development and Management of wildlife in its habitat	20.00	0.16	1.50	2.00
8. Assistance for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife (CSS)	10.00	0.13	0.50	1.20
9. Siroy National Park (New CSS)	—	—	—	4.00
Total	190.00	20.13	19.50	38.75

2.6 Fisheries :

Fish is the main food item of the majority of the people in the State, particularly the Meiteis who are mainly concentrated in the valley. Fishing industry contributes about 2 per cent of the total State Domestic Product of the State. The State has no marine fisheries. However, there is a large potential for developing inland fishing. Hence, the total requirement of fish far exceeds its indigenous production and therefore large quantities of fish are being imported from outside the state every year.

The growth of fish production during the plan period is shown in the table given below :

Table No. 18 *Growth of fish production in Manipur*

Year	Fishery Division	Fish Farm	Production of fish (In tonnes)	Estimated consumption (In tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
1960-61	1	4	511.5	5,621.00
1965-66	1	4	1,260.0	6,584.60
1974-75	1	7	1,500.0	8,701.60
1977-78	1	11	2,250.0	9,409.70
1980-81	1	9	3,250.0	10,366.00
1981-82	1	9	3,450.0	10,541.20
1982-83	1	14	4,000.0	10,825.90
1983-84	1	14	4,500.0	11,103.30
1984-85	1	14	5,000.0	11,395.00
1985-86	1	14	5,500.0	11,687.30

Efforts were made during the Fourth Five Year Plan period to increase fish production by taking up, inter alia, schemes for production and distribution of fish fingerlings to interested pisciculturists; establishment of commercial fish farm under Govt. Carp culture in Cagca in running water was also experimented and the Waithou Fishery Farm was opened.

During the fifth five year plan (1974-78), efforts were made to increase the production of fish, particularly in the private sector. During the period, a sum of Rs. 86.31 lakhs was spent and the level of fish production reached 2,250 tonnes in (1977-78.)

During the 6th Five Year Plan Period (1980-85), ambitious programmes were taken up with a provision of Rs. 250 lakhs. A number of Fish Seed Farms were set up and a number of fingerlings were also distributed. By the end of the 6th Five Year Plan, the level of production reached 5,000 tonnes as against the estimated requirements of about 11,000 tonnes at the rate of 200 gm. per head per day. In order to make up this big gap, 15 fisheries schemes were taken up during the 6th Five Year Plan period to motivate the people to take up fish culture by giving them technical guidance and financial assistance and supplying improved varieties of fish seeds, imparting fishery training, etc. Action was taken to reclaim swampy areas and to develop natural fisheries through co-operatives. The NEC also sanctioned four schemes viz. (i) Regional Grass and Exotic Fish Seed Farm, (ii) Aquatic Weed Control, (iii) Survey of Leels and (iv) Aquaculture Potentialities. Under the centrally sponsored schemes, two FDAS were taken up — one in the Imphal District and another in the Churachandpur District.

The total water area in Manipur is estimated at one lakh hectares of which 26,000 hectares were surveyed. Out of the surveyed area, 15,000 hectares were put under fish culture during the 6th Plan period. During the 7th Plan Period, it is proposed to cover another 40,000 hectares of water area under survey and to put an additional 20,000 hectares of water area under fish culture. The targetted fish seed production of 20 million during 1985-86 and 22 millions during 1986-87 was achieved. The requirement of fish seed by the end of the 7th Plan is estimated at 50 million fish fry and 50 million fish fingerlings. The target for 1987-88 is to produce 13 million fish fry and 12 million fish fingerlings to stock 5,600 hectares of ponds, tanks and small lakes and 19,000 hectares of beels, large lakes, rivers, canals, reservoirs, paddy fields etc. As usual, financial assistance in cash or kind will be given to enable interested pisciculturists to develop their ponds/farms. By the end of the 6th Plan, the total number of beneficiaries was 3,700. During 1985-86 another 1,753 fish farmers were benefited under the programme.

Upto the end of sixth plan period, more stress was given to Indian Major Carp and exotic carps for introduction in the pisciculturable waters. During the 7th Plan, popular indigenous species will be propagated and developed. Action has already been taken in the case of Pengba (Rohtee SP) which is successfully bred in the confined water for propagation and culture purposes. The N.E.C. had also approved a scheme on the production of this particular species viz. "Pengba" and another scheme for opening of Regional Prawn Seed Farm during 1986-87.

Fishing from natural stock which is known as capture fisheries has so far been left untouched during the Sixth Plan period. There are 405 recognised natural fisheries out of which only 113 are worth the name. The remaining 292 are more or less defunct for want of proper care. These natural fisheries will be taken up for development during the 7th Plan for production of more table fish and more revenue. The necessary action for divesting 21 such natural fisheries from the Revenue Department to the Fisheries Department and developing the same fisheries through pisciculture co-op. societies on long term lease basis for ten years under NABARD and NCDC programmes have been taken up. Some of the remaining fisheries will be divested for pisciculture development during 1987-88.

During 1986-87, the Fishery Department implemented 23 schemes. Under Fishery Extension scheme, (i) demonstration ponds were constructed at Waitheu and Takmu areas (ii) fish-farmers were assisted technically at field level and (iii) survey of water areas and techno-economic survey of fishermen were also taken up. The Research unit at Khundrakpam took up the study on the cultural possibility of a few local indigenous species, like "Pengba" (Rohtee SP), "Ngakra" (Clarias Batrachus) etc. Under the scheme of Development of Reservoir and Canal Fisheries, reservoirs in the Tamenglong District, Kutikhong in Jiribam Sub-division, irrigation canals, rivers, etc. were stocked with improved varieties of advanced fingerlings. Fish fingerlings of improved varieties were also made available at the Government approved rates.

Action was taken to open one Fishery Canteen. Under the scheme of "preservation and Development of Natural Fisheries", 132 hectares of aquatic vegetations were cleared at Waithou and Takmu areas. Under the scheme—Assistance to pisciculturists, action for purchase of a Bull-dozer was in progress. Registration of Fisheries Development Corporation wa. also under process. The FFDA's at Imphal and Churachandpur were continuing to function and a new FFDA at Bishnupur was also started. 22 million fish seeds were collected in private and public sectors. Ponds at Waithou Grass Carp was also renovated. The Fish Seed Bank covered 600 Ladies Piscicultural Organisations to encourage involvement of women folk in piscicultural programmes. 50 M.T. of fish feed were prepared and made available at approved rates. 300 Fishing gears were fabricated and put to use at different departmental fish farms. Site selection for development of cold water fisheries at Ukhrul was completed. Fish-cum-Sighada and Fish-cum-Makhana was taken up at Takmu. Construction of ponds for producing indigenous fish seeds at Waithou was completed.

Fisheries education which is very much essential for the fishermen/pisciculturists in particular and the people in general is imparted through extension programme as well as I.F.C.T.U. at Lamphelat which is the only institute of its kind in the N.E. Region. During 1987-88, this Training Institute will be strengthened by providing more hostel facilities, equipments etc. to bring the Institute at the status of a Fisheries College. Aquarium and Museum will also be demonstrated during 1987-88.

The scheduled tribe and scheduled caste population numbering 3,87,977 and 17,753 respectively (according to 1981 census) are provided proper facilities for taking up pisciculture to enable them to cross the poverty line. Cage culture which is already successfully experimented will also be popularised to a greater extent so that the people, particularly the educated and un-educated unemployed as well as under-employed section of the population of the State may be self-employed through fish-culture.

The approved outlay for the 7th plan is Rs. 465.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 82.10 lakhs and Rs. 97.00 lakhs were spent during 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively and a sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been allotted for 1987-88.

The budgets for the first three years of the 7th Five Year Plan in given below :

Table No. 19 : Budgets for 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88

(Rs. in lakhs)

Items	1985-86 A/C	1986-87 R/E	1987-88 B/E
1	2	3	4
1. Non-plan	97.37	123.45	100.00
2. Plan	73.36	77.00	100.00
3. N.E.C.	0.49	8.75	6.75
4. Centrally sponsored scheme	4.17	0.02	0.02
5. N.C.D.C.	—	0.02	0.02
Total	175.39	209.24	206.79

3 — CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Co-operation :

With the starting of the economic planning through the Five Year Plans, the need for co-operative movement has been increasingly felt. It plays a pivotal role in implementing the national policy of economic development by introducing the system of democratic decentralisation and shifting the emphasis from heavy industries to small scale & medium industries, from capital intensive to labour intensive and from mechanised industries to small scale & cottage industries. It thus tries to involve the maximum participation of the general masses in the national economic main-stream.

The state has witnessed a gradual increase in the number of societies as well as their membership; but the number of members for the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 was less than that for 1982-83. The number of societies for 1950-51, the beginning of the First Five Year Plan was 350 which increased to 362 in 1955-56, 629 in 1960-61, 1,101 in 1965-66, 2,439 in 1974-75, 2,839 in 1979-80, 3,271 in 1984-85 and 3,398 in 1985-86. The corresponding membership in lakhs are 0.21, 0.22, 0.39, 0.75, 1.63, 2.68, 2.99 and 3.02 respectively. The table below shows the growth of co-operative societies along with their membership, share capital and working capital.

Table No. 20 : *Growth of Co-operative Societies in Manipur*

Year	No. of societies	Membership in lakhs	Share capital (Rs. in crores)	Owned capital (Rs. in crores)	Working capital (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1950-51	350	0.21	0.42	0.45	0.51
1955-56	362	0.22	0.05	—	0.01
1960-61	629	0.38	0.19	0.35	0.62
1965-66	1,101	0.75	0.41	—	1.15
1974-75	2,434	1.63	0.46	—	3.73
1979-80	2,839	2.68	2.33	—	9.33
1980-81	2,921	2.94	7.90	8.06	9.50
1981-82	2,959	2.97	10.03	8.08	9.52
1982-83	3,034	3.05	10.10	13.04	15.25
1983-84	3,053	2.86	2.90	5.03	14.74
1984-85	3,271	2.99	3.23	5.06	18.22
1985-86	3,398	3.02	3.50	5.08	18.33

From the above table, it is observed that there has been a sharp decline in share capital and owned capital since 1983-84.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, emphasis was given on extension and strengthening of the co-operative structure mainly in the agricultural credit and consumer sectors. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, apart from continuing the schemes of the 4th Five Year Plan, special consideration was given on strengthening the co-operative movement and a sum of Rs. 84.69 lakh was spent.

The Sixth Five Year Plan laid considerable stress (1) to build up Co-operatives, (2) to augment Co-operative Institutions, (3) to consolidate, re-organise, expand and intensify various types of Co-operative Institutions, (4) to safeguard the working section of the community specially the tribals and the scheduled castes and (5) to extend maximum efforts for attainment of basic credit. As against an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs including Rs. 20 lakhs separately allocated for the investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions, the actual expenditure was Rs. 209.30 lakhs, used for development of Co-operative organisations in various sectors such as credit, non-credit and banking institutions. In the allied agriculture sectors, the department had extended financial assistance for development of such sectors from either state plan or other central agencies at the national level like N.C.D.C., NABARD etc.

The approved outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) is Rs. 300.00 lakhs. The total expenditure for 1985-86 was Rs. 50.00 lakhs while a sum of Rs. 67.00 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 2 lakhs for investment in Agri-Finance was provided for 1986-87. In the field of agriculture, a number of schemes regarding the strengthening of share capital structures of the Bank/PACS which are the backbone of the rural credit in the state were taken up. The Co-operative Department had re-organised 663 small-sized Multipurpose Co-operative Societies into 100 Gram Panchayat-Level Multipurpose Co-operative Societies (GPMCS) in the valley and 53 Large Size Multipurpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) in the hills. It has to extend financial assistance in the form of share capital contribution, managerial subsidy, special bad-debt reserve fund and the agricultural credit stabilisation fund. Further, as a policy of the Govt. of India and the Reserve Bank of India, these societies are to construct office-cum godown of 100 M.T capacity in the rural areas to be completed during the 7th plan period (1985-90).

For development and procurement and marketing of agricultural produce including forest and minor forest produce, it is necessary to strengthen the Manipur Co-operative Marketing Societies in the State Level as well as all supply and marketing societies in the five hill districts. It is also proposed to strengthen the Manipur State Co-operative Consumers' Federation at the state level for dealing with all the essential commodities as regards consumer production activities by the co-operatives in the State.

In the field of industrial sectors, the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies have to be strengthened. In order to co-ordinate all these primary weavers' co-operative societies, the Department has to strengthen the Manipur State Handloom Weaving Co-operative Societies.

For the development of the tribal and other weaker sections, the Manipur Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation was constituted in order to help all the LAMPS in the hill districts. In addition, co-operatives of various sectors like poultry, dairy, housing etc. are also to be taken care of.

The approved outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 80.00 lakhs and the main objectives are to strengthen the agricultural credit co-operatives, to increase production by involving in the public distribution system and to improve the efficiency and capability of the societies. The schemes/programmes to be taken up during 1987-88 are given below :

Integrated Co-operative Development projects under N C D C are being opened in almost all the districts of the State. One project is to be opened during 1987-88. Steps are also being taken up for opening a Co-operative Training College for the four states of Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, and Nagaland.

With a view to re-activate the Agricultural credit societies, the Department has deputed Inspectors as Managing Directors of all the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) to enable them take up business in essential commodities and distribution of chemical fertilizers. The Manipur State Co-operative Bank which was once not in a position to issue loans now starts giving short term loans with the assistance of State Government and Co-operative Department. Further strengthening is required to enable the Bank to give medium and long term loans to the farmers. Other primary Co-operative banks that look after the credit needs of the small enterprises, small traders and other weaker sections are also to be encouraged.

The marketing societies are taking up distribution of certified seeds and fertilizers. The State consumers' federation has to expand their business and also take up distribution of essential commodities through Mobile Fair Price Shops in Ukhrul and Churachandpur Districts on experimental basis. Weaving societies and other societies like Processing, Fishing, Tribal Development Corporation etc. are also to be encouraged. Sufficient provision to meet the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund, Special Bad Debt Reserve Fund, etc. has also been kept.

The budget provisions for the first three years of the 7th Five year plan are given below:

Table No. 21 : Budget

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1985-86 (Actual)	1986-87 (Revised Estimate)	1987-88 (Budget Estimate)
1	2	3	4
i. Non-plan	73.86	98.41	105.56
ii. Plan	44.37	58.30	74.74
iii. Centrally sponsored schemes	66.64	22.11	20.60
iv. Central plan schemes	14.92	—	12.50
v. N.C.D.C sponsored schemes	97.64	144.24	62.42
Total :	297.43	323.06	275.52

3.2.1 Integrated Rural Development Programmes :

3.2 Rural Development and Panchayati Raj :

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was launched to have a direct attack on poverty at the national level. The new programmes consist of identifying the families below the poverty line and providing assistance to increase the income level through comprehensive development plan and to enable them to cross the poverty line (Rs. 3,500 being the income ceiling per family).

The IRDP in the State was taken up in 1978-79 in 10 out of the 26 blocks. Upto 1980, only 15 blocks were covered by the IRDP and since then its coverage has been extended to all the blocks of the State. The schemes were implemented with 50% share from the centre. With the creation of two new districts in the valley areas viz. Thoubal and Bishnupur Districts by tri-furcating the erstwhile Central District, two more DRDA's of Thoubal and Bishnupur Districts having two blocks each have also been established for implementation of the scheme and hence there are 8 DRDA's in the State. Four more blocks viz. Moirang in the Bishnupur District, Kakching in the Thoubal District, Imphal East-II in the Imphal District and Paomata in the Senapati District were opened and the total number of blocks increased to 30 in the State. The continuance of this programme is necessary during the 7th Five Year Plan for improving the economic status and social standard of the rural people.

During the Sixth plan period, the actual achievement was 30,313 beneficiaries. The target of 12,000 beneficiaries during the year 1985-86 was achieved. In view of the inter state variations and disparities in the incidence of poverty, the financial allocations and fixation of targets for assisting the families in the Seventh plan will be on the basis of the incidence of poverty in the State as given by the results of the 38th Round of NSS. The outlay approved for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 700.00 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 135 lakhs was spent being the 50% State share during 1985-86. The anticipated expenditure for 1986-87 was Rs. 85.00 lakhs while the approved outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 72.00 lakhs. The physical target for the 7th plan period is to benefit 87,000 beneficiaries and the target for the Annual plan 1986-87 is 12,726 beneficiaries.

The main problems, faced by the implementing agencies are lack of credit facilities in the remote hill blocks where banks are not operating, shortage of technical hands, non-availability of inputs in time, late release of central share. The schemes proposed to be taken up under I.R.D.P. for 1987-88 are Agriculture and Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Fishing, Industry, TRYSLM survey etc. The total physical target is to give benefit to 13,916 families during the year.

3.2.2 National Rural Employment Programme (N.R.E.P.)

The National Rural Employment Programme (N.R.E.P.) which had replaced the Food for work programme in October, 1981 was fully financed by the Central Government till 31.3.1981. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, with effect from 1.4.1981, the programme has been implemented through the District Rural Development Agencies in this State as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the State.

During the 6th Five Year Plan period (1980-85), a total provision of Rs. 67.00 lakhs being the State share was made available. Central share which was released by the Government of India till 31.3.1985 was Rs. 6.78 lakhs. For the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 42 lakhs was provided as State share. The Government of India also allocated Rs. 25 lakhs under NREP. The main problems in the implementation of NREP schemes were lack of technical hands, late release of funds, non-availability of inputs in time etc. The schemes to be taken up during 1987-88 are Communications, Minor Irrigation, Construction of School and Community Buildings, Social Forestry, Rural Sanitary Latrine etc. The approved outlay for the 7th Five Year Plan period the actual expenditure for 1985-86, the anticipated expenditure for 1986-87 and approved outlay for 1987-88 are respectively Rs. 250.00 lakhs, Rs. 49.41 lakhs, Rs. 42.00 lakhs, and Rs. 80.00 lakhs. The physical target for 1987-88 is 3,40,000 man days.

3.2.3 Integrated Rural Energy Programme (I.R.E.P.)

Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs was provided for 1986-87 to implement the schemes like solar energy, wind energy, bio-gas, improved chullahs and wood stoves, rural fuel wood plantation, survey and preparation of projects. The Government of India has agreed to provide 100% central share during the 7th plan period. The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

3.2.4 S.L.P.P.

S.L.P.P. scheme is being prepared and will be implemented during the 7th Five Year Plan period. The anticipated expenditure for 1986-87 was Rs. 5.00 lakhs while the approved outlay for 1987-88 is also Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

3.2.5 Land Reforms :

Since 1975-76, three schemes (i) Extension of Survey and Settlement in the hill areas of Manipur (ii) Land Ceiling and (iii) Compensation are implemented. The first scheme was implemented in the five hill districts while the last two were in the three valley districts. The physical target for the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1980-85) was 12,500 hectares ; but the achievement was 3,206 hectares only. The shortfall in achieving the target was due to the non-extension of Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 in the hill areas. Hill survey could only be carried out in areas where there was no opposition. Even written objections had also been submitted by some head men.

During the first year (1985-86) of the Seventh Five Year Plan period, four schemes viz. (i) Extension of Survey and Settlement in the hill areas (ii) Re-survey operation/ updating of land records in the valley areas with implementation of Land Ceiling Laws ; (iii) Establishment of Survey and Settlement Training Institute and (iv) Financial assistance to the allottees of ceiling surplus land and Government waste lands. The total area surveyed during 1985-86 was 397.80 hectares as against the target of 2,500 hectares. The physical target for 1986-87 was also 2,500 hectares.

The scheme of Re-Survey Operation/Updating of Land Records in the valley districts is continued with the implementation of Land Ceiling Laws under point No. 4 of the 20-Point Programme. There was a target for taking up re-survey in 20 villages during 1986-87. During 1985-86, 255.00 acres were acquired and 250.85 acres were distributed to the landless persons. Under the third scheme, necessary steps had been taken up for construction of building and ground improvement for the Institute during 1986-87.

All the schemes except the last one are to be continued during 1987-88. The total outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) is Rs. 150.00 lakhs while the actual expenditure for 1985-86, the anticipated expenditure for 1986-87 and approved outlay for 1987-88 are respectively Rs. 24.14 lakhs , Rs. 30 .00 lakhs and Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

3.2.6 Panchayats

The Panchayati Raj Institutions were set up in this State in order to develop more authority, power and responsibility to the people by entrusting them with the development programmes pertaining to socio-economic and cultural upliftment of rural masses. Emphasis was given on the creation of remunerative assets which could create sources of income in the form of pisciculture, horticulture, poultry farming and bee-keeping and strengthening of these institutions by providing training to their

functionaries. However, these schemes could not be implemented successfully due to shortage of fund which was only Rs.3.33 lakhs. During the 5th Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs. 19.01 lakhs was spent and the total outlay for 6th Plan (1980-85) was Rs. 46.50 lakhs.

There are, at present, 165 Gram Panchayats and 42 Nyaya Panchayats in all the 9 Development Blocks within 3 valley Districts of Imphal, Thoubal and Bishnupur. 8 Panchayat Samities have recently been constituted. The outlay for the 7th Five Year Plan period is Rs 70.00 lakhs.

The budgets for the first three years of the 7th Five Year Plan period are given below :

Table No. 22 : Budgets for 1985-86, 1986-87 & 1987-88

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Items	1985-86 (A/C)	1986-87 (R/B)	1987-88 (B/E)
1	2	3	4
Panchayat			
(i) Non-Plan	47.90	55.69	57.70
(ii) Plan	17.20	21.38	25.00
Total	65.10	77.07	82.70

3.2.7 Community Development :

In order to bring about an all round development in the rural areas where disease, ignorance and poverty prevails the Community Development Programme was first launched in the State on the 2nd October, 1952 with the opening of the first community development block in Thoubal Sub-Division with its headquarter at Athokpam. During the first Five Year Plan, 2 C.D. Blocks were opened during the 2nd Five Year Plan period and 4 in the third plan period. There are at present 30 blocks in the State, 9 in the valley and 21 in the Hills. The outlay for 6th Five Year Plan was Rs. 45.15 lakhs.

The continuance of the implementation of the C.D. Programme is also necessary during the 7th Five Year Plan to improve the social and economic standard of the rural people of the State. The C.D. programme stressed for the development of rural areas in the field of (I) Agriculture, (II) Education, (III) Land reclamation and Irrigation, (IV) Animal Husbandry, (V) Health and Sanitation, (VI) Industries, (VII) Communication, etc. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is provided for implementation of the C.D. programmes during the 7th Five Year Plan period (1985-90). The approved outlays for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are respectively Rs. 13.00 lakhs and Rs. 20.00 lakhs. Four more blocks viz. Paomata in the Senapati District, Kakching in the Thoubal District, Moirang in the Bishnupur District and the Imphal East II in the Imphal District are also opened. During 1986-87, it was targetted to benefit 10,000 tribal families and 2,000 scheduled cast families.

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Sub. National Systems Unit.
 National Institute of Educational
 Planners and Administration
 B-5, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110028
 Doc. No. 3938
 Date 8/9/87

4- WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Irrigation and Flood Control

4.1.1. Major and Medium Irrigation :

In a State like Manipur where more than 50% of the State Domestic Product is generated from agricultural sector, assured water supply for irrigation is of utmost importance. Unfortunately, the State did not have any major and medium irrigation projects during the first 3 Five Year Plans (1955-66) and the Ad-hoc Annual plans (1966-69). It was only during the fourth plan that the Loktak Lift Irrigation Project, the first irrigation Project of its kind in the State, was taken up in the year 1973-74. Besides the spill-over Loktak Lift Irrigation, another four new medium projects viz. the Imphal Barrage, the Khuga Project, the Singda Project and the Khoupum Project were taken up for construction during the Fifth Five Year Plan period (1974-78) and the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 13.44 crores. During the Ad-hoc plan (1978-80), a new project i. e. the Sekmai Project was also taken up and the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 10.02 crores.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan period, an expenditure of Rs. 40.08 crores was incurred as against the outlay of Rs. 40.00 crore. In addition to the on-going project, one new project viz. Thoubal Multipurpose Project was taken up.

An outlay of Rs. 69.00 crores has been approved for the Seventh Five Year Plan period. The budgets for the first three years are given below :

Table No. 23 : Budgets Fo

Items			
I			
1. Non-Plan			
2. Plan			
(i) State Plan	1285.02	1142.10	1729.00
(ii) N.E.C. Scheme	2.01	10.00	4.00

Source : Demands for grants for 1987-88.

There are 7 on-going projects, spilled over from the Sixth Plan, of which 3 are multipurpose, one is major and the remaining 3 are medium irrigation projects.

These are :

Multipurpose Projects

1. Singda Dam Project
2. Thoubal Dam Project
3. Khuga Dam Project

Major Projects

1. Loktak Lift Irrigation project

Medium Projects

1. Khoupum Dam Project
2. Imphal Barrage Project
3. Sekmai Barrage Project

Besides these, another Medium Project, viz. Iril Barrage Project at Dolaithabi will be taken up during the Seventh Plan period. A Multipurpose Reservoir Project on Chakpi river is also in the advanced stage of investigation. A Multipurpose Reservoir Project on Iril river at Yangnoi, on the upper stream of the proposed Barrage site is also under investigation. Besides this, there are also other 15 Projects under investigation.

4.1.2. Flood Control :

The State, particularly the valley region, has been flood-prone causing extensive damage to large areas of standing crops almost every year. These problems are controlled by construction of river embankments, strengthening the embankments, construction/improvement of the drainage channel, construction of sluice culverts and special bank protection works. The flood control works have been taken up in a systematic manner since the Third Five Year Plan after the devastating flood of 1966. The last recorded flood in the State occurred in 1986-87.

The need for having a Master Plan for flood control was realised after the occurrence of major flood in the valley in 1976. A separate flood control division had been set up in 1980 and a Master Plan was prepared. At the recommendation of the National Flood Commission set up by the Govt. of India, a number of dams for major and medium irrigation projects were constructed. Comprehensive flood control schemes for controlling flood-causing rivers, like (i) Merakhong, (ii) Wangjing etc. are also taken up.

Flood control project for other major flood-causing rivers such as Imphal, Iril, Thoubal etc. are also being taken up in stages. All flood protection works such as construction/strengthening of river embankments, construction/improvement of drainage channels, construction of control sluice gates etc. are now in progress.

4.1.3. Minor Irrigation

Water resources is the most important input on which other agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers etc. act and re-act to boost up the agricultural production. Up to the Second Five Year Plan, no work was taken up under Minor Irrigation in Manipur. In the 3rd Five Year Plan, some beginning was made in the form of diversion of streams in and around fields. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, emphasis was given to construction of diversion weirs and head regulators across the streams for better distribution of available water during monsoon. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, more ambitious programmes were taken up. A total expenditure of Rs. 175 lakhs was spent during the Fifth Five Year Plan period and an area of 26,000 hectares was brought under minor irrigation. During the Sixth Five Year Plan periods twelve schemes were taken up and an area of 40,235 hectares was brought under minor irrigation at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

An outlay of Rs 1,000 lakhs was approved by the Planning Commission for the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90). The budgets for the first three years are given below.

Table No. 24 : Budgets for Minor Irrigation

Items	1985-86 A/C	1986-87 R/E	1987-88 R/E
1	2	3	4
1. Plan	150.84	156.75	180.00
2. Non-Plan	46.55	36.06	29.98
3. Centrally sponsored scheme	---	11.98	6.00
Total	197.39	204.79	215.98

Source : Demands for Grants for 1987-88.

In the Seventh Five Year Plan, the main thrust will be construction of permanent River Lift Irrigation Schemes and also energising diesel-operated pump sets. Exploration of ground water which was not taken up during the Sixth Five Year Plan period will have to be taken up by the Central Ground Water Board. The main object of implementing the River Lift Irrigation (RLI) schemes is to provide irrigation to the fields. The target for the Seventh Five Year Plan period is to complete 35 R.L.I. schemes.

4.1.4 Surface Flow Schemes :

The scope of the schemes is to construct permanent and sound structures like low head weir/barrages with controlled gates and other ancillary structures like drop-falls, cross drainages for systematic diversion of water to provide assured irrigation,

Prior to the Fifth Plan period, only temporary and seasonal structures were constructed. Starting from the Sixth Five Year Plan, the temporary/seasonal structures are being gradually replaced by pucca/permanent structures. During the Seventh Five Year Plan Period, 107 schemes in the hills and 182 schemes in the valley area are to be spilled over from the Sixth Plan.

4.1.5 Command Area Development Programme (CADA) :

With the establishment of Command Area Development Authority in 1982-83, the Command Area Development Programme has been carried out in the State in the selected command areas of L.L.I. Project and Sekmai Barrage having culturable command area of 24,000 hectares and 5,000 hectares respectively. The Imphal Barrage Project with 4,000 hectares of command areas is also proposed to be brought under CADA.

The main objective of CADA programme is to provide irrigation water to every field in the selected Command Areas for the benefit of farmers and for increasing agricultural production. With this in view, the Seventh Plan will give emphasis on the construction of field channels and carrying out intensive agricultural activities to increase production.

The programme for the 7th Plan is prepared by taking 29,000 hectares of the three irrigation projects viz. L.L.I., Sekmai Barrage and Imphal Barrage excluding 4,000 hectares already covered during the Sixth Plan. The C.A.D.A. programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the pattern of its financing is on the basis of 50:50 between the Centre and the State. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs for the States share for the 7th plan, the outlay provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86 was Rs. 50 lakhs and approved outlay for 1986-87 was Rs. 85 lakhs. But the revised budget estimate of 1986-87 and the budget estimate for 1987-88 are respectively Rs. 50.20 lakhs and Rs. 59.55 lakhs only.

4.2 Power/Electricity :

The installed capacity of electricity generation in the State in 1985-86 is 18.30 MW. The electricity generated during 1985-86 is 33.14 lakhs K.W.H. It is proposed to increase the installed capacity by 10,800 M.W. by the end of the 7th Five Year Plan period so that

The net electricity generated during the 7th plan period will be 114 925 MKWH. The electricity generated and consumed in Manipur are given below :

Table No 25 :

Item	End of 1st Plan 1955-56	End of 2nd Plan 1960-61	End of 3rd Plan 1965-66	End of Ad-hoc Plan 1968-69	End of 4th Plan 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Installed capacity (MW)	0.165	0.731	1.332	3.400	7.340
2. Electricity generated (in lakh kwh.)	5.13	14.91	33.00	—	125.00
3. Electricity consumed (in lakh kwh.)	4.19	10.69	16.91	—	106.90
4. Villages electrified	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Per capita consumption of electricity (kwh.)	0.62	1.36	1.83	—	9.24

End of 5th Plan 1977-78	End of Ad-hoc Plan 1979-80	End of 6th Plan 1984-85	End of 7th Plan 1989-90	End of 1985-86
7	8	9	10	11
10.410	19.372	24.270	29.670	24.270
165.10	311.40	63.77	NA	33.14
59.39	121.62	407.45*	NA	NA
NA	322	602	713**	655
4.37	8.88	26.10	NA	NA

* Includes electricity purchased from Assam.

** Additional village to be electrified.

NA — Not Available

The per capita consumption of electricity in 1955-56 was only 0.62 kwh. which increased to 1.36 kwh. in 1960-61, 1.83 kwh. in 1965-66, 9.24 kwh. in 1973-74, and 26.10 kwh. in 1984-85. By the end of 6th Five Year Plan, 602 villages were electrified which rose to 655 villages at the end of 1985-86. It is targetted to electrify 713 new villages during the 7th Five Year Plan period.

The power generation in Manipur was mainly based on diesel generating sets. During the earlier plans, no major generation projects could be taken up due to paucity of fund. Hence, the State continued to suffer from power scarcity. Even at the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the State was left with only 3.4 MW of installed capacity of power. The Central Govt. took up the Loktak Hydro Electric Project as a central sector scheme and its construction with a designed capacity of 105 MW was started in 1972. The State also started to take up investigation works for establishment of mini/micro hydel projects. The State has large hydro electric potential. These mini/micro hydel projects are suitable for remote areas where the Sub-Transmission system is hard to reach. By the end of 1986-87, the installed capacity of Hydel Power generation will be 2,800 M.W. and that at the end of 1987-88 it will be 3,800 M.W.

Out of the investigation of 15 Micro Hydel site, investigation of 5 sites at (a) Tulpokpi (b) Nungchaolok, (c) Maklang, (d) Taipi and (e) Mata were completed. Investigation of another 5 sites are expected to be completed during 1986-87 and the other 5 remaining sites during 1987-88.

The on-going schemes—(a) Lokchao Hydel Scheme (b) Booning Hydel Scheme, (c) Leimakhong Hydel Stage III, (d) Keithelmanbi Hydel Project and (e) Gelnel Hydel Project are in good progress. The Lokchao Hydel Scheme is scheduled to be completed during 1986-87. The Gelnel and Keithelmanbi Micro Hydel Projects are targeted to be completed by 1987-88.

The basic aim of transmission and distribution schemes undertaken during the previous plans prior to the 7th Five Year Plan was (i) to start building up the necessary infrastructure for transmitting and distributing the available power in the North Eastern Region Power Grid and in particular the Loktak Hydel Electric Project to all places of Manipur and (ii) to improve the existing outdated supply system in Imphal and other towns to reduce the distribution system losses. The annual plan 1987-88 has the same objective.

It is also planned to extend minimum coverage of the State by the 33 KV Sub-Transmission and 33 KV Sub-Station system during 1987-88. Installation of 132/33 KV Sub-Station at Ningthoukhong will be completed and system improvement of Imphal and other towns of Manipur will also be taken up.

4.1.1 Rural Electrification :

The number of villages electrified as on the 31st, March 1986 was 655 only as against 2035 inhabited villages (1981 census) of the State. Out of electrified villages, 260 are under REC (MNP), 48 under REC (Normal) and 346 under REC (State). The anticipated number of additional villages to be electrified for 1986-87 was 150. The proposed target for 1987-88 is 180 additional villages to be electrified of which 160 villages are under REC (MNP) and 20 under REC (State Plan).

The actual expenditure for 1985-86, the revised estimates for 1986-87 and the budget estimates for 1987-88 are presented below.

Table No. 26 : (Rs. in lakh)

Name of Scheme	Actual Expenditure for 1985-86	Revised Estimates for 1986-87	
		State Plan	Centrally sponsored, central plan, sub-plan schemes, NCDC sponsored schemes
1	2	3	4
POWER PROJECT			
1. Special and Backward Classes	59.40	—	—
2. Power Project	1244.22	—	—
3. Capital Outlay on Power Project	639.93	599.60	12.44
Total	1943.55	599.60	12.44

NEC Schemes	Revised Estimates for 1986-87		Budget Estimates for 1987-88
	Non Plan	Grand Total	State Plan
5	6	7	8
110.00	—	110.00	—
—	1555.28	1555.28	—
—	—	612.04	805.00
110.00	1555.28	2277.32	805.00

(Table No. 26 : conclud.)

Budget Estimates for 1987-88				
Name of Scheme	Centrally Sponsored Central Plan Sub-plan Scheme	NEC Schemes	Non-plan	Grand Total
1	9	10	11	12
POWER PROJECT				
1. Special and Backward Classes	—	76.00	—	76.00
2. Power Project	—	—	1448.99	1448.99
3. Capital Outlay on Power Project	12.44	—	—	817.43
Total	12.44	76.00	1448.99	2342.43

The actual expenditure for 1985-86 was Rs. 1943.55 lakhs out of which Rs. 1244.22 lakhs (64.02%) was spent on power projects. The required estimates for 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 2277.32 lakhs recording an increase of 17.17 per cent over the preceding year. Out of the total provision, Rs. 1555.28 lakhs (68.29%) were spent on power projects. The budget estimates for 1987-88 amount to Rs. 2342.43 lakhs recording an increase of 2.86 per cent only over the preceding year. The decreases in the expenditure for NEC schemes as well as in the Non-Plan expenditure are observed.

5 — INDUSTRY AND MINING

Manipur is one of the most industrially backward States in the country though it has sizeable mineral and forest resources. This is mainly due to non-availability of infrastructural facilities.

Before the beginning of the Five Year Plans, there was hardly any industry except handloom weaving. Of the total investments of Rs. 102.56 lakhs, Rs. 596.93 lakhs and Rs. 1281.28 lakhs in the first three Five Year Plans, only Rs. 0.68 lakh, Rs. 12.08 lakhs and Rs. 35.28 lakhs respectively were spent for the development of industry. The share of industry in these plans represented 0.66 per cent, 2.02 per cent and 2.75 per cent respectively. There was hardly any industry worth the name in the State even when the Fourth Five Year Plan was started.

A concerted effort was made for the development of industries in Manipur towards the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The plan investment for industry during the 4th, 5th, and 6th plan periods accounted for 6.94 per cent, 7.13 per cent and 5.56 per cent respectively of the total plan investments. The plan allotment for the Seventh Five Year Plan accounts for 5.60 per cent. The budget provisions for the first three years of the 7th Five Year Plan are given below :

Table No. 27 : Budget Provisions

(Rs. in lakhs)

Items	1985-86 (A/C)	1986-87 (R/E)	1987-88 (B/E)
1	2	3	4
1. Non-Plan	154.37	247.64	270.53
2. Plan	268.29	400.59	491.52
(i) State Plan Schemes	209.76	311.45	440.60
(ii) Central Plan Schemes	—	44.10	19.63
(iii) Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	58.53	45.04	31.39
Total	422.66	648.23	762.05

The new industries worth mentioning are a Khandsari Sugar Factory, set up during the 4th Plan period, and a Spinning Mill set up during the 5th Plan period. The projects taken up during the year 1986-87 under Large and Medium Industries are Manipur Sugar Mill and Distillery plants, expansion of Manipur Spinning Mill, Starch & Glucose Factory, Manipur Electronics, Bamboo Chipping Plant and Mechanised Brick Manufacturing unit. The Manipur Cycle Corporation and the State Financial Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. were also started with the State Patronage. A 50 TPD Cement Project at Hundung was commissioned during 1986-87. Most of the schemes under Village and Small Industries are being implemented through the D.I.C.'s.

During 1987-88, emphasis will be given to the completion of ongoing projects. For Sugar Factory at Kabowakchirg, it is proposed to take up construction of the Administrative Building (Phase-II), and 10 quarters, Plantation of sugar-cane in about 80 hectares of land as seed farm, development of sugar-cane covering about 1500 hectares through the private sugar-cane growers, etc. As for the Spinning Mill, it is proposed to increase the number of spindles from 22464 to 25488. In Electronics, besides colour and black and white T.V. of 51 cm., it is proposed to produce the black and white T.V. of 36 cm. and other items e.g. Direct Reception set, Electronic Instrument Telephone Exchange. A full-fledged servicing centre will also be set up. For the bamboo-chipping plant, land development, construction of office and other buildings will be taken up. It is also to increase the production of handloom cloths under the Co-operative sector. A scheme known as Hill Area Handloom Development Project will be taken up under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis. It is also proposed to set up a separate Directorate for handloom. Under different small scale industries, it is proposed to cover as many as entrepreneurs/artisans and small scale industries units. Under the IPP, it is targetted to set up 15 Bio-gas plants and 600 small scale units.

The total number of registered factories in the State at the end of the year 1985 was 1,561. The growth of registered factories in the State since 1957 is given below.

Table No. 28: Number of Registered Factories in Manipur

Year	Number of factories
1	2
1957	27
1961	66
1971	203
1975	301
1979	653
1981	957
1982	1,057
1983	1,146
1984	1,205
1985	1,561

The latest available results of the Annual survey of Industries (ASI), 1982 revealed that the annual capital employed per person engaged, the annual wages & salaries per person engaged and the annual value added by manufacture per person engaged are respectively Rs. 21,178/- Rs. 5,297/- and Rs. 6,168.

The Geological Survey of India has been undertaking surveys in the State of Manipur and considerable quantities of some valuable mineral deposits like limestone, copper, lignite, nickel, chromite, cobalt, asbestos, clay, salt etc. have been located. The G.S.I. has also recommended some possible industries that can be set up with the available mineral resources.

6—TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM

6.1 Roads & Bridges

The State of Manipur has only about 10 per cent of its area in the valley but the remaining area is mountainous. It is a landlocked State. In the absence of any rail link and inland waterways, road transport is practically the only means of communication in the State. When the Five Year Plan began in 1951-52, the road system in the State was extremely poor. Except the National Highways No. 39, the other roads in the State were not fit for plying of buses. Almost all the areas in the hills were inaccessible at that time. Even in the valley particularly in the rural areas, there were only bridle and muddy roads/paths. Hence, the programme of development of road transport and communications has been accorded high priority through successive plans.

Table No. 29 : Five Year Plan Outlays and Expenditure, Manipur

Head of Development	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	1st Five Year Plan		2nd Five Year Plan	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	6.30	4.33	109.51	96.25
2. Co-operation	0.40	0.03	12.11	11.34
3. Water and Power Development	12.00	4.29	45.00	41.82
4. Industry and Minerals	0.60	0.68	13.06	12.08
5. Transport and Communications	91.89	74.17 (72.32)	215.46	208.90 (35.00)
6. Social and Community Services	43.70	19.06	229.35	225.93
7. Economic Services	—	—	0.62	0.61
8. General Services	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	154.89	102.96 (100.00)	625.11	596.93 (100.00)

(Table No. 29 Contd.)

Head of Development	3rd Five Year Plan		Ad-hoc Plan (1966-69)	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
	1	6	7	8
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	190.97	161.77	125.97	101.17
2. Co-operation	18.21	22.54	11.21	9.78
3. Water and Power Development	118.37	58.56	115.00	89.19
4. Industry and Minerals	49.39	35.28	44.00	18.90
5. Transport and Communications	441.00	503.23 (39.28)	428.60	316.86 (44.02)
6. Social and Community Services	467.87	491.87	260.20	152.07
7. Economics Services	1.75	8.03	27.84	31.92
8. General Services	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	1,287.56	1,281.28 (100.00)	1,012.82	719.89 (100.00)

4th Five Year Plan		5th Five Year Plan		6th Five Year Plan	
Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
10	11	12	13	14	15
356.42	370.40	1,635.00	1,069.81	4,361.00	4,550.83
50.58	45.60	126.00	84.69	178.00	192.00
424.88	384.00	2,862.00	2,056.78	6,356.00	6,210.12
117.22	215.00	691.00	474.76	1,498.00	1,352.44
1,170.85	1,260.00	1,876.00	1,480.60	3,517.00	3,706.51
	(40.64)		(22.22)		(15.24)
897.05	831.51	1,694.00	1,230.92	7,973.00	7,410.26
8.00	11.49	63.00	38.25	218.00	203.27
—	—	339.00	226.10	564.00	686.89
3,025.00	3,100.00 (100.00)	9,286.00	6,661.91 (100.00)	24,665.00	24,312.32

(Table No. 29 Concl.)

Head of Development	7th Five Year Plan		Approved Outlay	
	Outlay	Expenditure	1986-87	1987-88
1	16	17	18	19
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	29,263.00			
2. Co-operation				
3. Water and Power Development				
4. Industry and Mineral				
5. Transport and Communications	7,150.00	977.75	1,215.00	1,487.00
	(16.63)	(14.03)	(13.97)	(14.16)
6. Social and Community Services	12,687.00			
7. Economic Services				
8. General Services	1,050.00			
Grand Total	43,000.00	6967.87	8,700.00	10500.00
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	

In the First, Second, Third and Fourth Five Year Plans, the sector was given topmost priority the share being 72.32 per cent, 35.00 per cent 39.28 per cent and 40.64 per cent respectively. It was reduced to 22.22 per cent and 16.63 per cent respectively in the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans.

Table No. 30 : Road Mileage of Manipur

(in kms.)

Classification of Road	End of 1st Plan (1955-56)	End of 2nd Plan (1960-61)	End of 3rd Plan (1965-66)	End of Ad-hoc Plan (1968-69)	End of 4th Plan (1973-74)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. National Highways	216.4	216.4	211.0	208.8	212.3
2. State Highways	—	849.5	1381.6	1190.0	650.1
3. Major District Roads	—	336.3	411.5	281.2	574.3
4. Other District Roads	743.4	7.1	85.6	357.8	330.9
5. Inter Village Roads	—	296.1	310.4	491.7	1,088.4
6. Municipal Roads	—	—	—	224.9	193.8
Total	959.8	1705.4	2400.1	2754.4	3,049.8
Surfaced	959.8	588.1	1001.1	991.0	1,475.7
Unsurfaced	—	1117.3	1399.0	1763.4	1,574.1

(Table No. 30 Concl'd.)

End of 5th Plan (1977-78)	End of 6th Plan 1984-85	End of 7th Plan Target (1989-90)	End of		
			1985-86	1986-87 (Antd.)	1987-88 (Prop)
7	8	9	10	11	12
212.3	434.3	434.3	434.3	434.3	434.3
480.0	527.0	547.0	537.0	542.0	547.0
545.0	624.0	624.0	624.0	624.0	624.0
267.0	340.3	440.0	360.0	379.0	405.0
1818.0	2205.0	2515.0	2215.0	2306.0	2395.0
193.8	193.8	193.8	193.8	193.8	193.8
3516.1	4324.4	4754.1	4364.1	4397.2	4517.2
1741.1	2532.4	3377.1	2595.1	2698.2	2946.2
1775.0	1792.0	1377.0	1769.0	1699.0	1571.0

The total road length which was only 959.8 km. by the end of the 1st Five Year Plan was 4364.1 km. by the end of 1985-86. The road length per hundred sq.kms of area has moved up from 4.30 km. to 19.55 km. during the same period. It is targetted to be 4754.1 km. by the end of the 7th Five Year Plan 59.46 per cent of the total road length was surfaced by the end of 1985-86. It is expected to be 71.04 per cent by the end of the 7th Five Year Plan and 65.22 per cent by the end of 1987-88.

6.1.1 Development of National Highways :

Mao to Imphal section of NH-39 was constructed as a cart track in 1881 and was improved to a large extent during the Second World War. The Imphal Moreh portion was also constructed and improved during the war. Major improvement works were taken up after the 4th Five Year Plan. This road requires further strengthening to cope with the increasing volume of traffic. Out of 1047 culverts required, 472 more are yet to be constructed. There are 7 stream culverts yet to be constructed. Four major bridges are under construction. In addition, 2 more major bridges at Pallel (366 km) and Lokchao (408 km) are also to be constructed. Three minor bridges between 255 km. and 317.60 km. are also required. Further, in order to save the Imphal City from the traffic hazards and congestion, construction of an Urban Bye Pass is inevitable. The total length in Manipur section is 212.30 km.

Imphal Jiribam section of NH-53 was completed by the BRD B at class 9 standards with temporary type bridges during the 6th Five Year Plan. The total length is 222 km. construction of permanent bridges, culverts, retaining walls, etc. has yet to be done on a large scale. It also requires widening of the parmanent to SDL standards.

The construction of Railway line upto Jiribam is in good progress and most of the goods traffic will be coming along N.H.-53.

The NH-53 is not connected with the NH-39 and needs connection at a suitable place. The estimated cost for development of N.H-39 and N.H.-53 in Manipur during the 7th and 8th Five Year Plans may be Rs. 88 crores.

6.1.2 Development of State Highways

The district headquarters and important sub-divisional headquarters are connected by the State highways. The density in road length per 100 sq. km. is 2.36 km. The district-wise length of roads as on 31.3.86 is given below :

Table No. 31 :

District	Road length as on 31.3.86		
	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Ukhrul	77.60	—	77.60
2. Chandel	17.60	—	17.60
3. Churachandpur	50.00	—	50.00
4. Tamenglong	70.80	—	70.80
5. Senapati	106.20	—	106.20
6. Bishnupur	31.00	—	31.00
7. Thoubal	35.00	—	35.00
8. Imphal	138.80	—	138.80
Total	527.00	—	527.00

The condition of State Highways is far from satisfactory. By the end of the 6th Five Year Plan, only 180 kms. were brought to SSL standard. The details of roads in terms of carriageway width are as follows :

Table No. 32 :

Width of pavement	By March, 1980	By March, 1985
1	2	3
1. Multi lane	—	9.00
2. SDL (7m)	8.73	19.73
3. DL (S.S m)	57.70	91.20
4. SSL (3.75m)	54.57	226.07
5. Below SSL.	359.00	181.00
Total	480.00	527.00

By the beginning of the 6th Five Year Plan period, almost all the State Highways had an average crust thickness of only 0.15 m. as against the actual requirement of 18" to 22" suggested by the team of experts of the CRRI. Due to constraints of resources, a phase-wise programme of strengthening and improvement was taken up.

The road length in terms of carriage-way width and crust thickness as on 31.3.85 is given below.

Table No. 33

Pavement width	Total length (km)	Length (km) for crust-thickness			
		15 cm.	22 cm.	30 cm.	45 cm.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Multi Lane	9	—	7.50	1.50	—
2. SDL (7m)	19.73	—	19.73	—	—
3. DL (5.5m)	91.20	—	91.20	—	—
4. SSL (3.75m)	226.07	149.07	77.00	—	—
5. Below SSL	181.00	—	—	—	—
Total	527.00	149.07	195.43	1.50	—

In the valley, the height of embankment in certain sections need to be raised to create adequate free board. Widening of pavement, construction of culverts, retaining walls breast walls, lined drains etc. have to be given priority. It is also unavoidable to connect all the District Headquarters with State Highways system with at least standard double lane width.

The following roads are proposed to be up-graded to State Highways:—

1. Ukhrul Tolloi Chingmei khullen (0-35)—35 km.

This road will link Mao to Ukhrul

2. Ukhrul Jessami Road—128 km.

This is an important Inter-State road which will link Manipur with Nagaland on the eastern border of the country.

3. Churachandpur Tipaimukh Road— 266 kms.

This is also an important road linking Manipur with Mizoram through the Churachandpur Town.

4. Tamenglong Khonshang Road— 40 km.

This Road is a district link to connect NH—53 to District Headquarter of Tamenglong District.

5- Pallel Turning to Sugnu Turning—8 kms.

This is a district link between NH— 39 and Imphal Sugnu Road passing through Kakching Town.

6. Thangmeiband Road	—	1.60 km.	These roads form a very important bye-pass for NH— 39 through Lamphel Township.
7. Watham Leirak	—	0.89 km.	
8. Lamphelpat Road	—	8.20 km.	
9. Nagamapal Road	—	1.12 km.	
10. Laishram Leirak	—	1.34 km.	

The estimated cost of developing the State Highways system is Rs. 96.73 crores for the 7th Five Year Plan. Due to resource constraints, schemes taken up for development of State Highways may be planned in phases in terms of widening the carriageway and increasing the crust thickness.

6.1.3 Development of Major District Roads :

The Major District Roads connect the Sub-Divisional Headquarters to the District Headquarter and also other important growth centres. The density per 100 sq. km. is 2.795 km. The existing Major District Roads system in the State is given below :

Table No. 34 :

District	Road Length (in km.)		
	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Senapati	7.25	—	7.25
2. Ukhrul	209.00	36.00	245.00
3. Chandel	32.00	—	32.00
4. Churachandpur	38.00	25.00	63.00
5. Tamenglong	84.00	97.00	181.00
6. Imphal	44.75	—	44.75
7. Bishnupur	21.00	—	21.00
8. Thoubal	30.00	—	30.00
Total	466.00	158.00	624.00

Out of the surfaced length of 466 kms., only 168 kms. have carriageway of 3.75 m. with B.T. whereas the remaining 298 kms. have carriageway less than the standard width. Most of the Major District Roads in Hill Districts are not provided with bituminous surfacing and are also not fully widened to the standard width for single lane.

Construction of Major District Roads to connect some important Sub-Divisional Headquarters such as Kasom Khullen, Chingai and Chassad in Ukhrul District, Tousem in Tamenglong District, Henglep in Churachandpur District and Sugnu-Chandel road in Chandel District has not yet been completed. It needs to (i) improve the existing unsurfaced road sections to SSL standard with adequate crust thickness, (ii) strengthen the existing black topped road sections, (iii) widen and strengthen some road sections where traffic is very heavy to SDL width and (iv) upgrade some existing roads to MDR standard.

6.1.4 Other District Roads :

The district headquarters are connected with important market centres and large groups of villages in order to serve the socio-economic interest of the rural people. By the end of the 6th Five Year Plan, the total length is 340 kms. During 1985-2001, some existing other district roads will be upgraded to the higher category of roads. Some of the proposed other district roads are taken up under the NEC and some are being taken up by BRTF. The following new roads which will link with neighbouring states and are of economic as well as strategic importance are proposed under the NEC during the Master Plan period 1985-2001.

(1) Tousem Laishong Road to connect Tousem, the sub-divisional headquarter to Laishong in Assam.

(2) Thanlon-Singzol-Khwazol Road to connect Thanlon on Churachandpur Tipaimukh road to Mizoram via Singzol.

(3) Tadubi-Phutsero Road will pass through Khezokhunoma on the border of Manipur and Nagaland. The portion from Tadubi to Khezokhunoma has already been taken up under NEC.

(4) Kamjong Nungba Road via Kasung is very important. The road upto Kamjong has been taken up by the BRDB. From Kamjong to Nambissa is already on other district road. The portion from Nambissa to Kasung is to be constructed. Kasung to Kasom khullen is an existing Inter-Village-Road to be improved and upgraded to other district road. The remaining portion upto Nungba from Kasom Khullen via Thoubal, Mayang Imphal, Bishnupur etc. are also proposed for improvement under the NEC.

(5) Chingai Phutsero Road will connect Chingai, the sub-divisional headquarter of Ukhrul District with Phutsero, the sub-divisional headquarter in Nagaland. At present, it is an Inter-Village-Road standard only.

(6) Maram-Peren Road is an important link between NH-39 to Peren, a district headquarter in Nagaland passing through Willong, Yangkhulen etc. It will also be a convenient alternative road for NH-39 to connect the Rail-Head at Dhansiri.

(7) Tamenglong-Tenning Road will connect Tamenglong with Tenning on Kohima. Laike road connecting Haflong in Assam.

(8) Tamei-Barak-River-Road will link Tamei, the sub-divisional headquarter with the bank of Barak River and will be constructed with assistance of the Government of India under economic and Inter-State-Importance Programme.

(9) Karong-Phek Road will connect Senapati District Headquarter to Phek, a district headquarter of Nagaland through Oinam, Purul, Koide, Phuba, Liyai etc.

A number of minor and major bridges, are also to be constructed during 1985-2001.

6.15 Village/Rural Roads :

A sound system of road-net-work serving the rural areas is a primary need for social justice, integration and Co-ordinated rural development. Village roads are basic infrastructure for other development works such as health, education, irrigation, power, agriculture etc.

During the 6th Five Year Plan period, improvement and construction of rural roads was taken up with the objective of connecting all the villages having population above 1,500 and 50 per cent of villages with population 1000-1500 by the end of 1990. However, achievement upto the end of 6th Five Year Plan was not very encouraging.

The total length of village roads by the end of the Second Five Year Plan (1960-61) was 296.1 km. which increased to 2205.0 km. by the end of 6th Five Year Plan. It was 2215.0 km. by the end of 1985-86. The proposed length by the end of 1987-88 is 2395.0 km. Additional length of village roads are proposed during 1985-2001 so that no village should be more than 1.6 km. of any road by the end of 2001. The approved standard for rural roads are adopted to plan the construction of village roads. A number of minor and major bridges are also to be constructed.

Upto to the end of 6th Five Year Plan period, road construction technology was labour intensive and completed manually. Efforts to introduce mechanisation in a phased programme have been made. Efforts are being made to instal one plant in the river quarry with electrically operated crusher etc. During the Master Plan Period (1985-2001), it is also proposed to keep provision for Research and Development as well as survey and Investigation for the Highways projects.

The actual expenditure for 1985-86, the revised estimate for 1986-87 and the budget estimate for 1987-88 in respect of are respectively Rs. 3631.71 lakhs, Rs. 4444.56 lakhs and Rs. 4674.49 lakhs respectively. These are presented below.

Table No. 35

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Actual Exp. for 1985-86	Revised Estimates for 1986-87			Budget Estimates for 1987-88		
		Hill	Valley	Total	Hill	Valley	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Non-Plan	1667.70	443.36	545.59	988.95	456.61	482.84	939.45
2. Plan	1699.22	717.25	2229.84	2947.09	982.61	1748.92	2731.53
3. Centrally Sponsored Scheme	21.68	19.07	55.96	75.03	48.00	43.51	531.51
4. N.E.C. Schemes	243.11	340.00	—	340.00	400.00	—	400.00
5. Central Plan Schemes	—	93.50	—	93.50	72.00	—	72.00
Total Public works	3631.71	1613.18	2831.39	4444.56	2399.22	2275.27	4674.49

Source : Demands for Grants for 1987-88

6.1.6 Major Bridges :

Many State Highways and Major District Roads that have been brought to standard single lane or double lane sections have road bridges of sub-standard width. Such bridges were constructed before the 2nd World War and need be replaced.

Major bridges are taken up to connect the missing links and suspension bridges are also taken up to connect villages separated by rivers. It was started to construct many bridges during the 6th Five Year Plan periods and due emphasis has been given to complete these bridges during the 7th plan period. There are 29 Major Bridges which are more than 100 feet in length. During 1987-88 it is proposed to complete 10 Major Bridges.

6.1.7 Suspension Bridges :

The construction of many suspension bridges were taken up during the 6th Plan period and all these bridges are to be completed during the 7th Five Year Plan. The total number of suspension bridges is 56. It is proposed to complete 16 suspension bridges during 1987-88. It is anticipated to complete 11 suspension bridges during 1986-87.

6.1.8 Minor Bridges and Culverts :

Widening/strengthening of sub-standard culverts on important State highways and other district roads is unavoidable in order to maintain an efficient road-network in the State. It was anticipated to complete 65 minor bridges during 1986-87 while it is purposed to complete 80 minor bridges during 1987-88.

6.2 Road Transport :

The programme for Road Transport is mainly for improvement of Manipur State Road Transport Corporation, which was formerly a State Govt. Deptt. (MST). The passenger transport are carried out both by the Manipur State Road Transport Corporation and the private sector road transport operators. In respect of movement of goods traffic through roads, private sector road transport operators play the dominant role.

The Manipur State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) that is the only public sector road transport organisation in the State, covered a total route length of 4,735 km. during 1984-85 which was only 534 km. at the end of 1st plan (1955-56), 592 km. at the end of the 2nd plan (1960-61) and 2,001 km. at the end of the 5th plan (1977-78). The Corporation operated in 51 routes and was having 128 vehicles during 1984-85, the end of the 6th plan, which was only 47 at the end of 1st plan (1955-56). The details regarding the progress of the Manipur State Road Transport Corporation since the first Five Year Plan are given in the following table.

Table No. 36 : Progress of the Manipur State Road Transport Corporation

Items	End of 1st plan (1955-56)	End of 2nd plan (1960-61)	End of 3rd plan (1965-66)	End of 4th plan (1973-74)	End of 5th plan (1977-78)	End of 6th plan (1984-85)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. No. of motor vehicles	47	115	183	127	153	128
2. No. of routes under operation	8	12	9	26	27	51
3. Route length (km.)	534	592	584	1586	2,001	4,735
4. No. of persons employed	153	602	692	713	706	638

There has been a sharp increase in the number of motor vehicles in the State. During 1984-85, a total of 12,328 vehicles were on the road in the State as against 578 in 1955-56, 1,048 in 1960-61, 3,861 in 1973-74, and 4,610 in 1977-78.

The actual expenditure for 1985-86, the revised estimates for 1986-87 and the budget estimates for 1987-88 are respectively Rs. 101.69 lakhs, Rs. 105.73 lakhs and Rs. 137.80 lakhs.

6.2.1 Inland Water Transport :

Inland Water Transport through the rivers and lakes was once very important in Manipur. It has now got little importance because of construction of a number of major and minor bridges as well as the suspension bridges over rivers.

6.2.2 Air Transport :

Air transport services in Manipur are being operated from the Imphal Airport. The Indian Airlines operates regular Boeing Services between Imphal and Calcutta via Silchar and Imphal and New Delhi via Guwahati, Bagdogra and Patna on every day of the week. Besides, Vayudoot Service has also been introduced in 1986 between Calcutta, Imphal & Dimapur on Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays. The number of air-passengers originating from Imphal which was 15,668 in 1968-69 increased to 19,830 in 1973-74, 32,001 in 1977-78 and 73,826 in 1984-85.

6.2.3 Postal and Telecommunication Services :

There is a steady growth in the postal and telecommunication facilities in the State. The total number of Post Offices in the State increased to 546 in 1984-85 from a mere 80 in 1955-56. Of the total Post Offices of 546 in 1984-85, only one was Head Post Office, 55 were Sub-Post Offices and 490 Branch Offices. The number of letter boxes in 1984-85 was 704 as against 600 in 1983-84. The table below shows the growth of postal facilities in the State during the plan periods.

Table No. 37 : *Postal Facilities in Manipur*

End of	No. of Post Offices	No. of Telegraph Offices	No. of Letter Boxes
1	2	3	4
1st Plan (1955-56)	80	1	16
2nd Plan (1960-61)	154	6	17
3rd Plan (1965-66)	205	17	11
4th Plan (1973-74)	331	21	45
5th Plan (1977-78)	447	21	62
6th Plan (1984-85)	546	37	704

The telecommunication facilities show a slow but steady growth in the State. During 1985, the State had 36 Public Call Offices as against 7 in 1961, 22 in 1974 and 32 in 1978. Further, the number of telephones increased to 2,773 in 1985 from only 639 in 1966.

Telex facilities became available in the State from 1985-86. The growth of telecommunication facilities in the State over the past few years may be seen in the table below:

Table No. 38 : *Telecommunication facilities in Manipur*

Year	No. of Public Call Offices	No. of Telephones
1	2	3
1958	6	NA
1961	7	NA
1974	22	1,430
1978	32	1,795
1980	46	2,068
1981	49	2,124
1982	42	2,387
1983	36	2,654
1984	36	2,663
1985	36	2,773

NA - Not Available

6.3 Tourism :

Manipur has been variously described as "A little Paradise on Earth", "A flower on the lofty hills", "The Switzerland of India" etc. In spite of its immense tourist potential, the State Government could not do much for the development of tourism during the earlier Five Year Plans. The 4th Plan set out with a modest outlay of Rs. 2.35 lakhs, led to the opening of a Tourism Directorate during 1972-73. Construction of Tourist Lodges at a number of historic, religious and other important places has been started. An investment of Rs. 6.89 lakhs was made during the entire Fourth Five Year Plan period while a sum of Rs. 13.07 lakhs was spent during the Fifth Five Year Plan against the outlay of Rs. 10.30 lakhs. During this period, the construction of tourist homes at Sendra and Walthou was completed and that of the first phase of the Tourist Lodge at Imphal started. The outlay for the Sixth Plan was Rs. 50 lakhs. The construction of the second phase of the Tourist Lodge at Imphal and improvement of other tourist places/homes was also taken up.

The plan outlay for the 7th Five Year Plan is Rs. 100.00 lakhs. The actual plan expenditure for 1985-86 was Rs. 8.06 lakhs while the tentative expenditure for 1986-87 and the approved outlay for 1987-88 are respectively Rs. 12.00 lakhs and Rs. 12.20 lakhs. These are shown below :

Table No. 39 : Plan Outlay and Expenditure for Tourism

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed Outlay	1985-86 Actual Expenditure	1986-87 Anticipated Expenditure	1987-88 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
Tourism				
Non-Plan	NA	14.30	21.46	22.85
Plan	100.00	8.06	12.00	13.20
Total		22.36	33.46	36.05

Source : State Budget, 1987-88

7—SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

7.1 General Education :

Literacy Trend :

By 1901 literacy percentage of Manipur was less than one and those of 1941 and 1951 were 5 and 11 respectively. Just after independence, high priority was accorded to Education and by 1981 literacy percentage had gone up to 41 per cent against the all-India average of 36 per cent occupying the 15th position in all-India ranking.

Elementary Education :

As on 31-3-1986, there are in Manipur, 3119 elementary schools having 12,848 teachers and 2,51,237 scholars. Teacher pupil ratio is 1: 20 (approximately). Population served per elementary school is about 518 persons for the State and that of hill and valley are 371 and 670 persons respectively, whereas, area served per elementary school for hill and valley are 12.7 and 1.5 sq. km. respectively. By 1981 Census, population in the age-group 5-12 is 3,14,594. By 1986, expected population for this age-group is about 3,66,000. According to the official statistics available so far, about 1,15,000 children in this age-group are yet to be brought to schools, for achieving the objective of universalisation of elementary education in order to make the whole nation literate.

It is a known fact that there are a large number of unrecognised English medium elementary schools in Manipur, in urban areas in particular, for which information are not available and hence not accounted for in the figures given above.

Actual expenditure under elementary schools during 1985-86 is Rs. 1545.91 lakhs out of which Rs. 92.05 lakhs are under Plan expenditure. Expenditure per scholar is about Rs. 615. Budget estimates for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 1851.14 lakhs under Elementary Education against Rs. 1657.33 lakhs for the year 1986-87. Out of the total Budget estimates of 1987-88, 66% is for the valley.

Important Plan schemes of Elementary Education which are being taken up are enumerated below.

Strengthening :

Elementary Schools (I-VIII) :

For bringing these additional children to schools and also taking into account the changes brought about by the introduction of new syllabus, appointment of additional teachers during the Seventh Plan period is imperative. Estimated requirement of additional teachers is about 800 for Primary Schools and 1400 for Middle Schools for the Seventh Plan period.

Furniture :

Furniture is an essential item for schools. Present shortage of furniture is very considerable creating dislocation in the smooth functioning of the schools. Adequate quantity of furniture could not be provided for want of fund. For the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been kept for furniture.

Science Education :

As per new syllabus, much emphasis is given to Science Education for which schools must have well-equipped laboratories and teachers should also undergo short course workshops/orientation training. Apart from this, science text books which are now in Manipuri, are to be rendered into English for tribal students who are not familiar with the Manipuri language. For implementing these schemes, a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs is kept for the year, 1986-87.

Incentives :

For successful implementation of the scheme for the universalisation of Elementary Education, incentive to the children is necessary for bringing more children to schools and reducing drop-outs. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 10.5 lakhs has been kept for making reading materials available to 10,000 children during the year, 1986-87.

Socially Useful Productive Works/Creative Works :

As a preparation for vocationalisation of education at 10⁺2 stage, the programmes of socially useful productive work had been taken up at the elementary stage. Under this programme, a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh was kept for supplying materials, tools and equipments and also for organising community singing at District Headquarters for every important national days.

Students' Health Programme :

Under this programme, a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is kept for regular students' health check-up providing drinking water, training of teachers in health Education and School sanitation.

Improvement of Inspection :

For intensive supervision, a scheme has been drawn up for opening one administrative unit headed by one Dy. Inspector of Schools at each sub-divisional Headquarters during the 7th Five Year Plan. 2 units have already been opened so far. During the year 1986-87, a few posts have been created for opening 9 units.

Merit Scholarships :

Merit scholarship Examination at the end of Class V is conducted to induce competitive awareness amongst the students and also public examination at the end of Class VIII. 200 students, 100 for each of the two examinations are selected for awarding scholarship. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is kept for this purpose.

7.1.1 Secondary Education :

In Manipur, there are 358 High/Higher Secondary Schools, out of which 118 High Schools are in the Hills. Teacher pupil ratio is 1:20 and those of Hills and Valley are 1:16 and 1:23 respectively. Number of Scholars per Institution is 296 only. Again, areas per Institution for Hill and Valley are 170 and 9 sq.km. respectively.

Budget Estimates for the year 1987-88 under Secondary Education is Rs. 1193.78 lakhs against Rs. 1058.55 lakhs (RE) for 1986-87. Out of the Revised Estimates for the year 1986-87 only Rs. 65.75 lakhs are under Plan as against Rs. 168.00 lakhs for the year 1987-88.

Important Plan schemes which are being taken up are given below.

Strengthening :

With the introduction of new syllabus leading to 10+2+3 pattern of education, the teachers available at present will not be adequate. There are 200 Govt. High Schools and the estimated requirement of a single section High School of Class IX and X is 10 teachers including the Head Master and the Asstt. Head Master. Calculating on this basis, the estimated additional requirement of teachers is about 440 graduate teachers.

During the first year of the 7th Five Year Plan, 150 graduate posts were created and for the year 1986-87 it is proposed to create 200 posts of graduate teachers.

A sum of Rs. 16.50 lakhs (Rs. 15.00 lakhs for continuing and 1.50 lakhs for creating new posts) is provided for expansion/construction of secondary schools.

Buildings :

For completion of continuing work as well as new works, a sum of 30.00 lakhs was provided for the year 1985-86 against the estimated requirement of Rs. 60 lakhs for continuing works funded during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. For the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided for both continuing and new works.

Improvement of Teaching Science & Mathematics :

For effective teaching of Science and Mathematics as per new syllabus for 10+2 pattern of education, laboratory equipments are to be provided. Over and above, all Science and Mathematics teachers are to undergo orientation training courses. For them, at least actual conveyance allowances are to be given. It is also proposed to open one Science Museum at all District Headquarters for extending facilities to students for seeing scientific equipments/articles there.

Book Bank/Library :

The Library facilities available at present is not adequate. Moreover, new text books as per new syllabus introduced from the session 1984-85 are to be supplied to the Book Banks. As all the requirements, for 200 High Schools, cannot be provided at one go, it is proposed to supply the books in a phased manner. For each of the years 1985-86 and 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was provided.

Work Experience and Vocational Guidance :

For the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for work experience to motivate students for vocational subjects and also for giving proper guidance to students and guardians in choosing the right job as per their aptitude.

Improvement of Inspection (Secondary) :

For strengthening the existing 5 Inspectorates, 5 DEOS' offices and also for opening 2 administration units, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided. Out of the available provision, 2 jeeps are also to be purchased for replacing the old ones purchased during the sixties.

Non-Formal Education :

To cover the whole population under universalisation of elementary education during the 7th Five Year Plan period, Non-Formal Education has to play an important role, for enrolling those children dropped out of the schools and also those who have not attended any school. The target for the 7th plan is to open 250 centres and to appoint 250 instructors for enrolling 10,000 children of the age-group 6-14. During the first year of the 7th Plan, no new centre was opened. For the year 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been kept for opening 100 centres by appointing 100 instructors and enrolling 2000 children.

7.1.2 Teachers' Education :**A—Elementary :**

In Manipur, there are 4 Teachers' Training Institutes having intake capacity of 400 teachers of both primary and middle schools. During the 7th plan period, targets have been fixed to train all untrained teachers. Moreover, effort has been made to restructure the syllabus in the light of the new school syllabus.

B—Secondary :

For training of Secondary School Teachers, there are 2 colleges in Manipur. In addition there are 2 more training centres opened in collaboration with R.C.E. Bhubaneswore for removing the backlog of untrained teachers in the State. Till date science method subjects are not introduced in the P.G.T. colleges and the same is being introduced during 1986-87 along with language laboratories.

C—State Institute of Education (SIE) :

The State Institute of Education is the research and evaluation wing of Education Directorate. It is being up-graded to a full-fledged State Council of Educational Research and Training.

Under the scheme "Teachers Education", a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87.

7.1.3 Higher Education :

In Manipur, there are 28 Colleges for general education, out of which 22 are Government Colleges. Out of these 22 Colleges, 13 Colleges have both science and Arts faculties, one College has both Arts and Commerce faculties, in one College there is only science faculty and the remaining 7 Colleges have only Arts faculty.

The 3—years' degree course has been introduced in the State from the academic session, 1985-86. In conformity with the guidelines given by the UGC, the courses have been restructured with the introduction of relevant application oriented subjects. To teach these subjects effectively, specialised additional teachers and sufficient teaching aids are immediately required.

Strengthening of existing Government Colleges :

Estimated requirement of lecturers during the 7th plan period is 250 of which 100 posts are to be created during 1986-87. No post was created during the first year of the 7th plan i.e. 1985-86 due to shortage of fund.

In addition to the additional lecturers, estimated requirement of non-teaching staff during the 7th plan is 463, of which 195 posts are to be created during 1986-87. It has been agreed in principle to provide jeeps in a phased manner. 3 jeeps have been provided so far and during 1986-87 it is proposed to provide jeeps to another 3 colleges.

L.M.S. Law College :

For improvement of L.M.S. Law College, which is the only Government College of its kind, the estimated requirement of staff during the 7th Five Year Plan period is 10 lecturers and 27 non-teaching staff, of which 4 posts of lecturers and 5 of staff non-teaching have been created and filled up during 1985-86. During 1986-87, 3 posts of lecturers and 9 posts of non-teaching staff are proposed to be created.

For implementation of the above schemes including strengthening of Direction and Administration, a sum of Rs. 18.5 lakhs was provided for the year 1986-87.

Assistance to Non-Government Colleges :

For giving recurring grant-in-aid to Government aided colleges and also assistance to Non-Government colleges, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was provided for the year 1986-87.

Pre-Service Training Centre :

The programme for training/coaching of deserving students for appearing in various All-India Service Competitive Examinations, will be continued and strengthened. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was provided for the year 1986-87.

Students' Amenities :

Under the scheme "Students' Amenities", educational excursions, Inter-college sports festivals, Inter-college short play competitions etc. are being organised. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was provided for the year 1986-87. For providing T. V. sets to colleges for extending facilities to students for educational programme etc. a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh also was provided for the year 1986-87.

7.1.4 Quality Improvement Programmes :

Matching Share of U.G.C. Grants :

10 Government colleges are eligible for receiving financial assistance from the U.G.C. for purchase of library books/science equipments. The 50 % matching share to be contributed by the State Government is about Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the Seventh Five Year Plan period. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh was provided for the year 1986-87.

For financial assistance for publication of college level text books, academic journals/quarterlies etc., a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh was provided for the year 1986-87. For strengthening Book Banks and libraries of the colleges which are not covered under U. G. C. matching share of grants, a provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was kept for the year 1986-87.

Faculty Improvement Programme :

For the year 1986-87, 20 selected college lecturers will be deputed for pursuing M. Phil./Ph. D. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh was provided for appointment of substitutes, grant of maintenance allowance and financial assistance for participating academic conferences, orientation courses etc.

Building :

The approved outlay on capital component for Higher education for the seventh Five Year Plan period is Rs. 130 lakhs and for the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs was provided.

Assistance to Manipur University :

The approved outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan period is Rs. 250 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs was given during 1985-86 and a sum of Rs. 65 lakhs was provided for the year 1986-87.

Development of language in the State :

A—A scheme has come into existence for production of more books in Manipuri language on literature, science, commerce, technology, arts, music etc. by giving financial assistance as incentives to writers.

B—It has been contemplated to extend facilities to Muslim students for studying Urdu in Madrasahs by appointing Urdu teachers. There are at present 107 Madrasahs.

C—Development of Tribal dialects :

There are 29 tribal dialects, out of which 5 dialects are recognised by the Govt. as medium of instruction and examination upto class V is being conducted for children whose mother tongue is one of the recognised dialects. The recognised dialects are Tangkhul, Hmar, Paite, Lushai and Thadou/Kuki. The production of teaching and reading materials in these dialects is to be done with the assistance of the Govt.

D—Learning of Meitei Script in Class VIII in the schools of valley has been introduced. Teachers are to be trained and supplementary reading books are to be developed for the same.

E—Voluntary organisations engaged in the propagation of Sanskrit are being encouraged by giving financial assistance.

A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was provided for the above schemes including promotion of writers in the regional language for the year 1986-87.

7.1.5 Adult Education :

Adult education programmes are meant for effective implementation of the national programme for hundred per cent coverage of adults in the productive age-group of 15-35 years by 31.3.1990. It is included in the 20 Point Programme and the Minimum Needs Programme.

The Adult Education Department was set up as a full-fledged Department in the year 1980 to implement the Adult Education Programmes in the State. The Department is now implementing the programmes by running six State Adult Education Projects (SAEPs) with State fund and six Rural Functional Literacy Project, (RFLPs) with Central fund. The SAEP's are in the districts of Imphal, Bishnupur, Thoubal, Churachandpur, Tamenglong and Ukhrul while the RFLP's are in the districts of Imphal, Thoubal Senapati, Ukhrul, Chandel and in the sub-divisions of Jiribam, Tipaimukh and Tousem.

The approved outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan period is Rs. 180.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure for 1985-86, the tentative expenditure for 1986-87 and approved outlay for 1987-88 are respectively Rs. 35.00 lakhs, Rs. 35.00 lakhs and Rs. 45.00 lakhs. The physical target for 1987-88 is to run 1,000 State Adult Education Centres by enrolling 30,000 learners.

7.1.6 Technical Education :

Technical education had a late start in Manipur. The progress was also at a slow pace. At the end of the Sixth Plan the State had only a polytechnic having diploma courses in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering. It was previously known as Admjati Technical Institute.

The Seventh Plan provides a sum Rs. 130 lakhs for strengthening and development of the office of the Controller of Technical Education, into a full-fledged Directorate of Technical Education, expansion of the Government Polytechnic for an intake of 210 students, and establishment of one Engineering College in Manipur. The actual expenditure for 1985-86, the anticipated expenditure for 1986-87 and the approved outlay for 1987-88 are respectively Rs. 21.85 lakhs, Rs. 33.50 lakhs and Rs. 41.00 lakhs.

The budgets for the first three years of the Seventh Plan period are given below :

Table No. 40 : Budgets for 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 for Education

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1985-86 (A/C)	1986-87 (R/E)	1987-88 (B/E)
1	2	3	4
1. Non-Plan	—	3206.81	3358.03
2. State Plan	—	369.20	655.00
3. Central Plan Schemes	—	1.30	1.30
4. Centrally Sponsored Schemes	—	0.55	0.55
5. N. E. C.	—	1.40	1.40
Total	1430.87	3579.26	4016.28

7.2 Social Welfare and Arts & Culture :

7.2.1 Social Welfare :

The social welfare Department was set up in the State to take care of the problems of women, children, the aged and the infirm, physically handicapped persons and also to act as a specialised agency for giving direction and perspective to social welfare activities. At present, 8 schemes viz. (1) Direction and Administration, (2) Child Welfare, (3) Women's Welfare, (4) Welfare of the Handicapped, (5) Correctional Services (6) Grant-in-aid, (7) Welfare of the Destitute and the Poor and (8) Prohibition are being implemented.

A sum of Rs. 160.00 lakhs is provided for the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90), The actual expenditure for 1985-86, the anticipated expenditure for 1986-87 and approved outlay for 1987-88 are respectively Rs. 37.90 lakhs, 38.00 lakhs and Rs. 41.00 lakhs.

7.2.2 Women and Children's programme :

Consequent upon the initiative taken by the Government of India. Ministry of Rural Re-construction on the recommendation of the Working Group on Development of Rural Voluntary Agencies like Yuvak Mandals/Mahila Mandals, the Directorate of women & children's programme came into existence in 1979-80. The main schemes undertaken are (i) Applied Nutrition programme (ANP), (ii) Basic Services in Rural Development (BSRD), now re-named as Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), (iii) Promotion and Strengthening of Yuvak Mandals and (IV) Training programme. The outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) to implement these schemes was Rs 100.00 lakhs.

Under the ANP scheme, 5 hill blocks were being covered. Under this scheme establishment of kitchen garden/horticultural gardens backyard poultry, backyard piggery, duckery and renovation of fishing ponds etc. were taken up so that the village women and children in the age group upto 6 years consumed the locally available protein rich food in order to safeguard themselves from nutritional deficiencies and to reduce morbidity and mortality rates among Children. During 1986-87, there was provision for construction of 25 community halls and 28 toilets at rural women markets under the scheme of DWCRA. Besides, 105 women groups were also organised to take economically viable schemes. During 1986-87, financial assistance was given to 100 Mahila Mandals and 6 Balwadi centres under Women & Children Programme. Under Training programme, during 1986-87, more than 420 Women were benefited, out of 420 Women, 120 were self employed by getting sewing/embroidary machines at subsidised rates as a part of income generating training programme. More than 80 Scheduled Caste Women and 1,000 Scheduled Tribe Women were also benefited under different schemes/programmes.

During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 5.50 lakhs was spent for implementation of the ANP scheme in 7 Hill Blocks and sufficient provision is being kept for 9 Hill Blocks during 1987-88. During 1987-88, 100 women groups consisting of 15—20 women per group will be benefited and construction of 30 community halls will also be taken up.

The scheme of women and children's programme aims at strengthening the existing Rural Women's Organisations (Mahila Mandals) so that they can take up the economically viable development works. It also aims at reducing unemployment and under-employment among women by encouraging indigenous and economically viable schemes. For the year 1987-88, sufficient provision is kept to cover 60 women's societies and 42 well organised Balwadi centres. Besides, 10 well-functioning registered industrial Mahila Mandals will also be benefited by giving equipment subsidies. The Training Institute of the Directorate will also be strengthened to offer trainings suitable to every schemes. About 85 scheduled caste women and 1300 scheduled tribe women will be benefited during 1987-88.

The approved outlay for the 7th Five Year Plan is Rs. 220.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure for 1985-86, the anticipated expenditure for 1986-87 and approved outlay for 1987-88 are respectively Rs. 30.00 lakhs, Rs. 33.00 lakhs and Rs. 45.00 lakhs.

7.2.3. Arts & Culture :

The Arts & Culture Department is a new Department carved out from the Education Department during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. The department has at present launched 8 schemes viz. (1) Direction and Administration, (2) Fine Art Education, (3) Improvement of Museum, (4) Library Services, (5) Archaeology, (6) Gazetteer, (7) Archives, and (8) Promotion and preservation of Arts and culture.

The plan outlay for the 7th Five Year Plan is Rs. 100.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure for 1985-86, the anticipated expenditure for 1986-87 and the approved outlay for 1987-88 are respectively Rs. 25.24 lakhs, Rs. 55.00 lakhs and Rs. 75.00 lakhs.

During 1986-87, (i) construction work of the Auditorium of INA Martyr's Memorial Complex, Moirang which was taken over by the Government was in good progress, (ii) Financial assistance as grant-in-aid to cultural institutes, travel grant, old aged pension for artisans, scholars etc. was also given through the Manipur State Kala Academy, (iii) Grant-in-aid was also extended to voluntary organisations working in the field of library, museum, theatre, fine art and literature, dance and drama etc. and (iv) necessary steps were taken to convert the Manipur Film Development Council into a full fledged corporation; (v) Besides the State Central Library, Imphal, the District Libraries were set up in the five Hill Districts, (vi) Exploration was carried out at (i) Phayang, Senapati District, (ii) Keibi Kumuda Village, Imphal District,

(iii) Nungba, Tamenglong District, and Napachik (Wango), Bishnupur District. The State Archives collected some important documents from private custodians during 1985-86 like (i) writing of Neta Irabot Singh for the years 1895—1952 from Shri Ibotombi Singh, Hodam Leirak (ii) the Tantrik philosophy Book (Shubita Laishaba) from Ibohah Singh, Thangmeiband.

During 1987-88, the existing schemes will continue and the Directorate and the District Libraries will also be strengthened.

7.3 Sports, Physical Training and Youth Services :

The tiny State of Manipur in the north eastern corner of India had a glorious past in the field of sports and martial arts. In the recent past also, it proved its mettle in sports and games at the national level. Considering the fact that the State has a population of only about 1.5 million with virtually no infrastructural support for sports and games, its representation and performance in national and international events in the recent past could be considered as something unique. Notable events are hockey, swimming, archery, women's football and cycling. Certainly, the boys and girls of this State have the ability and will-power to reach more lofty heights.

Prior to the formation of a separate Directorate of Sports, Physical Training and Youth Services in 1980, such programmes were implemented by the Education Directorate. During the short span of the last 5/6 years, the new Directorate with its limited resources has been providing necessary administrative, financial, infrastructural and other similar supports for promotion of sports and allied activities in the State.

The approved outlay for the 6th Five Year Plan (1980—85) was Rs. 250 lakhs. Besides the normal activities, construction of Sports Complex at Khunan Lampak and construction of Mini-Stadium at District Headquarters, etc. are worth mention. District Sports offices were opened in all the 8 Districts.

The approved outlay for the 7th Five Year Plan (1985—90) is Rs. 400.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure for 1985-86, the anticipated expenditure for 1986-87 and the approved outlay for 1987-88 are respectively Rs. 91.01 lakhs, Rs. 100.00 lakhs and Rs. 142.00 lakhs.

The anticipated expenditure for 1986-87 to implement 5 schemes viz, (I) Direction and Administration, (II) Physical Education, (III) Youth Welfare Programme for students and non-students, (IV) Organisation of Sports Meet at different levels and (V) Development of infrastructure for Games and Sports. The programme included establishment of 1 State Youth Centre, Organisation of Youth Services Camps, Youth Leadership Training Camps, National Integration Camps, Cultural Meets, Youth Festivals, and Youth Adventure Programmes.

The constructions of swimming pools at Imphal, Thoubal, Bishnupur, and Churachandpur are being started. A sum of Rs. 7.75 lakhs, released by the Central Government as financial assistance for construction of indoor stadium at Imphal, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Chandel and Senapati Districts was deposited to the P.W.D. account. A sum of Rs. 53.50 lakhs was also deposited to the P.W.D. account for construction of sports complex which is in progress. Another sum of Rs. 35.30 lakhs was also deposited to the P.W.D. account for construction of Mini-Stadium at Ukhrul, Senapati, Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Chandel and Bishnupur.

The approved outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 142 lakhs. The main programme are :—

1. Strengthening the administrative machineries at different levels.
2. Establishment of one physical Education Training Centre.
3. Continuation of the Youth Welfare Programme.
4. Issuing grants for construction of play-grounds.
5. Intensification of Construction works for Mini-stadium, Indoor Stadium, Swimming Pool and the Sports Complex.

The budget for the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan are given below;

Table No. 41 : Budget of Sports and Physical Training and Youth Services
(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1985-86 (A/C)	1986 87 (RE.)	1987-88 (BE)
1	2	3	4
1. Non Plan	57.76	47.03	75.74
2. State Plan	65.06	71.79	92.68
3. Central Plan Scheme	—	26.87	6.64
4. Centrally Sponsored Scheme	2.28	2.27	2.27
Total	125.10	147.96	177.33

The actual expenditure for 1985-86 is Rs. 125.10 lakhs out of which the state plan expenditure is Rs. 65.06 (52.01%) whereas the revised estimates for 1986 87 is Rs. 147.96 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 71.79 lakhs (48.52%) was the plan expenditure. The budget estimate for 1987-88 was Rs. 177.33 lakhs out of which the plan expenditure amounts to Rs. 92.68 lakhs (52.26%).

7.4 Medical and Public Health Services :

The growth rate of population of Manipur during the decade 1941-51 was 13% only. The decadal growth rates of population after 1951 had gone up to 30% plus inspite of different measures for birth control. One of the most important factors contributing to the high growth rate is a sharp fall in death rate because of the extension of medical facilities to both urban and rural areas. Crude death rate by 1981 per 1000 population for Manipur is 6.8 only against the all-India average of 12.5.

The infrastructures of Medical and Health Services are enumerated below :

In Manipur, there are 426 Medical Institutions as on 31-3-1986 spread over the whole area of the State for bringing health services within easy reach of the people in general and the rural population in particular. A statement showing distribution of Medical Institutions in Hill and Valley areas by type of institutions is given below :

Table No. 42 :

Sl No.	Type of Institutions	Number of Institutions		
		Hill area	Valley area	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	District Hospitals	5	1	6
2.	T.B. Hospital	—	1	1
3.	Leprosy Hospital	—	1	1
4.	Regional Medical College Hospital, Imphal	—	1	1
5.	Jail Hospital, Imphal	—	1	1
6.	Police Hospital	—	1	1
7.	Community Health Centres	3	3	6
8.	Primary Health Centres (PHCs)	23	12	35
9.	Primary Health Sub-Centres	174	148	322
10.	Dispensaries	41	11	52
Total :		246	180	426

Population served per Medical Institution is 3962 in Manipur by 1986 against the all-India average of 24,042 by 1983. This may be due to the very low population density of Manipur when compared with all-India average. By 1987, population density per square kilometre of Manipur was 64 persons against the all-India average of 208 persons.

As on 31-3-1986, there were altogether 1679 beds of which 631 beds were in the hills and 1048 beds in the valley. Population per bed were 1005 against the all-India average of 1164 by 1983.

A statement showing distribution of hospital beds amongst the districts are shown below :

Table No. 43 :

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of beds							Total
		RMC	DH	CHC	PHC	TB	Leprosy	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Imphal	536	100	30	66	100	50	16	898
2.	Thoubal	—	—	30	40	—	10	—	80
3.	Bishnupur	—	—	30	30	—	10	—	70
Valley :		536	100	90	136	100	70	16	1048
4.	Churachandpur	—	100	30	40	25	—	—	195
5.	Ukhrul	—	50	30	50	10	—	—	140
6.	Senapati	—	25	30	61	—	—	—	116
7.	Tamenglong	—	50	—	40	10	—	—	100
8.	Chandel	—	30	—	50	—	—	—	80
Hill :			255	90	241	45	—	—	631
State :		536	355	180	377	145	70	16	1679

In Manipur, there are 582 doctors as on 31-3-1986 under the State Health Department and the R.M.C. Number of Registered private practitioners (doctors) in Manipur is not many and negligible. Person per doctor as on 31-3-1986 is 2900 against 2455 of all-India by 1983. It shows that persons per doctor in Manipur is higher than that of all-India average.

A statement showing the total number of specialists and non-specialists doctors is given below :

Table No. 44 :

Sl.No.	Institutions	Specialists	Non-Specialists	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	R. M. C.	74	100	174
2.	State Health Department	76	332	408
Total :		150	432	582

4,83,340 patients (excluding RMC) are treated in the Medical Institutions under the State Health Department during 1985-86. Out of the patients treated, 4,688 operations are done excluding deliveries. Total number of deliveries conducted during the year is 3,866. Patients treated per doctor is 1,185 during 1985-86.

7.4.1 Control of Communicable Diseases :

A. Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) :

Implementation of programme was started in January 1978 with the objective of providing Integrated Immunization services to the target population. The objective of the programme is to cover 100 % of pregnant women with 2 or a boosters dose of T.T. and at least 85 % of the infants with 3 doses of D. P. T. and Polio and one dose of B.C.G. and Measles vaccine. Performance of the programme was not up to the mark during 1985-86. Poor response of the public may be one of the most important factors for poor performance.

Apart from common diseases, there were 5 cases of incidence of suspected Japanese encephalitis out of which 2 persons died during 1985-86. There were 40 cholera cases out of which 2 persons died. Out of the common diseases, incidence of diarrhoea was the highest (5542 cases) out of which 26 persons died during 1985-86.

B. National T. B. Control Programme :

Under this programme, there is a 100 bedded T. B. hospital at Chingmeirong, Imphal, 3 T. B. clinics at Imphal, Churachandpur and Ukhrul and 3 District T. B. control centres at Senapati, Tamenglong and Chandel. A 25 bedded T. B. ward at Churachandpur also started functioning during 1985-86.

The B. C. G. vaccination programme which is one important component of the T. B. control programme continued to provide B. C. G. vaccination to all eligible children particularly those under one year. The prevalence rate of Tuberculosis in Manipur during the year 1985-86 was 2 %.

C. National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) :

The prevalence rate of Leprosy during 1980-81 was 5.59 per 1000 population in Manipur. Under this scheme, 4 Leprosy Control Units at Thoubal, Bishnupur, Tamenglong and Ukhrul and 15 S.E.T. centres and one Zonal Leprosy office at Imphal were functioning during 1985-86.

D. National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) :

Three District Hospitals at Imphal, Churachandpur and Senapati were covered under this programme during 1985-86. One Mobile Ophthalmic Unit was also functioning under one Medical Officer at D.M College Dispensary.

E. National Malaria Eradication programme : (NMEP) :

This programme has been implementing since 1958 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. During 1985-86 there were 3 District Malaria officers looking after the Malaria programme of the Districts. For successful implementation of the programme, there were 200 sections, each under the charge of one Surveillance Worker and 50 Sectors, each under the charge of one Surveillance Inspector. The programme was supported with laboratory services.

F. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) :

There were 2 STD clinics with laboratory facilities at Imphal and Churachandpur at the beginning of the 6th Plan. By the end of the 6th Five Year Plan, 4 more clinics were established at Ukhrul, Serapati, Tamenglong and Chandel.

7.5 Water Supply And Sanitation :

Provision for safe drinking water and sanitation facilities is a basic ingredient for improving the quality of life. The programme was taken up at a very low key in the early plans. By 1968-69, pipe water supply schemes covered Imphal town and 5 villages only. By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, pipe water was supplied to Imphal and other four small towns as well as 45 villages. From the later part of the Fifth Five Year Plan, efforts to improve the water supply position have been being made. As much as 66 per cent of the villages were then categorised as the problem villages. By 1979-80, only 68 problem villages were covered. A major programme was initiated by strengthening the Public Health Engineering Department.

The approved outlays for the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Sixth Five Year Plan and the Seventh Five Year Plan were respectively Rs. 458.27 lakhs, Rs. 2735.00 lakhs and Rs. 4500.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure for the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) was Rs. 323.36 lakhs.

7.6.1 Imphal Water Supply :

Various scheme were taken up to meet the ever increasing demand of the city's population as given below :

Table No. 45 :

Schemes	Installed Capacity
1	2
(i) Porompat, Canchipur, Koirengei, Chinga & Minuthong	2.00 mgd.
(ii) Singda water supply scheme	4.00 mgd. (Only about 1 mgd. is tapped by temporary pumping).
(iii) Old Kangchup plan	3.20 mgd.
(iv) Ningthempukhri	1.00 mgd.
Total :	10.20 mgd.

As against the demand of 11.70 mgd. of Imphal, it had planned 10.20 mgd. to be made available by 1982-83. But due to delay in completion of Singda Irrigation Project, the expected quantity of 4.00 mgd. was not available till 1986-87 and only about 1 mgd. is available by temporary pumping. At the moment, only 7.2 mgd is available for Imphal city against the requirement of 11.70 mgd. To meet the present requirement, the two existing schemes viz. Porompat and Canchipur are to be augmented at a cost of Rs. 112.00 lakhs and Rs. 106.00 lakhs respectively.

7.5.2 Water Supply For Other Towns :

The State has other 31 municipalities and small towns. Water supply schemes at rural standard have been provided to all towns except 4 by the end of 1986-87. For 16 towns, augmentation schemes were taken up to upgrade the same to urban standard. Oinam and Karong augmentation schemes were completed during 1986-87. Further, water supply to two new towns of Lamjai and Singhat and augmentation of Moirang and Moreh Water Supply are proposed for 1987-88.

7.5.3. Rural Water Supply :

The objective of the scheme is to provide safe drinking water to all rural population in the State. There are 2035 villages in the State as per the 1981 census, out of which 1280 villages were earlier identified as problem villages. Upto the end of the 6th Five Year Plan, 887 problem villages were covered. 393 problem villages were spilled over to the 7th Plan. Further, 469 additional problem villages were identified. The 7th Plan programme is to provide water supply to all villages in Manipur. It is proposed to cover all these problem villages during the 7th plan period. The remaining 286 non-problem villages will also be covered during the 7th plan. During 1985-86, 170 problem villages were covered and the anticipated coverage for 1986-87 was also 170. It is proposed to cover 213 problem villages during 1987-88.

7.5.4 Urban Sanitation

The decadal Programme (1981-1991) envisages to provide sanitary facilities to 80 % of the urban population and 25 % of rural population by March, 1991.

(i) Imphal City

The decadal programme is to provide Low Cost Urban Sanitation to urban population. So far, demonstration units had been constructed in urban areas. It may be converted to sewerage system in due course.

(ii) Other Towns

It is proposed to provide Low Cost Sanitation to other 31 towns during the 7th plan. 8 demonstration units have been constructed in public places. Another 16 units are being completed. A sum of Rs. 350 lakhs is provided for the 7th plan.

7.5.5 Rural Sanitation

The decadal programme proposes to provide sanitation facilities to 25 % of rural population by March, 1991. Demonstration units on low cost pattern had been constructed. A sum of Rs. 250 lakhs is provided for the 7th plan and the programme may cover about 10 % of rural population.

7.5.6 Drainage Scheme :

The scheme is to provide drainage facilities to Imphal city. The project report is completed and the work will be taken up part by part. The drainage schemes are absolutely necessary to take up in the 7th plan. Top priority will be given to the Naga Nallah Drainage and Imphal Bazar Area. The budgets for the first three years of the 7th plan are given below :

Table No. 46

(Rs. in lakhs)

Heads/Sub-heads	1985-86 A/C	1986-87 R/E	1987-88 B/E
1	2	3	4
1. Non-Plan	820.76	524.62	528.91
2. State Plan	774.19	688.45	905.61
3. Central Plan Schemes	394.48	316.68	409.00
Total	1989.44	1529.75	1843.52

7.6 Development of Tribals and Other Backward Classes :

Of the eight districts in Manipur, five districts comprising about 90 per cent of the State area are hill with people belonging mostly to the scheduled tribes. According to the 1981 census count, the scheduled tribes accounted for 27.3 per cent of the total State population. It was observed that about 94 per cent of the scheduled tribes

population was found in the five hill districts. The percentage composition of the scheduled tribes in the districts as per information revealed in the 1971 and 1981 census is given below :

Table No. 47

District	Scheduled Tribe population as percentage to total population according to census.	
	1971	1981
1	2	3
1. Senapati	79.4	68.0
2. Churachandpur	93.8	86.3
3. Ukhrul	96.3	90.0
4. Tamenglong	97.8	47.0
5. Chandel	89.1	68.1
6. Imphal	6.7	3.2
7. Bishnupur	1.7	2.8
8. Thoubal	1.0	1.0
Total Manipur :	31.2	27.3

The decrease in the proportion of scheduled tribe population in the hill areas seems to be mainly due to the reporting of "Kabul" tribe as "Zeliangrong" tribe which is not counted as a scheduled tribe.

The tribal population in Manipur is composed of 29 scheduled tribes broadly classified into the Nagas and the non-Nagas. The distribution of scheduled tribes population reveals different patterns in the hills and the valley. In the hills, the scheduled tribes live in compact areas, but in the valley they are found dispersed in small pockets. The different tribes have also different pattern of distribution. The Naga tribes have area concentration but the non-Nagas have dispersed habitation all over the State.

The administration of the hill districts is carried out by the Deputy Commissioners. Most of the schemes for development and welfare of scheduled castes and tribes are implemented through the Deputy Commissioners who have been declared as Additional Development Commissioners. The Hill Commissioner is to supervise and co-ordinate the activities of the Deputy Commissioners in the 5 hill districts. The normal departments in various sections of development prepare and execute them through their field agencies subject to the general sanction of the Hill Commissioner and Tribal Welfare Department. A Directorate for Development of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Other Backward Classes was set up in 1976 and there is an Advisory Board on Welfare of Scheduled Caste/Tribes under the Chairmanship of a Scheduled Tribe MLA with some prominent members of ST/SC Communities.

A Tribal Development Corporation Ltd. was established to work for rapid economic development of the scheduled tribes. A comprehensive Tribal Sub-Plan strategy has been adopted since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Tribal Sub-Plan envisages development efforts in identified areas with resources pooled from (i) Outlays from the State Plan, (ii) Investment from Central Ministries, (iii) Special Central Assistance and (iv) Institutional finance.

With a view to solving the socio-economic problems of the ST/SC families, various schemes under the backward classes sector were implemented during 1985-86 for the upliftment of Tribals, Scheduled Castes and other backward classes in Manipur. For the development of Scheduled Tribes, schemes like (i) development of education (ii) economic upliftment (iii) health and housing scheme (iv) establishment of the Manipur Tribal Development Corporation Ltd. were taken up with actual expenditure of Rs. 77.833 lakhs for 1985-86.

1. Education Programme :

Construction of 10 school buildings in the villages having no school, award of pre-matric stipend to 186 S.T students and 181 S.C. students and construction of 5 hostel buildings, 11 school buildings and 5 community halls were taken up. Financial assistance was also given to a number of schools for purchase of school equipments. Assistance in cash or in kind was also given to 1595 S.T. and 40 S.C. Youth (Clubs/Organisations under Arts & Culture Programme.

2. Economic Upliftment Programme :

40 kms. of type IV-road were improved. 2 culverts were constructed under Communication Scheme. Under piggery development programme, 72 S.T. and 30 S.C. families were financially assisted. Under handloom development programme, 50 S.T. and 50 S.C. families were also assisted for setting up handloom units. 33 S.T. families under duckery development programme, 16 S.C. families under poultry development, 15 S.C. families under Financial Assistance to Rickshaw Puller Scheme and 9 scheduled caste families under supply of Carpentry Tools Scheme were benefited.

3. Health & Housing Programme :

60 scheduled tribe and 20 scheduled caste families, under Housing scheme, 112 scheduled tribe and 39 scheduled caste patients under Medical Treatment Scheme were assisted.

4. 50 % State's Share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

2 scheduled tribes girls' hostels were constructed and 2 scheduled castes girls' hostels buildings were also extended.

A sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs was given to the Manipur Tribal Development Corporation Ltd. as share capital contribution.

The anticipated expenditure for 1986-87 was Rs. 84.00 lakhs. All the schemes were continued. The approved outlay for the Seventh Plan period is Rs. 400 lakhs while that for 1987-88 is Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

1. Education Programme :

During 1986-87, it was anticipated to construct 12 school buildings in the tribal villages without schools, to award the pre-matric stipend to 187 scheduled tribes and 181 scheduled castes students, and to construct 17 school buildings and 4 community halls in the tribal areas. Besides, it was also anticipated to give financial assistance to 40 tribal publishers, as well as 125 scheduled tribes and 66 scheduled castes Youth Clubs/Associations and school equipments to 40 schools. It is proposed to (i) construct 15 schools in the school-less villages, (ii) award the pre-matric stipend to 1987 students, (iii) benefit 150 students under stipend to special coaching in science and mathematics and (iv) give school equipments to 50 schools during 1987-88.

2. Economic Upliftment programme :

During 1986-87, it was anticipated to benefit (i) 33 S.T. families under the Poultry Development programme, (ii) 66 S.T. and 13 S.C. families under Piggery Development programme (iii) 50 S.T. and 25 S.C. families under Handloom Development programme, (iv) 33 S.T. families under Duckery Development programme, (v) 50 S.T. and 12 S.C. families under Rickshaw puller scheme, (vi) 25 S.C. families under poultry Development programme and (vii) 28 S.C. families under Financial Assistance to pisciculturists programme. Besides, it was anticipated to improve 20 km. of type iv-roads. For 1987-88 it is proposed to benefit 264 S.T. families and 102 S.C. families under different schemes.

3. Health and Housing programme

During 1986-87, the programme benefited 20 S.T. families under the Housing scheme and 62 S.T. and 46 S.C. families under the Medical Treatment scheme. Besides, one kitchen room in the R.C.M. Hospital complex was constructed. For 1987-88, it is proposed to benefit (i) 20 S.T. and 26 S.C. families under the Housing scheme, and (ii) to construct a Girls' Hostel at Senapati under a centrally sponsored scheme.

A sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs was given to the Manipur Tribal Development Corporation Ltd. as State's share during 1986-87. The proposed outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 11.00 lakhs.

7.7 Science, Technology and Environment :

The State Council of Science, Technology and Environment was set up in the early part of 1986 and various schemes concerning the specific local problems were initiated. A few science centres were also opened at educational institutions and voluntary

organisations/clubs. A Computer Centre and a Remote Sensing Cell have been opened. Various environmental programmes are also taken up. It is proposed to establish two more science centre during 1987-88 and to develop 8 more science centre during the 7th Five Year Plan period. The Remote Sensing Cell will also be equipped with visual aids and will be further strengthened by providing ground instruments, photographic dark room facilities and some visual interpretation aids. Special thrust will be given in the development of human resources and in the management of the natural resources. Environmental impact assessment will be initiated in the form of sponsored schemes. A scheme viz. non-conventional energy programme will provide energy in the interior and inaccessible areas of Manipur during the 7th Five Year Plan.

The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 250.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure for 1985-86, the anticipated expenditure for 1986-87 and the approved outlay for 1987-88 are respectively Rs. 32.40 lakhs, Rs. 38.00 lakhs and Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

7.8 Food And Civil Supplies :

7.8.1 Public Distribution System in Manipur :

In a welfare State, one of the important tasks is to make the essential commodities available to the common man at fair prices. The Directorate of Food & Civil Supplies has been entrusted with this task. Besides food grains, other commodities, such as, levy sugar, edible oil, salt, cement etc. are also supplied to the people at controlled prices.

Strengthening of Public Distribution System :

In Manipur, there are at present, 8 districts out of which 5 are hill districts. In all districts, civil supply offices have been opened at the district/Headquarters, for providing administrative support to the Dy. Commissioners. The main objectives are (i) to ensure timely movement of food grains and other essential commodities specially in the hill areas at the cheapest cost of transportation, (ii) to improve storage facilities for food grains in rural and hill areas and (iii) to ensure availability and distribution of these commodities to the public at fair prices.

A plan outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided for meeting expenditure on salaries, office expenses and for purchase of 3 jeeps for hill districts, to facilitate mobilisation of personnel for effective control and supervision and also to transport food-grains and other essential commodities to the distribution centres where trucks are not accessible. Under a Central Plan Scheme, the Ministry of Food, Government of India has sanctioned a sum Rs. 18.00 lakhs during 1986-87 with which the Department has purchased 9 trucks for transport and distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities to reach the weaker sections of the population in remote hill areas and also for operating mobile fair price shops in remote and inaccessible areas.

At present, there are 1500 fair price shops out of which 443 are in the hills. Number of households served per fair price shop is about 180 for the State and that of hill & valley are 223 and 162 respectively. In view of the difficult terrain and sparse Population in hill areas, it is still felt that there is urgent need for opening more fair price shops.

7.8.2 Distribution of food-grains at specially subsidised prices in ITDP Areas :

At the instance of the Government of India, a new scheme for distribution of food-grains at specially subsidised prices to the population in the tribal area, covered by the Integrated Tribal Development Projects, has recently been introduced in Manipur. Under this scheme, there are 10 Principal Distribution Centres (PDC) viz. Senapati, Ukhrul, Chandel, Churachandpur, Tamenglong, Paomata, Kamjong, Parbung, Tengnoupal and New Kaphundal. Government of India will provide transportation subsidy to the principal distribution centres and in turn, Government of Manipur will bear the transportation charge upto the fair price shop, out of Rs. 20 per quintal added to the procurement prices. Profit margin of Rs. 5 per quintal is also allowed to the fair price shops. A statement showing comparative picture of prevailing retail prices of rice in hill and valley areas are shown below :

Table No. 48 : *Retail Prices of Rice at Fair Price Shops*

(In rupees)

Class of rice	Hill (subsidised)		Valley	
	Procurement price per quintal	Retail price per kg.	Procurement price per quintal	Retail price per kg.
I	2	3	4	5
1. Supertine	185	2.10	266.30	2.96
2. Fine	170	1.95	251.30	2.79
3. Common	160	1.85	239.30	2.66

N.B. For subsidised rice of Hill areas, normally common rice is issued. In case of non-availability, higher varieties of rice are issued.

7.8.3 Storage facilities :

At present, there are 16 godowns for F.C.S. out of which 3 are in the hills. Total capacity is 17,700 tonnes out of which 1200 tonnes are in the hills. Provision has been made for constructing 4 more godowns, 3 in the hill and one in the valley.

7.8.4 Commodities distributed :

(a) Rice :

During the year 1985-86, 25,071 tonnes of rice is distributed out of which 10,195 tonnes are to the Hills and 14,876 tonnes are to the valley. Quantity of rice distributed during 1985-86 worked out to be about 15.5 kgs. per person against the per capita per annum consumption requirement of 207 kgs.

(b) Sugar :

6,425 tonnes of sugar is distributed during the year 1986-87. Estimated quantity of sugar distributed to a household per month during 1986-87 is 2 kgs. (approx.)

7.8.5 Budget Estimates :

Budget Estimates for Food and Civil Supplies for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 652.15 lakhs against the revised estimates of Rs. 660.18 lakhs for the year 1986-87. Out of the total Budget Estimates for the year 1987-88, Rs. 563.50 lakhs representing 86% is under Non-Plan capital outlay on Food, Storage and Ware-housing. Out of the remaining Rs. 88.65 lakhs, Rs. 25.94 lakhs and Rs. 62.71 lakhs are for Hill and Valley respectively. Provision for Food Subsidies for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 15.21 lakhs.

7.9 Labour and Employment :

The Department of Labour and Employment keeps an account of the existing working force and the likely addition to it from time to time. The demand and supply of available manpower is regulated through employment agencies, vocational guidance and a system of employment market information. The other important function of the department is the labour welfare, which is ensured through the effective implementation of various labour welfare laws.

A picture of Labour Force from Population Census :

As on 1st March, 1981 total population of Manipur is 14,20,953 out of which population in the age group 15—59 years is 7,77,080 representing 55 per cent of the total population. Again, the total workers consisting of Main and Marginal workers is 6,13,808 representing 43 per cent of the total population. And there is about 9 per cent increase in the percentage of workers to total population during 1971 to 1981.

The increase is reflected mainly in Manipur Central and South Districts. Out of 5,73,339 main Worker in 1981, 3,64,621 are cultivators accounting for 63.6 per cent against 67 per cent in 1971 census. The decrease in percentage of cultivators may be due to an increase in job opportunities during 1971 to 1981 in sectors of economy other than Agriculture.

Sex ratio i.e. females per thousand males decreases from 1015 in 1961 to 980 in 1971 and again decreases further to 971 in 1981 whereas labour participation of females increases from 34 % (female worker total labour) in 1971 to 45 % in 1981 against 26 % of all-India.

Manpower and Employment Schemes :

The main objectives are (a) to assist the employment seekers in finding suitable jobs according to qualification and experience (b) to assist employers by providing suitable workers, (c) to collect information regarding employment opportunities, training facilities, etc. and (d) to guide young persons and employment seekers in re-orienting their training programme, etc. according to the market needs.

Employment Exchange :

At all the District Headquarters of the eight districts of Manipur, District Employment Exchanges are opened for giving employment assistance to the job seekers of the respective districts. 2 Town Employment Exchanges at Kangpokpi and Jiribam are also functioning in the State. Over and above, one Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped Persons has also been opened. One self employment promotion Cell has also been set up under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to assist and motivate the unemployed job seekers towards self-employment ventures

Employment Situation :

As on 31-12-1986, number of applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges is 2,59,872 (including 55,613 females) which is about 29 per cent of the population in the age group 15—59. Estimated total number of Manipur Government Employees as on 31-12-1982 is 43,881 which is about 5 per cent of the population in the age group 15—59. Quick estimates of employments as on Sept. 1986 in Public and Private Sectors of Manipur are 46.7 thousands and 0.4 thousand persons respectively, representing 2.89% and 0.02% of total population against 0.26% and 0.18% of All-India.

A statement showing percentage distribution of workers by industry division is shown below :

marginal and all) by Industry division in Manipur

Urban					
male			female		
main	marginal	all	main	marginal	all
9	10	11	12	13	14
25.39	100.00	25.65	27.12	27.78	27.18
51.35	—	51.35	62.18	19.36	0.87
—	—	—	0.42	—	0.38
0.86	—	0.86	—	—	—
6.43	—	6.41	38.56	50.00	39.38
7.14	—	7.14	20.95	80.64	22.77
—	—	—	—	—	—
1.48	—	1.48	—	—	—
2.09	—	2.08	—	—	—
2.96	—	2.96	—	—	—
23.65	—	23.57	22.46	22.22	22.44
5.06	—	5.06	8.14	—	7.90
1.22	—	1.21	—	—	—
3.99	—	3.98	—	—	—
41.22	—	41.08	11.02	—	10.24
27.15	—	27.15	8.72	—	8.46
—	—	—	0.42	—	0.38
—	—	—	—	—	—
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Labour Welfare :

The Labour Organisation ensures proper implementation of various Labour Laws, Acts and Rules for the welfare of labour in the State. Labour Department inculcates a sense of involvement, belongingness and partnership through workers' participation scheme in the management with a view to achieving the goal of optimum production and productivity. Labour Welfare Schemes in operation are given below :

1. Administration of Labour Laws :

The objective of the Scheme is improvement of administration/enforcement/implementation of the Laws/Acts for ensuring maintenance of harmonious industrial relation without strike lockouts in the industrial establishments, payment of wages, compensation, bonus, gratuity, etc. by the employer to their employees and regulation of employment and condition of services of various workers.

2. Labour Welfare Scheme :

A scheme for giving financial assistance to workers employed in handloom, fishery, leather works and agriculture whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 5000/- has been taken up in the following cases to promote welfare of workers :

- (a) Post-matric education of children and other dependents of the worker.
- (b) Maternity purpose of a woman worker and wife of a male worker.
- (c) Accidental death/prolonged illness or permanent disablement of the worker.

3. Legal aid to Labourers :

To provide legal aid to workers or trade unions of workers where the services of workers employed in the industrial establishments are terminated by either discharge or dismissal by the employers, to enable them to get the benefits of the services of an advocate at Government cost.

Industrial Training Institute (ITI) :

For giving job opportunities/facilities and producing skilled workers so as to promote self-employment, 6 ITIs located at Imphal, Saikul, Ukhrul, Tamenglong, Tadubi and Jiribam are opened in Manipur. Total intake capacity of these ITIs, is 532. Out of the six ITIs, only the Imphal ITI is permanently affiliated to the NCVT enabling it to get grants-in-aid from the Central Government. The remaining ITIs which are yet to be affiliated are below the prescribed national norm. New trades viz. (i) Dress making (ii) Knitting with hand and hand-machine and (iii) Painting are being opened. One unit of 16 seats in Electronics is opened and action for opening more trades from the session 1987 has been initiated.

Budgetary Position :

Total budget estimate for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 87.35 lakhs against a revised budget estimate of Rs. 79.36 lakhs for the year 1986-87. Out of the total budget estimate for the year 1987-88, Rs. 30.00 lakhs is under plan schemes and Rs. 43.32 lakhs is under non-plan schemes. Out of the remaining 14.03 lakhs, Rs. 10.00 lakhs is under NEC schemes and ; 4.03 lakhs is under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

