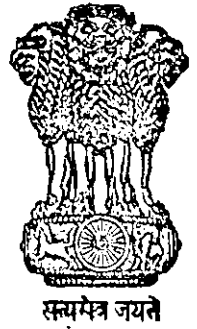


**INDIA. STUDY TEAM ON TRIBAL
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES I REPORT**

MANIPUR

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Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes

MANIPUR

**Committee on Plan Projects
PLANNING COMMISSION
MAY 1968**

R E P O R T,
ON
THE STUDY IN
MANIPUR

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PREFACE

0.1 At the instance of the Planning Commission, the Committee on Plan Projects constituted in its Resolution No. COPP/Adm/16(1)/66 dated 26th October, 1966, (Annexure I), a Study Team on Tribal development Programmes with the object of giving practical effect to the recommendations made in the Original Fourth Five Year Plan draft Outline for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and for assisting State Governments in evolving concrete schemes of development specially adapted to the needs and conditions of tribal communities and areas. The Team, as originally constituted, consisted of Shri P. Shiluo as Chairman and Sarvashri L.M. Shrikant and B. Mehta as Members. Shri B. Mehta resigned the membership of the Team on February 20, 1967, and Shri T. Sivasankar was appointed as Member in his place.

0.2 The Resolution constituting the Study Team provides for the co-option of a member by the Study Team from each State in consultation with the Chief Minister of the State for the study of development programmes in respect of that State. The Chief Minister of Manipur had nominated the tribal member in his Cabinet to function as a co-opted member of the Study Team. As, however, at the time of the visit of the Study Team, the Territory was under President's Rule, Shri T. Kipgen, Development

Secretary, who had been nominated as the Liaison Officer, was also treated as the Co-opted Member.

0.3 This report is based on an on-the-spot study of the various tribal development programmes undertaken in the Territory. The report was discussed with the Administration at the draft stage and their suggestions and comments have been duly taken into consideration while finalising it. The Study Team wishes to thank the Administration for the facilities provided by them for the conduct of the study.

CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction: The Union Territory of Manipur was formerly a princely State, which integrated with India in October 1949 when it became a Part C State in the Union. With the reorganization of States from November 1, 1956, it became a Union Territory and is now administered under the Union Territories Act of 1963.

1.2 Physical Features: The Territory is an isolated, hill-girt, geographically ~~distinct~~ entity. It is bounded on the north by Nagaland and is surrounded by Assam and Burma on the south. On the east is Burma while on its west lies the Cachar district of Assam.

1.3 Climate and Rainfall: The climate of the Territory is generally sub-tropical to temperate, depending upon the elevation. It may be of interest to note in this connection that the altitudes of the border hills of the territory, which cover 92% of the entire land area, vary between 2500 and 10,000 feet above the sea level. The rainy season is from April to September/October and the annual rainfall varies from 40" to 70", it being lower in the valley areas. The temperature varies from 0°C to 40°C.

1.4 Soil: The Territory is composed mainly of tertiary rocks and the soil is mostly clay to clayey loam. The fertile land in the valley is suitable for paddy cultivation.

The valley area, however, comprises only 8 per cent of the total area of the territory. The slopes of the hills are suitable for horticulture, particularly pine-apples, papayas and oranges.

1.5. Area and Population: The Territory has an area of 22346 sq.kms of which, as stated earlier, 92 per cent consists of hilly lands. According to the 1961 Census the population of the Territory is 7,80,037. The tribal population is 2,49,049 and accounts for 31.9 per cent of the total population. The density of population is 35 per sq.km., as against the all India average of 138. The valley area, which constitutes 8 per cent of the total area of the Territory is, however, more thickly populated and accommodates two-third of the total population. The density of population in the valley area is 289 per sq.km. as against 13 per sq.km. in the hills.

1.6 Land Utilisation: The table below gives the land utilization statistics for the year 1964-65 in respect of valley areas:

TABLE I

Land Utilisation Statistics (1964-65)

(Thousand hectares)

1. Total reported area according to village papers. 2200

Classification

2. Forests 603

Land put to non-agricultural uses. 27

3. Not available for cultivation	1380
4. Land under miscellaneous trees, crops and groves (not included in the net area sown)	23
5. Net area sown	167
6. Area sown more than once	.8
7. Total cropped area	175

1.7 Cropping Pattern: The following table gives details of the area under principal crops in the territory during the year 1964-65.

TABLE- II
Area under crops (1964-65)

S.No.	Crop	(Thousand hectares)	
		Area	Percentage to total cropped area
1.	Rice	161	
2.	Jowar	-	
3.	Wheat	-	
4.	Others	2	
	Total	163	92.5
5.	Gram	-	
6.	Others	2	
	Total pulses	2	1.1
7.	Sugarcane	1	0.6
8.	Condiments & spices	2	1.1
9.	Total Fruit	-	-
10.	Potato	2	1.1
11.	Total vegetable	2	1.1
12.	Groundnut	-	-
13.	Total oilseeds	2	1.1
14.	Cotton	-	-
15.	Jute	-	-
16.	Others	1	0.6
	Total (7 to 16)	10	6.0
	Grand Total	175	

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13.	Total oilseeds	2	1.1
14.	Cotton	-	-
15.	Jute	-	-
16.	Others	<u>1</u>	<u>0.6</u>
	Total (7 to 16)	10	6.0
	Grand Total	175	

It will be seen from the above table that rice is the main crop in the territory and accounts for 92% of the total cropped area.

1.3 Basic facts and figures in Annexure II contains some significant basic facts and figures relating to the territory.

MANIPUR

PROPORTION OF TRIBAL POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN SUBDIVISIONS 1961

SCALE 8 4 0 8 16 24 MILES

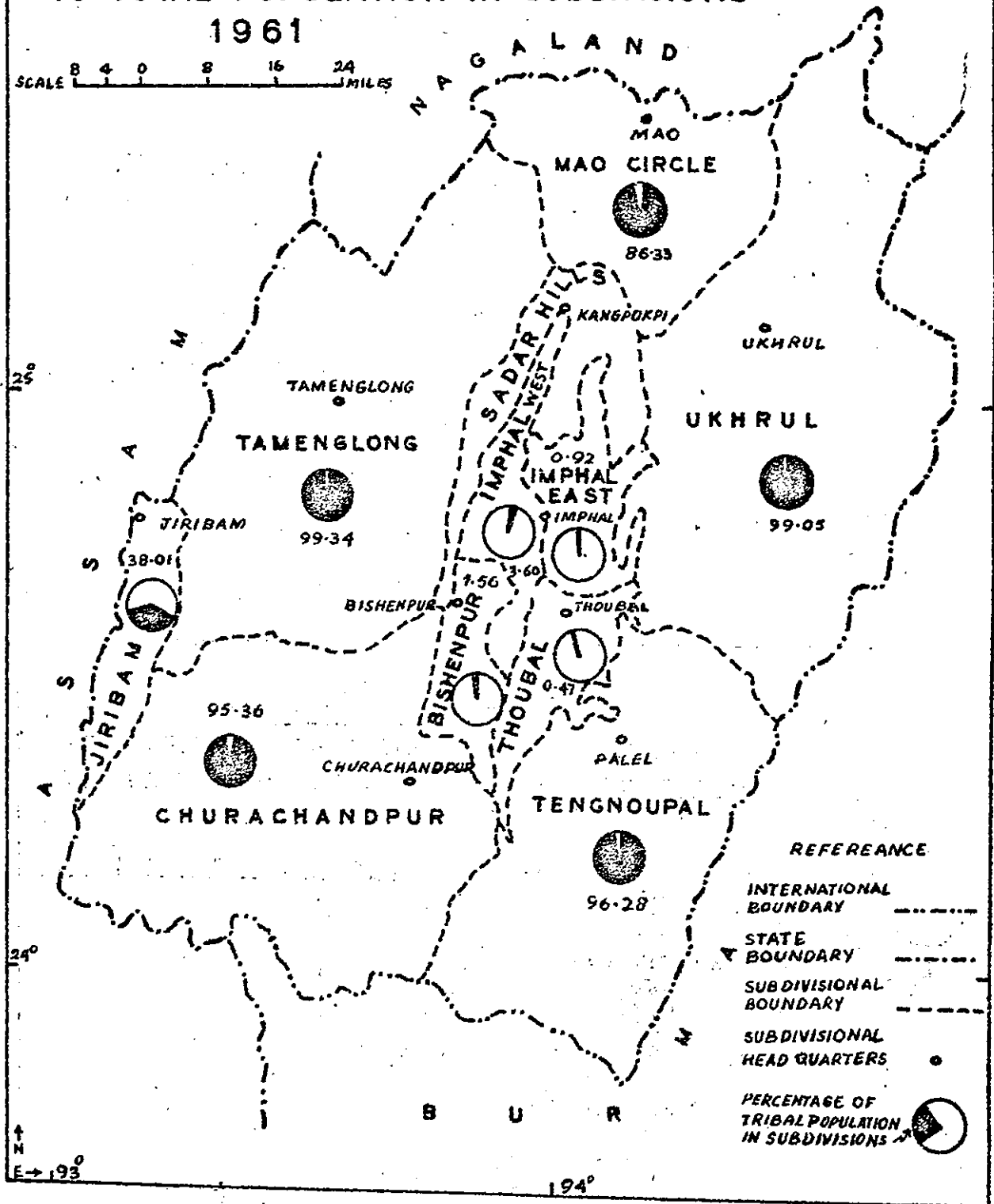


FIG. 1

CHAPTER - II

TRIBAL COMMUNITIES OF MANIPUR

2.1 Tribal Population: According to 1961 Census, out of the Territory's total population of 7,80,037, Schedule Tribes numbered 2,49,049. They thus constitute 31.93 per cent of the total population. The proportion of tribal population to total population in the Sub-Divisions is shown in the Map in Figure I. It will be seen that the Sub-Divisions of Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Tengnoupal, Ukhrul and Mao and Sadar Hills are inhabited almost exclusively by the Scheduled Tribes and the non-tribal population in these Sub-Divisions is very small. The latter comprises mainly small shop-keepers, hired cultivators and the like. In the Jiribam Sub-Division also more than one-third of the population is tribal.

2.2 Different Tribes: There are 29 Scheduled Tribes in the territory according to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Modification Order of 1956. Tribe-wise population is given in the table below:

Contd./-.....

TABLE - III
Tribe-wise population

S.No.	Tribe	Population	Percentage of total tribal population in the territory.
1.	Aimol	108	0.043
2.	Anal	4868	1.955
3.	Angami	632	0.254
4.	Chiru	1809	0.727
5.	Chothe	1035	0.416
6.	Gangte	4856	1.950
7.	Hmar	15365	6.169
8.	Kabui	29218	11.731
9.	Kacha Naga	9734	3.908
10.	Koiraco	406	0.163
11.	Koireng	531	0.213
12.	Kom	5477	2.199
13.	Langang	1866	0.750
14.	Any Mizo (Lushai)	2740	1.103
15.	Maram	4928	1.979
16.	Maring	7745	3.110
17.	Mao	28810	11.568
18.	Monsang	1342	0.539
19.	Moyon	647	0.260
20.	Paite	17029	6.837
21.	Purum	82	0.033
22.	Ralte	80	0.032
23.	Sema	4	0.002
24.	Simte	2818	1.132
25.	Tangkhul	43943	17.643
26.	Thadou	47934	19.270
27.	Vaiphe	8215	3.299
28.	Zou	6761	2.715
29.	Suhte	-	-
		249049	100.00

2.3 Broadly speaking the tribal people of Manipur can be divided into two groups viz., (1) Kukis or Non-Nagas and (2) Nagas. The Nagas are found mostly in the northern part of Manipur and their population decreases towards the middle line of Manipur where they are found mixed with the Kuki tribe. Similarly, Kuki population is thickest in the southern portion and starts tapering off towards the north where it meets the Naga population. The prominent Naga tribes in Manipur are the Maos, the Tangkhuls, the Kabuis, the Kacha Nagas (Zeliang) and the Marings, while the important tribes among the Kukis are the Thadous, the Paites, the Hmars, the Zous and the Vaipheis. Maos occupy the northernmost part of Manipur adjoining Nagaland and are akin to the Angamis. Tangkhuls of Ukhrul Sub-division are spread over in the north-east area and their distribution extends to the Somra hill tracts of Burma. Similarly, the Kabuis and the Kacha Nagas of Tamenglong Sub-Division inhabit parts of North Cachar Hills of Assam and Nagaland while the Hmars, Paites and the other tribes of Churachandpur and Tengnoupal Sub-Divisions inhabit the Mizo districts of Assam and Chin hills and Kabow valley of Burma respectively. It would be relevant to state here that the tribes of Manipur and Burma along the Indo-Burma border are of the same stock. There is free movement among them from one side of the border to the other within a belt of 25 miles on either side. These tribes have been living in Manipur for hundreds of years.

Nagas as a whole are static in their habitation while the Kukis are of a nomadic nature, though their outward movement was checked by their coming in contact with the Naga population. Although the Naga tribes do not have a common dialect and each lives more or less in a compact area by itself, they have a strong feeling of being one as Nagas. In the case of Kukis, however, although they have their own separate dialects, they are able to understand one another in their respective dialects. There is also a system of inter-marriage amongst various Kuki Tribes and nearly in every village there is a mixture of population belonging to different Kuki tribes. In spite of this they lack the strong social cohesion and unity of feeling of the Nagas.

2.4) Religion: About two-thirds of the tribal population in the Territory is Christian. The Hindu population among the tribals is negligible, being only 532. As regards the rest of the population no religion was mentioned in the schedules returned for the 1961 Census. Details of the tribal population by religion are given in Annexure III.

2.5 Occupational Distribution: The working population amongst the tribal people in the territory is about 50 per cent of their total population viz., 1,25,138 out of 2,49,049, as against 46 per cent of the total population in the Territory according to 1961 Census. Table 4 shows the occupational distribution of workers among the Scheduled Tribes.

TABLE - IV

Occupational distribution of workers among
Scheduled Tribes

Category of workers.	Persons		Males		Females	
	No.	%age of total	No.	%age of total	No.	%age of total
Total Scheduled tribe population	249049	100.00	123162	49.45	125887	50.55
Non-worker:	123911	100.00	63637	51.36	60274	48.64
Workers	125138	100.00	59525	47.58	65613	52.42
(i) As cultivators.	114768	91.71	53335	89.60	61433	93.63
(ii) As agricultural labourers	774	0.62	401	0.67	373	0.57
(iii) In mining, quarrying, Live-stock, forestry, fishing, Hunting, Plantation and Orchards & allied activities.	52	0.04	46	0.08	6	0.01
(iv) As household industry	3717	2.97	367	0.62	350	5.11
(v) In manufacturing other than household industry.	39	0.03	24	0.04	15	0.02
(vi) In construction.	71	0.06	68	0.11	3	0.00
(vii) In Trade and Commerce	317	0.25	254	0.43	63	0.10
(viii) In transport storage & Communication	94	0.08	94	0.16	-	-
(ix) In other Services:	5306	4.24	4936	8.29	370	0.56

It will be seen from the above table that 92% of the workers among the Scheduled Tribes work as cultivators. The number of agricultural labourers is practically negligible. The tribal economy in the Territory has, therefore, to be built around Agriculture, Forests, Horticulture and allied sectors, such as Animal Husbandry, Poultry, Fisheries, etc. The importance of Animal Husbandry, Poultry and Fisheries lies in the fact that besides rice, the main items of food of the tribal people in the Territory are meat and fish. Another significant feature of the tribal economy in Manipur is the engagement of womenfolk in every household in loom weaving. Tribal women can do excellent weaving and embroidery and in order to build up the tribal economy along healthy lines it may be useful to encourage the production and marketing of woven and embroidered goods to provide an impetus to the economy.

2.6 Employment in Government Service: According to the orders issued by the Administration in the case of direct recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts and services in the Territory, thirty per cent of the vacancies were reserved for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes taken together. As the population of Scheduled Castes in the Territory is negligible, the bulk of the vacancies so reserved were available to members of the Scheduled Tribes. The Administration have since issued revised instructions to provide for 30% reservation exclusively for Scheduled Tribes and 2½% for Scheduled Castes. Information regarding the representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the posts and services

under the Government of Manipur is contained in Annexure IV. It will be seen that these communities have not yet availed themselves of their full quota. The matter needs to be looked into and necessary steps taken to ensure that the Scheduled Tribes secure the minimum percentage of vacancies prescribed for them.

2.7 Literacy: The level of literacy among the tribal population in the Territory, according to the 1961 Census is 27.25% against 30.4% for the entire population. The percentage of literacy among tribal males is 37.03 and among females 17.67 against 45.1 and 15.9 for males and females respectively for the total population. Annexure V shows the levels of literacy among the tribal and the total population of the Territory.

2.8 Land Settlement: There is no tenancy system as such in the tribal areas of the Territory. In theory all the lands belong to the Government but for all practical purposes the lands are owned by the tribals inasmuch as there is no land tax and no land revenue system in the tribal areas. There is, however, a system prevailing whereunder the chiefs allot the land to the inhabitants for cultivation every year. It was reported that this arrangement had various drawbacks as the cultivators had no incentive and did not in fact undertake long-term measures to improve the land

in the absence of any certainty that the same land would be allotted to them in the following cultivation season. To overcome this drawback and with a view to settling the tribals on land permanently, the Government of Manipur have already enacted the Manipur Hill Areas Acquisition of Chiefs' Right Act, 1967. The Act has, however, not been enforced yet. This needs to be done early to ensure that the land management in the hill areas is brought under the control of the Government without further delay in the interests of settled cultivation.

2.9 Land Alienation: It is gratifying to note that there have hardly been any cases of transfer of lands from tribals to non-tribals in the tribal areas in Manipur. This is because the tribals are mostly engaged in shifting cultivation and the tribal areas have not yet been fully opened up. With the construction of roads and provision of adequate means of communication and the acceleration of development activities in the tribal areas, there is likely to be some pressure of non-tribals on the tribals who will have to depend on the non-tribals for their daily needs of consumer goods and the like. It is necessary, therefore, that in the light of the experience gained in other States, the Government of Manipur should consider even now the measures which would need to be undertaken for safeguarding the interest of the tribals as and when such an

eventuality arises in the tribal areas in the Territory. In certain other States Land Tenancy Enactments have been made for this purpose and it would be useful if a study is made of those enactments to see which of them would be suited to the conditions obtaining in the Territory. A list of the enactments has already been supplied to the Government of Manipur. The Study Team also proposes to make some recommendations with regard to prevention of land alienation in its general report which the Government of Manipur may consider at the appropriate time.

2.10 Indebtedness: There are no cases of indebtedness among tribals in Manipur at present nor is there any problem of indebtedness and of money-lenders in the tribal areas. The non-existence of any problem of indebtedness and of money lenders in the tribal areas of the Territory is mainly due to the fact that these areas have not yet reached the stage of monetised economy because of the difficult terrain and lack of adequate road communications. With the increase in development activities and the opening of more roads in these areas, the evils of indebtedness and money lending are likely to spread fast unless appropriate measures are taken well in advance to anticipate and tackle these problems. It is heartening to note that as a precautionary measure the Government of Manipur have already extended the Bombay Money-lenders' Act,

1946, to the Territory. The Act has, however, not proved fool proof in actual operation in the various States as there are many loopholes in it of which the money-lenders have been taking undue advantage. It may, therefore, be useful if the Government of Manipur make a study of the working of the Act in some detail vis-a-vis the measures adopted by other States after its enactment to plug the loopholes therein. The problem of indebtedness among tribals being acute in many other areas of the country e.g. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, etc. the Study Team also proposes to deal with the subject in some detail in its general report which the Government of Manipur may also consider in due course

2.11 Imbalance in Development: It was noticed that there is imbalance in development in the tribal areas. The imbalance is particularly marked in the field of education. Some communities are still in the primitive stage. The Hmars, Paites, Tangkhuls, Thadous and Maos are comparatively more advanced economically and educationally while the Zous, Marings and Zeliangs or Kacha Nagas are more backward. The areas in Temenglong and Tangnoupal Sub-Division and part of Churachandpur Sub-Division are the most backward areas in the Territory and special steps are called for to accelerate the development in these areas.

For this purpose, it will be necessary to open up the areas through adequate road communication and to undertake appropriate schemes for the improvement of agriculture, provision of adequate number of schools with boarding facilities, wherever necessary, expansion of medical facilities etc.

2.12 Need for study of ethnographic, sociological and economic backgrounds of the various tribes:

As indicated earlier there are as many as 29 tribes in Manipur. They have their own dialects, cultural traditions, arts, folk songs, etc. The Government have been encouraging the publication of books on tribal dialects.

A study of the ethnographic, sociological and economic background of each of these tribes is necessary not only to see that they develop in their own way and preserve and promote their original arts and culture, but also for ascertaining the levels of their development so that in the development programmes in the tribal areas priority could be given to the tribes needing greater attention. It appears that no such studies have been organised by the Government of Manipur in the past although grants have been made to tribal cultural clubs for promotion of tribal culture. It was learnt that the Government of Manipur had some years ago mooted a proposal for the creation of a separate Cultural

and Philological Department to undertake such studies but as the proposal did not find favour with the Government of India, it had to be dropped. The need for ethnographic studies is now being increasingly realised. It is, therefore, suggested that the matter may be re-examined and taken up again with the Government of India.

CHAPTER - III

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

A General

3.1 First Five Year Plan: Prior to its integration with India in 1949 Manipur had hardly any development programmes except for a brief period after Independence when the Territory remained more or less outside the overall authority of the Central Government and the Maharaja had formed a Government consisting of elected representatives. As in the case of the rest of the country, the launching of the Five Year Plan helped to initiate the process of economic development in a coordinated manner in Manipur. The First Plan of the territory envisaged an outlay of Rs.154.89 lakhs ~~against~~ which Rs.102.56 lakhs /were actually spent. The allotment for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes during the First Plan amounted to Rs.35.68 lakhs and the actual expenditure during the Plan period was Rs. 18.26 lakhs. Thus as against the shortfall of 33.79% in expenditure in the Plan as a whole the shortfall in the tribal welfare sector was about 50%. The schemes taken up under the tribal development programmes during the First Plan mainly related to the establishment of an agricultural farm with a poultry unit, improvement of the existing terraced fields and bringing of more area under this type of cultivation, opening of new dispensaries, improvement of roads, construction of school buildings and establishment of carpentry and training classes in weaving.

3.2 Second Plan: The Second Five Year Plan envisaged an outlay of Rs.625.11 lakhs, which was nearly four times the outlay for the First Plan. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs.596.93 lakhs i.e. 95.49% of the Plan outlay. Thus the progress of expenditure in the Second Five Year Plan was fairly satisfactory. The outlay on tribal welfare schemes amounted to Rs.76.78 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs.82.72 lakhs was incurred. Under the tribal welfare programme development schemes were taken up in practically all the spheres, and with greater intensity.

3.3 Third Plan: The Third Five Year Plan provided for an outlay of Rs.1287.56 lakhs. The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs.1281.28 lakhs or 99.5% of the outlay. The outlay for tribal welfare programmes during the Third Plan was fixed at Rs.124.00 lakhs. The pattern of tribal development programmes in the Third Plan was broadly the same as in the Second Five Year Plan, though certain new schemes were also taken up. The notable among them related to monetary aid to poor students for books and slates, establishment of cooperative Societies, art and cultural development, opening of Tribal Development Blocks, etc. The financial and physical targets achieved in respect of the tribal welfare schemes in the Territory during the Third Plan are contained in Annexure VI.

3.4 Fourth Plan: A ceiling of Rs.2417 lakhs has tentatively been agreed to by the Planning Commission for the Territory's Fourth Plan Draft outline (Original Plan). The outlay approved for schemes for the welfare of tribals is Rs.59 lakhs. This works out to about 2.44% of the total outlay.

3.5 Annual Plans: Since the Third Five Year Plan, the Administration has so far prepared 3 Annual Plans, namely, for the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69. An outlay of Rs.350 lakhs was approved by the Planning Commission for the Annual Plan for the year 1966-67, against which the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs.209 lakhs. It will be seen that there was a heavy shortfall in expenditure. For the welfare of Scheduled Tribes an outlay of Rs.13.00 lakhs, was approved, against which an expenditure of Rs.7.78 lakhs was incurred. For the Annual Plan for 1967-68 the Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs.315 lakhs, as against this the expenditure is estimated at Rs.398 lakhs. The expenditure on schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes is anticipated to be Rs.10.81 lakhs against the approved outlay of Rs.8.90 lakhs. For the Annual Plan for 1968-69, the Administration had originally proposed an outlay of Rs.929 lakhs which was later reduced to Rs.525.05 lakhs. However, the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs.371.82 lakhs. The outlay approved for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes is Rs.11.00 lakhs as against Rs.20.70 lakhs proposed by the Administration.

B SCHEMES FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

3.6 General: The Government of Manipur have undertaken a number of schemes and measures for the economic development and welfare of the tribal population in the Territory:

Broadly the development programmes for Scheduled Tribes may be grouped under the following heads:

1. Education
2. Economic uplift, and
3. Health, Housing etc.

A brief account of these schemes is given below:

3.7 Education: The schemes intended for Scheduled Tribes

in the field of education include award of middle and lower primary scholarship every year to tribal students, monetary aid to students for the purchase of books, slates etc., construction of school buildings and hostels and teachers' quarters, furniture grants, opening of community centres, encouragement for books on tribal dialects and aid to voluntary agencies for educational purposes.

3.8 Economic Uplift: The schemes undertaken under this head are those of tribal development blocks, construction and improvement of roads and bridges, terrace cultivation, opening of farms and market sheds, food preservation centres, organisation of cooperative societies, grant for the improvement of cottage industries and supply of improved birds, bulls, etc.

3.9 Health, Housing etc.: The schemes in the field of public health relate to the supply of drinking water, while the schemes for housing provide for grants for the construction of houses. There is also a scheme for the giving of grants for improvement of tribal arts and culture and for the construction of inns.

3.10 Need for Socio-Economic Surveys: The schemes undertaken by the Government of Manipur have made a considerable impact on the tribal economy. However, much still remains to be done to improve the lot of the tribal people and to bring them on a par with the general population. This is because until 1920 for all practical purposes there was no administration in the Hill areas and the tribal communities were governed by their own traditional customs and usages. In 1920, following the Punitive Measures in the Kuki rebellion of 1917-1919, the British Government took up in earnest the Hill Administration on behalf of the Maharajah of Manipur when Sub-Divisional Headquarters were opened at Ukhrul, Tamenglong and Churachandpur.

Some schools and hospitals were also opened. Apart from these limited activities, not much of developmental work had been taken up in the tribal areas of the Territory. It is only with the launching of the Five Year Plans that systematic planning for economic and social development has been undertaken in these areas. The needs of the tribal areas are, many and varied.

With a view to deriving optimum benefits from the Plan schemes, utilising in their implementation both human and material resources in the tribal areas, it is necessary to ensure that the schemes reflect fully the felt needs of the tribal people. This object can be achieved if socio-economic surveys are undertaken before the formulation of the schemes. It is only then that the schemes will make the desired impact on the tribal people and help in building up a healthy economy in the tribal areas. Such an approach has become all the more necessary since the Government of Manipur are opening new tribal development blocks in the hill areas by carving out compact areas from the existing blocks which are unwieldy at present. The Study Team, therefore, recommends that the Government of Manipur may arrange for socio-economic surveys to be carried out in the tribal areas by expert teams so that on the basis of the findings of such surveys, need and resource-based programmes may be formulated for the development of tribal areas in the Territory

CHAPTER - IV

ADMINISTRATION

A. TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION

4.1 Chief Commissioner and the Cabinet: The administration of Manipur vests in the Administrator, designated as Chief Commissioner, acting on behalf of the President of India. There is a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Chief Commissioner, which besides the Chief Minister, consists of 4 other Ministers.

4.2 Legislative Assembly: There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 30 elected members. Besides, the Central Government have powers to nominate not more than 3 members to the Assembly. Nine seats in the Assembly are reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

4.3 Representation in Parliament: The Territory has 3 seats in Parliament; 2 in the Lok Sabha, of which 1 is reserved for Scheduled Tribes, and 1 in the Rajya Sabha.

B. DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

4.4 Single District: Manipur is, as yet, a single district territory. At ^{the} head of the district administration is the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Magistrate, who is assisted at Headquarters by an Additional District Magistrate and two Additional Deputy Commissioners. The District is divided into 10 Sub-Divisions, 6 in the hills and 4 in the valley, each under the charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer. The Sub-Divisions

are further divided into one or more circles under the charge of Sub-Deputy Collectors (Tehsildars). The names of Sub-Divisions and the number of Circles in each are given in Annexure VII.

4.5 Need for Additional District: Keeping in view the difficult terrain as well as the inadequacy of all-weather roads connecting the various areas and lack of other suitable communication facilities:-there are no telegraph or telephone facilities in most of the hill sub-divisions, the administrative charge seems to be heavy for a single district officer. It would seem advisable to have at least one more district to lighten the charge of the officers of the district to enable them to devote to the problems of the Territory concentrated attention so urgently needed in view of the backwardness of the area in many respects. At present all the district officers are concentrated at one place and they can at best make periodical visits to the remote areas which are badly in need of development.

C. ADMINISTRATION OF TRIBAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES

4.6 Functions & Status of Development Commissioner: The administration of Community Development and Tribal Development Programmes vests in the Development Commissioner. All Tribal Welfare Schemes except Education, Public Health, Agriculture, Cooperation and Industries are also routed through him and executed by him. The Development Commissioner is assisted by an Additional Deputy Commissioner (TW) and other staff. There is also a full-fledged

Executive Engineer's Division under him for taking up road construction and other engineering works. With view to ensuring expeditious execution of the schemes the Government of Manipur have vested in him appropriate financial and administrative powers. A step in the right direction, it has proved helpful in reducing the administrative delays otherwise inherent in the execution of the development programmes. However, the arrangement has not proved satisfactory in one respect.

Unlike other States where Development Commissioners are Secretaries to Government or even hold the post of Chief Secretary or Additional Chief Secretary, the Development Commissioner in Manipur is only Head of a Department and has no Secretariat status. There is a separate Development Department and the Development Secretary, who is also the Planning Secretary, is in charge of all development schemes at the Secretariat level. The Development Commissioner has thus tended to function more or less as an officer at the field or district level. It appears necessary to confer Secretariat status on him. Further he should be closely associated with the formulation of the developmental programmes. It is also recommended that suitable administrative and financial powers may be delegated to the Additional Deputy Commissioner (TW) so that the Development Commissioner may be relieved of avoidable routine work.

4.7 Need for effective coordination: For the successful execution of the Tribal Development Programmes it is

necessary that they should be treated as an integral part of the various development activities. These programmes are intended to supplement the benefits which may be available to the Scheduled Tribes from the general development programmes. With a view to ensuring that the Backward classes including Scheduled Tribes receive maximum advantage from the general development schemes, the Government of Manipur constituted a Coordination Committee with the Development Commissioner as Chairman in October, 1961. The Committee has, however, not been meeting regularly. It has held only three meetings so far. It appears that its recommendations are not binding on the departments and the Heads of Departments obtain financial sanctions from Government directly with the result that the Committee has not been effective enough in securing the desired degree of coordination. It is necessary to remedy the situation.

4.8 Incentive for Staff: It was brought to the notice of the Study Team that officers are reluctant to serve in tribal areas due to the difficult conditions and lack of normal facilities and amenities in these areas. It is suggested, therefore, that to attract officers for service in tribal areas, there should be some incentive scheme so that the officers posted there are enabled to receive some compensation for the additional expenditure they are generally required to incur in maintaining two establishments and arranging for education etc. of their children. This is particularly necessary as in adjoining areas in Nagaland and in Assam, Govt. employees are entitled to additional emoluments.

Further, with a view to appointing the best personnel, the postings of officers in the tribal areas should be made on a selective basis without disturbing the service cadre and only such persons should be drafted as have the necessary experience and an aptitude for this type of work. The officers connected with tribal development work should remain directly under the control and supervision of the Tribal Welfare Department while serving in the tribal areas.

4.9 Tribal Advisory Council: A Tribal Advisory Council was constituted by the Government of Manipur in 1963, with the Chief Minister as its Chairman, to advise the Government on all matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Manipur. As the Council also covered the Scheduled Castes it was re-named as Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Advisory Council in April, 1964. The Council consists of all members of Council of Ministers, all members of Standing Committee for Hill Areas and the nominated tribal MLA, 9 non-officials belonging to Scheduled Tribes and 3 members from the Scheduled Castes to be nominated by Government, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Manipur and the Member of Parliament from outer Manipur. The Secretary to Government of Manipur incharge of Tribal Welfare Department is Member-Secretary of the Council. A perusal of the proceedings of the Council for the last three years

supplied to the Study Team reveals that on no occasion did the Government seek the advice of the Council in matters concerning tribal welfare. The Council Members had, however, been suggesting items for inclusion in the agenda, which were taken up for discussion at the meetings of the Council. In order that the Council may play a useful role in the formulation and implementation of the tribal development programmes, it is necessary that meetings of the Council are held regularly and schemes drawn up for the welfare of tribals placed before the Council at the formulation stage so that the knowledge and experience of the tribal leaders could be made use of. It would also be useful if the members of the Council could be taken round the various areas where developmental work has been taken in hand so that they could suggest measures for improvement as well as provide guidance to the tribal people. It has also been noticed that although the Council is ordinarily required to meet not less than thrice a year, it has been meeting at the most twice a year. In fact, no meeting of the Council took place during the year 1967. Regular meetings of the Council are imperative for its successful working.

CHAPTER - V

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

5.1 Terrace Cultivation Scheme: As stated earlier, the tribal economy in Manipur is agriculture-based. However, the Territory, as a whole, is not self-sufficient in food production. The main obstacles in the way of agricultural development in the tribal areas are the widely prevalent practice of shifting cultivation or jhuming and the lack of adequate irrigation facilities. Jhuming has been in vogue for centuries past and naturally cannot be stopped immediately. It has to be brought under control gradually. The State Government have undertaken a programme for terracing in areas where possibilities of irrigation exist; and for undertaking terraced cultivation the tribals are given a subsidy at the rate of Rs. 150/- to Rs. 200/- per acre, which is estimated to be 75% of the cost of terracing. The rate of subsidy was fixed many years ago. In view of the steep rise in prices over the past few years, the Government of Manipur may consider if any increase in the subsidy is called for.

5.2 Abandonment of land reclaimed: It has been brought to the notice of the Team that of some thousand acres of land reclaimed so far, only

about three-fourths of the area is in use while the rest has been abandoned. The main cause for abandonment is stated to be the small size of the holdings of the cultivators and the lack of adequate irrigation facilities. In drawing up terracing schemes, the refore, a selective approach needs to be adopted by the Agriculture Department. The preparation of terracing schemes should be preceded by a proper survey in regard to the availability of land and the existence of adequate irrigation facilities. Further, wherever any new area is taken up for terrace cultivation the Agriculture Department should provide physical supervision and constant guidance to the cultivators for whom terracing is an altogether a new mode of cultivation. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Department of Agriculture have undertaken this work in a systematic way and have earmarked a separate Agriculture Officer with a complement of field assistants for looking after terrace cultivation. If necessary, the staff should be augmented so as to be able to render proper advice and guidance to the cultivators. It may be useful to examine in this context the setting up of a full-fledged Engineering Division in the Agriculture Department which may provide proper technical advice and assistance for the reclamation of the lands, suggesting means of irrigation and terracing of the slopes. Side by side the Agriculture Department

also should take up a few pilot schemes for scientifically controlling jhuming with the object of both research and demonstration.

5.3 Mechanised Cultivation & Double Cropping: With a view to making the Territory self-sufficient in food production, it is necessary to undertake agricultural schemes in the Territory in a big way as otherwise the tribal economy may remain stagnant. For this purpose, it is suggested that possibilities of undertaking cultivation on the hilly slopes, river valleys and plain pockets should be explored and wherever feasible mechanized cultivation introduced. The possibilities of introduction of double cropping with a view to diversifying the cropping pattern may also be examined.

5.4 Ancillary facilities: There is great scope for horticulture in the tribal areas of the Territory. Moreover, this will be an ideal change from jhum cultivation to permanent land use. However, there is no outlet for the produce due to the absence of any dependable and cheap transport system. The main reason for this is the inadequacy of roads and communications. Moreover, there are no proper arrangements for preservation of fruits and good marketing facilities are also lacking. These need to be improved so that the tribal farmers may find horticulture an attractive proposition and take to it

increasingly. It is suggested that varietal trials for fruits may be conducted and a Horticulture Research Station like the ones at Simla and Allahabad established in the Territory. The possibilities of growing cash crops like cotton, tea plantation and sericulture development could also be usefully explored.

5.5 Minor Irrigation: There are no major or medium irrigation projects in the tribal areas. At present the only irrigation programme being undertaken in these areas through the Development Department is the construction of small nullahs known as "Guls" to bring water from higher places to fields below. Since adequate irrigation facilities are a pre-requisite for the success of terraced cultivation which is being encouraged in the tribal areas, it is necessary to develop a proper irrigation system in these areas

5.6 Animal Husbandry: Cattle are reared in the tribal areas mainly for meat purposes. This is because cattle are not used for cultivation in these areas except to a limited extent in the small valleys and for terraced cultivation; nor is there any appreciable consumption of milk except among the Christians. There are Mithuns in the hill areas but they are semi-domesticated and used only for meat purposes, and to a certain extent as marriage prices for the brides. There is ample scope for cattle and poultry development in the hill areas particularly in grassy lands. However, for this purpose

it is necessary to provide adequate veterinary facilities, which are lacking at present, as will be seen from the table below:-

TABLE - V

Position with regard to Livestock and Veterinary facilities in Hill Sub-Divisions

Sl. No. of Sub-Divn.	Name	Vete-ry Hos-pita-ls (65-66)	Vety Dis-pens-aries inclu-ding weekly vety dis-per-saries.	Live-stock popu-lation (61-62)	Cattle (61-62)	Buff-aloes (61-62)	Sheep (61-62)	Goats (61-62)	Others (61-62)	Poult-ry (61-62)
1.	Chuarachandpur.	1	6	51972	14719	5121	820	3513	27782	195510
2.	Tengnoupal	9	9	33882	8095	3533	787	2110	24285	104084
3.	Mao & Sadar Hills	-	12	78492	28583	13171	1632	5444	29460	183639
4.	Tamenglong	-	3	26730	3999	983	469	1351	19928	53634
5.	Ukhrul	-	13	46342	8772	12406	113	804	24245	115412
6.	Jaribam	-	8	14843	9775	863	145	2065	1990	15203

5.7 Fisheries: So far no specific programmes have been undertaken under the Tribal Welfare Programme or under the general programme for fisheries, for the development of fisheries in the hill areas. Although there are no fisheries in the hill areas, it appears that the rivers and streams could be advantageously utilised.

to some extent, for pisciculture, thereby enabling the tribals to get fish as additional source of protein as well as an additional source of income. The Study Team recommend therefore, that the question of development of fisheries in the tribal areas may be examined by the Fisheries Department so that suitable schemes may be prepared to make the maximum use of the available potential.

FORESTS

5.8 Legal Status and Control: Forests in Manipur constitute an area of 6,019 square kilometres or about 27 per cent of the total geographical area. However, more than 45% of the forest area is unclassified. Of the remaining, the area covered by reserved forests is only 1,004 sq.Kms. while that which comes under protected forests is 2,219 sq.Kms. Reserved and protected forests are under the control of the Forest Department while the unclassified forests are under the control of the Revenue Department. It appears that this dual control is not conducive to efficient management of forests. It is necessary to have a unified control over forests so that they may be efficiently and scientifically managed. Once complete control over all the forests is delegated to one agency, it can undertake the necessary surveys and demarcation of the forests with a view to their efficient management and exploitation.

5.9 Working of Forests: Forests are worked through contractors, Forest Labourers' Cooperatives or the Forest Department. However, in working the forests through the contractors, provision is made in the Agreement that the

contractors shall not allow any of their employees to visit any of the Naga or Kuki villages without written permission from the Government. This is intended to protect the tribal people from any unnecessary harassment. Further, the contractors are under an obligation to see that their elephants do not damage the properties of any person or villager ^{and} cases of such damages are to be tried by the Court of appropriate jurisdiction. The Government also have the right to grant ordinary settlements of any portion or portions of areas leased out to the contractors. In working the forests through the Forest Cooperatives, the Maharashtra and Gujarat pattern has not yet been adopted in the Territory. This is apparently because the facilities needed are not yet adequate; nor can any large scale operations be undertaken due to the poor quality of forests. Cooperatives are, however, allowed to bid in auction and coupes are settled with them even if their bid is not the highest but is within $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ below the highest bid received. Further, in their case 50% of the earnest money or security deposit is not insisted on. Besides, Forest Labourers' Cooperatives are given financial assistance from the Tribal Welfare Scheme. This consists of Rs.3,000/- as the share capital contribution, Rs.1,200/- as Managerial subsidy, and Rs.1,500/- as Welfare Fund. Where forests are worked departmentally willing tribal people are employed as Labourers at the rate of Rs.3.00 per head per day.

5.10. Tribal Rights in Forests: The tribal people have full rights to the use of the land and forest produce in the unclassed forest areas. In the reserved and protected forests also, they have been given concessions to meet their own domestic requirements. In fact, in the protected forests, only certain trees have been brought under protection and tribals are not prohibited from practising jhuming cultivation or for that matter any other form of cultivation in these forests. A copy of the rules framed by the Forest Department for protected forests is reproduced in Annexure VIII. As regards reserved forests, there are seven such forest villages. These settlements were made under specific conditions which are mentioned in Annexure IX. It has been pointed out by the Government of Manipur that the problem in the Territory is more of protecting the forests from the tribals than of protecting the rights of the tribals in the forests. This may be true to some extent in view of the limited area under forests which needs to be preserved in the overall interest of the Territory. Moreover, the widely prevalent practice of jhuming among the tribals in the Territory has resulted in indiscriminate destruction of forest wealth. While the exact area under shifting cultivation cannot be determined as there are no land records in the hilly areas of the Territory, it is estimated by the Administration that at least 1 lakh acres of land is put under jhuming every year. The question of tackling the problem of

jhuming has been discussed in this Chapter earlier. It is necessary to control jhuming as soon as possible so as to ensure the preservation of forests. The 'Taungya System' is reported to be already in force in the reserved forests to control jhuming. It would be useful if in other forest areas tribals are encouraged to plant quick growing trees in the lands abandoned after jhuming. For this purpose tree seeds should be distributed free by the Forest Department. Such a step will not only increase the productivity of the land but also prevent soil erosion and add to the income of the cultivators who could sell these trees while clearing the fields when the turn comes again for their jhuming.

CHAPTER VI

EDUCATION

6.1 Educational Facilities for Tribal Students: The tribal students are provided free education at all stages and even their examination fees are reimbursed by the Government. Besides, they are eligible for scholarships. In the school stage two types of General Scholarships are in vogue for the whole Territory. The first examination for scholarships is held at the end of Class V and another examination at the end of Class VIII for grant of stipends in the middle school and high school stages respectively. 10 Scholarships out of 36 in the Middle schools at the rate of Rs.5/- per month each for three years and 6 scholarships out of 21 for High Schools at the rate of Rs.7/- per month each for two years are reserved for the Scheduled Tribe students. In addition to the above scholarships, tribal students who have meritorious performances to their credit are given scholarships from the Tribal Welfare Fund. Poor tribal students are also given financial assistance for the purchase of books, slates, etc.

6.2 There are 112 hostels for boys and 35 hostels for girls in the whole Territory. The hostels are mainly intended for Scheduled Tribes even though they may be attached to institutions, not exclusively reserved for Scheduled Tribes students. There were 2882 boys and 398 girls in the hostels during 1966-67 and out of these 2512 boys and 354 girls were tribals. It appears, however, that the existing hostel facilities are inadequate. This matter may be looked into by the Administration.

6.3 Delay in payment of Scholarships and need for increase:

During the course of ~~its~~ tours in the tribal areas, it was represented to the Study Team that scholarships and fees were being paid rather late to the tribal students. It was suggested that payments should be made on a monthly basis. Representations were also made that in view of the high cost of living, an increase was called for in the amounts of scholarships granted to tribal students. These matters may be examined by the Administration.

6.4 Institutions: The number of educational institutions in the Hill Sub-Divisions is contained in Table VI.

TABLE - VI

Number of educational institutions in Hill Sub-Divisions (1965-66)

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-Division	Higher Secondary/Multi-purpose schools	High Schools	Middle Schools	Primary Schools
1.	Churachandpur	1	11	36	208
2.	Jiribam	1	1	5	75
3.	Mao & Sadar	1	4	33	293
4.	Tamenglong	1		13	133
5.	Ukhrul	3	4	43	182
6.	Tengnoupal	-	1	15	149
Total:		7	21	150	1040

Note:- There are also 3 Colleges in the Hill Sub-Divisions.

It was brought to the notice of the Study Team that quite a number of villages were without primary schools. The Study Team recommends that a primary school should be established in every tribal village where the number of school-going children is 15 or more. There is also an urgent need to open more schools, preferably residential schools, in certain pockets in Tamenglong and Tengnoupal areas which are specially backward.

6.5 Enrolment: The table below will indicate the position with regard to enrolment of tribal students in the different categories

TABIE - VII
Enrolment of Tribal Students in Educational Institutions

Sl.No.	Type of Institutions	Enrolment		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Primary	32,811	,901	51,712
2.	Middle/Senior Basic	3,228	,203	4,433
3.	High/Higher Secondary	1,637	394	2,031
4.	Colleges	470	33	500
5.	Colleges for professional education.	106	-	106

It will be seen that there is a wide gap between the enrolment of boys and girls, particularly in the High School and College stages. The reasons for this need to be looked into.

6.6 School hours and vacations: school hours and vacations in the tribal areas have been adapted to meet the special needs of the tribal people for cultivation and harvesting. This is as it should be. The school hours are from 6.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. in primary schools, from 10.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. in upgraded Junior Basic and Middle Schools and 10.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. in Secondary Schools. It appeared to the Study Team that in the case of Middle and Secondary Schools the hours fixed were not considered satisfactory by the tribal people who wanted classes to be held in the morning and evening so that the students could help their parents during the day time, when necessary. The matter may, therefore, be re-examined by the Education Department.

6.7 Medium of Instruction and Text Books: Manipuri is the medium of instruction upto Class VIII and English from Class IX. The Government of Manipur are alive to the need for imparting education in the primary stage in the mother tongue. With this end in view they have been sanctioning grants for the production of text books in tribal dialects and a start is to be made with the books in Thadou, Paite, Kabui, Mao, Tangkhul and other dialects. The publication of these books needs to be expedited.

6.8 Wastage and Stagnation: The percentage of wastage and stagnation in the case of tribal students is of the

same order as in the case of general education for the Territory as a whole, namely 31 per cent. However, it appears that the tribal students generally lag behind in Science and Mathematics with the result that they fail to prosecute higher studies in technical subjects. Special steps are, therefore, called for for strengthening the teaching of these subjects in the tribal areas.

6.9 Lack of trained teachers: It was noticed by the Study Team that there is an acute shortage of trained teachers in the schools in the tribal areas. Out of 2704 male and 93 female teachers working in these schools during 1967-68, only 499 male and 21 female teachers were trained. The Administration may, therefore, take urgent steps to accelerate the pace of training of teachers so that the quality of teaching does not suffer on this account.

6.10 Inspection of Schools: Complaints were voiced before the Study Team about the poor quality of teaching in the schools in the tribal areas. It was learnt that in certain cases, inspection of schools had not taken place for three to five years and this had been giving rise to slackness on the part of the teachers. This state of affairs appears to be mainly attributable to the fact that in view of the difficult terrain it is not possible for the existing inspecting staff, which is rather limited, to cover all the remote and interior areas during the course of a year. It is, therefore, necessary to augment the inspecting staff so that each school is inspected at least once a

year and improvements brought about in the standards of education in the schools.

6.11 Vocational and Professional Education: There are a number of institutions for vocational and professional education specially meant for scheduled tribes. Besides, there are training centres for trades like Tailoring, Carpentry and Blacksmithy, Weaving, Bamboo and cane work. It appeared, however, that there was no effective follow-up programme for passed out trainees from these centres. This matter needs to be looked into.

6.12 Adimjati Institute: There is also an Institute for Diploma Course in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at Imphal, which goes by the name of Adimjati Institute. This is being run by the Adamjati Shikhsa Ashram which is a branch of the Bhartiya Adamjati Sevak Sangh. It is heartening to note that all students, without exception, who passed from this Institution have secured employment in Manipur and the neighbouring areas. The Institute is affiliated to the Assam Board and it appeared that it did not have sufficiently well equipped laboratories as compared with other Government Institutes in Assam. This deficiency needs to be made up. It is also necessary to draw up a long-term plan for the development of this Institute, keeping in view the future needs of technical personnel with reference to the changing pattern of employment. The entire cost of the Institute

is at present being borne by the Government of Manipur from the Tribal Welfare Fund. It was noticed, however, that the number of scheduled tribes students in the Institute is very small and the majority of the seats go to non-tribals. The reasons for lack of sufficient response from the tribals for admission in the Institute may be examined. As the majority of the beneficiaries of the Institute constitute non-tribals it would be appropriate if the expenditure of the Institute is met from the budget of the Education Department and the tribal development funds are utilised for other more important welfare schemes.

CHAPTER - VII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

7.1 Roads: There are no railways in Manipur. The nearest rail-head is at Dimapur, known as Manipur Road Railway Station in the North-East Frontier Railway - 134 miles from Imphal, and it is connected with Imphal by the National Highway (No.39), which passes through Nagaland. This route, which is so far the only land communication existing between the Territory and the rest of India is, however, liable to interruption, particularly during the rains when the plight of the population in the Territory, which has to depend for most of its day to day needs on other areas in the country, can well be imagined. The important road work recently undertaken in Manipur is the new Cachar road, covering a length of 141 miles, which would link up Imphal with Jaribam and thence with Silchar. This will be the second link road between Manipur and other parts of the country. In view of the need for establishing round-the-year link between Manipur and the rest of the country, it is necessary that this road is completed early. Since the hill areas surround the valley, the above mentioned roads will have to pass through these areas. However, within the hill areas communication is poor and the absence of good roads is proving a great hindrance in the efficient distribu-

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to execution of development and welfare works. Most of the tribal areas, particularly the remote and interior areas, are still devoid of proper means of communication. Road construction work has, therefore, to be given high priority. Representations were also made to the Study Team by the tribal leaders for the construction of various roads for opening up the hill areas.

7.2 Roads Construction Board: The Government of Manipur are alive to the need for more roads and with a view to pooling the available resources for road construction works and avoiding duplication, they have already established a Roads Construction Board to coordinate the various road activities undertaken by the Public Works Department, Community Development Department, Tribal Welfare Department and the Forest Department. This is a step in the right direction. However, limited financial provisions are standing in the way of road development. It is necessary, therefore, that the Government of India should provide adequate funds not only for construction of new roads but also for the maintenance and upkeep of the existing and proposed ones.

7.3 Lack of Road Building Machinery: It was represented to the Study Team that another factor regarding road construction work is the lack of road building machinery with the Public Works Department. The request of the Government of Manipur for release of foreign exchange for the purchase of road building machinery needs to be considered

sympathetically by the Government of India in view of the strategic importance of the Territory. It may also be useful in this context if the Border Roads Organisation could give a helping hand to the Administration by loaning some machinery and taking up construction work on their behalf.

7.4 Postal and Tele-Communication Facilities: It was noticed that postal and telegraph facilities are lacking in the tribal areas in the Territory. There are no telegraph offices even at some of the Sub-Divisional headquarters. The Posts and Telegraph Department have of late been following a liberal policy with regard to opening of new post offices in border and very backward areas. Similarly in the case of telegraph offices, the Third Plan policy envisages provision of telegraph offices, among other places, in Block Headquarters. The Study Team suggests, therefore, that the Government of Manipur may take up with the Posts and Telegraphs Department the question of opening more post and telegraph offices in the Territory on these lines.

CHAPTER - VIII

INDUSTRY, MINERALS & POWER

8.1 Industry: There is considerable scope for the establishment of forest-based and fruit processing industries in the tribal areas in the Territory as raw materials like timber, bamboo and cane and fruits such as pineapple, lemon and oranges are available in sufficient quantities in these areas. However, transport bottlenecks, lack of power facilities and dearth of skilled hands, have stood in the way of development of industries in the Territory. The Administration is now considering proposals for installing a spinning mill, cement factory and paper mill and for this purpose they are initiating action for the preparation of project reports. The Administration are also thinking of setting up a State Small Industries Corporation. However, due to lack of necessary infra-structure in the tribal areas, it may not be possible to undertake any large scale programmes of industrial development in these areas in the near future. It will, therefore, be necessary to promote in the meanwhile village crafts which have a vital role to play in sustaining the economy in the tribal areas. Tribal women can do excellent weaving and embroidery. However, there is need to ensure cheap and regular supply of raw materials to the artisans and weavers and to arrange for the sale of their products at fair prices through the co-operatives and the Government Emporia. It is also necessary to provide easy credit facilities to the artisans to enable them to purchase improved tools and equipment.

8.2 Mineral Resources: No thorough geological investigation has yet been conducted to find out the mineral potential of Manipur. It was, however, reported that according to the preliminary investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, there are reserves of limestone of the order of 3 million tons near Ukhrul, Hundung, and Kasom in the Ukhrul Sub-Division, and at Palel, Toupokpi and Chakpik-arong in the Tengnoupal Sub-Division. It was understood that the quantities of limestone available in Ukhrul Sub-Division alone should be sufficient for the establishment of a Cement Factory to meet the local needs. However, the proposal of the Administration to set up a Cement Factory has not yet been approved by the Government of India. There are also traces of deposits of Copper and Nickel ores in Ukhrul Sub-Division, which has salt springs as well. With a view to strengthening the economy of the tribal areas in the Territory, it is necessary that the mineral resources are advantageously exploited as soon as possible. For this purpose it will be necessary, in the first instance, to undertake detailed mapping surveys and exploratory drilling. The Study Team suggests that these may be arranged as a matter of priority.

8.3 Power: There are possibilities of undertaking small hydro schemes in the hill areas. It was reported that several schemes such as Nungsangkhong, Yairok, Lokchao and Likruri had been investigated for power generation, but none of them, except the Yairok scheme which was finally abandoned as not feasible, has been finalised as yet. The existing power

supply is only from diesel sets and the only places which have been electrified to some extent in the hill areas are Churachandpur, Ukhrul and Jiribam. A power station with a small diesel set would also be opened shortly at Mao. To meet the needs of power for the whole of Manipur and also to sell the surplus available, the Government of Manipur have proposed a scheme known as the Loktak Lake Project. The scheme envisages generation of power to the extent of 20,000 KW to start with, it will have an ultimate capacity of about 80,000 KW. The surplus power from the project after completion can be made available to the neighbouring States of Assam and Nagaland. Although the Study Team was informed earlier by the C.W. & P.C. that the investigations into the scheme had been completed, it appears that they are still in progress. It is suggested that these investigations may be expedited and a complete project report submitted to the Government of India for approval. Meanwhile in order to meet its urgent power requirements, the Administration should finalise the proposals for purchase of power in bulk from the Assam State Electricity Board. However, even after these arrangements, there will still be some interior tribal areas left where it may not be economical or technically feasible to transmit power from the above sources. It will be necessary to identify such areas, and investigate alternative proposals for the generation of power there now itself instead of waiting for the above arrangements to be concluded.

CHAPTER - IX

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

9.1 Common Diseases: The most common diseases among the tribal people are, Ascariasis, Rabies, Dysentery, Hookworm, and Goitre.

9.2 Hospitals & Dispensaries: There are 5 hospitals, 44 dispensaries, 6 primary health centres and 21 primary health sub-centres in the tribal areas. Besides, the tribal areas are covered by National Health Programme like Anti-Leprosy Scheme, National T.B. Control Programme, Small-pox Eradication and Goitre Control Measures etc. The distribution of the hospitals and dispensaries in the tribal areas is shown in the table below:

TABLE - VIII

Hospitals and Dispensaries in
Sub-Divisions in tribal areas

S.No.	Sub-Division	Area Sq.Km.	Popu- lation	Hospi- tals	Dis- pen- saries	Prima- ry Hea- lth Centres/ Sub- centres	Doct- ors	Beds avail- able
1.	Churachandpur	4501	62418	2	14	1	1	26
2.	Tengnoupal	3502	27679	-	6	4	1	6
3.	Mao & Sadar Hills	2543	72039	2	6	6	2	7
4.	Termenglong	4589	36518	1	3	4	1	16
5.	Ukhrul	4754	43590	-	3	3	1	20
6.	Jiribam	584	18126	-	2	4	1	19
TOTAL:-		20564	266370	5	44	27	7	94

9.3 Shortage of Personnel: It will be seen that there are no hospitals in Tengnoupal, Ukhrul and Jaribam Sub-Divisions. The number of dispensaries is also inadequate considering the large area covered by the Sub-Divisions and the difficult terrain. The Government of Manipur are alive to the need for the opening of more hospitals and dispensaries in the tribal areas but the main obstacle in the way of expansion of medical facilities in these areas has been the acute shortage of medical officers and other para-medical staff. A large number of posts of Medical Officers have been lying vacant with the result that dispensaries in these areas are manned only by pharmacists. As well be seen from the above table, there were only 7 Doctors serving in the tribal areas in the Territory for as many as 76 medical institutions. The Study Team has been informed that at present 132 persons are undergoing training in various grades of MBBS course and that adequate number of doctors for manning the dispensaries and hospitals both in the hill and valley areas would be available by the end of the Fourth Plan. However, till such time as the position improves, it will be necessary for the Government of Manipur to seek the good offices of the Government of India to arrange for deputation of medical officers from outside the Territory. Further, with a view to covering the remote areas, the system of mobile dispensaries which is reported to be more or less defunct now, would need to be revived. It will also be necessary to have an adequate number of touring Medical Officers so that it may be possible to provide medical coverage to each village at least once a year.

9.4 Pre-medical Courses: It was noticed by the Study Team that there were no arrangements for pre-medical courses in Manipur and students had to be sent to different States to take up these courses. In view of the fact that a large number of medical personnel will be needed in the Territory on more or less a continuing basis and arrangements for Science education already exist in the Colleges in the Territory, it may be useful to arrange for pre-medical courses in the Territory itself

9.5 Need for Leprosy Surveys: It was learnt that no proper survey and investigation had been made to control leprosy in Churachandpur and Tamenglong areas. It is necessary that these areas as well as the adjoining areas be properly surveyed and clinics established both for investigation and treatment

9.6 Water Supply: For years the tribal people have been staying on hill tops with their water resources below the village settlements. This accounts not only for water pollution, but has also entailed considerable inconvenience and wastage of effort of the women-folk, who have to go down the hill for fetching water. In several cases water supply from natural springs has not been adequate. Schemes for the provision of water supply, have, therefore, been taken up by the Government of Manipur under the three Plans. Reservoirs for the storage of water have been constructed and steps have been taken to prevent them from being polluted

by domestic animals. In some cases the natural gravitation method has also been made use of. The number of water supply schemes undertaken during the three Plans is 476 of which 388 are water-tank reservoirs and 88 pipe water schemes. These figures compare very unfavourably with the number of tribal villages in the Territory viz., 1403. Water supply programmes have, therefore, to be taken up in a bolder way for meeting the needs of the villagers in a relatively shorter period. It appears that no survey has so far been undertaken of the water resources available in the hill areas, nor is there any information readily available about the villages which have inadequate or unsatisfactory water supply arrangements. Such a survey is a pre-requisite for undertaking any large scale programmes and needs to be conducted urgently

CHAPTER - X

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS, COOPERATION AND PANCHAYATS

10.1 Community Development Blocks: There are at present 14 Community Development Blocks covering the entire Territory of Manipur of which 5 are in the valley and 9 are in the hill areas. Of the 9 Community Development Blocks in the hill areas, 8 are Tribal Development Blocks and the only C.D. Block in the hill area which is not a Tribal Development Block is Jiribam which has a population of about 18,000 and of which less than 50% constitute the tribal population. There are Village Development Committees under the supervision of the Gram Sevaks of the Blocks concerned and the Block Development Committees are at present constituted by the Government from time to time with the Sub-Divisional Officer of the hill area as the Chairman and with the Block Development Officer as the Secretary. The programme of work to be undertaken in each Block whether with the funds from the C.D. Budget, T.D. Budget, Tribal Welfare Grant or any other Departmental budget is discussed in the Block Development Committees and later approved by the Development Commissioner.

10.2 Tribal Development Blocks: As mentioned earlier there are at present 8 Tribal Development Blocks in the Territory. Particulars of the existing Blocks are

furnished below:-

TABLE No. IX

S.No.	Name	Tribal Development Blocks		
		Area in Sq.miles	Number of villages	Population in lakhs.
1.	Ukhrul	889	110	0.33
2.	Tamenglong	1772	163	0.36
3.	Churachandpur	856	238	0.42
4.	Phungyar-Phaisat	944	113	0.15
5.	Tengnoupal	1352	244	0.28
6.	Thanlon	882	52	0.21
7.	Sadar Hills	357	296	0.37
8.	Mao-Maram	625	76	0.35

It will be seen that each Block covers an area ranging from 357 sq.miles to 1772 sq.miles which is far too large for proper administration. Though the population covered by the Blocks is comparatively small, yet because of the vastness of the area, scattered villages involving long distances and the difficult terrain of the areas, it has not been possible for the Block staff to cover all the villages. Moreover, due to inadequacy of funds, intensive development could not be carried out in comparatively remote areas and as a result the benefits of development programmes could not reach a major portion of the Blocks. With a view to bringing about rapid improvement in the economic and social standards of the tribal people, the Government of Manipur have already drawn up a scheme for rationalising the size of the present Blocks.

It is proposed to open eight new Tribal Development Blocks in the hill areas.

10.3 Streamlining the developmental and administration works: For better coordination and effective

administration the Government of Manipur have under consideration certain steps to streamline the developmental and administration works in a set-up wherein the same office would look after the job of the BDO and the SDO. The scheme further visualizes that the field agencies of the other Departments functioning ⁱⁿ the area would also be placed under the direct supervisory control of the SDO-cum-BDO. In other words what is commonly known as the single line of administration is proposed to be introduced in the hill areas of Manipur where one administrative officer will supervise the entire work in his area and the Heads of Departments would exercise their control over their field staff through such an administrative officer. The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission, in their report, had also recommended a single-line set up for Manipur as in NEFA. The Study Team feels that the proposed arrangement should be introduced as early as possible and given fair trial. It would be necessary for the success of the scheme to ensure that the Block Development Officers enjoy sufficient powers for sanctioning expenditure on the various developmental schemes so that there is no undue delay in their execution. At present, most of the Block Development Officers can

sanction individual schemes upto the meagre amount of Rs.500/- only. It is recommended that the limit may be enhanced to Rs.2,500/-. The Administration may also consider whether the pace of Development cannot be accelerated by raising the Government subsidy from 50% as at present to 75% as it was reported that the tribal beneficiaries find it difficult to make the prescribed contribution.

10.4 Panchayati Raj: There are no Panchayati Raj institutions in the tribal areas of the Territory. There are, however, 227 Gram Panchayats and 44 Naya Panchayats in the valley areas. They are governed by the U.P. Panchayati Raj Act, 1947. The traditional village authorities in the tribal areas in the Territory have been superseded by the Manipur Hill Village Authorities Act, 1956, under which village authorities were constituted mainly for the maintenance of law and order. It was, however, learnt by the Study Team that the working of these institutions had not been found satisfactory. As a result the Government have decided to replace them by Panchayats in the hill areas. Before doing so, however, the Government are waiting for the abolition of the system of Chiefship which prevails in the Territory. Although the Government have already enacted the Manipur Hill Areas Acquisition of Chief's Rights Act, 1967. it has not been enforced yet. The Study Team is separately recommending the early enforcement of the Act in question. The Study Team further recommends that as soon as this is done, the Government of Manipur may initiate action to set up the Panchayati Raj bodies in the tribal areas in the Territory.

As the setting up of Panchayats in the tribal areas will be a new experiment, it is necessary that adequate assistance and guidance is provided to them by the Government as well as effective supervision exercised over their affairs so that the system may prove successful and play a positive role in the various developmental activities and other public works. There will also be need to educate the people in the role of Panchayats as an agency for village development and planning.

10.5 Cooperative Societies: There were in all 1121 Cooperative Societies in the Territory on June 30, 1967, the number of societies in the tribal areas being 366. Details of the Societies functioning in the tribal areas are given in Table No. 10.

TABLE NO. X

Number of Cooperative Societies in Tribal areas

<u>Type of Society</u>	<u>No.</u>
A) <u>Non-Industrial Cooperative Societies.</u>	
1. <u>AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES</u>	
a) Large sized Cooperative Societies	5
b) Small sized Service Cooperative Societies.	151
c) Multipurpose Cooperative Societies	6
d) Unlimited Cooperative Societies	x
e) Rural Bank Coop. Societies.	x
2. <u>NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES</u>	
a) Credit & Thrift Coop. Societies	4
b) Urban Banks Coop. Societies	x
3. <u>AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES</u>	
a) Cattle Breeding Coop. Societies	8
b) Poultry C.S.	12
c) Fruit and Vegetable Coop. Societies	11

4. <u>NON-AGRL. NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES</u>	
a) Labour contract Coop. Societies	46
b) Forest Labour's Coop. Societies	24
c) Transport Coop. Societies (including Rickshaw Coop. Societies)	4
d) Development Coop. Societies	x
e) Ayurvedic Coop. Societies	x
5. Housing Coop. Societies	1
6. Consumers Coop. Societies	5
7. Farming Coop. Societies	
a) Joint Farming Coop. Societies	7
b) Collective Farming Coop. Societies	1
8. Fishing Coop. Societies	1
9. Supervising Unions Coop. Societies	6
10. Cooperative Marketing Coop. Societies	4
11. <u>Apex Bank Coop. Societies</u>	x
12. <u>Federal Coop. Societies</u>	x
13. <u>Press & Printing Coop. Societies</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>B. Industrial Cooperative Societies:</u>	
1. Weaving Coop. Societies	22
2. Processing Coop. Societies	
a) Oil Crushing Coop. Societies	3
b) Hand pounding Coop. Societies	2
c) Gur Khandsari C.S.	-
3. Food Processing Coop. Societies.	-
4. Other Coop. Societies	
a) Carpentry Coop. Societies	23
b) Soap Making Coop. Societies	-
c) Bee-Keeping	-
5. Miscellaneous C.S.	19
6. Spinning Mills C.S	-
7. Publishing C.S.	-

10.6 The Cooperative Movement: The progress of Cooperative movement in the tribal areas has been far from satisfactory. The main reasons for the slow progress are as follows:

- (1) The tribals do not have sufficient money to subscribe as share capital,
- (2) There is difficulty in getting suitable personnel to work as office bearers, particularly as Secretaries, and
- (3) The Societies have no security to furnish against loans which they may borrow from outside.

Moreover, most of the villages are small and are situated so far apart as to make it impossible for common societies to be formed for groups of two or three villages. To ensure satisfactory working it is necessary to subsidise staff pay for a period of three to five years and also to make a contribution from the Govt. towards the share capital.

Under the Tribal Welfare Programme, financial assistance has already been provided, commencing from the Third Plan, for the organisation of Cooperative Societies in tribal areas. In addition easy credit facilities will have to be provided to the Tribal Cooperative Societies and the normal conditions regarding membership etc. relaxed. Further, the Societies may be given preference in the award of small development works undertaken in their respective areas, such as construction of village roads, and provided grants and loans from the funds of the Cooperative Deptt., as well as the Tribal Welfare Department for the purpose. It is of the utmost importance that the Cooperative Department provides adequate assistance and guidance to these societies to ensure that they are placed on a sound footing.

Summary of Recommendations and Conclusions

CHAPTER II - TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

1. Scheduled Tribes have not yet availed themselves of their full quota of reserved vacancies in Class III and Class IV posts. The matter needs to be looked into and necessary steps taken to ensure that the scheduled tribes secure the minimum percentage of vacancies prescribed for them. (para 2.6)
2. The Manipur Hill Areas Acquisition of Chiefs' Rights Act, 1967, needs to be enforced early to ensure that the land management in the hill areas is brought under the control of the Government without further delay in the interest of settled cultivation. (para 2.8)
3. It would be useful if a study is made of the Land Tenancy Enactments made in certain other States for checking transfer of tribal lands to non-tribals to see which of them would be suited to the conditions obtaining in the Territory. (para 2.9)
4. The need for ethnographic studies is now being increasingly realised. It is, therefore, suggested that the proposal of the Administration for the creation of a separate Cultural and Philological Department to undertake such studies may again be taken up with the Government of India. (para 2.12)

CHAPTER III - DEVELOPMENT PLANS

5. The Government of Manipur may arrange for socio-economic surveys to be carried out in the tribal areas by expert teams so that on the basis of the findings of such surveys, need and resource-based programmes may be formulated for the development of tribal areas in the Territory (para 3.10)

CHAPTER IV - ADMINISTRATION

6. It would seem advisable to have at least one more district to lighten the charge of the officers at the district level. (para 4.5)
7. The Development Commissioner may be given secretariat status to be able to function effectively at the State level and suitable administrative and financial powers delegated to the Additional Deputy Commissioner (TW). (para 4.6)

8. The Coordination Committee, set up in 1961, should be made effective in securing the desired degree of coordination. (para 4.7)
9. There should be some incentive scheme to attract officers for service in tribal areas. (para 4.8)
10. The postings of officers in the tribal areas should be made on a selective basis without disturbing the service cadre. The officers connected with tribal development work should remain directly under the control and supervision of the Tribal Welfare Department while serving in the tribal areas. (para 4.8)
11. In order that the Tribal Advisory Council may play a useful role in the formulation and implementation of the tribal development programmes, it is necessary that meetings of the Council are held regularly and schemes drawn up for the welfare of tribals placed before the Council at the formulation stage. (para 4.9)

CHAPTER V - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

12. The preparation of terracing schemes should be preceded by a proper survey in regard to the availability of land and the existence of adequate irrigation facilities. Wherever any new area is taken up for terrace cultivation, the Agriculture Department should provide physical supervision and constant guidance to the cultivators. (para 5.2)
13. It may be useful to examine the need for the setting up of a full-fledged Engineering Division in the Agriculture Department which may provide proper technical advice and assistance for the reclamation of the lands, suggesting means of irrigation and terracing of the slopes. (para 5.2)
14. The Agriculture Department should take up a few pilot schemes for scientifically controlling jhuming with the object of both research and demonstration. (para 5.2)
15. The possibilities of undertaking cultivation on the hilly slopes, river valleys and plain pockets should be explored and wherever feasible mechanised cultivation introduced. (para 5.3)

16. The possibilities of introduction of double cropping with a view to diversifying the cropping pattern may be examined. (para 5.3)

17. It is suggested that varieterial trials for fruits may be conducted and a Horticulture Research Station as at Simla and Allahabad established in the Territory. The possibilities of growing cash crops like cotton, tea plantation and sericulture development could also be usefully explored. (para 5.4)

18. Since adequate irrigation facilities are a pre-requisite for the success of terraced cultivation, which is being encouraged in the tribal areas, it is necessary to develop a proper irrigation system in these areas. (para 5.5)

19. There is ample scope for cattle and poultry development in the hill areas particularly in grassy lands. For this purpose, it is necessary to provide adequate veterinary facilities. (para 5.6)

20. The question of development of fisheries in the tribal areas may be examined by the Fisheries Department so that suitable schemes may be prepared to make the use of the available potential. (para 5.7)

21. It is necessary to have a unified control over forests so that they may be efficiently and scientifically managed. (para 5.8)

CHAPTER VI - EDUCATION

22. It appears that the existing hostel facilities are inadequate. This matter may be looked into by the Administration. (para 6.2)

23. A primary school should be established in every tribal village where the number of school-going children is 15 or more. There is also an urgent need to open more schools, preferably residential schools, in certain pockets in Tamenglong and Tengnoupal areas which are specially backward. (para 6.4)

24. There is a wide gap between the enrolment of boys and girls particularly in the High School and College stages. The reasons for this need to be looked into. (para 6.5)

25. Special steps are called for for strengthening the teaching of Science and Mathematics in the tribal areas. (para 6.8)

26. The Administration may take urgent steps to accelerate the pace of training of teachers so that the quality of teaching does not suffer on this account. (para 6.9)

27. It is necessary to augment the inspecting staff so that each school in the tribal areas is inspected at least once a year and improvements brought about in the standard of education in the schools. (para 6.10)

28. As the majority of the beneficiaries of the Adimjati Institute, Imphal, constitute non-tribals, it would be appropriate if the expenditure of the Institute is met from the budget of the Education Department and the tribal development funds are utilised for other more important welfare schemes. (para 6.12)

CHAPTER VII - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

29. Most of the tribal areas, particularly the remote and interior areas, are still devoid of proper means of communication. Road construction work has, therefore, to be given high priority. (para 7.1)

30. It is necessary that the Government of India ^{should} provide adequate funds not only for construction of new roads but also for the maintenance and upkeep of the existing and proposed ones. (para 7.2)

31. The request of the Government of Manipur for release of foreign exchange for the purchase of road building machiner needs to be considered sympathetically by the Government of India in view of the strategic importance of the Territory. (para 7.3)

32. The Government of Manipur may take up with the Posts and Telegraphs Department the question of opening more post and telegraph offices in the Territory. (para 7.4)

CHAPTER VIII - INDUSTRY, MINERALS & POWER

33. It is necessary to promote the village crafts which have a vital role to play in sustaining the economy in the tribal areas. (para 8.1)

34. Detailed mapping surveys and exploratory drilling may be undertaken on priority basis so that the mineral resources are advantageously exploited as soon as possible. (para 8.2)

35. It is suggested that investigations regarding Loktak Lake Project may be expedited and a complete project report submitted to the Government of India for approval. Meanwhile in order to meet its urgent power requirements, the Administration should finalise the proposals for purchase of power in bulk from the Assam State Electricity Board. (para 8.3)

36. It will be necessary to identify areas, where it may not be economical or technically feasible to transmit power from elsewhere, and investigate alternative proposals for generation of power there. (para 8.3)

CHAPTER IX - MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

37. With a view to covering the remote areas, the system of mobile dispensaries which is reported to be more or less defunct now, would need to be revived. (para 9.3)

38. In view of the fact that a large number of medical personnel will be needed in the Territory on more or less a continuing basis and arrangements for Science education already exist in the Colleges in the Territory, it may be useful to arrange for pre-medical courses in the Territory itself. (para 9.4)

39. It is necessary that areas such as Churachandpur and Tamenglong as well as the adjoining areas be properly surveyed and clinics established both for investigation and treatment of leprosy. (para 9.5)

40. A survey of water resources and the villages with inadequate or unsatisfactory water supply arrangements should be conducted and water supply programmes taken up in a bolder way for meeting the needs of the villagers in a relatively shorter period. (para 9.6)

CHAPTER X - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS, COOPERATION AND PANCHAYATS

41. The power of Block Development Officers to sanction individual schemes may be enhanced to Rs.2,500. (para 10.3)

42. The Administration may consider whether the pace of development cannot be accelerated by raising the Government subsidy for schemes undertaken in T.D. Blocks from 50% as at present to 75% in case of tribal beneficiaries. (para 10.3)

43. After the Manipur Hill Areas Acquisition of Chiefs' Rights Act, 1967, is enforced, the Government of Manipur may initiate action to set up the Panchayati Raj bodies in the tribal areas in the Territory. They may also provide assistance to the Panchayats and exercise effective supervision over them. (para 10.4)

44. In view of the limited income and financial resources of the tribal cooperatives during the formative years, it is necessary for the Government to subsidise staff pay for a period of three to five years and also to make a contribution towards their share capital. (para 10.6)

45. In addition to financial assistance, easy credit facilities may be provided to the Tribal Cooperative Societies and the normal conditions regarding membership etc. relaxed. The Societies may also be given preference in the award of small development works undertaken in their respective areas and provided grants and loans from the funds of the Cooperative Department as well as the Tribal Welfare Department for the purpose. (para 10.6)

ANNEXURES

Annexure I

Copy of Government of India, Planning Commission, Committee on Plan Projects, Resolution No. COPP/Adm/16(1)/66 dated the 26th October, 1966, setting up the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes, and incorporating change in composition of the Study Team made subsequently.

STUDY TEAM ON TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

(No. COPP/Adm/16(1)/66: Programmes for the welfare and development of scheduled tribes form an integral part of the Five-Year Plans. Although significant progress has been achieved in several directions, it is important that during the Fourth and Fifth plan periods the process of economic and social development among tribal communities should be greatly accelerated. Rising levels of well-being, growing economic opportunities and greater integration with the rest of the population are essential both for the welfare of tribal communities and the progress of the country as a whole.

2. The Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year plan provides substantial resources for special programmes for the welfare of tribal communities and indicates a number of directions in which current development programmes should be reoriented. In the light of past experience, it has become essential that the schemes formulated should enable the tribal communities to secure an adequate share in the benefits of general development programmes and speed up their economic and social advance. With the object of giving practical effect to these recommendations and assisting State Governments in evolving concrete schemes of development which are specially adopted to the needs and conditions of tribal areas, at the suggestion of the Planning Commission, the Committee on Plan Projects have set up a Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes composed of the following:

(i) Shri P. Shilu Ao,
Former Chief Minister
of Nagaland.

Chairman

- | | |
|--|--|
| (ii) Shri I.M. Shrikant,
Secretary, Bharatiya
Adimjati Sewak Sangh
and ex-Commissioner
for Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes | Member |
| (iii) Shri T. Sivasankar,
formerly Secretary in
the Union Ministries
of Irrigation and
Power and Works,
Housing and Supply
and later Lt. Governor
of Goa. | Member

(Appointed from April
12, 1967, in place of
Shri B. Mehta, IAS,
Chief Secretary,
Government of Rajasthan
who left the Study
Team on February 20,
1967, consequent on
his appointment as
Member, Official
Language (Legislative)
Commission) |

3. The Study Team will work in close cooperation with the Planning Commission, the Department of Social Welfare, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Department of Community Development and other Central Ministries concerned. In consultation with the Chief Ministers of States, the Study Team will co-opt one or more members in each State to function as members of the Team in relation to tribal development programmes in respect of that State.

4. The Study Team, thus enlarged, will acquaint itself first hand with the problems and needs of tribal communities in each State, appraise the working of tribal development programmes, specially during the Third Five Year Plan, and make detailed and specific recommendations regarding programmes of development to be carried out during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Particular emphasis will be given to devising measures for carrying the benefits of development in different sectors as effectively as possible to tribal communities and to the building up of the economy of tribal development blocks and tribal areas. The Study Team will give special attention to measures for strengthening the personnel and machinery for implementing programmes for tribal development in each State. It will also

suggest steps for harnessing the leadership and institutions among tribal communities so as to ensure their fullest participation in the tasks of economic and social development.

5. The Study Team is expected to complete its work over a period of one year.

6. The headquarters of the Study Team will be at New Delhi.

7. Ordered that the RESOLUTION be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

ANNEXURE II

(Reference Para, 1.8)

BASIC FACTS AND FIGURES

(Data relates to 1961 Census unless otherwise indicated)

Item	Unit	Particulars
Area	Sq. Kms	22,346
Districts	Nos	1
Sub-Divisions	Nos	10
Towns	Nos	1
C.D. Blocks (as on 1.1.1967)	Nos	14
Villages (inhabitated)	Nos	1,866
Villages (uninhabitated)	Nos	42
Total population	Nos	780,037
Males	Nos	387,058
Females	Nos	392,979
Rural Population(%age to total)	%	91.3
Urban Population(%age to total)	%	8.7
Scheduled Tribes Population	Nos	249,049
Scheduled Castes Population	Nos	13,376
Density of Population per sq.km	Nos	35(138)
Literacy	%	304(24)
Reporting area, 1964-65*	Th. Hectares	2,200
Area Under Forests, 1964-65*	Th. Hectares	603
Barren & Unculturable land, 1964-65*	Th. Hectares	1,380
Net Area Sown, 1964-65*	Th. Hectares	167
Area Irrigated, 1963-64*	Th. Hectares	68

Figures in parenthesis show all India Average

* Provisional

ANNEXURE III

(Reference Para, 2.4)

Details of Tribal population by religion
(1961 Census)

S.No.	Tribe	Total	Christian	Hindu	Religion not stated
1.	Thadou	47,994	28,181	224	19,589
2.	Tangkhul	43,943	37,390	5	43,938
3.	Mao	28,810	6,345	-	22,465
4.	Kabui	29,218	10,383	81	18,754
5.	Paite	17,029	14,592	39	2,398
6.	Hmar	15,365	15,243	19	103
7.	Kacha Naga	9,734	4,396	1	5,337
8.	Vaiphui	8,215	66,847	-	1,368
9.	Maring	7,745	972	-	6,773
10.	Zou	6,761	4,917	4	1,840
11.	Kom	5,477	3,507	18	1,952
12.	Maram	4,928	1,172	-	3,756
13.	Anal	4,868	3,573	-	1,295
14.	Gangte	4,856	4,265	2	589
15.	Smite	2,818	2,277	1	540
16.	Any mizo Tribe (Lushai)	2,746	2,740	3	3
17.	Chiru	1,809	767	16	1,026
18.	Langang	1,866	1,177	101	588
19.	Monsang	1,342	910	-	432
20.	Chothe	1,035	695	-	340
21.	Moyon	647	396	-	51
22.	Angami	632	349	1	282
23.	Koireng	531	20	17	494
24.	Koirao	406	394	-	12
25.	Aimol	108	49	-	59
26.	Ralte	80	80	-	-
27.	Puram	82	7	-	75
28.	Sema	4	4	-	-
		2,49,049	151,848	532	96,669

Percentage of Christians to total population: 60.9
 Percentage of Hindus to total population : 0.2
 Percentage of population which did not state
 any religion in the census schedules : 38.9

ANNEXURE IV

(Reference Para, 2.6)

Statement showing the total number of Government servants and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them as on 1st January, 1967.

Classification of posts/service.	Total on Ist January	Number of			
		<u>Scheduled Castes</u>		<u>Scheduled Tribes</u>	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
<u>PERMANENT</u>					
Class I	21	-	-	1	4.8
Class II	110	1	0.9	7	6.3
Class III	4337	50	1.15	501	11.5
Class IV Excluding Sweepers	2163	17	0.78	453	20.9
Class IV Sweepers					
<u>TEMPORARY</u>					
Class I	50	-	-	-	-
Class II	329	3	0.91	28	8.5
Class III	6743	171	2.5	1473	21.8
Class IV Excluding Sweepers	4887	59	1.2	981	20
Class IV Sweepers					

ANNEXURE V

(Reference para 2.7)

Levels of Literacy among Scheduled Tribes and General Population

Levels of Literacy	Scheduled Tribes						General Population					
	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Population	1,23,162	100	1,25,887	100	2,49,049	100	3,87,058	3,92,979	7,80,037			
Literate without level of education	33,563	24.25	19,596	15.57	53,159	21.34	1,27,756	33.0	51,253	13.0	1,79,014	22.9
Primary or Junior Basic	11,276	9.16	2,477	1.96	13,753	5.52	40,197	10.4	10,614	2.7	50,811	6.5
Matriculation and above	704	0.57	34	0.03	738	0.30	6,708	1.7	748	0.2	7,456	1.0
Non-Technical Diploma	1	Neg.	-	-	-	-						
Technical Diploma	3	Neg.	-	-	-	-						
University Degree (Non-Technical)	30	Neg.	2	Neg.	2	Neg.						
Technical Degree	1	Neg.	-	-	1	Neg.						
Total Literacy %		80.98		17.56		27.07		45.1		15.9		30.4

Source: (i) Report of the Seminar on Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes pp. 78 & 80, Planning Commission, New Delhi 1965

(ii) Census of India 1961 Volume I Part II-C (i) pp. 120-121
 Manager of Publication Delhi 1965

ANNEXURE VI

(Reference para 3.3)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PLAN PROVISION, ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE THIRD PLAN IN RESPECT OF SCHEMES FOR THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Schemes	Plan Outlay Expenditure		Target	Achievement
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)		
I. EDUCATION				
1. Pre-Matric stipend	3.00	3.00	Award of 347 M.E. and 514 L.P. scholarships every year	1706 M.E. and 2564 L.P. scholarships given.
2. Monetary aid to poor students for purchase of books, slates etc.	1.00	0.77		Monetary aid given to 23150 tribal students.
3. Construction of teachers' quarters	2.00	1.66	100 quarters	94 quarters
4. Construction of ME/HS buildings	2.60	3.98	65 buildings	130 buildings
5. Construction of hostels	1.95	2.71	50 hostels	130 hostels
6. Construction of L.P. School Buildings	2.40	1.04	120 buildings	52 buildings
7. Furniture grant	1.05	0.97	To give grant to 200 schools for furniture	Grant given to 239 schools
8. Appointment of additional Hindi Teachers	4.00	0.11		Dropped
9. Opening of Community Centres	1.00	0.94	Opening of 25 community centres	36 community centres opened
10. Encouragement of books on tribal dialects	1.00	0.81	100 books	165 books selected for giving grant for publication 1 Gestetner and 1 typewriter
11. Aid to Voluntary Agencies	4.00	3.44	To give grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies for educational works	Grant given to 54 voluntary agencies
Total:	24.00	19.43		
II. ECONOMIC UPLIFT				
1. Tribal Development Blocks	19.75	28.48	Opening of 7 T.D. Blocks and continuation of 1 SMP Block opened during Second Plan Period	Achieved
2. Communication	12.00	8.90	1) Construction of 200 miles of jeepable roads 2) Construction of 750 minor bridges 3) Construction of 120 culverts 4) Upgrading of 500 miles of bridle path to jeepable roads	314 miles 259 miles 83 483

Schemes	₹ Plan ₹ Outlay	₹ Expendi- ₹ ture	₹ Target	₹ Achievement
3. Agriculture	24.75	16.18	5) Construction of suspension bridges 6) Construction of bridle paths To bring 2500 acres under terrace cultivation, construction of 1000 miles of irrigation channel and continuation of 1 soil conservation and demonstration Farm	2 10 miles 4392 acres brought under terrace cultivation, 366½ miles irrigation channel and 5 minor weirs constructed.
4. High School Farms	10.00	4.29	Opening of 30 schools Farms	10 High school farms opened
5. Marketing sheds	1.00	0.52	Opening of 5 marketing sheds	3 Marketing sheds opened
6. Fruit preservation	1.00	0.79	Opening of 20 Fruit preservation centres	11 centres opened
7. Industries	3.00	2.83	To give grants for improvement of cottage industries such as weaving and carpentry	Grant given to 99 Ex-trainees 177 cooperative societies, 429 units. 10 Fly shuttle looms also given and 6 weaving and 4 carpentry centres opened.
8. Cooperation	7.75	6.63	Organisation of 30 Forest Labour Cooperative societies, 60 labour contract C.S., 7 Marketing Societies and 60 Service cooperative societies.	19 Forest labour C.S., 45 Labour contract C.S., 3 Marketing Societies, 44 Service Cooperative Societies organized.
9. Animal Husbandry	3.00	1.28	To supply improved birds, bulls etc. at 50% subsidised rates.	20 Hariana, 3 Red Shindhis, 145 FI, FII bulls, 3412 birds, 4000 chicks supplied. 2 Poultry units, 2 piggery units, 2 Veterinary Dispensary buildings and 56 pigglings.
Total - II	82.25	69.70		
III. HEALTH, HOUSING ETC.				
1. Drinking Water Supply	11.75	7.87	60 water supply schemes to be taken up.	58 tanks, 78 pipes water supply scheme.
2. Housing	3.00	2.44	To give grant for construction of houses - 600 Nos.	Grants given for 454 houses
3. Arts and Culture	2.00	1.59	To give grant for improvement of tribal arts and culture	Grant given to 441 clubs.
4. Construction of Inns	1.00	1.19	Construction of 20 Inns	20 Inns constructed
Total - III	17.75	13.09		

ANNEXURE VII

(Reference para, 4.4)

SUB DIVISIONS IN MANIPUR DISTRICT AND THE
NUMBER OF CIRCLES IN EACH

Hill Area

1.	Tamenglong	3 Circles
2.	Churachandpur	3 Circles
3.	Ukhrul	3 Circles
4.	Jiribam	2 Circles
5.	Mao & Sadar Hills	2 Circles
6.	Tengnoupal	2 Circles

Valley Area

7.	Thoubal	1 Circle
8.	Bhishenpur	1 Circle
9.	Imphal East	1 Circle
10.	Imphal West	1 Circle

ANNEXURE VIII

(Reference para 5.10)

CONDITIONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF FOREST
VILLAGES IN RESERVED FORESTS

1. That they should not do any Jhum cultivation over the Hills.
2. That they should assist the Forest Department when their service is demanded.
3. That they should cut fireline when needed on payment of wages.
4. That they should not set fire to the forests nearby and report to the nearest Forest Office if any body be found setting fire to the Forests.
5. That they should supply coolies and do other allied forest works such as plantation, etc., on payment of wages according to the necessity of the Forest Department.
6. That they should not cut any forest produce without notice of the Forest Department or without obtaining a permit from the Forest Office. The forest villages shall pay for all forest produce taken by them at the rate in force in the Reserved Forest concerned and should obtain a permit from the Forest Office.
7. Jhuming will only be admitted into the reserve on condition that they saw with their crop the seed of such forest trees in such manner as the Chief Forest Officer may direct.
8. The Forest Department may resume occupation of land allotted to a forest villager by giving earlier notice to the occupier.
9. Separate work registers in addition to the Ordinary Muster Rolls will be maintained for such village showing the amount and nature of the work done by each villager. The village registers, the work registers and the muster rolls will be inspected by the C.F.O. at the time of inspection and he will be responsible that labour is properly utilized.
10. Payment for work done should be made by a responsible officer.
11. For each village the Chief Forest Officer may with the sanction of the Local Government appoint a Gaonbura or Head-man and if necessary a watchman and their suspension, punishment and dismissal shall vest in the Chief Forest Officer.
12. The Forest Villagers will not be exempted from the payment of house tax except in special and particular cases in which

special considerations and concession had been granted to certain forest villagers with the sanction of hill authority.

13. The Forest villagers will report to the Forest Office if there be any change in the occupants of Forest Village for necessary correction in the list of Forest villagers.
14. For the service rendered to the State, the Forest villagers will be given the right to do wet rice cultivation within the reserve but they cannot claim the proprietary right over the land. When a particular village or villagers ceases to become a forest villager the right conferred on him will be withdrawn.
15. On the death of a house-holder, name of his male heir will be registered as a forest villager if he is considered by the Chief Forest Officer to be suitable in all respect or in cases where the daughter is the heiress the name of her husband should be recorded as the house-holder, if he is suitable for employment as forest villager. The names of heirs who are minors will be recorded as forest villagers when they become fit for work or in the case of females when they marry husband suitable for employment as forest villagers but nothing in the rule shall be held to recognise any heritable right over land allotted to a forest villager.
16. The subletting of land by a forest villagers is not permissible in any circumstances but with the permission of the Chief Forest Officer, servants may be engaged to assist in agricultural operation and their names shall be recorded as temporary villagers.
17. Land revenue shall be levied for the land allotted to a Forest villager at the rate assessed by the land revenue Department and it will be credited to the Forest Department head of account.
18. They should not expand the village any further.
19. They should at once report if there be any change of the members of the village.

TRIBAL RIGHTS IN PROTECTED FORESTS

- (1) Grazing rights - They may graze cattle in the area subject to the control of the Forest Department which may close the area or parts of it to grazing from time to time for regeneration.
- (2) Hunting rights - The State Rules for the preservation of Wild Life will apply.
- (3) Wood rights - They will have rights of obtaining wood for their own building and for fire-wood and for wooden implements for their own use only but not for sale.