

**URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND PUBLIC POLICY**  
**AN EVALUATIVE STUDY OF IMPHAL VALLEY**  
**(MANIPUR)**

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Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Degree of  
Master of Philosophy (M. Phil) in Geography

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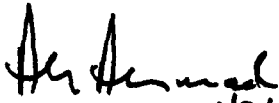
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**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the dissertation titled "Urban Poverty Alleviation and Public Policy : An Evaluative Study of Imphal Valley (Manipur)" prepared by Shri L. Sunil Singh towards partial fulfilment of the degree of Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) is a bonafide study to the best of my knowledge and belief. Shri L. Sunil Singh has duly acknowledged study by other scholars at appropriate places. Quotations and references to works of other authors have been duly acknowledged. Maps have been prepared by him only..

I, therefore, recommend that the dissertation may be placed before examiners for due evaluation.

  
(PROF. R.K. RAI/18/04)  
For Head, Dept. of Geography  
Department of Geography  
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Shillong

  
(A.C. MOHAPATRA)  
Supervisor

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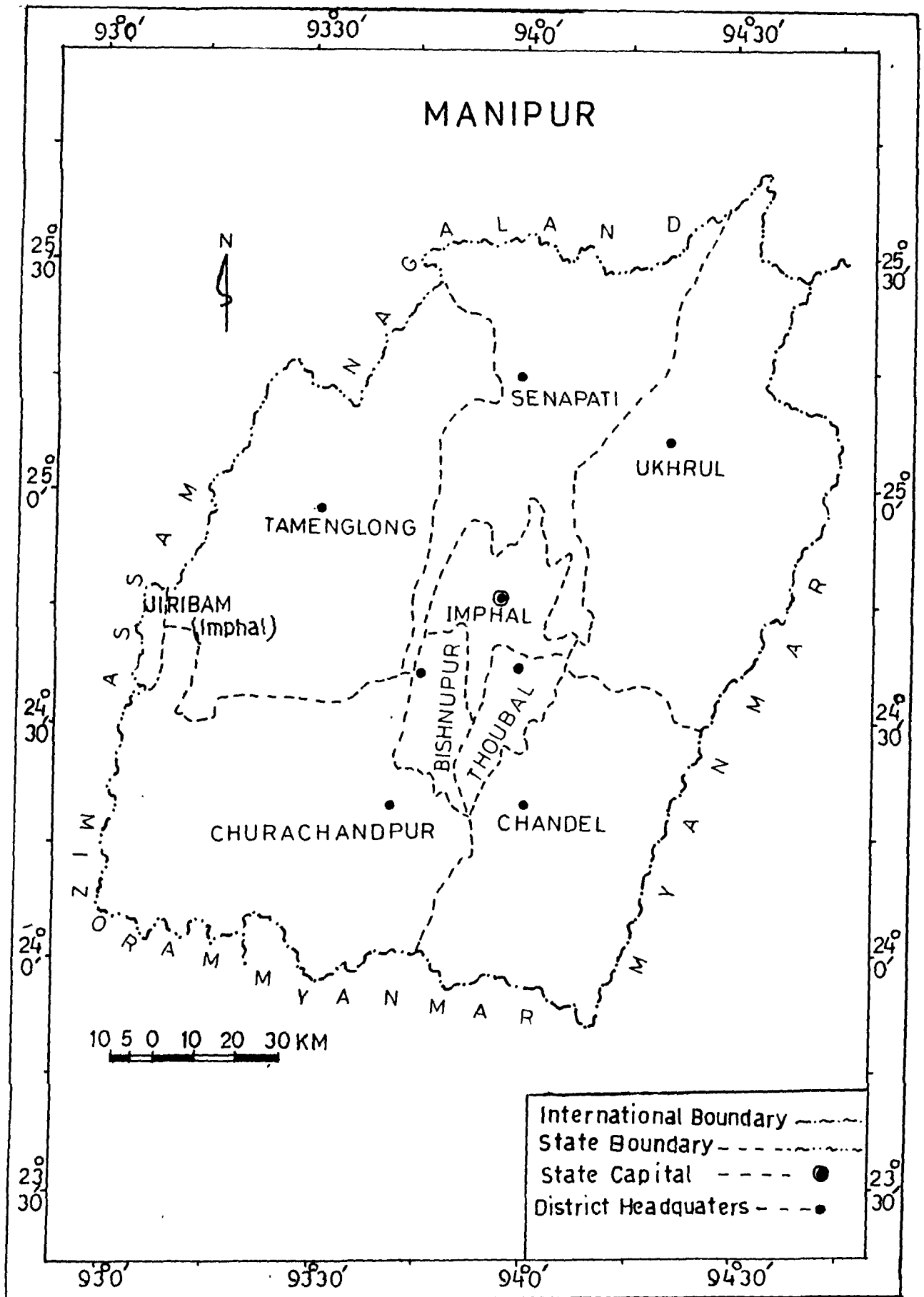
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Place : *Shillong*  
Date : *24.6.1994*

  
(L. SUNIL SINGH)

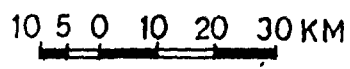
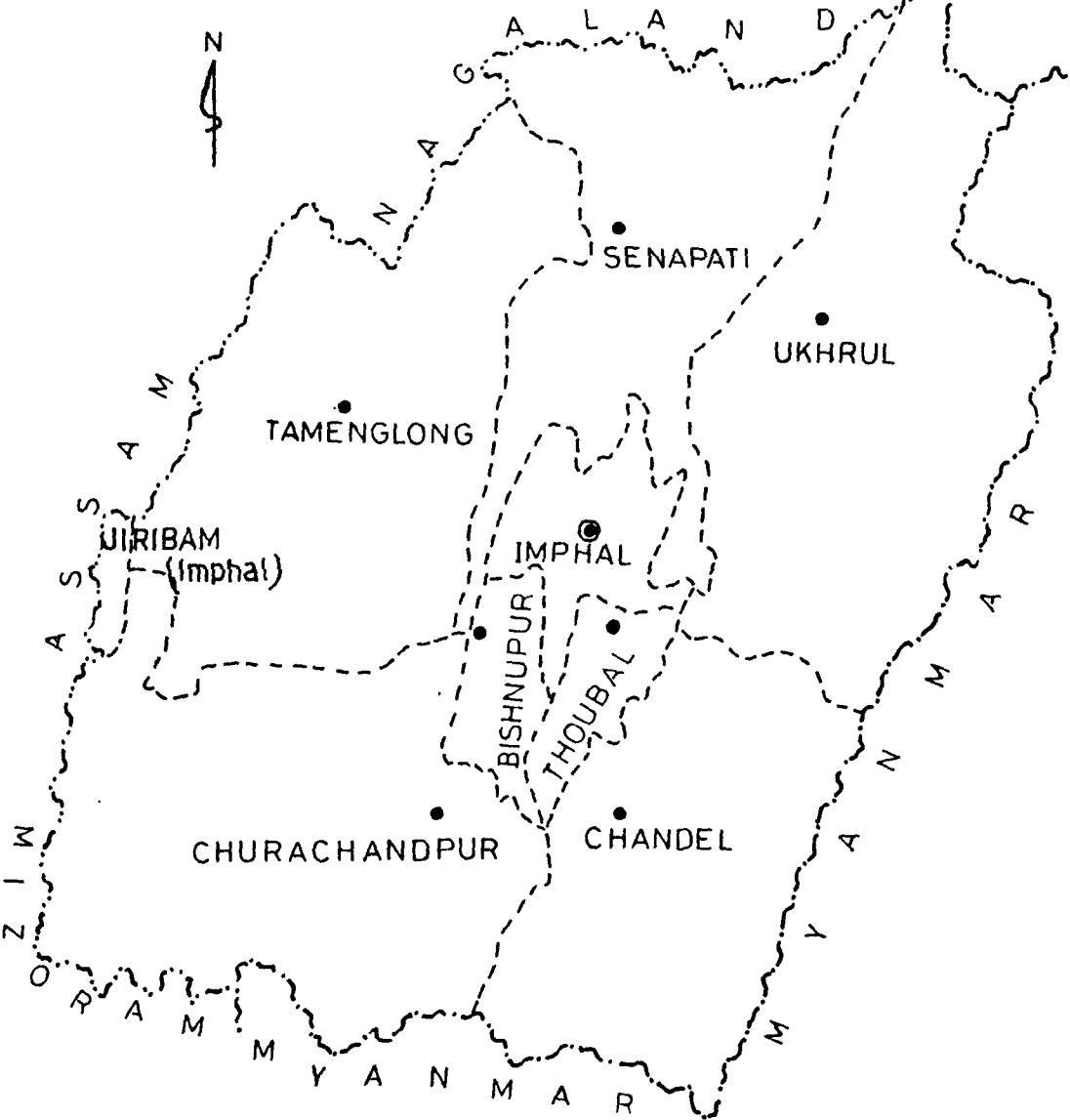


# MANIPUR

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- International Boundary - - - - -
- State Boundary - - - - -
- State Capital - - - - ●
- District Headquarters - - - ●

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## Chapter I

### INTRODUCTION

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#### 1.1 Statement of the Problem :

Urbanisation by itself may not be a problem, what is alarming in the gross inequalities that characterise urbanisation in the Third World countries. Urbanisation and growth of urban population in these countries have brought about the rise of the urban poor segment, characterised by the transformation of rural poverty to urban poverty. The inevitability of high increase in the level of urbanisation in the developing world, in recent times becomes ominous for this large mass of peasants migrating to the towns and cities with the failing infrastructural support and inability of the towns and cities to provide adequate employment and earning avenues and therefore, absorb these migrants to the city.

The percentage of world urban population increased from 37 per cent in 1970 to 41 per cent in 1985 and projected to reach more than 50 per cent in 2010 A.D.<sup>1</sup> The urban population of the world is estimated to reach 5118 million by 2025 AD by the National Definition of Urban and Rural populations.<sup>2</sup> In case of India, the percentage of urban population to the total population of the country was recorded as 19.9 per cent in 1971, 23.3 in

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1. United Nations (1988) : Prospects of World Urbanization, Population series No.112, New York 1989, P.5.

2. United Nations Special Report (1989) : The population situation in the least developed countries, World Population Monitoring, New York 1990, P.179.

1981 and 25.7 per cent in 1991.<sup>3</sup> Rapid urbanisation and industrialisation has led a large number of rural poor to migrate to the urban areas in the hope of getting a better deal. In India, the urban poor largely constitute of rural poor migrants.

According to official estimates, approximately 27.7 per cent of the population of the country fall below the poverty line in 1987-88.<sup>4</sup> According to Seventh Five Year Plan, 55.5 million<sup>5</sup> people in the urban areas of India were below the poverty line.

Urban poverty is a complex and multi-faceted problem. High urban population growth and rapid urbanisation have accelerated to decline in essential urban basic services and infra-structure and distribution of basic services like drinking water, sanitation, transport, housing and health care etc. Inadequacy of drinking water supply and lack of sanitary facilities have led to increased number of diseases which severely affect the children and the urban poor sections and lead to increased Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and morbidity rate. The impact of illiteracy affects the low income families and particularly their health and hygiene.

Various urban poverty alleviation programmes and strategies by the central government, state governments have been

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3. Census of India (1991) : Final Population Totals. Registrar General & Census Commissioner, Series 1, Paper 1, Vol.I and II, India.

4. Planning Commission of India (1988) : Report of the National Commission on Urbanisation, Vol.II, New Delhi, P.89.

5. NIUA (1989) : Urban Poverty : A Status Paper, New Delhi, P.3.

launched from time to time to address the plight of the urban poor. Some of the programmes are Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Nehru Rozgar Yojna (NRY), Low Cost Sanitation (LCS), Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS), Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), sites and services and many others. Many of these programme have a distinct community focus, i.e. involving community participation in improvement of quality of life in the urban slums. The urban poor is defined (by planning commission, 1990-91) as those below, the per capita daily nutrition level of 2100 cal., equivalent of Rs.11,850/- of annual family income at average family size of 5, at 1990-91 prices.

The urban poor differ qualitatively from the rural poor. While earning opportunity and basic survival remains essential to rural poverty, the urban poor have to confront the additional problems of housing, appalling sanitational problems, high mortality and morbidity of women and children.

The main concern of the present study is to evaluate various urban poverty alleviation programmes of the Government of India as well as Government of Manipur, especially in relation to the UPA schemes of EIUS (Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums), IDSMT (Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns), UBS (Urban Basic Services), UBSP (Urban Basic Services for the Poor) and NRY (Nehru Rozgar Yojna). The evaluation is in the respect of two towns, (i) Imphal and (ii) Sekmai, a small town in the valley of Imphal .

## 1.2 Objective :

The main objectives of the study are as the following :-

(i) to make a systematic understanding of the process of urban development in Manipur with special reference to Imphal valley.

(ii) to study the nature and extent of urban poverty in selected towns of Imphal valley.

(iii) to study the nature of implementation of the central and state sector UPA schemes in the towns under study,

and (iv) to evaluate the impact of the above schemes on the urban poverty segment.

## 1.3 Research Questions :

Since the study is evaluation in nature, no specific hypothesis has been generated at this stage of the study. However, the following tentative research questions have been posed for analysis :-

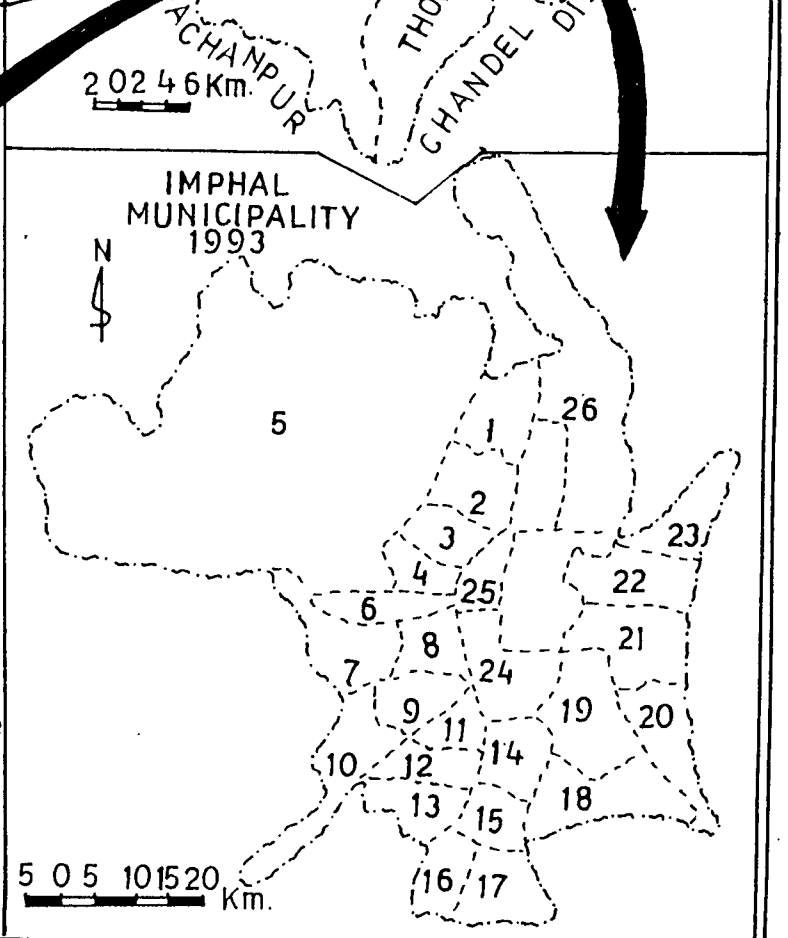
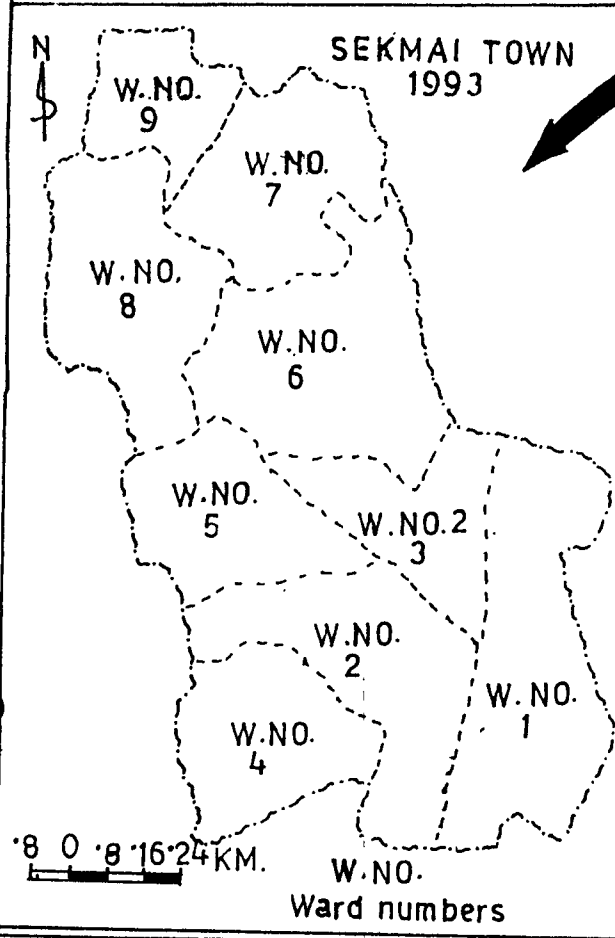
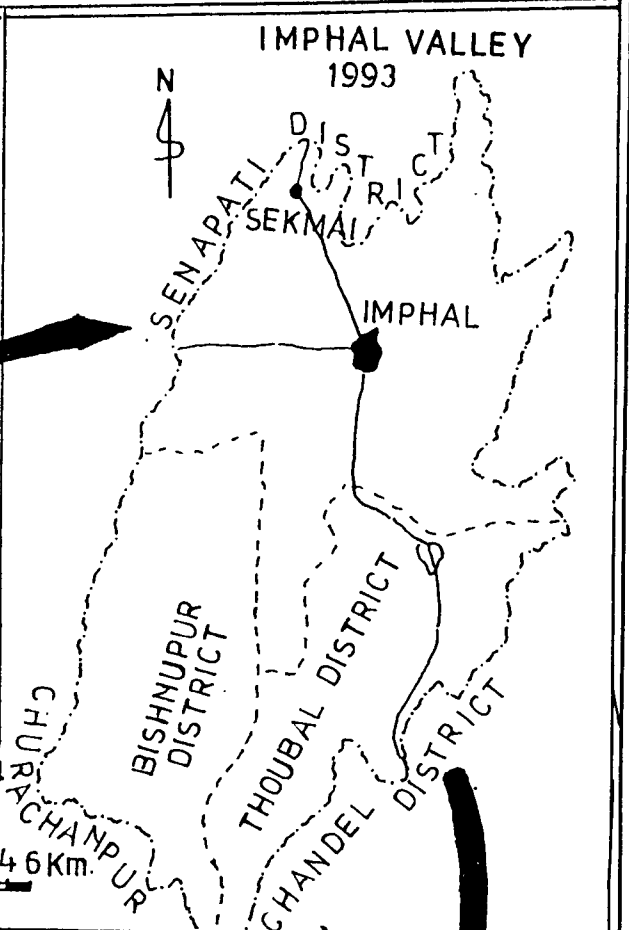
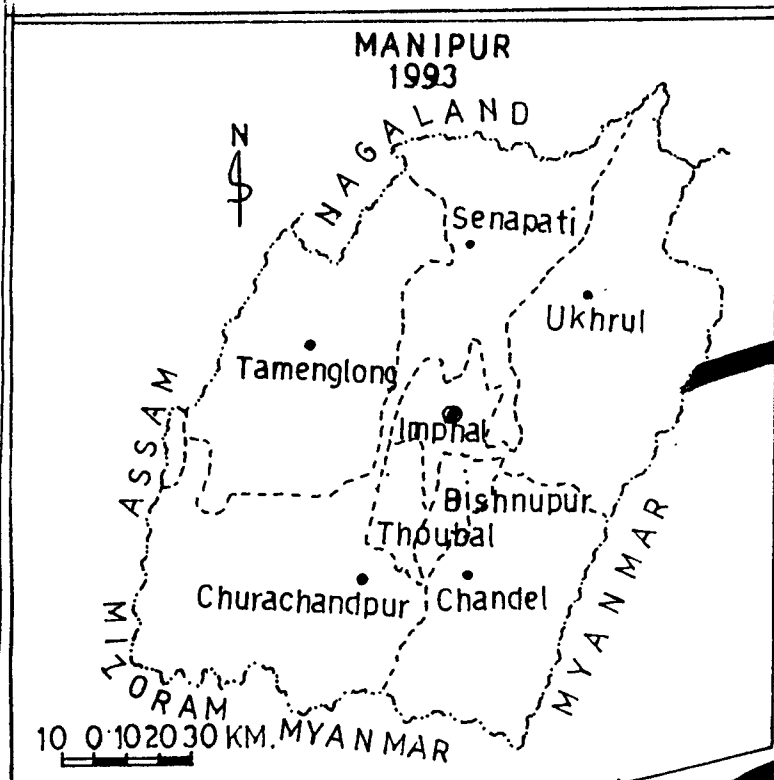
(i) What is the nature of urbanisation in Imphal valley and what are the processes leading to its present characterization ?

(ii) What are the central sector schemes on urban poverty alleviation operative in the state and what is the nature of their implementation ?

(iii) Whether the implementation of the above schemes have any impact on the quality of life of the urban poor ?

## 1.4 Background of the study area and towns under study :

Manipur state is one of the smallest states of India with a population of 18,37,149 persons and covered a geographical area of 22,327 sq. km. It has 8 districts, and 28 sub-divisions. Out of 8 districts, 5 districts are in the hills (Senapati, Tamenglong, Ukhrul, Churachandpur and Chandel districts) and the rest 3 districts are in the valley (Imphal, Thoubal and Bishnupur districts). The 8 districts are Senapati (3271 sq. km),



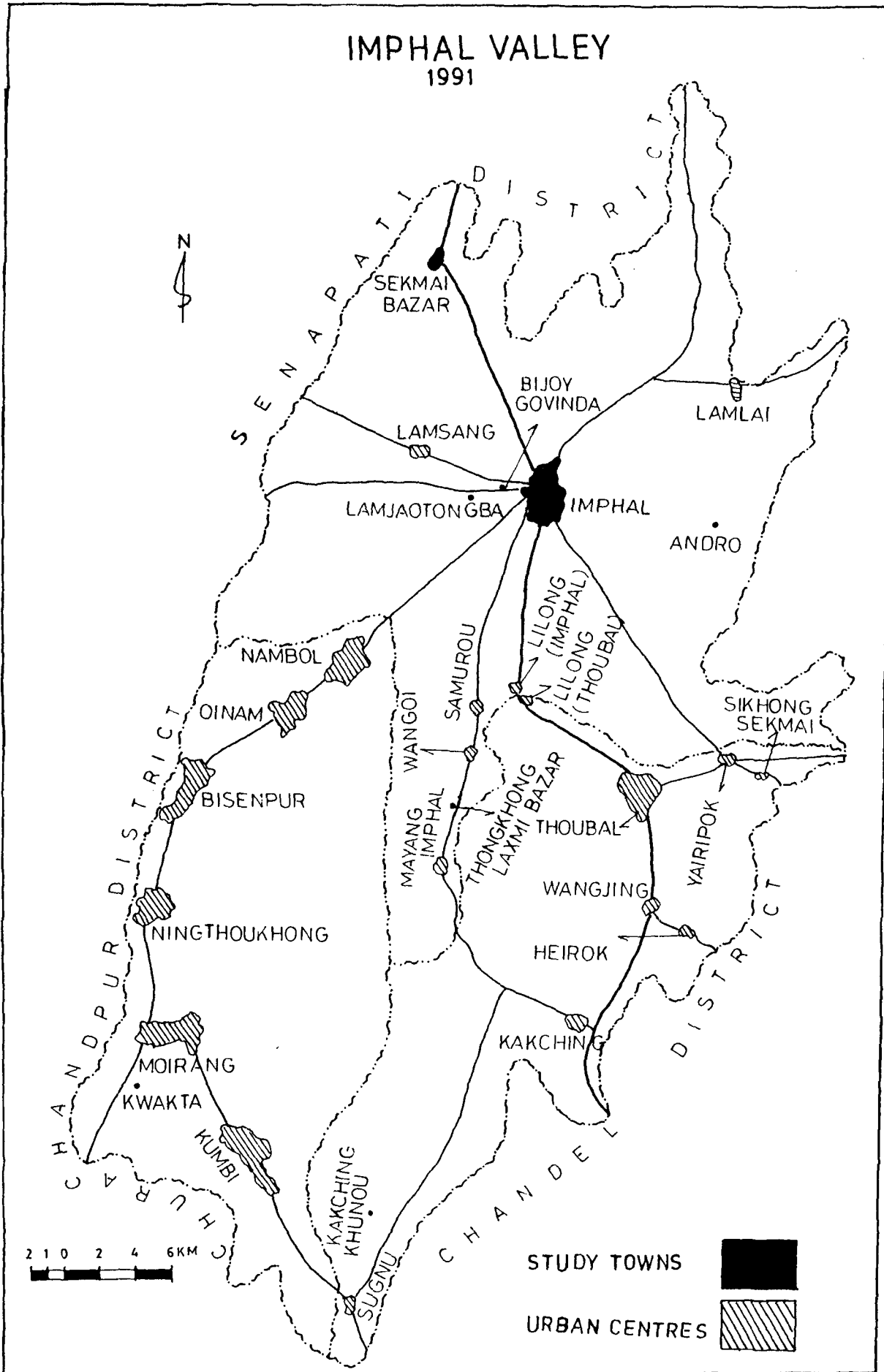
Tamenglong (4391 sq. km), Ukhrul (4544 sq. km), Churachandpur (4570 sq. km), Chandel (3313 sq. km), Imphal (1228 sq. km). Thoubal (514 sq. km) and Bishnupur (496 sq. km) districts constitute with a population of 2,08,406 persons, 86,278 persons, 1,09,275 persons, 1,76,184 persons, 71,014 persons, 7,11,261 persons, 2,93,958 persons and 1,30,773 persons, respectively, in 1991 census. It extends between 23.50' and 25.41' North Latitudes and 93.20' and 94.47' East Longitudes. The Manipur state is bounded in the North by Nagaland state, in the south by Chin hills of Myanmar (Burma) and Mizoram state, on the east by Sarma tract and the Upper Chindwin district of Myanmar and on the west by the Cachar district of Assam. It has thirty one (31) with an urban population of 5,05,645 persons in 1991 census.

Imphal, the capital of Manipur state (since the statehood of Manipur on 21st January, (1972)<sup>6</sup> is the main marketing and administrative centre of the state. Imphal has also strategic importance due to location in proximity of Indo-Myanmar (Burma) international border. It is located at the cardinal location of 24° 48' 30" North latitude and 93° 57' East longitude. It is situated on the bank of Imphal and Nambul rivers, at the middle of the Imphal valley with a population of 15,6,622 persons, out of which 79322 male population and 77300 female population and covering a geographical area of 29.57<sup>2</sup> km in 1981 census. According to 1991 provisional tables, for the first time,<sup>7</sup>

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6. Directorate of Information and Public Relation (1984-85) : Administrative Report, Govt. of Manipur, Imphal, Manipur.

7. Census of India (1991) : Provisional Population Totals, Series 15, Paper-1, Manipur Directorate of Census Operation, Manipur, P.29.

# IMPHAL VALLEY 1991



Imphal city has been treated as an Urban Agglomeration with the total population of 202839 persons comprising Imphal Municipality (198535), Bijoy Govinda (3167) and Takyel (1137), respectively; all the three components forming a geographical contiguity. Imphal is the largest urban centre with the focal points of road network in Manipur state; the N.H. No.39 passes through the heart of the city and in addition to N.H. No.53 and many state Highways also pass through the city.

The early political history of Manipur came into the prominence of supremacy amongst the principalities of Ningthouja, a principal clan of Meitei group with Kangla as its capital on the bank of the Imphal river in the early part of the first century AD. After the World War II, the capital Imphal was rebuilt and brought to the present shape of the town. The town management was done by Imphal Town Fund upto 1956 and Imphal Municipal Board was constituted with the view of increasing importance of the town in 1956 under the provisions of the Assam, Act 1923 as extended to Manipur. According to 1981 census, Imphal town has been divided into 26 wards.

Another small town for the study, Sekmai was notified as a town area in 1971 for the first time. The term Sekmai is a name of a community classified as Scheduled Caste and dominated the town. According to 1981 census, the total population of the town was recorded with 4028 persons of which 2028 male and 2000

8. Census of India (1991) : Final Population Totals. Op. cit.

9. Town Planning Department (1971-91) : Master Plan for Greater Imphal, Govt. of Manipur, Pp. 4-5.

female populations and covering a geographical area of 1.16 km. It is divided into 9 wards. It is situated on the northern tip of Imphal valley at a distance of 20 km from the Imphal and located at the border of Senapati district and Imphal district. The N.H. No.39 passes through the heart of the town. The role of Sekmai town is as a growth centre to its vast peripheries and rural hinterlands. The town helps not only income generating activities to its population and peripheries population by providing better marketing facilities for their local products but also meet the shopping needs of the consumers of the hinterland.<sup>10</sup>

#### 1.5 Data Sources and Methodology :

##### 1.5.1 Data Sources :

The study is mainly based on data and relevant information gathered from the various primary as well as secondary sources.

##### (A) Secondary Sources :

The information pertaining to the background of the study area and towns under study i.e. Imphal city and Sekmai were collected from the various published books, government reports, research papers and other relevant sources. The consulted materials are as follows :-

- (i) Economic Review, 1990-91  
Directorate of Economic & Statistics Department  
Govt. of Manipur, Imphal, Manipur

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10. Town Planning Department (1991-92) : IDSMT Report for Sekmai Town and its Hinterland Market Centres, Govt. of Manipur, Imphal, Manipur, P.3.

- (ii) Administrative Report, 1984-85  
Directorate of Informations and Public Relations  
Department, Govt. of Manipur, Imphal, Manipur
- (iii) Master Plan for Greater Imphal, 1971 - 1991  
Town Planning Department  
Govt. of Manipur, Imphal, Manipur
- (iv) IDSMT Report for Sekmai town and its Hinterland  
Market Centres, 1991-92  
Town Planning Department, Govt. of Manipur,  
Imphal, Manipur
- (v) Census of India, 1991  
Provisional Population Totals  
Paper 1, Series-15, Manipur  
Directorate of Census Operations, Manipur

The data gathered regarding the nature of the process of urban development in Manipur is mainly based on the Census of India, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991. Some of the census reports and statistical handbooks are as follows :-

- (i) District Census Handbook of India - 1961  
Vol. XXII Part 1 A, Manipur  
Superintendent of Census Operation, Manipur
- (ii) District Census Hand Books - 1971  
Manipur Central, Manipur North, Manipur South,  
Manipur East, Manipur West  
Parts X-A & X-B Series 12,  
Manipur Directorate of Census Operations, Manipur
- (iii) District Census Hand Book - 1981  
Manipur Central District  
Directorate of Census Operations, Manipur
- (iv) Census of India - 1991  
Provisional Population Totals  
Paper I, Series-15, Manipur  
Directorate of Census Operations, Manipur
- (v) Statistical Abstract of Manipur - 1989  
Directorate of Economics & Statistics  
Govt. of Manipur, Imphal, Manipur
- (vi) Census of India - 1991  
Final Population Totals  
Paper-1, Vol.I & II  
Series 1 India  
Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

- (vii) Statistical Handbook - 1980  
Directorate of Economics & Statistics  
Govt. of Manipur, Imphal, Manipur
- (viii) Statistical Handbook - 1985  
Directorate of Economics & Statistics  
Govt. of Manipur, Imphal, Manipur

The information regarding the implementation of Central Sector and State Sector UPA schemes of UBS/UBSP, NRY, EIUS and IDSMT have been gathered from the following governmental reports, published books and papers :-

- (i) Report of National Commission on Urbanisation 1984-85, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
- (ii) Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes Training of Functionaries Associated with Implementating UPAP. Compiled by Dr. A.R. Sihag and S.A. Rizvi Vol.I, II, IV and XI, HIPA, Shimla.
- (iii) Urban Development Strategy for Manipur State, Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development Department, Govt. of Manipur, Dec.1992.
- (iv) Priority List of Towns and Justification for Selection of Towns. For infrastructure support to Small and Medium Towns. During Eight Plan for Manipur state. Municipal Administration Housing and Urban Development, Govt. of Manipur, Manipur.
- (v) Draft Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92, Review and Outline, Vol.I Planning Department, Govt. of Manipur, Imphal, Manipur.
- (vi) Annual Plan 1983-94  
Review and Outline  
Planning Department, Govt. of Manipur  
Imphal, Manipur.
- (vii) Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1985-86  
Vol.II (Part-II) Scheme Details  
State Planning Department, Govt. of Manipur  
Imphal, Manipur.

**(B) Primary Sources :**

Data regarding the physical achievements, financial

achievements and beneficiaries of the above UPA schemes have been gathered from the various governmental and non-governmental offices and agencies and consultations with the various functionaries. The following sources have been consulted :

- (i) Chief Town Planner, Town Planning Department  
Govt. of Manipur, Imphal, Manipur.
- (ii) Planning and Development Authority (PDA)  
Imphal, Manipur.
- (iii) Municipal Administration  
Housing & Urban Development Department (MAHUD)  
Govt. of Manipur, Imphal, Manipur.
- (iv) Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)  
Imphal, Manipur.
- (v) Imphal Municipality Board  
Imphal, Manipur.
- (vi) Sekmai Town Committee Office  
Sekmai, Manipur.
- (vii) District Co-Ordinator, UBSP Office  
Imphal, Manipur.

#### 1.5.2 Methodology :

The following methods has been adopted in the study :-

Since, one of the main objectives of the study to make the systematic understanding to the process of urban development in Manipur with special reference to Imphal valley, the methods of calculating the growth rate of total population and urban population, level of urbanisation, work-forces, growth of urban centres, and changing the level of urbanisation etc. have been attempted using the following standard methods.

##### (i) Growth of Population :

The growth rate of population can be measured by dividing the difference between the population of the two periods

of time by the population at the earlier period of time and multiplying it by 100 i.e.

$$Pr = \frac{P_n - P_o}{P_o} \times 100$$

Where Pr is the growth rate of population in %  
 Pn is the population of later period of time  
 Po is the population of previous period of time

(iii) Level of Urbanisation :

The level of urbanisation is measured as the proportion share of population residing in the urban areas to the total population of the country or region.

$$LU = \frac{\text{Urban Population}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

(iv) Work Force :

Work force is calculated in term of the percentage of total workers to the total population of the country or region during a particular period of time. Work force participation rate is denoted as work force. Therefore,

$$WPR = \frac{\text{Number of total workers}}{\text{Number of total population}} \times 100$$

When total workers is the total number of main workers plus marginal workers.

Male work force participation rate and female work force participation rate can be obtained by adopting the above formula, i.e.

$$MWPR = \frac{\text{Total male workers}}{\text{Total male population}} \times 100$$

$$\text{FWPR} = \frac{\text{Total female workers}}{\text{Total female population}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Main Workers Rate} = \frac{\text{Main Workers}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Male Main Workers Rate} = \frac{\text{Male Main Workers}}{\text{Total Male Population}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Female Main Workers Rate} = \frac{\text{Female Main Workers}}{\text{Total Female Workers}} \times 100$$

Similarly the male and female rates can be calculated.

### 1.6 Organisation of Chapters :

The manuscript is organised by dividing it into five chapters. The chapters are as follows :

Chapter I broadly highlights the statement of the problem, objective of the study, research questions, sources of data and methodology adopted in the study.

Chapter II deals with the review of literature and putting the study in a proper perspective.

Chapter III deals with the process of urban development in Manipur with special reference to Imphal valley. This chapter includes the indicators of urban development i.e. growth of population and urban population, level of urbanisation, growth of urban centres, changing the level of urbanisation and work force participation rate etc.

Chapter IV covers with the study of the implementation of Central and State Sector UPA Schemes. The chapter has been divided into three units. The first unit concerns the brief

background of UPA schemes. The second unit highlights the brief salient features of UPA schemes specifically in relation to UBS/UBSP, NRY, EIU and IDSMT. The last unit of the chapter analyses the nature of implementation of above UPA schemes in Manipur with special reference to the study towns in Imphal valley and

The last chapter concludes with the evaluation of the impact of above schemes on the urban poverty segments.



## Chapter II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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Accentuating urbanisation and growth of urban population of the Third World countries has led to increase of urban poverty i.c. population living below the poverty line (BPL) characterised by both the transformation of rural poverty to that of urban poverty growing through rural to urban migration as well as the unemployment and marginalisation of the urban poor. The study on urban poverty has paid attention to the complex and multi-dimensional problems by the various social scientists planners and researchers. Most of the studies relate to the urban poverty alleviation (UPA), the present chapter deals with a systematic survey of seminal studies on urban poverty alleviation.

During the sixties, President Johnson (USA) declared a war on poverty (in 1964) in America. Walter Miller (1968) criticised a study of the ideology of the poverty movement of the 1960s in America. He analysed the urban low-skilled labouring class in America as a social problem with critical analysis of the elimination of low class as National Policy. According to him, many of the programmes set up in accordance with the 'Poverty -Deprivation - Opportunity' formulation are simple and not amenable to reliable evaluation, and it is unlikely that anyone will ever know what they have accomplished or failed to

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11. Walter Miller (1979) : "The Elimination of the American class as National Policy", in On Understanding Poverty Perspectives from the Social Sciences (ed), Daniel P. Moynihan, Basic Books Inc., Publishers, New York, London, PP. 260 to 298.

accomplish. S.M Miller and Pamela Roby (1969) studied the recent approach to poverty in America in terms of social stratification. They found that for a better understanding of the objectives of various poverty programme and relationship between these goals of the reduction of poverty in terms of (i) aims of the poverty reduction programme in economic, political, education, and social mobility or status dimensions of stratification and (ii) means of the programmes intend to employ and improve the social conditions of those "who are the poor". Sar A. Levitan (1969) analysed the programme. In Aid of the Poor, He concerned "who are the poor" and the programmes of welfare system of poverty in America . He divided the study into three headings (i) programmes which often cash assistance mainly to those outsider to the labour force (ii) programmes to aid those in the work force and (iii) programmes that provided services and goods to the poor on the basis of need regardless of labour force status. Murtin Rein and S.M.Miller (1969) studied the poverty programme and policy priorities for the poverty in America . They divided most of programme for reducing poverty into major headings : amenities, investing in human capital, transfers, rehabilitation, participation, and economic means.

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 12. S.M.Miller and Pamela Roy (1975) : "Poverty; changing social stratification", in On Understanding Poverty : Perspective from the Social Sciences (ed), Daniel P. Moynihan, Basic Books Inc., Publishers, New York/London, PP. 64 to 65.

13. Sar A. Levitan (1969) : "Programs in Aid of the Poor", in Poverty in America (ed), Louis A. Ferman, Joyee L. Kornblush, and Alan Haber, The University of Michigan, PP. 553 to 572.

14. Murtin Rein and S.M.Miller (1969) : "Poverty Programs and Policy Priority", in Poverty in America (ed), Louis A. Ferman, Joyee L. Korbzluse and Alan Haber, University of Michigan, PP.635 to 650.

S. Pressman (1990) analysed the new poverty crisis in America and drastic change of the poverty since 1964. According to him, adopting a child-allowance programme in the US would cost little but would go a long way towards mitigating the new American poverty. T.M.Smeeding (1990) analysed that the US has more poverty among children than other industrialised nations and US children are much worse off than their neighbours in Canada for example. He proposed two sets of programme to remedy the situation, one set of programmes would provide direct investment in the lives of children and the other would build a 'safty net' and provide an earnings supplement in support of US social policy.

✓ M. Remedios Ruiz (1989) studied a comparative analysis of government and non-government intervention in the provision of services to the urban poor. He discussed the performance of two development projects for the provision of services to the urban poor in the Dominican Republic, one formulated and implemented by a government organisation and another by a non-governmental organisation (NGO). E. De Kadt (1993) analysed a currently broad, though incomplete and slightly uneasy consensus on approaches to poverty alleviation for the case of child. He discussed the context and substance of making and policy innovations. A.

15. S. Pressman (1990) : "American's New Poverty Crisis" : Forum for Applied Research & Public Policy, 5 (2), PP. 47-55.

16. T.M. Smeeding (1990) : "Children and Poverty : How US stands", Forum for Applied Research and Public Policy, 5 (2), PP.65-70.

17. M. Remedios Ruiz (1989) : "Delivery Services for the Urban Poor : Governments Versus Non-government Organisations" (NGOs), Trialog, 22, PP.23-27.

18. E.De Kadt (1993) : "Poverty - focussed; the experience of Chile", IDS, Discussion Paper, 319, PP.24.

Gilbert and J. Gugler (1982) studied the urbanization process, inter-regional and rural - urban equalities, urban employment, the housing of the urban poor, urban way of life, and political responses to poverty and governmental policies towards urbanizational and regional development in the Third World countries.

S. Cairncross (1990) collected the articles of considering links between housing and poor health with number of ways of improving the physical conditions in low - income settlements. J. Seabrook (1985) argued that by redefining the mental landscapes of the west and dis-engagement from the underlying acquisitive dynamic of capitalism can be ever assuage the suffering of the really poor. He explained the urban poor and squatter children of the Bombay and hinterlands of Kanpur.

In India, recently the study of poverty has been contributed by various social scientists, social workers with their disciplinary approach and social workers perspective on poverty. Deshpande (1982) refers to the estimates of poverty in India and takes a critical look into the strategy of growth. He

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- ✓19. Alan Gilbert and Josef Gugler (1982) : Cities, Poverty and Development : Urbanization in the Third World, Oxford University, London/New York. (Labour, capital and society a journal on the third world vol.18, No.1, April 1985, P. 211).
- ✓20. S. Cairncross (1990) : The poor die young : housing and health in Third World Cities (ed), Earthscan Publication Ltd., London, PP. 309.
- ✓21. Jeremy Seabrook (1985) : Landscapes of Poverty, Basil Blackwell Ltd., U.K.
22. Deshpande (1982) : "Dimensions of Poverty" in India in Poverty : An Interdisciplinary Approach (ed). B. Sarveswara Rao and V.N. Deshpande, Somaiya Publications Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, Madras, New Delhi, PP. 19-25.

refers to the serious attention to wasteful expenditure and poor mobilisation resources for investment. G. Mathur analysed the dimension of the problems of poverty and identification operations which should be taken together with the analysis of strategies for the eradication of poverty. S. Sawant (1990) examined in considerable detail the extent of under-nutrition and malnutrition from the NSS in 1967-88 and 1973-74 and factors associated with caloric and protein deficiency in different states of India. Muttaggi (1990) studied the life style of the houseless population of Bombay based on data collected from some selected municipal wards. G.C.Mathur (1990) concerned the magnitude of the problems of urban housing for the economically weaker section of the society in urban areas of India.

K.S.Parikh and S. Subramanian (1992) studied the data needs for poverty alleviation and policies for poverty alleviation. He divided the policies for promoting growth and

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23. Gautham Mathur (1982) : "The Analytical Dimension of the problem of poverty" in Poverty : An Interdisciplinary Approach (ed), B. Sarveswara Rao and V.N.Deshpande, Somaiya Publication Pvt. Ltd. Bombay, Madras, New Delhi, PP. 6-15.
24. S. Sawant (1990) : "Incidence of Poverty in Rural India : An Inter regional perspective" in Social Science Research and Problem of Poverty (ed), Tarlok Singh, Ashok Kumar, Mittai Publication, New Delhi, Pp.299-335.
25. Muttaggi (1990) : "Houseless population in Bombay : A study of Life style" in Social Science Research and Problem of Poverty (ed), Tarlok Singh, Ashok Kumar, Mithal Publication, New Delhi.
26. G.C. Mathur : "Basic Concepts for housing the poor", in Social Science Research and Problem of Poverty (ed), Tarlok Singh, Ashok Kumar, Mithal Publication, New Delhi.
27. Kirit S. Parikh and Shakar Subramanian (1992) : "Data needs for poverty alleviation studies", in Poverty in India, Data Base Issues (ed), G.K. Kadekodi and G.V.S.N. Murty, Vikas Publishing Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, PP.29 to 38.

policies for redistribution of income. H.S. Verma (1979) analysed the factors affecting formulation and operation of policies and programmes for urban poor. A Kundu and D. Mahadevia (1992) used several urban poverty survey and analysed the saving behaviour of the urban poor. B.S. Minhas et al (1992) emphasised the methodology on estimating incidence of urban poverty line in different states of India and estimating state specific cost of living indices exclusively for urban middle population group based on the planning commission procedure in the seventh five year plan (1985). G.V.S.N. Murty (1992) starts listing alternative poverty alleviation approaches as asset creation and wage employment programmes, special area programmes and programmes on creating social consumption. He has dealt with the need for data as much as conceptual frame work. Usha P. Raghupathi (1989) analysed the occupation and income of the urban poor. According to her, the urban poor remain poor because of low earning level and the income of the urban poor are also

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28. H.S. Verma (1989) : "Factors Affecting Formulation and Operationalisation of Policies and Programmes for Urban Poor", in Development programme for Urban Poor (ed), Girish K. Misra and M.K. Narain, IIPA, New Delhi.
29. Amitabh Kundu and Darshini Mahadevia : "Macro Dimensions of Urban Poverty : Implications for planning", in Poverty in India : Data Base Issues (ed), G.K. Kadekodi and G.V.S.N Murty, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi 1992, Pp. 153-175.
- ✓30. B.S. Mihas, S.M. Kausal and L.R. Jain : "Incidence of Urban Poverty in different States in India", in Poverty in India, Data Base Issues (ed), G.K. Kadekodi and G.V.S.N. Murty, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. 1992, New Delhi, PP.176-209.
31. G.V.S.N Murty : "Poverty Measurement and Data Base Issue" in Poverty in India, Data Base Issues (ed) G.K. Kadekodi and G.V.S.N Murty, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., 1992, New Delhi, PP.249-272.
- ✓32. Usha P. Raghupathi (1989) : "Occupation and Income of the Urban Poor", Urban India, Vol.IX July, Dec. 1989, No.2, Special Issue on Urban Poverty, NIUA, New Delhi, PP.26-35.

determined by their educational level.

33

G. Jha (1989) has dealt a situational analysis of urban poor in Delhi taking into consideration on the basis of deprivation of basic urban services and amenities, and the magnitude of urban poverty. R. N. Thakur (1989) analysed the correlation between slums and urban poverty. He states slums as centres of and urban poverty as the breeding ground of slums. According to him, poverty in slums creates a vicious circle from which people living in them find difficult to break out with appropriate development measures and strategies for raising the overall quality of slum life. C.S. Chandrasekhara (1989) stressed the need for reconstructing of urban development programmes away from capital investment and capital subsidy commitments for upgradation of the innovative enterprises and new entrepreneurship in productive areas would help to eliminate urban poverty. K.R.Pichholiya (1989), analysed the economic activities of the urban poor of Ahmedabad city and suggested the ways and means of higher earning/income. P.N. Sharma and

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- ✓33. Gangadhar Jha (1989) : Urban Poverty in Delhi : A situation Analysis, Urban India, Vol.IX, No.2, July, Dec. 1989. Special Issue on Urban Poverty, NIUA, New Delhi, PP.44-54.
  - ✓34. R.N. Thakur (1989) : "Introduction to Urban Poverty : The Concept of Slums", Urban India, Vol.IX, No.2, July, Dec.1989. Special Issue a Urban Poverty, NIUA, New Delhi.
  - 35. C.S. Chandrasekhare (1989) : "Development Programmes for Urban Poor", A critical Review, in Development Programmes for Urban Poor (ed), Girish K. Misra and M.K. Narain, Centre for Urban Studies, Indian Institute of Public Administration 1989, New Delhi.
  - ✓36. K.R. Pichholiya (1989) : "Economic Activities of Urban Poor", in Development Programmes for Urban Poor (ed), Girish K. Misra and M.K. Narain; Centre for Urban Studies, Indian Institute of Public Administration 1989, New Delhi, PP.128- 145.

R.K.Verma (1989) analysed the policies and programmes for urban poverty in Kanpur. They concerned the origin of Kanpur Urban Development Project (KUDP) for improving the health, income generating activities for women and the sources of urban poverty. The mechanism of its accentuation, the consequent policies and programmes required for alleviation of urban poverty.

K.N. Kabra (1989) attempted to analyse some aspects of urban poverty, particularly its interaction with unorganised sector. He examined the salient characteristics of urban poverty and recently introduced centrally sponsored scheme, SEPUP. He described the various approaches and programmes of the Third World countries. D.D.Malhotra (1989) stressed the need for identifying the urban poor as a special group and then designing a delivery system which can improve their access. According to him, there is an urgent need to look at the needs of the metropolitan cities to have the types of local government institutions for urban management. Kalyan Roy (1989) analysed the urban poverty in Calcutta Metropolitan Area (CMA) and Calcutta Urban Development Programme. He stressed the profile of urban

37. P.N. Sharma and R.K. Verma (1989): "Policies and Programmes for Urban Poor : A case study of Kanpur", in Development Programmes for Urban Poor (ed), Girish K. Misra and M.K. Narain, PP.105-127.

38. Kamal Nayan Kabra (1989) : "Urban Poverty, Unorganised Sector and Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor", in Development Programmes for Urban Poor (ed), PP.146-155.

39. D.D. Malhotra (1989) : "Local Institutional framework for programme Implementation", in Development Programme for Urban Poor (ed). Girish K. Misra and M.K. Narain, Centre for Urban Studies, Indian Institute of Public Administration 1989, New Delhi.

40. Kalyan Roy (1989) : "Urban Poverty in Calcutta Metropolitan Area and Calcutta Urban Development Programme", in Development Programmes for Urban Poor (ed), PP.105-127.

poverty in CMA and urban development programmes like Bustee  
Improvement programme etc. Vaidyanathan and K.S.Bhat (1989)<sup>41</sup> were  
concerned with the working of the economic support measures for  
the urban poor especially those residing in the slum. P. Gopalan  
(1989)<sup>42</sup> was concerned the NGOs and hoped they played a visible  
role in the field of delivery of education, health, nutrition,  
women and child welfare and family planning programme.

43

G. Jha (1989) examines the conceptual frame of the  
alternative ways of financing services for the urban poor. He  
suggested a solution to the problem of financing of services lies  
in employment and income generalisation, rationalisation of sex  
structure, user charges at the level and fiscal transfers from  
the higher levels of government.

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41. Vaidyanathan and K.S. Bhat (1989) : "Loan Schemes for Urban  
Poor : A case study of Hyderabad slums", in Development Programmes  
for Urban Poor (ed), PP.217-235.

42. P. Gopalan (1989) : "Non-governmental organisations and Urban  
poor" in Development Programmes for Urban Poor (ed), PP.255-265.

43. Gangadhar Jha (1989) : "Financing of services for Urban  
poor", in Development Programmes for Urban Poor (ed), PP.244 to  
256.

## Chapter III

### URBANISATION IN MANIPUR

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#### 3.1 Overall growth of population in Manipur (1901-91) :

The increase or decrease in the size of population over a certain period of time is commonly known as the population growth. The percentage growth in Manipur shows appreciable growth during the inter censal periods. There are four components of population growth, viz, births, deaths, immigration and out - migration. However, in the case of India, the last two factors have not played any significant role in the growth of the country's population. It has been stated in all (census) reports that for India as whole, the net migration is negligible and has no effect on the growth rates. Hence, fertility and mortality constitute a significant component on the nature of population growth in India. The growth of population, or its reverse, it affected not only fertility and mortality rates but also by migration.<sup>44</sup>  
<sup>45</sup>

Fast rise of population poses serious problems of economic development and public policy in India. The population explosion in the Third World is held to be one of the most serious threats to successful development. In most states, the growth of food production, Gross Nation Product (GNP) lags behind population growth, resulting in the shortage of food supply. Changing pattern of population growth inevitably affects the size

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44. Registrar General of India (1972) : "Inter-censal Growth of Population", Census centenary monograph series, No.3, P.8.

45. B. Kuppuswamy (1975) : Population and Society in India, Popular Prakashan Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, P.27.

and composition of the labour force. Accompanying rapid population growth, unemployment has in recent times increased among most developing countries of Asia and the Pacific. Interrelation between population changes, labour force growth and structure, urbanization and socio-economic development processes are important in the role of population growth.

According to the 1991 census, the total population of Manipur state was recorded as 18,37,149 persons out of which 13,31,504 persons were classified as rural and 5,05,645 persons as urban. It constituted 0.217 per cent of the total population of the country.

The Table 3.1 reveals the population growth of Manipur from 1901 to 1991. During the last two decades, 1971-81 and 1981-91, the growth rate of population of the state was 32.46 per cent and 29.29 per cent respectively which decreased from 35.04 per cent during 1961-71. The annual growth rate of population of Manipur has gradually declined from 3.5 per cent in 1961-71 decade to 2.9 per cent during 1981-91 decade. This might be due to a successful family planning programme and decreasing rate of influx of migrants from the other states of the country as well as refugees from other neighbouring countries of Asia and perhaps due to a slight under-enumeration. During the 1951-61, the unusual high rate of growth can reasonably be attributed to the partition of the country and the consequent influx of refugees  
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and immigrants into the North-Eastern India. During the periods

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46. N.P. Goel (1983) : Demographic Structure of North-East India, Ph.D Dissertation, NEHU, Shillong, P.113.

between 1901-11 to 1941-51, the average growth rate of population in the state was recorded by 1.53 per cent annually, comparatively low compared to 3.36 per cent annually during 1951-61 to 1981-91. This slowly growing rate of population growth in Manipur prior to 1951 was attributed to high death rate. The growth rate of population was recorded as 10.92 per cent in 1991-21, a decrease against 21.71 per cent during 1901-11 decade. During 1951-61, the growth rate suddenly increased to 35.04 per cent from only 12.8 per cent in 1941-51 decade in the state.

During the last four decades 1961-91, the growth rate of population in the state was spectacularly higher than the country's growth of population. According to the total population of India, the growth of population during 1981-91 was 23.5 per cent, compared to 24.7 per cent in the 1971-81 decade, thus, the growth rate during the last decade has only marginally declined.<sup>47</sup> This is certainly a reflection on our family planning programme. The rapid increase in population after 1921 is not due to any -<sup>48</sup> spurt in birth rate, but in due to a decline in death rate. After 1921, India's population increased significantly by 11.0 per cent in 1921-31, 14.22 per cent in 1931-41, 21.51 per cent in 1951-61 and 23.5 per cent in 1981-91. It is clear that there has actually been a slight fall in the birth rate from 49 per thousand in 1921 to 41.7 per thousand in 1961. During the 1971-81 and 1981-91, the country's success in the health programmes for the reduction of

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47. Ashish Bose (1991) : "Population of India", 1991 Census Reports and Methodology, New Delhi, P.42.

48. S.N. Agarwala (1972) : India's Population Problems. Tala McGraw Hill Pub. Co. Ltd., New Delhi, P.41.

population growth, was through a rapid decrease in death rates

and not any increase in the birth rate since 1951. In case of Manipur, birth rate was estimated to decrease from 33.3 per thousand in 1971 to 26.6 in 1981 and 22.8 per thousand in 1989 as compared to 36.9 per thousand in 1971, 33.9 per thousand in 1981 and 30.6 per thousand in 1989 estimated birth rate of the country.

Table 3.1

## Overall Growth Rate of Population in Manipur (1901-91)

Years	Manipur	India
1901	-	-
1911	+ 21.71	+ 5.75
1921	+ 10.92	- 0.31
1931	+ 16.02	+ 11.00
1941	+ 14.92	+ 14.22
1951	+ 12.80	+ 13.31
1961	+ 35.04	+ 21.51
1971	+ 37.53	+ 24.80
1981	+ 32.46	+ 24.70
1991	+ 29.29	+ 23.50

Source : (i) Census of India (1991): Final Population Totals Paper-1, Vol.I & II, Series 1, India.  
(ii) Census of India (1991) : Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1, Series-15, Manipur.  
(iii) District Census Handbook of India (1961): Vol.XXII, Part-I A, Manipur.

## 3.2 District-wise growth of population in Manipur (1961-91) :

The district-wise variation in the growth of population of Manipur state can be analysed since 1961-71 to 1981-91 decade. The Table 3.2 provides the district-wise growth rate of population in Manipur between 1961 to 1991.

The table reveals that during the 1981-91 decade, the growth rate of population was the highest in Tamenglong district

49. B. Kuppuswamy (1975) : Op. cit, P.23.

with 38.51 per cent, followed by 34.09 per cent in Senapati district against the 49.66 per cent in Senapati district and 45.76 per cent in Chandel districts during 1971-81 decade. During the 1981-91 decade, the district-wise growth of population in Manipur was 34.09 per cent in Senapati district, 38.51 per cent in Tamenglong district, 30.72 per cent in Churachandpur district, 25.81 per cent in Chandel district, 26.83 per cent in Thoubal district, 28.07 per cent in Bishnupur district, 27.89 per cent in Imphal district and 31.74 per cent in Ukhrul district as against the 49.66 per cent, 35.31 per cent, 33.93 per cent, 45.76 per cent, 27.49 per cent, 30.31 per cent, 29.06 per cent, 33.29 per cent and 32.46 per cent in 1971-81, respectively and 44.5 per cent, 22.21 per cent, 51.45 per cent, 39.9 per cent, 34.72 per cent, 37.69 per cent, 37.27 per cent, 28.07 per cent, 37.53 per cent during 1961-71 decade, respectively. It is clear that during the 1981-91 decade, the districts of Manipur observed a decline in the growth rate of population except Tamenglong district. Tamenglong district observed an increase to 38.51 per cent during 1981-91 from 35.31 per cent in 1971-81 and 22.21 per cent in 1961-71. Imphal district also observed a decline in population growth rate to 27.89 per cent in 1981-91 decade from 37.27 per cent in 1971-81 and 37.27 per cent in 1961-71. Similarly, Thoubal district also observed a decline in growth rate to 26.83 per cent during the decade of 1981-91 from 27.49 per cent in 1971-81 and 37.72 per cent in 1961-71. Ukhrul district recorded a decline in the growth rate to 31.74 per cent against 33.29 in 1971-81 and 28.07 per cent in 1961-71. Churachandpur district recorded the

highest growth rate of 51.45 in 1961-71 and suddenly declined to 33.93 in 1971-81 and 30.72 per cent in 1981-91.

The Fig. No 3.1 shows that the lowest growth rate of population below 3.00 per cent per annum was found in Imphal, Bishnupur, Thoubal and Chandel districts and growth rate between 3.00 per cent and 3.5 per cent in Senapati district, Churachandpur and Ukhrul districts. The highest growth rate i.e. above 3.5 per cent was recorded in Tamenglong district during the 1981-91 decade.

Table 3.2

District-wise growth of population in Manipur  
During 1961-71 to 1981-91

Districts/Sub-Divisions	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91
Senapati	+ 44.5	+ 49.66	+ 34.09
Tamenglong	+ 22.21	+ 35.31	+ 38.51
Chmachandpur	+ 51.45	+ 33.93	+ 30.72
Chandel	+ 39.9	+ 45.76	+ 25.81
Thoubal	+ 34.72	+ 27.49	+ 26.83
Bishnupur	+ 37.69	+ 30.31	+ 28.07
Imphal	+ 37.27	+ 29.06	+ 27.89
Ukhrul	+ 28.07	+ 33.29	+ 31.74
Total	+ 37.53	+ 32.46	+ 29.29

Source : (i) Dist. Census Handbooks (1971) Manipur Central, Manipur North, Manipur South, Manipur East, Manipur West, Part X-A & X-B, Series 12, Manipur  
(ii) Census of India (1991) : Final Population Total, Paper-1, Vol.I & II, Series I, India  
(iii) Statistical Abstract (1989) : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Manipur, Imphal, Manipur.  
(iv) Statistical Handbook (1985) : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Manipur, Imphal, Manipur

# MANIPUR ANNUAL GROWTH OF POPULATION 1981-91

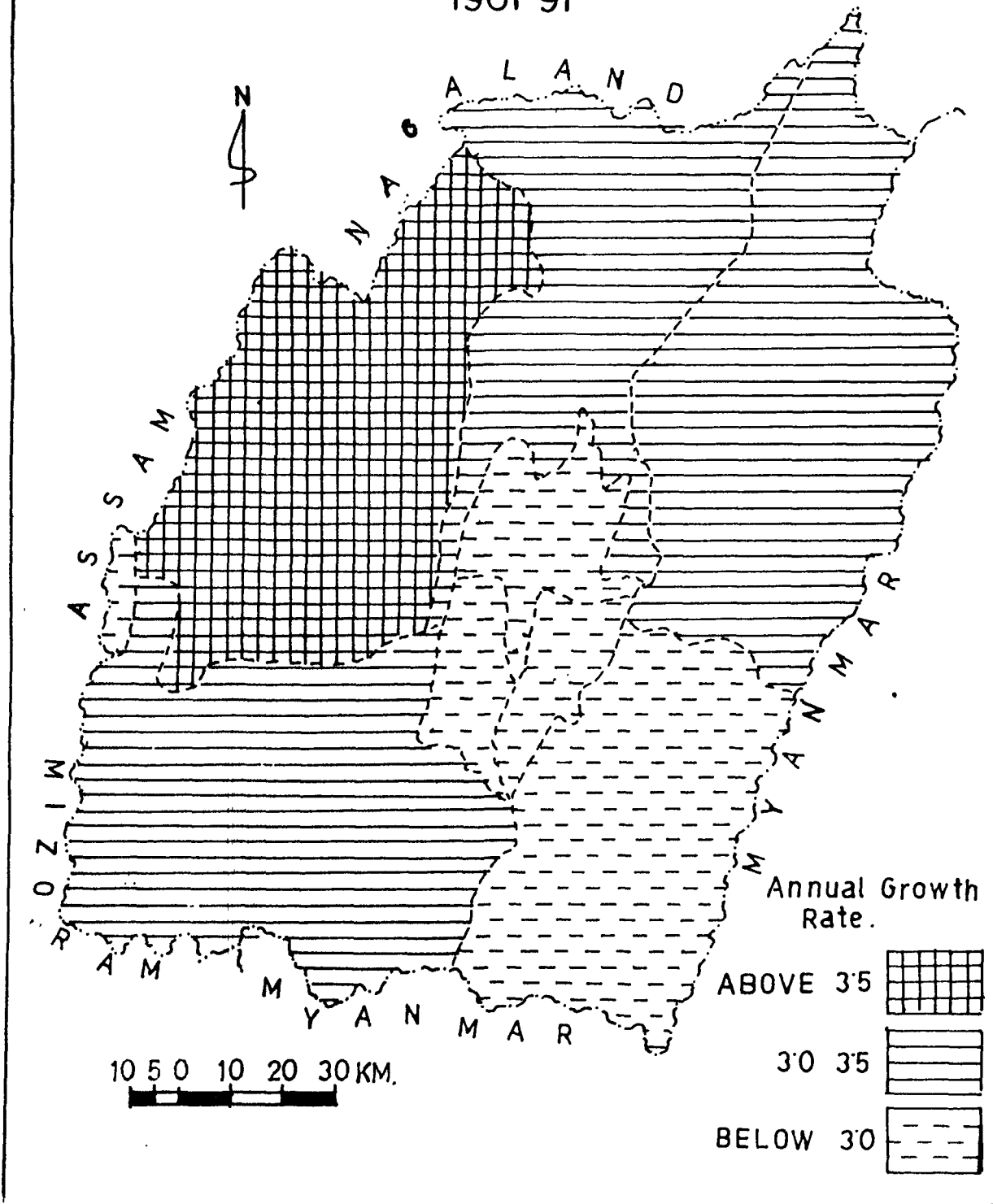


FIG. 3.1

### 3.3 Growth of Urban Population in Manipur (1901-1991) :

The decadal - variation in the growth rate of urban population in Manipur state is summarized in Table 3.3. It can be observed that the urban population growth rate considerably varied between the decades of 1901-11 and 1931-41 which recorded 3.34 per cent, 7.17 per cent and 16.21 per cent, respectively. It shows that average growth rate was low, i.e. 3.4 per cent over a year as compared 257.5 per cent during 1951-61 to 1981-91 decades. The negative growth rate of urban population during 1941-51 (-97.13%) can be accounted for by the definitional changes which affected the enumeration of large number of population hence classified as rural. The quick rise of urban population by 2266.07 percent in the state during 1951-61 decade was due to change in the area of Imphal from 5.78 sq.km in 1951 to 17.48 sq.km in 1961 census and also due to rise in rural to urban migration. In between 1961-71 and 1981-91, the urban growth rate decelerated to 108.75 per cent in 1961-71 and 165.36 per cent during 1971-81. During the 1981-91, the urban population growth rate declined to 34.67 per cent only by the reasons that a large number of towns in 1981 census were declassified in 1991 census (referred in Table 3.3). The growth rate of urban population has not been uniform either overtime or space, it varied between the periods 1961-71 and 1981-91 in the state. This is clearly brought about in the Table 3.4.

It can be noted from the table that during the 1981-91, Imphal, Bishnupur, Thoubal, Churachandpur and Chandel districts had registered population growth rates of 44.06 per cent, 46.14

per cent, 33.81 per cent and 25.98 per cent respectively; the other remaining three districts out of the eight districts of Manipur i.e. Senapati, Tamenglong and Ukhrul districts had no urban population. This was due to declassification of towns in 1991 (Fig. No.3.2). According to 1971 census, in Senapati, Tamenglong, Ukhrul and Chandel districts, there were no urban population and which had grown rapidly to absolute numbers by 9631 persons, 4281 persons, 5823 persons and 7678 persons in 1981 census. During this 1971-81 decade, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Churachandpur and Imphal districts recorded growth rates of 414.42 per cent, 210.34 per cent, 188.98 per cent and 95.85 per cent, respectively in urban population growth rate (Table 3.4).

Table 3.3

Growth rate of Urban Population in Manipur (1901-91)

Years	Urban population 1991 Total population	Percentage of decade variation
1901	72234	-
1911	74650	+ 3.34
1921	80003	+ 7.17
1931	85804	+ 7.25
1941	99716	+ 16.21
1951	2862	(-) 97.13
1961	67717	+ 2266.07
1971	141492	+ 108.95
1981	375460	+ 165.36
1991	505645	+ 34.67

Source : (i) Census of India (1991) : Final Population Totals Paper-1, Vol.I&II, Series-1, India  
(ii) Census of India (1991) : Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1, Series-15, Manipur  
(iii) District Census Handbook of India (1961): Vol.XXII, Part I - A, Manipur

# MANIPUR GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION 1981-91

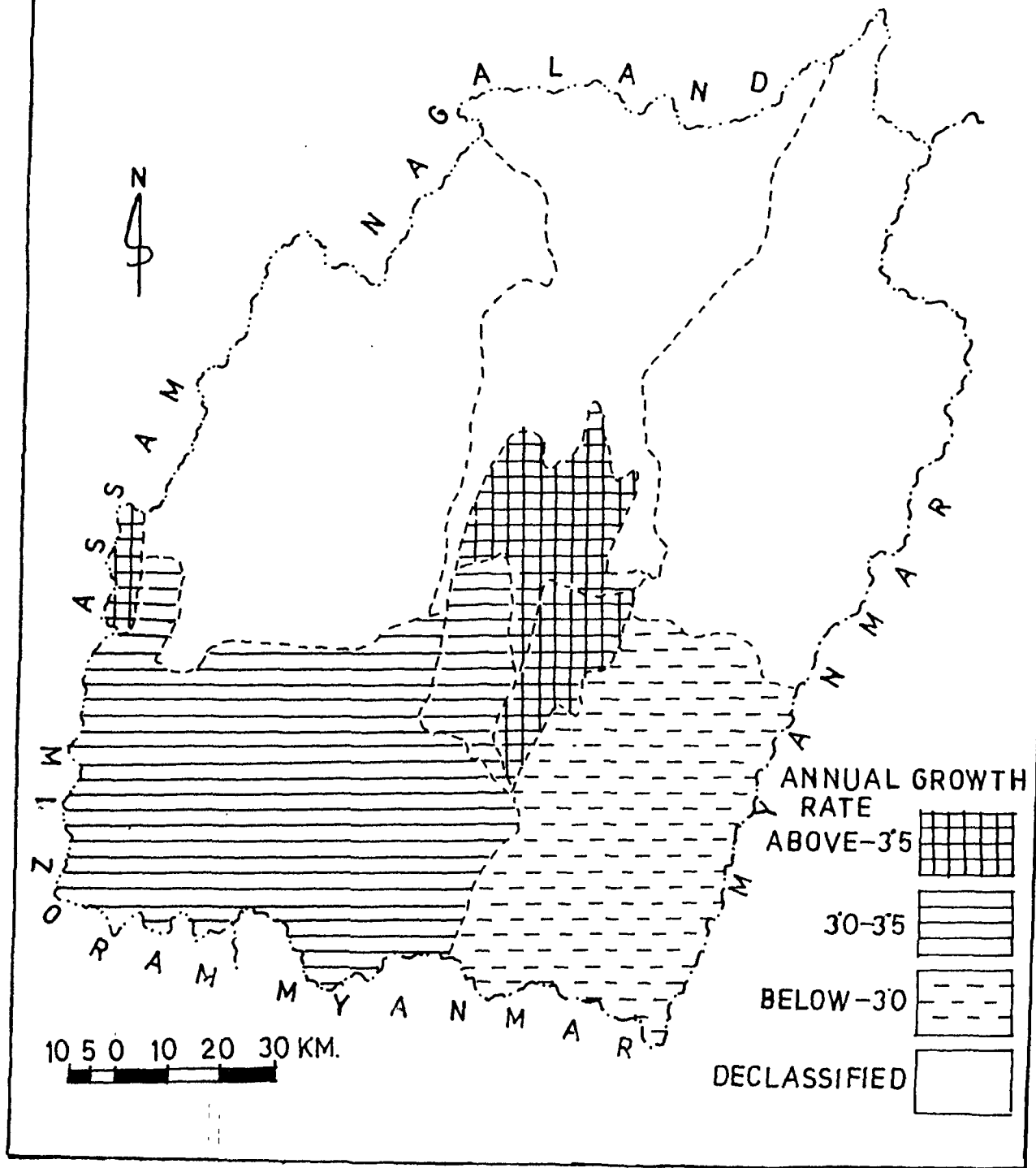


FIG. 3.2

Table 3.4

## District-wise growth of Urban Population in Manipur (1971-91)

Districts/ Sub-divisions	1971-81	1981-91
Senapati	+ 100.00	-
Tamenglong	+ 100.00	-
Ukhrul	+ 100.00	-
Thoubal	+ 414.42	+ 46.14
Bishnupur	+ 210.34	+ 34.73
Churachandpur	+ 188.98	+ 33.81
Chandel	+ 100.00	+ 25.98
Imphal	+ 95.85	+ 44.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>+ 165.36</b>	<b>+ 34.67</b>

Source : (i) District Census Handbooks (1971): Manipur Central, Manipur North, Manipur South, Manipur West, Parts X-A & X-B, Series 12, Manipur  
(ii) Statistical Abstract (1989), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Manipur, Imphal, Manipur  
(iii) Census of India (1991) : Final population Totals, Paper 1, Vol.I & II, Series 1, India  
(iv) Census of India (1991) : Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1, Series 15, Manipur

## 3.4 Level of Urbanisation in Manipur (1971-91) :

The size of urban population can be defined as the number of persons residing in given urban area. However, some countries use a different criteria to define an urban area. The most common criteria is a minimum number of persons residing in the area or locality but the minimum criteria differs from country to country, reflecting a variety of social and geographical conditions. In India, the concept of an urban area adopted in 1991 census was to use a more accepted definition of urban or town which was followed in the 1961 census. 1991 census

50. United Nations (1989) : "Prospects of World Urbanization 1988", Population Studies, No.112, New York, P.1.

followed the definition of urban areas, (a) all places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc., (b) all other places which satisfy the following criteria : (i) a minimum population of 5,000, (ii) at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits and (iii) a density of population at least 400 persons per sq. km (1000 per sq. mile).

'Level of urbanisation' is the percentage share of population living in towns and cities to the total population of the country/state district. Urbanisation involves an increase in the proportions of population living in the areas as compared to the increase in the rural population of a country. It is, simply a process of transforming rural population into urban population but it has different connotations in a variety of aspects, socially, economically, demographically and politically. It might be said that urbanisation is an accelerated form of urban growth. When the rates of increase in an urban population growth are equal to or less than the rates of increase of the population of the region of which the urban population is a part, the condition of urban growth exists. In case, where the increase in the urban population exceeds, the regional rate of increase, especially by a considerable margin, the condition of urbanization exists. In India, total number of urban population was recorded an increase from 107.0 million in 1971, 186.2 million in 1981 to 218 million in 1991. It works out as 20.2 per cent, 23.7 per cent and

51. Ray M. Northam (1979) : Urban Geography, John Willy and Sons, New York, P.64.

52. Ibid.

25.6 per cent of urban population to the total population of the country in 1971, 1981 and 1991, respectively. Manipur recorded the level of urbanisation as 13.19 per cent, 26.42 per cent and 27.52 per cent in 1971, 1981 and 1991, respectively. It is evident that the share of urban population to the total population of the state is fairly higher than the national average.

The percentage share of urban population to the total population of the state also accelerated to 27.52 per cent in 1991 from 26.42 per cent in 1981 and only 13.19 per cent in 1971 census. In 1981 census, the number of towns classified as urban increased to 32 from only 8 in 1971.

A carefully observation of the Table 3.5 reveals the district-wise variation in the level of urbanisation between 1971 and 1991. According to 1991 census, the share of urban population to the total population of Imphal district, Bishnupur district and Thoubal district were 41.01 per cent, 34.94 per cent and 36.55 per cent, respectively which recorded higher than the share of urban of the state (27.53 per cent). Churachandpur and Chandel districts recorded urbanisation level at 19.11 per cent and 13.62 per cent in 1991 census, which is considerably lower than the state's level. The remaining districts like Senapati, Tamenglong and Ukhrul districts had no urban population. As mentioned earlier, the hill-districts of Manipur like Senapati, Tamenglong and Ukhrul except Churachandpur and Chandel had no towns. In 1981 census, the percentage of urban population to the total

population worked out in Imphal, Bishnupur, Thoubal, Senapati, Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Chandel and Ukhrul were 36.41 per cent, 33.22 per cent, 31.72 per cent, 6.29 per cent, 6.87 per cent, 18.71 per cent, 13.60 per cent and 7.02 per cent, respectively out of which Imphal, Bishnupur and Thoubal districts were higher than the state average (26.42 per cent). Senapati, Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Chandel and Ukhrul districts recorded urbanisation below the state average. In 1971, four districts, Senapati, Chandel, Tamenglong and Ukhrul were categorised as rural only and Churachandpur, Bishnupur, Thoubal, Imphal and Ukhrul districts were classified with the share of urban population by 8.87 per cent, 13.95 per cent, 7.86 per cent and 2.80 per cent, respectively (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5

District-wise level of Urbanisation in Manipur (1971-91)

Districts/ Sub-divisions	1971	1981	1991 (in percentage)
Senapati	-	6.29	-
Tamenglong	-	6.87	-
Churachandpur	8.87	18.71	19.11
Chandel	-	13.60	13.62
Bishnupur	13.95	33.22	34.94
Thoubal	7.86	31.72	36.55
Imphal	23.80	36.41	41.01
Ukhrul	-	7.02	-
Total	13.19	26.42	27.52

Source : (i) District Census Handbooks (1971): Manipur Central, Manipur North, Manipur South, Manipur West, Parts X-A & X-B, Series 12, Manipur  
(ii) Statistical Abstract (1989), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Manipur, Imphal, Manipur  
(iii) Census of India (1991) : Final population Totals, Paper 1, Vol.I & II, Series 1, India  
(iv) Census of India (1991) : Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1, Series 15, Manipur

# MANIPUR LEVEL OF URBANISATION 1981

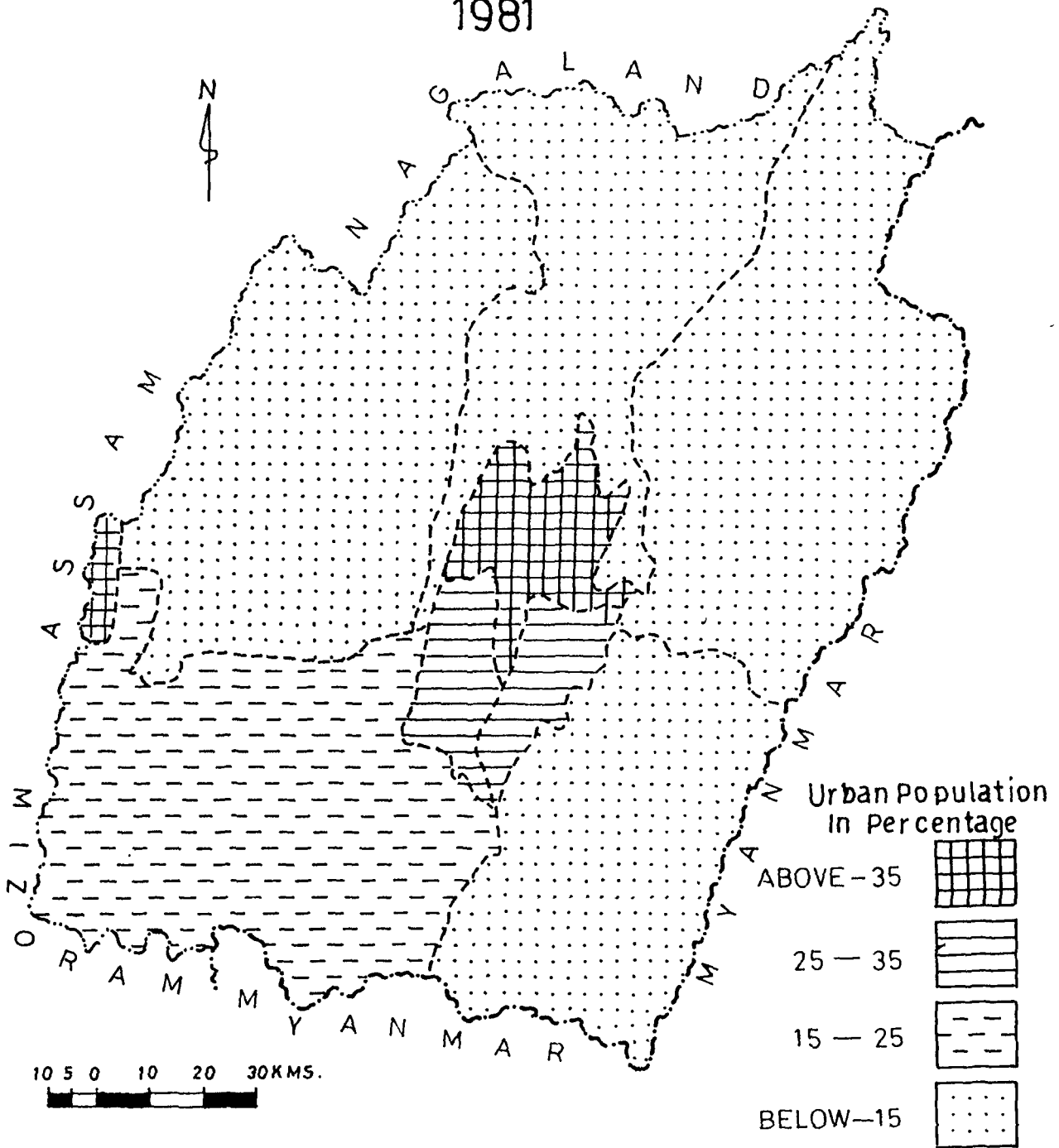
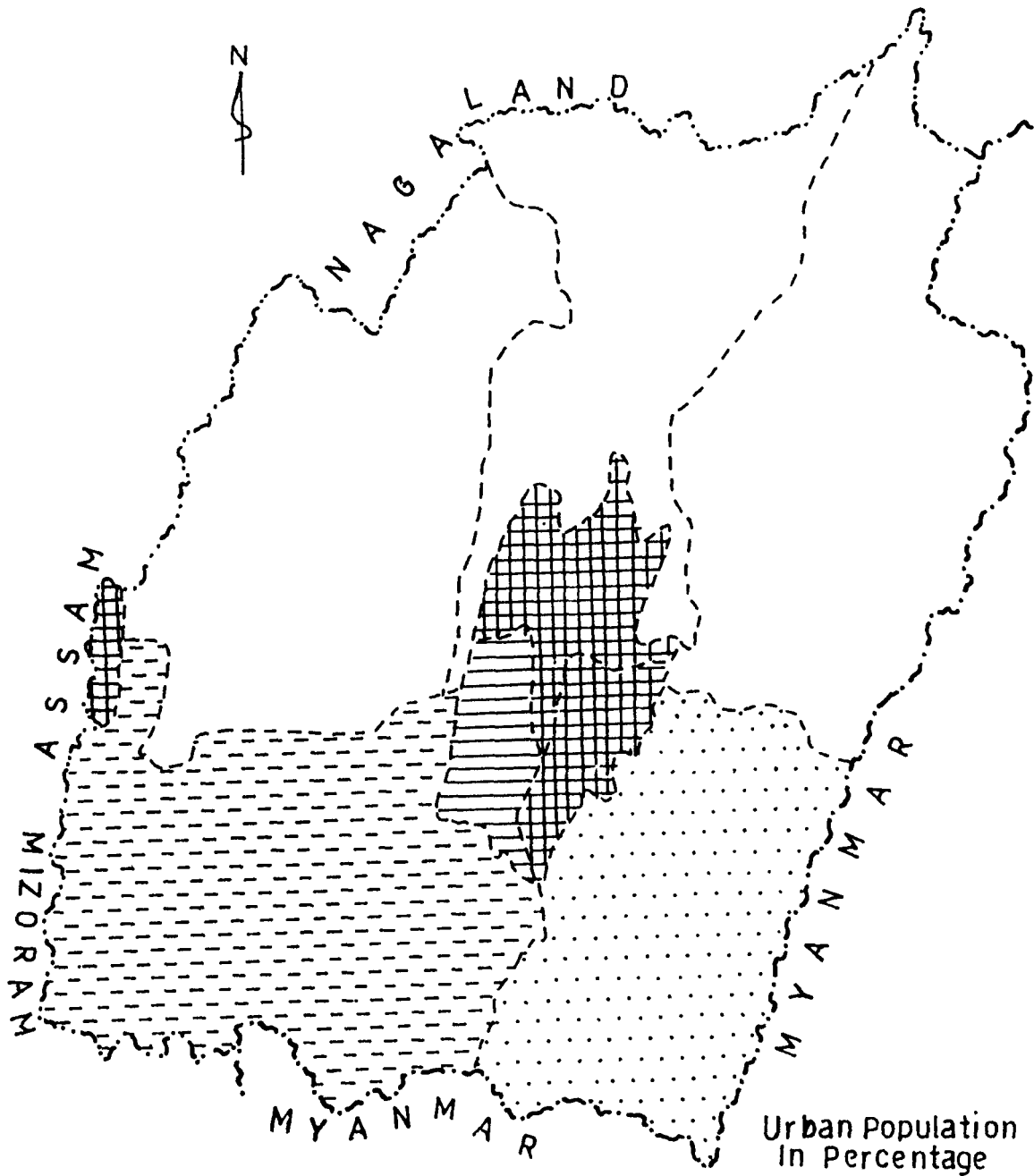


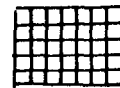
FIG.3.3

# MANIPUR LEVEL OF URBANISATION 1991

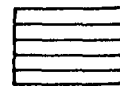


10 5 0 10 20 30KM.

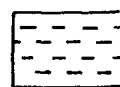
ABOVE — 35



25 — 35



15 — 25



BELOW — 15

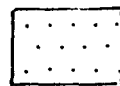


FIG. 3.4

The Fig. No.3.3 exhibits that the highest level of urbanisation (i.e. about 35 per cent) in the state was observed in the Imphal district. Due to socio-economic amenities, job opportunity, transport facilities, a larger market and being the state capital, Imphal could attract a larger number of migrants from the rural areas and thus, registered such high rate of urbanisation. Moderate level of urbanisation (between 15-25 per cent) was observed in Churachandpur district and 25-35 per cent in Thoubal and Bishnupur districts. The lowest level of urbanisation (below 15 per cent) was observed in Senapati, Tamenglong, Ukhrul and Chandel districts. The lowest degree of urbanisation in these districts was due to the lack of transport facilities, low growth rate of population, low density of population and high percentage of S.T population.

The Fig. No.3.4 shows that the highest level of urbanisation (above 35 per cent) in the state was observed in Imphal and Thoubal districts and followed by moderate level of urbanisation (15-25 per cent) in Churachandpur district and 25-35 per cent in Bishnupur district.

### 3.5 District-wise growth of urban centres by class-wise in Manipur (1971-91) :

The district - wise growth of towns in the state from 1971 to 1991 has been summarized in the Table No.3.6. The table reveals that in 1971 census, there were only 8 towns in the state which rose to 32 towns in 1981 and fell to 31 in 1991 censuses. In 1981, all the districts had urban census, against Thoubal (3 towns), Bishnupur (3 towns), Imphal (1 town) and Churachandpur (1

town) in 1971 which increase to 8 towns in Thoubal, 6 towns in Bishnupur, 9 towns in Imphal, 3 towns in Churachandpur, 1 town in Chandel, 3 towns in Senapati, 1 town in Tamenglong and 1 in Ukhrul districts. According to 1991 census, in Manipur, hill districts like Senapati, Ukhrul and Tamenglong districts except Churachandpur and Chandel districts, the small towns were declassified and the number of towns in plain (valley) districts increased during 1991. Only 2 towns were recorded in the hill - districts out of the total of 31 towns in the state. According to 1991 census, six towns were notified and seven denotified due to non fulfilment demographic criteria.

It can be clearly seen in the Table No.3.6 that Imphal has maintained the premier status of among the towns of Manipur from the beginning of the century and since, 1971 has been classified as a class I city, the current population (1991) being 1,98,535 persons.

According to 1991 census, Imphal district had 41.94 per cent of the total number of towns of Manipur, followed by 29.03 per cent in Thaboul and 22.58 per cent in Bishnupur districts. Churachandpur and Chandel districts had a small share of urban centres (towns) only 3.23 and 3.23 per cent, respectively in 1991 due to practically no visible growth in the small towns of these districts. (Table 3.6 and 3.7)

Table 3.6

## District-wise distribution of towns in Manipur (1971-91)

Districts/ Sub-Division	1971(%)	1981(%)	1991(%)
Imphal	1 (12.5)	9 (28.13)	13 (41.94)
Thoubal	3 (37.5)	8 (25.0)	9 (29.03)
Bishnupur	3 (37.5)	6 (18.75)	7 (22.58)
Churachandpur	1 (12.5)	3 (9.38)	1 (3.23)
Chandel	-	1 (3.13)	1 (3.23)
Senapati	-	3 (9.38)	-
Tamenglong	-	1 (3.13)	-
Ukhrul	-	1 (3.13)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 (100)</b>	<b>32 (100)</b>	<b>31 (100)</b>

Source : (i) Census of India (1991) : Final Population Totals, Paper-1, Vol.I&II, Series 1, India  
(ii) Census of India (1991) : Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1, Series 15, Manipur

## 3.6 Class-wise distribution of towns in Manipur (1971 to 1991):

In 1971 census, out of the eight towns, only one town was class I and four towns in class V and three towns in class VI category. There were no towns under the category of classes II, III and IV in 1971. In 1981, however, there was only one town in class I, two in class III, four in class IV, nine in class V and sixteen in class VI category, respectively. In case of 1991, the number of towns decreased to 31 in the state, consisting of one, three, five, seventeen and five towns in classes I, III, IV, V and VI, respectively. It shows that the number of towns by size - class decreased in classes VI and III category and rose in number in towns under class V and IV category in 1991, due to upward mobility.

In 1991 census, the towns represented a share of 16.13 per cent, 54.84 per cent, 16.13 per cent, 9.68 per cent, and 2.23 per cent in the number of town to the total number of town of the

state and 2.75 per cent, 24.18 per cent, 15.44 per cent, 17.96 per cent and 39.66 per cent of urban population to the total urban population of the state in VI, V, IV, III and I, respectively. (Table 3.8 and 3.9). This is in comparison to 50.0 per cent, 28.13 per cent, 12.5 per cent, 6.25 per cent and 3.13 per cent of class - wise towns and 15.62 per cent, 16.68 per cent, 14.8 per cent, 11.8 per cent and 41.7 urban population in the class - wise towns in the state in 1981. It shows that in 1991 census, the largest percentage of towns, with 54.84 per cent was occupied in the category of class V town (5000-9999) which 50.0 per cent in class VI (below 5000) in 1981.

**Table 3.7**  
**District - wise growth of towns by class - wise in**  
**Manipur (1971-91)**

Status of Town	Districts/ Sub-Divisions	1971	1981	1991
I	Imphal	1	1	1
II	-	-	-	-
III	Churachandpur	-	1	1
	Thoubal	-	1	2
IV	Thoubal	1	2	1
	Bishnupur	-	2	2
V	Imphal	-	-	2
	Churachandpur	1	-	-
	Chandel	-	1	1
	Thoubal	2	-	4
	Bishnupur	1	3	5
VI	Imphal	-	4	7
	Ukhrul	-	1	-
	Senapati	-	3	-
	Tamenglong	-	1	-
	Churachandpur	-	2	-
	Thoubal	-	1	-
	Bishnupur	2	4	3
	Imphal			
Total		8	32	31

Source : (i) Census of India (1991) : Final Population Totals, Paper-1, Vol.I&II, Series 1, India  
(ii) Census of India (1991) : Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1, Series 15, Manipur

Table 3.8

Number of urban centres by class-size wise towns in Manipur during 1971 to 1991 census

Class	Population size	1971(%)	1981(%)	1991(%)
I	100000 - above	1 (12.5)	1 (3.13)	1 (3.23)
II	50000 - 99999	-	-	-
III	20000 - 49999	-	2 (6.25)	3 (9.68)
IV	10000 - 19999	1 (12.5)	4 (12.5)	5 (16.13)
V	5000 - 9999	4 (50.0)	9 (28.13)	17 (54.84)
VI	Below - 5000	3 (37.0)	16 (50.0)	5 (16.13)
		8 (100)	32 (100)	31 (100)

Source : (i) Census of India (1991) : Final Population Totals, Paper-1, Vol.I&II, Series 1, India  
(ii) Census of India (1991) : Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1, Series 15, Manipur

Table 3.9

Class-wise towns with population in Manipur (1971-91)

Class	Population size		
	1971 (%)	1981 (%)	1991 (%)
I	100366 (70.93%)	156622 (11.71%)	200615 (36.66%)
II	-	-	-
III	-	41963 (11.18)	90838 (17.96)
IV	-	55576 (14.8)	78124 (15.44)
V	31377 (22.18)	62644 (16.68)	122339 (24.18)
VI	9749 (6.89)	58655 (15.62)	13932 (2.75)
Total	111192 (100)	375460 (100)	505848 (100)

Source : (i) Census of India (1991) : Final Population Totals, Paper 1, Vol.I&II, Series 1, India  
(ii) Census of India (1991) : Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1, Series 15, Manipur

### 3.7 District - wise change in the Level of Urbanisation (1971-81 and 1981-91) :

The changes in the level of urbanisation in the state can be seen for the periods between 1971-81 and 1981-91 decades. It was mentioned that the change in the level urbanisation in Manipur was worked out as 1.1 per cent during the period of 1981-91, a decrease compared to 1971-81 decade (13.23 per cent). This was due to reasons that during the 1981-91 decade the growth rate of urban population suddenly declined to 34.7 per cent from 165.36 per cent (in 1971-81), largely due to declassification of some urban centres during the 1991 census (Table 3.10).

The table illustrates that the highest change in the level of urbanisation was recorded in the Thoubal district (4.83 per cent) i.e higher than Imphal district (4.6 per cent) during the 1981-91. During the 1981-91, Bishnupur, Churachandpur and Chandel districts recorded only 1.72, 0.4 and 0.2 per cent growth, respectively.

The Fig.No.3.5 provides that during the period between 1981 and 1991 censuses, Churachandpur and Chandel districts were categorised in the change of urbanisation level below the 1.5 per cent (lowest of growth) urbanisation, Bishnupur district was found in the medium growth category between 1.5 - 3.5 per cent and the highest changes, above the 3.5 per cent were recorded in Imphal and Thoubal districts. According to 1991 census, Senapati, Tamenglong and Ukhrul district were categorised as rural areas.

During the period between 1971 and 1981 censuses, the

change in the level of urbanisation was recorded the highest in Thoubal district (23.86 per cent), followed by Bishnupur district (19.27 per cent). The increase in Imphal and Churachandpur districts were 12.61 per cent and 9.94 per cent, respectively. According to 1971 census, Senapati, Tamenglong, Chandel and Ukhrul districts had no urban population.

Table 3.10

District-wise change in level of urbanisation in  
Manipur (1971-81 and 1981-91)

(in percentage)		
Districts/Sub-divisions	1971-81	1981-91
Senapati	6.29	-
Tamenglong	6.87	-
Churachandpur	9.84	0.4
Chandel	13.60	0.2
Bishnupur	19.27	1.72
Thoubal	23.86	4.83
Imphal	12.61	4.6
Ukhrul	7.02	-
Total	13.23	1.1

Source : (i) Census of India (1991) : Final Population Totals, Paper-1, Vol.I&II, Series 1, India  
(ii) Census of India (1991) : Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1, Series 15, Manipur

The Fig. No.3.6 shows that the lowest growth in the level of urbanisation (above 15.0 per cent) was observed in Bishnupur and Thoubal districts, followed by the medium growth categories (between 11.0 - 15.0 per cent) in Imphal and Chandel districts and between 7.0-11.0 per cent growth in the level of urbanisation in Ukhrul and Churachandpur districts. The lowest growth category (below 7.0 per cent) were recorded in Senapati and Tamenglong districts. It shows that during the 1971-81

MANIPUR  
 DECADAL VARIATION IN THE LEVEL OF URBANISATION  
 (1981-91)

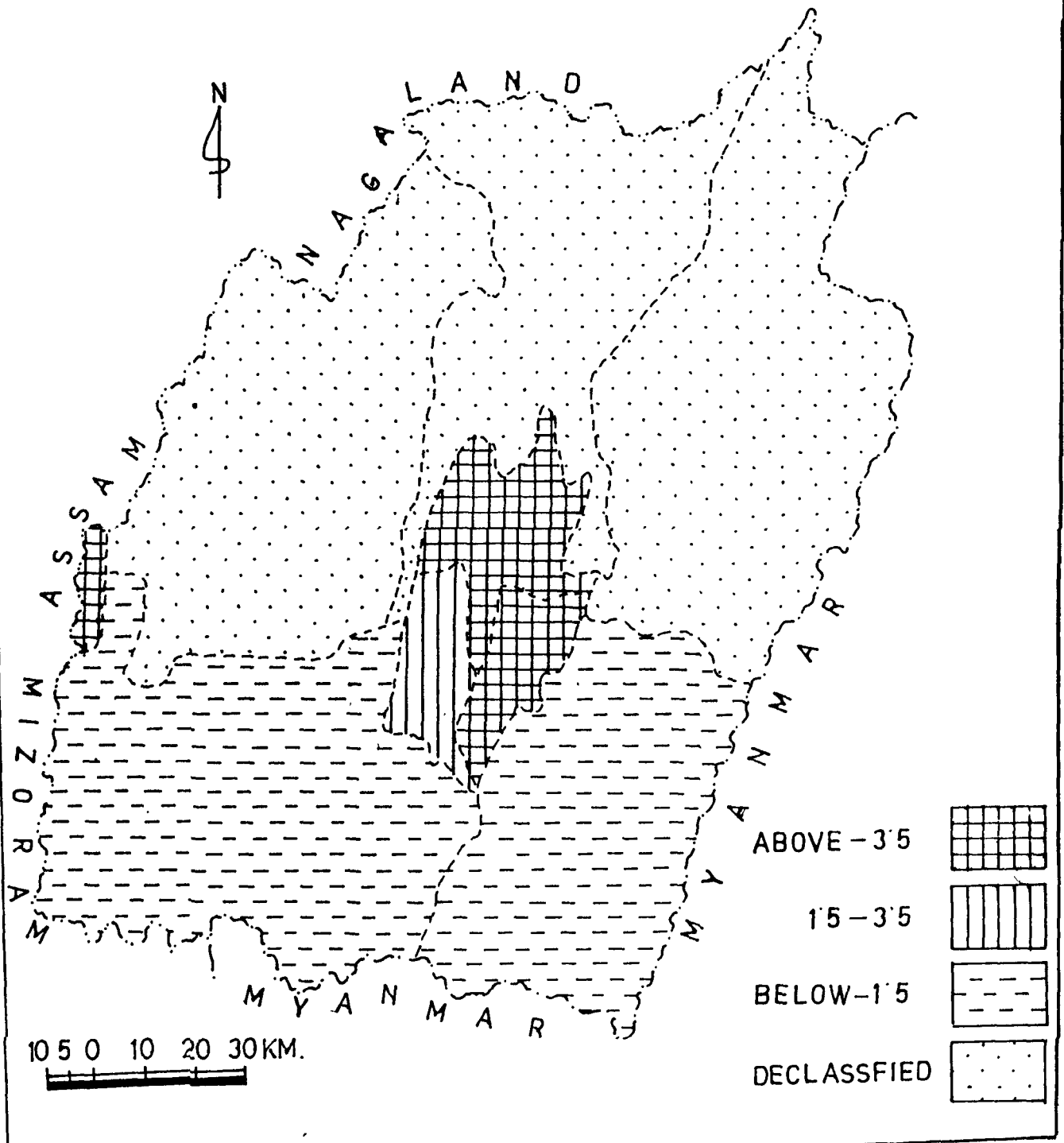


FIG. 3.5

**MANIPUR**  
**DECADAL VARIATION IN THE LEVEL OF URBANISATION**  
**1971-81**

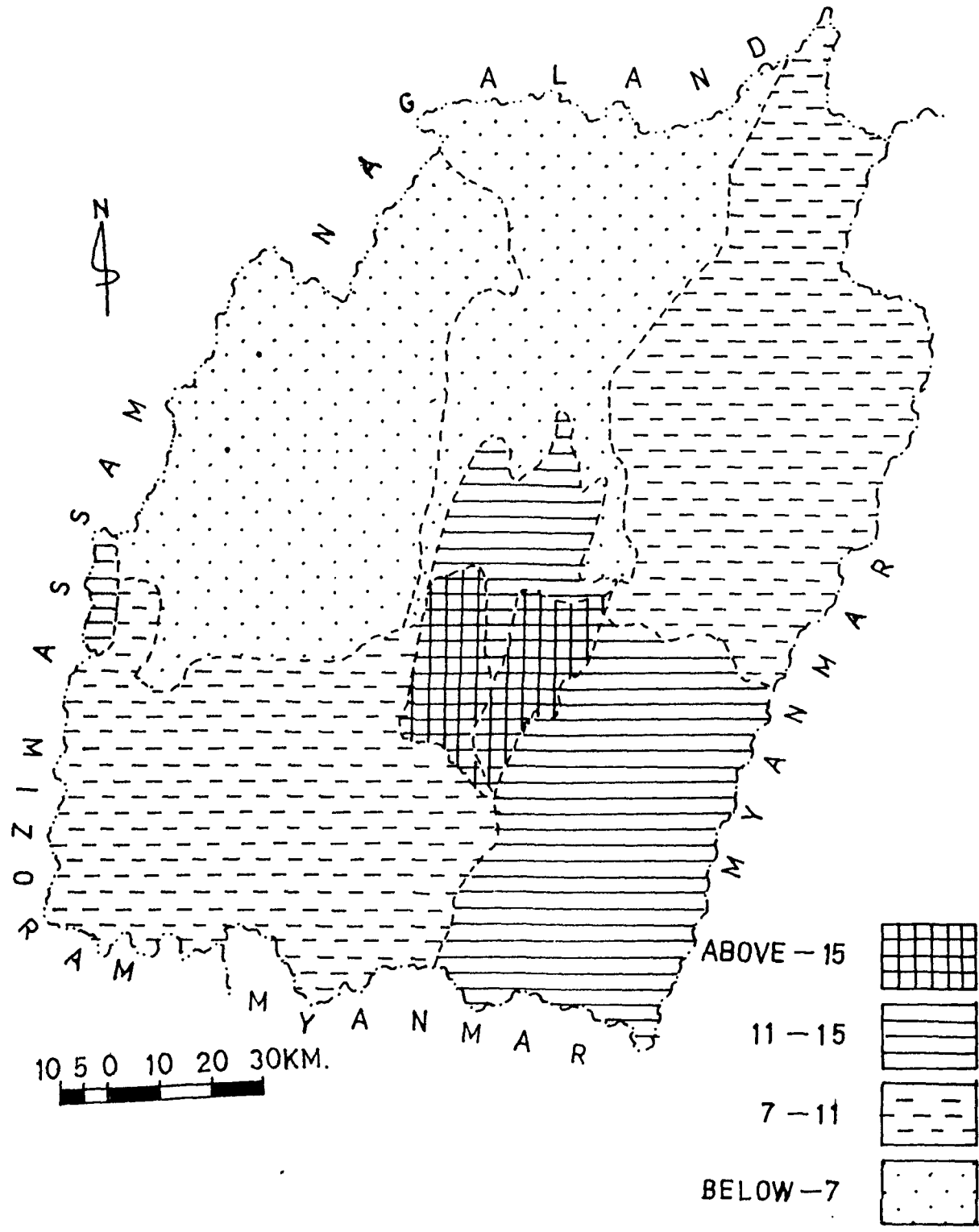


FIG. 3.6

decade, the high rate of change in urbanisation was found in the districts of valley, like Imphal, Bishnupur and Thoubal districts. The entire hill districts of Manipur except Chandel were found below the 10 per cent of growth in the level of urbanisation.

### 3.8 Work-force structure in Manipur (1971-91) :

Work force represents the number of persons actually at work during a particular period. It can be expressed in terms of percentage of workers to the total population of the country or state or any other administrative region. Work force includes main workers as well as marginal workers (1981 census) which are categorised into primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of occupations. In the primary sector category includes cultivators, agricultural labourers, while in the secondary occupations are including industrial sectors of households, manufacturing and repairing etc. Tertiary sector includes various services, business etc.

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According to the census of India, work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental. It also includes unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise. Any person who has done any work (including unpaid work) in one year or more is treated as a worker. If such a worker has worked for major part of the year i.e six months (183 days) or more, he is treated as a main worker. A person has worked for less than six months in the year,

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53. Census of India (1981) : General Population Tables, India, Series I, Part-II-A (i), P.103.

is treated as a 'marginal worker'. Any person who has not worked at all during the last one year is a 'non-worker'. The economically active population or the working population or labour force is variously defined as (i) the population in the working age (adult population), (ii) the working population for both men and women who are normally employed but who may be temporary unemployed, and (iii) the employed population that is actually engaged in productive employment at a given time.

The total work-force participation from the table reveal that in Manipur had strong district-wise variation in work force composition during the periods of 1971 to 1991. In Manipur, total 'work participation rate' varies from 34.57 per cent in 1971, 43.20 per cent in 1981 and 41.52 per cent in 1991. (the difference is also due to definitional changes in 1981 census). In absolute number of total workers was 3,70,863 persons in 1971, 6,13,808 persons in 1981 and 7,58,204 persons in 1991. The percentage of total worker in Manipur state (41.52 per cent) in 1991 census, was higher as compared to the country's total work participation rate (30.45 per cent). This high percentage of work force participation in the state may be attributed to the main reason of high female work force participation, particularly in the S.T population in the hill - districts of Manipur like Senapati, Ukhrul, Tamenglong, Churachandpur and Chandel. In these hill - districts, the growth rate of population was higher as compared to the plain (valley) districts of the state. It shows

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54. V.C. Sinha and E. Zacharia (1984) : Elements of Demography, Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, P.26.

from the Table No. 3.11 that the district-wise variation in total work force participation in Manipur during the periods of 1971 to 1991 censuses. The highest work participation rate was observed as 50.22 per cent in Senapati, 54.67 per cent in chandel and 51.61 per cent in Tamenglong districts and the lowest was 28.78 per cent in Thoubal, 35.99 per cent in Imphal and 35.17 per cent in 1971, 1981 and 1991, respectively.

Of the total workers, main-workers and marginal workers were 40.35 per cent and 2.85 per cent, respectively in 1981 and 37.36 per cent and 4.15 per cent in 1991 census. In Manipur one notices the increase in the share of marginal workers in the overall work force in 1991 presumably due to growth of population in the working age group without comensurate increase in work opporunities leading to disguised unemployment. In 1981 census, all the districts of Manipur had a higher share in the main woker percentage as compared to the state level of main workers except Imphal, Thoubal and Bishnupur districts.

As compared to total male workers, the participation rate was higher than the females work-force participation rate in Manipur. It shows that females do not participate generally in economically productive activities. In 1981 census, Chandel district had the highest male share of workers (58.07 per cent) against 46.80 per cent in Manipur as a whole. In 1991, male total worker participation rate was 50.56 per cent in Senapati, 51.64 per cent in Tamenglong, 54.67 per cent in Chandel, 45.0 per cent in Thoubal, 45.0 per cent in Bishnupur, 41.16 per cent in Imphal, and 46.70 per cent in Ukhrul districts. The female total workers

Table 3.11

## District-wise percentage of male and female work-force in Manipur state (1971-91)

DISTRICTS/ SUB-DIVISIONS	1971										1991																																
	TOTAL WORKERS					MAIN WORKERS					MARGINAL WORKERS					TOTAL WORKERS					MAIN WORKERS					MARGINAL WORKERS																	
	T	M	F	T	M	T	M	F	T	M	T	M	F	T	M	T	M	F	T	M	T	M	F	T	M	T	M	F	T	M													
Senapati	50.22	54.62	48.44	54.31	54.13	54.49	54.14	54.00	54.28	0.07	0.13	0.21	0.21	49.17	50.56	47.75	44.77	47.36	42.11	4.40	3.20	5.64	49.28	49.56	49.0	51.13	49.58	52.7	0.01	NA	0.01	51.61	51.64	51.58	44.77	41.08	8.63	6.87	10.50				
Tamenglong	37.05	44.93	28.98	44.35	49.35	38.39	42.29	49.04	35.03	2.06	0.85	3.86	44.10	48.40	39.54	35.87	44.08	27.18	8.23	4.32	12.36	Chura-	43.41	51.68	34.93	54.67	58.07	51.03	54.60	58.00	50.95	0.07	0.08	51.27	54.20	48.08	47.11	51.19	42.67	4.16	3.01	5.41	
Chandpur	28.78	46.89	10.44	42.57	46.37	38.73	40.52	45.96	35.04	2.05	0.41	3.69	42.0	45.00	38.94	37.28	43.38	31.05	4.72	1.62	7.89	Bishnupur	30.29	45.03	15.25	47.08	48.84	45.32	35.7	45.01	26.33	11.38	3.83	18.99	42.42	45.00	39.81	37.45	41.70	33.15	4.97	3.30	6.66
Imphal	29.42	42.11	16.53	35.99	41.65	30.26	33.11	40.9	25.23	2.88	0.75	5.03	35.17	41.16	29.01	32.87	39.95	25.58	2.30	1.21	3.43	Ukhrul	48.65	45.87	51.52	50.65	49.9	51.47	50.47	49.47	50.74	0.57	0.43	0.73	46.70	48.19	45.01	44.04	45.58	42.29	2.66	2.61	2.72
Total	34.57	45.31	23.62	43.20	46.8	39.48	40.35	45.94	34.59	2.85	0.86	4.89	41.52	45.36	37.50	37.36	42.93	37.50	4.15	2.43	5.93																						

Source : District Census Handbook (1981), Central District, Manipur

participation was 47.75 per cent in Senapati, 51.58 per cent in Tamenglong, 39.54 per cent in Churachandpur, 48.08 per cent in Chandel, 38.94 per cent in Thoubal, 39.81 per cent in Bishnupur, 29.01 per cent in Imphal and 45.01 per cent in Ukhrul districts in 1991 census. (Table No.3.11)

### 3.9 District-wise distribution of work-force in the urban areas of Manipur (1971-91) :

Generally in the urban areas, 'The work-force participation rate' (WFPA) is comparatively low. The low participation rate in the urban areas is because of higher number of dependents and non-participation of women in gainful employment. Although in a modern society, there is no distinction on the basis of sex for opportunities of employment. Generally, literacy rate among the women are comparatively lower than the males in urban areas. The low proportion of female participation in economic activity is mainly because of division of labour by sex. It is also true that in urban areas the female participation is low relative to the rural areas, in spite of higher literacy in urban areas due to lack of farm work opportunities and preference to sedendary white colour jobs by the literate women.

The total urban 'work-force participation rate' is stated in the Table 3.12. It shows that the level of urban work-force was 33.76 per cent in 1991; it decreased from 35.52

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55. H.D. Singh (1989) : "Determinants of occupation : A case study of Eastern Uttar Pradesh", in Population and Housing Problems in India (ed), S.D. Maurya, Vol.I, Chugh Publication, Allahabad, P.153.

56. S.N. Agarwala (1985) : Op. cit., P.205.

per cent in 1981. In 1971, the percentage of urban work-force participation was very low only 26.56 per cent.

Table 3.12 shows that the district-wise distribution of urban work-force participation rate during 1971-91, the highest share of percentage was observed as 41.47 per cent in Bishnupur and followed by 40.62 in Chandel, 39.03 in Thoubal and 30.67 percentage in Imphal districts in 1991. (Fig.No.3.7) The share of urban work-force in these districts was above the state average (33.76 per cent) as a whole. The lowest proportion was accounted as only 19.43 per cent in Churachandpur district. In 1981, the highest percentage of urban work-force was 53.53 per cent in Senapati and followed by 46.71 per cent in Bishnupur and 41.65 per cent in Ukhrul districts and the lowest was 30.96 per cent in Imphal district. In Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Chandel and Thoubal districts the urban work-force participation rate were 35.58, 31.85, 32.46 and 39.65 per cent, respectively in 1981.

In 1991 and 1981 census, the lowest percentage of urban work-force participation was found in the Churachandpur and Imphal districts, respectively; it might be due to the main reasons of low percentage of female work-force participation in the urban areas of these districts.

In 1991 census, the proportion of main workers and marginal workers in the urban areas of Manipur were 30.72 and 3.04 per cent, respectively. This share of main worker decreased from 32.0 per cent in 1981. (Table 3.12)

Table 3.12a

## District-wise distribution of Urban Work-force participation rate in Manipur (1971-91)

DISTRICTS/ SUB-DIVISIONS	1971												1981												1991											
	TOTAL WORKERS				MAIN WORKERS				MARGINAL WORKERS				TOTAL WORKERS				MAIN WORKERS				MARGINAL WORKERS															
	T	M	F		T	M	F		T	M	F		T	M	F		T	M	F		T	M	F		T	M	F									
Senapati	-	-	-	53.33	54.86	51.97	53.29	54.63	51.72	0.24	0.23	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Tamenglong	-	-	-	35.58	41.77	28.41	35.58	41.77	28.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Churachand- pur	22.10	37.22	6.14	31.85	46.43	14.89	29.83	45.14	12.05	2.01	1.29	2.84	27.65	35.70	19.43	24.57	34.02	14.92	3.08	1.56	4.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Chandel	-	-	-	32.46	47.63	15.27	32.46	47.63	15.27	-	-	-	40.62	51.89	27.68	35.56	50.12	18.83	5.06	1.77	6.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Thoubal	25.29	20.91	8.80	39.65	43.76	35.55	35.64	42.86	28.42	4.01	0.90	7.13	39.03	43.80	34.21	34.72	43.07	26.29	4.31	0.73	7.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Bishnupur	28.40	20.47	15.64	46.71	47.92	45.50	34.01	43.13	24.89	12.70	4.79	20.61	41.47	42.76	40.17	36.95	41.34	32.49	4.52	1.42	7.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Imphal	26.84	37.18	15.96	30.96	38.86	22.90	29.14	38.24	19.85	1.82	0.62	3.05	30.67	38.02	23.05	28.48	36.50	20.16	2.19	1.52	2.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Ukhrul	-	-	-	41.65	44.82	38.05	39.95	43.33	36.11	1.70	1.49	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
	26.56	38.01	14.87	35.52	42.21	28.61	32.00	40.99	22.71	3.52	1.22	5.90	33.76	39.93	27.40	30.72	38.57	22.63	3.04	1.36	4.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								

Source : Census of India (1991) : Provisional population totals, Manipur

Census of India (1971) : General Economic Table, Manipur series 12,

Part II B. Director of Census operation. PP. 2-7.



In 1991, Bishnupur and Churachandpur districts observed the highest and the lowest percentage of main worker as 36.95 and 24.57 per cent, respectively in the urban areas. The share of main - workers in the urban areas in the districts of Thoubal, Imphal and Chandel were 34.72, 28.48 and 35.56 per cent in 1991 census; all the districts were above the state average (30.72 per cent) except Churachandpur and Imphal districts.

### 3.10 Ward - wise proportion of work-force participation in Imphal Municipality (1981) :

The share of work-force participation was lower in Imphal Municipality which recorded only 26.76, 28.18 and 28.03 per cent, as compared to the urban areas of Imphal district as a whole which was observed as 26.84, 30.96 and 30.67 per cent, in 1971, 1981 and 1991 census, respectively (the methodology of workforce estimation of 1971 is not strictly comparable to 1981 and 1991 due to definitional changes in the latter). The proportion of Imphal Municipality was higher as compared to urban areas of Manipur state as a whole, i.e. 26.56 per cent in 1971, 28.61 per cent in 1981 and 27.4 per cent in 1991 (Table 3.10 and 3.11).

The Table 3.13 shows that the ward-wise proportion of work-force participation rate in Imphal Municipality varies between 22.68 and 32.99 per cent in 1981 census. Due to the unavailability of reliable data for the censuses 1971 and 1991, the ward - wise information has been used only for 1981 census.

The highest proportion of work-force participation was

recorded in the ward no.17 (32.99 per cent) and followed by ward no.25 (32.36 per cent) and ward no.24 (30.2 per cent). The lowest minimum was observed in ward no.14 (22.68 per cent) in 1981 census. In the ward no.17, the highest proportion of females were engaged in the economically productive activity which was as 29.93 per cent; it was higher as compared to female work-force participation rate in the urban areas of Imphal district (22.90 per cent) and urban areas of Manipur as a whole (28.61 per cent), in 1981. In the ward nos. 13, 14 and 26 accounted low percentage of work-force which observed below 25.0 per cent and in the ward nos.3, 5, 17, 20, 23, 24, and 25, the proportion of work-force observed above the 30.0 per cent of work-force participation. (Fig. No.3.8)

According to 1981 census, 27.68 per cent of the total population of the Imphal Municipality was engaged as "main-workers" (37.05 per cent males main workers and 18.06 per cent female main workers). In 1991 census, the proportion of main-workers was 26.81 per cent (36.13 per cent male and 16.99 per cent female). Thus, compared to the 1981 census, the percentage of main-workers in the Imphal Municipality had declined. In addition to this, there were only 0.50 per cent in 1981 and 1.22 per cent in 1991 observed as "marginal workers", according to the census definition adopted. Most of the females who were returned as marginal workers were housewives and contributed to economic activity on a part-time basis. The percentage of female marginal workers was observed in the Imphal Municipality as 0.75 per cent in 1981 and 1.65 per cent in 1991. (Table 3.13)

Table 3.13

**Ward-wise proportion work-force participation in  
Imphal Municipality (1981)**

(In Percentage)

Ward No	Total Workers			Main Workers			Marginal Workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1.	25.87	35.36	16.74	25.75	35.26	16.49	0.12	-	0.25
2.	28.32	36.94	19.29	28.06	36.77	18.93	0.26	0.17	0.36
3.	31.30	39.98	22.58	31.28	39.94	22.58	0.02	0.04	-
4.	28.75	36.59	20.65	28.61	36.48	20.47	0.14	0.11	0.18
5.	31.99	43.58	7.60	31.99	43.88	7.60	-	-	-
6.	27.15	37.90	16.94	26.87	37.7	16.58	0.28	0.20	0.36
7.	28.82	34.18	22.73	27.84	34.95	21.04	0.98	0.23	1.69
8.	27.29	36.20	18.62	27.17	36.16	18.62	0.12	0.04	-
9.	28.85	36.72	21.60	27.81	36.20	20.08	1.04	0.52	1.52
10.	29.97	36.58	17.63	28.08	36.46	14.51	1.89	0.12	2.57
11.	27.74	38.25	17.36	27.37	38.08	16.80	0.37	1.04	0.56
12.	26.14	33.38	19.22	25.80	33.23	18.69	0.34	1.89	0.53
13.	24.87	34.31	15.94	24.83	34.29	15.89	0.04	0.37	0.05
14.	22.68	33.45	12.35	22.40	33.15	12.09	0.28	0.30	0.26
15.	29.33	37.22	21.71	29.33	37.22	21.71	-	-	-
16.	28.53	37.25	22.79	28.49	34.25	22.71	0.04	-	0.08
17.	32.99	36.12	29.93	31.33	35.84	26.91	1.66	0.28	3.02
18.	26.54	31.62	21.7	24.67	31.15	18.49	1.87	0.47	3.21
19.	29.98	35.41	24.53	29.43	34.73	24.11	0.55	0.68	0.42
20.	30.39	36.75	24.85	30.35	36.43	24.36	0.04	0.32	0.49
21.	26.14	35.39	16.33	25.85	35.24	15.90	0.29	0.15	0.43
22.	25.71	37.85	12.49	25.13	37.39	11.78	0.58	0.46	0.71
23.	30.84	38.10	23.52	30.76	37.94	23.52	0.08	0.16	-
24.	32.20	43.66	18.04	29.98	41.18	16.16	2.22	2.48	1.88
25.	32.36	51.11	5.61	32.25	51.11	5.35	0.11	-	0.26
26.	23.38	35.87	8.61	23.38	35.87	8.61	-	-	-
TOTAL	28.18	37.31	18.81	27.68	37.05	18.06	0.50	0.26	0.75

Source : District Census Handbook (1981), Central District, Manipur

# IMPHAL MUNICIPALITY WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION RATE 1981

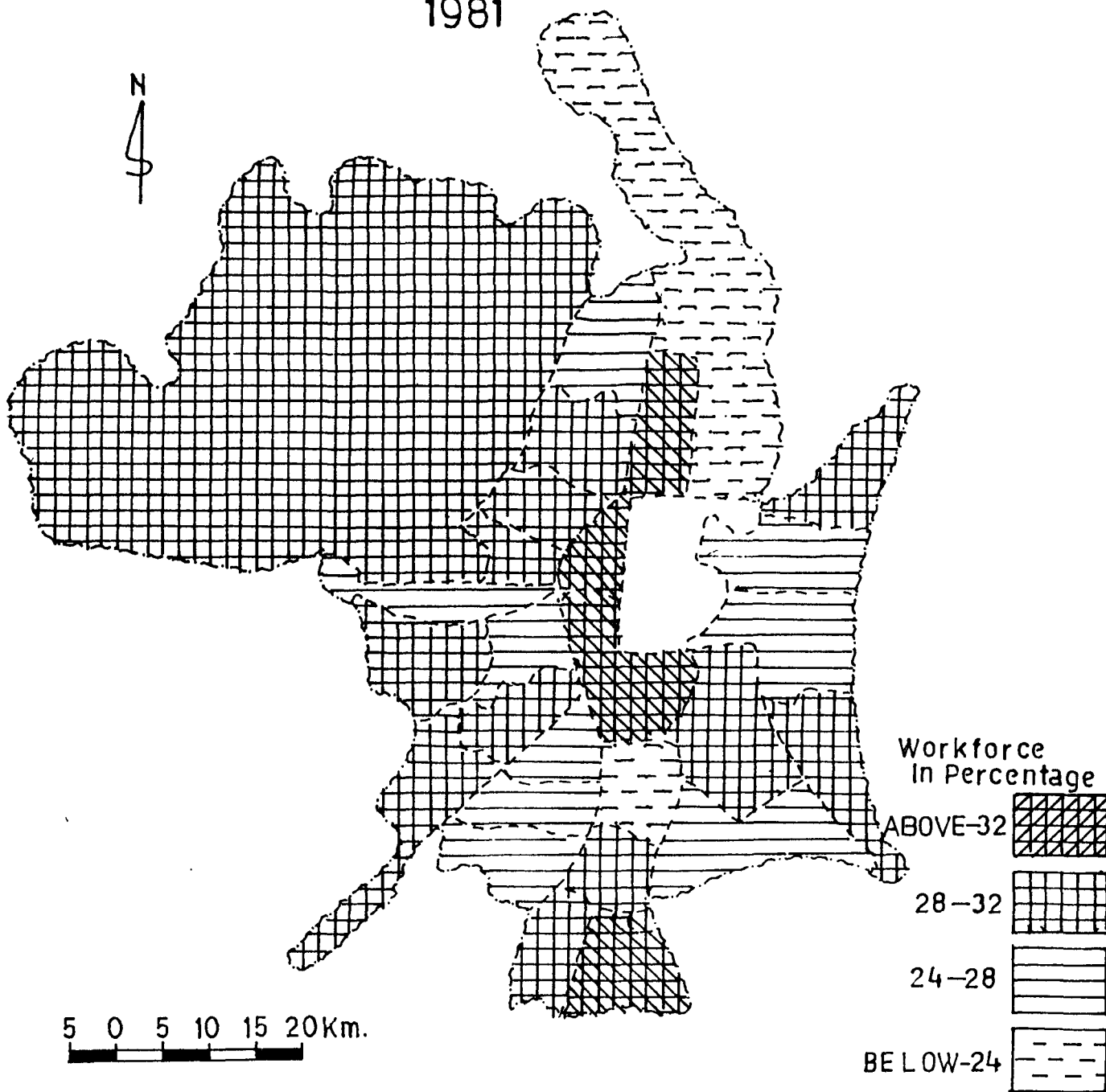


FIG. 3.8

In Imphal Municipality, according to 1981 census, 78.67 per cent and 18.52 per cent were engaged in the 'tertiary sectors' and secondary sectors of occupational structure. In 1991, the percentage of tertiary sectors and secondary sectors of occupation were 85.99 per cent and 11.17 per cent in Imphal Municipality. It was quite high as compared to the urban areas of Imphal district as a whole which were observed as 64.45 per cent and 11.52 per cent in tertiary and secondary sectors of activity, respectively in 1991. In the urban areas of Manipur as a whole, the tertiary and secondary sectors of activity were engaged as only 48.93 per cent and 10.42 per cent in 1991 census. (Fig. No.3.9)

Table 3.14, shows the ward-wise proportion of secondary and tertiary sectors of occupation, the highest percentage of secondary occupation. Manufacturing activities like household industry processing and repairing accounted for 48.34 per cent in the municipal ward no.20. It was followed 34.99 per cent in ward no.17 with the Second rank and 31.59 per cent in ward no.19 in the Third rank. Ward No.25 observed the lowest per cent of secondary sector activity, only 0.06 per cent while 95.75 per cent of tertiary activity, the highest rank in this ward.

Table 3.14

Occupational Structure - 1981  
Imphal Municipality

Ward Nos	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1.	8.09	18.81	72.83
2.	3.38	13.80	82.82
3.	0.89	16.16	82.85
4.	0.88	22.04	80.15
5.	2.19	10.49	87.32
6.	6.56	11.33	82.11
7.	0.95	23.51	75.54
8.	0.14	8.97	90.89
9.	0.34	15.31	84.35
10.	1.63	20.24	78.13
11.	0.67	9.18	90.15
12.	0.28	11.25	88.47
13.	3.14	15.78	81.09
14.	0.88	12.83	86.29
15.	1.06	25.71	73.22
16.	4.49	31.36	64.22
17.	3.47	34.99	61.55
18.	4.88	22.51	72.62
19.	0.71	31.59	67.70
20.	2.95	48.34	48.71
21.	3.37	18.84	77.38
22.	4.65	16.91	78.44
23.	6.13	27.66	66.21
24.	0.72	15.43	83.85
25.	3.53	0.06	95.75
26.	4.32	7.64	88.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>18.52</b>	<b>78.67</b>

Source : District Census Handbook (1981), Central District, Manipur

# IMPHAL MUNICIPALITY SECONDARY SECTORS OF OCCUPATION 1981

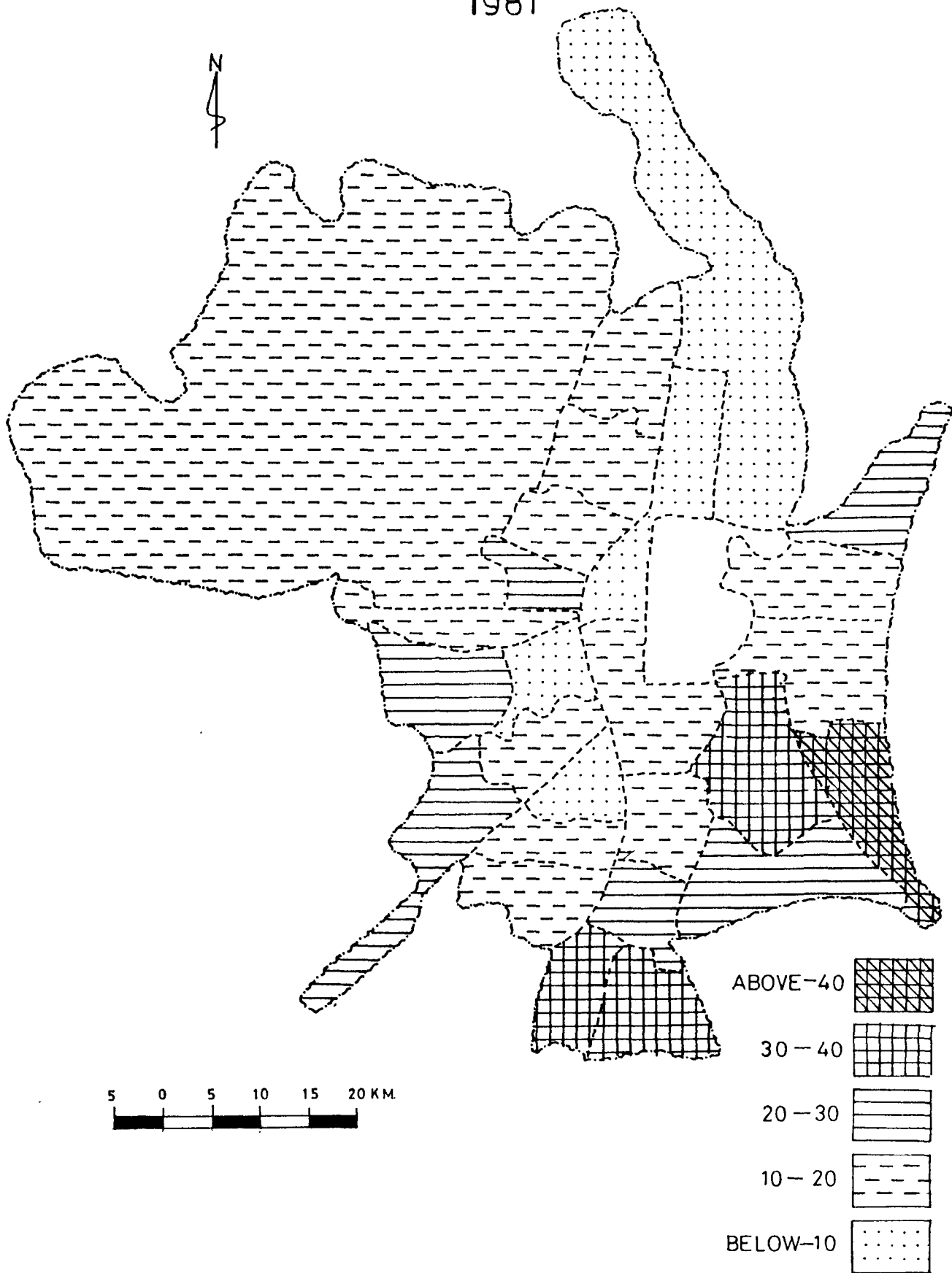


FIG. 3.9

## Chapter IV

### NATURE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES IN MANIPUR

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#### 4.1 Brief background of Urban Poverty Alleviation (UPA) programmes in India :

##### 4.1.1 Introduction :

The government approaches to solving the urban poverty problem has undergone changes over the years. From an approach of removal of slums to solving the urban poverty has been one of the main objective of India's development strategies during the recent plans upto Fifth Year Plan (1974-79), when were no distinction in strategies between rural poverty and urban poverty in India. Like the preceeding five year plan, the Sixth Plan also did not directly address urban poverty issues but "the first conscious attempt was to address to urban poverty alleviation issue directly from the Seventh Five Year Plan."<sup>57</sup>

The First Five Year Plan initiated providing housing to the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and continued in the subsequent plans. In the first Five Year Plan, the main emphasis was improving housing conditions of the slum dwellers in the urban areas of India. The housing programme was expanded and slum clearance and Improvement schemes were included in the second Five Year Plan. During the Third Plan, the government policy shifted to the more slum improvement schemes owing to the difficulties of the implemenation of slum clearance programmes with the priority given to the improvement of slum dwellers in

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57. Planning Commission (1988) : National Commission on Urbanisation, New Delhi, P.96.

the large cities during the Fourth Plan. Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS), scheme was continued in the subsequent plans and transferred to the state plans and was incorporated under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) in the fifth Five Year Plans (1975-80). The Sixth Plan (1980-85) also laid emphasis on the Sites and Services approach to solving the housing problems of the urban poor with the focus of shifting of population from the large cities to the small and medium towns. The Sixth Plan did provide for raising nearly 61 lakhs of the total poor above the poverty line, essentially through the provisions of 'Additional Consumption Benefits' (ACB). The Seventh Plan paid full emphasis directly to the urban poverty issues. The seventh plan recognised initially the emphasis of self-employment programme for the urban poor. Self-Employment Programme for the Urban Poor (SEPUP) was launched in 1986 and the Differential Interest Rate (DIR) scheme was also started. Popular participation of beneficiaries was also emphasised in solving the problems of the urban poor.

According to National Commission on Urbanisation Report  
58  
(1988), Urban Poverty Alleviation programme (UPA) can be grouped as follows :-

- (i) Shelter and physical environment related programmes
- (ii) Nutrition supplement programmes, including public distribution, general programmes of child development.
- (iii) Programmes for employment generation.

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58. Ibid., P.97.

(iv) Programmes for the development of citizen participation and development of institutional capacities of service agencies.

#### 4.1.2 Shelter related programmes :

Slum eradiction programme, Housing for the Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Environmental Improvement of the Urban Slums (EIUS), Sites and Services Programme (SSP) were included in the shelter related programmes for alleviating urban poverty in India.

Slum eradiction programme was one of the special features and shelter related programmes during the First and Second Plans. About 15.3 lakh slum dwellers are believed to have benefited under the Slum Improvement Scheme. The Seventh Plan aimed to benefit about 90 lakh slum dwellers and expected to achieve coverage of the entire urban slum population by 1990.<sup>59</sup>

Housing schemes for Economically Weaker Section (EWS Housing) was initially introduced in 1952 in the First Five Year Plan. The main objective of this scheme is to make housing accessible to the economically weaker section of the society by providing housing and sites. During the Sixth Plan (1980-85), this programme has succeeded in constructing 65,432 shelter units in the public sector.<sup>60</sup>

The Environmental Improvement of Urban Slum (EIUS) was initiated in 1972 when the emphasis of government policy shifted from the clearance of slums to providing minimum amenities,

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59. Planning Commission (1988) : Op. cit.

60. NIUA (1989) : Urban Poverty : A Status Paper, New Delhi, P.31.

sanitary latrines, drainage, potable water supply, good approach roads and paved streets with proper lighting to the slum dwellers in the urban areas. This scheme is applicable to the all slums on public lands and in exceptional cases to slums on private lands. During the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs.50 crores was released, which increased to Rs. 151.45 crores in the Sixth Plan and further to Rs. 269.55 crores in the Seventh Plan. About 9 million 61 slum dwellers were expected to have benefitted by this programme.

The sites and services came up as an alternative housing for the low income families by providing land and public utilities of housing package and a variety of technical and financial assistance to enable them to use self-help to build and improve their dwellings. Upto the end of the Seventh Plan, 9104 plots have been sanctioned by HUDCO for the Sites and Services Scheme to the low income families. The scheme is applicable to all household income not exceeding the provisions of residential plots, toilet and bath units, construction of low cost housing units, provision of commercial and industrial sites with building and infrastructure facilities etc.

#### 4.1.3 Nutrition, Public Distribution, General Programmes of Child Development :

The nutritional programmes have been significantly expanded in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The supplementary Nutrition Programmes (SNP) and Mid-Day Meal (MDM) programmes are proposed to be integrated with Integrated Child Development

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61. NIUA (1989) : Op. Cit., P.32.

Scheme (ICDS). These programmes are not generally focussed on the urban centres.

The Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) was launched in 1970-71 as a crash programme for improving the nutritional status of socio-economically poor groups of children below 6 years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers in the urban slums, tribal areas and drought prone rural areas. This scheme was launched as a central sector programme and later became a part of the MNP in the Fifth Year Plan under the state sector. Since, 1975-76, the SNP is in operation in ICDS project. There are SNP centres outside the ICDS project areas also. The coverage under SNP by the end of the Sixth Plan was 11 million beneficiaries including a coverage of 5 million beneficiaries outside the ICDS. During 1991-92, 11.29 lakh beneficiaries were getting nutrition supplementation in SNP centres.

The Mid-Day Meal Programme was initiated in 1962-63 by providing supplementary feeding for school going children in the age group of 6-11 years for improving their nutritional status, improving attendance and enrolment in schools and to prevent school dropouts from primary school of the low income family children.

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) is operative from 1975 in the 33 blocks on a pilot basis. It has been expanded

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62. NIUA (1989) : Op. Cit., P.37.

63. Renu Sabti and K.G. Krishnamurty (1992) : Nutrition Programmes for Urban Children : A Critique, Planning Commission, Ministry of Urban Development, NIUA and UNICEF, New Delhi, P.2.

to 2594 blocks out of which, 227 blocks (9 per cent) are in the urban slum areas and the remaining 1656 blocks are in the rural areas and 712 blocks in the tribal areas. The ICDS is a centrally sponsored programme which provides pre-school education, supplementary nutrition, immunization and health check-up of children (0-6 years age group), pregnant women and lactating mothers. A total of 61.61 lakh children below 3 years, 67.11 lakh children between 3-6 years of age and 27.2 lakh pregnant and nursing mothers (in the reporting Aganwadis) were setting supplementary nutrition by the end of September, 1991.

The Public Distribution System (PDS) scheme aims at providing a balanced diet in the low-income families, malnourished and under-nourished sections of the country at reasonable prices with supplies of limited quantities of certain essential goods like cereal, edible oil, pulses, kerosene oil etc. Benefits of this scheme can be taken both by the urban poor and others.

A more comprehensive education scheme was formulated and launched in 1988 with the objectives of equipping the field level functionaries like Aganwadi workers, gram sevikas, health workers, adult education instructors etc of the concerned sectors with simple knowledge on food, nutrition and health.

#### 4.1.4 Employment Generation and Employment Oriented Training Programmes :

Skill upgradation programmes have been launched by the

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64. Renu Sabti and K.G. Krishnamurthy (1992), Op. Cit., P.4

65. Ibid.

State Government. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board set up a programme of employment training for slum dwellers. The Madhya Pradesh government had also set up a programme called STEPUP (Special Training Employment Programmes for Urban Poor). The CMDA operates an economic support programme for bustee dwellers similar to STEPUP. The UCD and UBS projects have also a certain small skill training component, for improving service skills of women of the project areas.

Self-employment programme for the Urban Poor (SEPUP) was launched in 1986 by the Central Government to assist the urban poor to take up self-employment ventures by providing self-employment.

Opportunities to the urban poor households below the poverty line was provided by giving them access to credit facilities. This programme is applicable to all urban centres with a population of over 10,000 as per 1981 census. Under this scheme, the urban poor households having income of less than Rs. 600 per month as eligible for loans upto Rs. 5000 for thirty three categories of self-employment ventures like, hawking on handcart, laundrying, welding, cycle rickshaw, shoemaking, hair dressing etc in the urban centres. The loan has a subsidy component 25 per cent of the total assistance. During 1986-87, 3,18,898 applications involving a loan amount of Rs. 107.90 crores were sanctioned. Out of this, loans amounting to Rs. 85.12 crores was disbursed, benefitting 2,63,906 applicants. In the

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66. NIUA (1989) : Op. Cit., 35.

1988-89 financial year Rs. 40 crore was earmarked for this  
67  
scheme.

The Differential Interest Rate (DIR) scheme was initiated in 1972 with the objective of making credit accessible to the poor at low rate of interest to enhance their income particularly those of the disadvantaged sections of population (such as the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, the physically handicapped and the women). Under this scheme, the urban poor can borrow money from the commercial banks at very low rates of interest.

The scheme has been extended to cover the urban poor since 1977 and is applicable to industrially backward districts excluding the SFDA/MFAL districts.

#### 4.1.5 Community Participatory Programmes :

Urban Community Development Programme (UCD) was started in 1959 as a pilot project. In 1981, the Urban Community Development, Low Cost Sanitation and Small and Medium Town Development projects supported by UNICEF were merged into Urban Basic Services (UBS) Scheme. Its aim is to promote citizen's participation, strengthen the service capabilities of the local bodies in working with people on commonly felt needs, bring about convergence of services and co-ordinate resources of various agencies for the purpose. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, the UBS project included 148 towns and cities of the country.

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67. NIUA (1989) : Op. Cit., P.35.

## 4.2 Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) Scheme :

### 4.2.1 Introduction :

As per the Seventh Plan estimates, 50.5 million people were living below the poverty line in urban areas in 1984-85 constituting 27.7% of the urban population. As per an NIUA study (1988) on "Who the poor are?", 68% of the urban poor, that is about 30 million, are women and children. As per the Registrar General of Indian Census, the urban infant mortality rate in 1986 was 62.0. A study carried out by National Institutes of Health and Family Welfare in Bihar in 1980-81 reported that in relation to the urban sample that the most common illness amongst children of to 4 years are whooping cough, diarrhoea, pneumonia and worm infestation. According to the 1981 census, 15.63% of urban households did not have a single literate member. As such, any comprehensive effort at improving the lot of the urban poor must be based on providing socio-educational facilities on a family basis.

The Central Government in its Action Plan announced on 1st January, 1990, accorded a high priority to substantial expansion of the existing programmes of servicing the urban poor with emphasis on provision of basic services and facilities in slums with particular attention to the needs of women and children.

A centrally sponsored scheme, Urban Basic Services (UBS) was implemented during the last four years of the Seventh Plan (1986-90) on a pilot basis. This scheme has now been revised in the light of experience gained and have been renamed 'Urban

Basic Service for the Poor'. The UBSP programme of the Government of India has expanded the nature and scope of the former UBS scheme from a limited child and women development intervention to a more comprehensive, community-based, urban poverty alleviation scheme with continued emphasis on children, women and peoples' participation. It will be implemented in convergence with other centrally sponsored programme of Nehru Rozgar Yojna (NRY) and the state sponsored scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS).

#### 4.2.2 Nature of Implementation of UBS/UBSP Scheme in Manipur (1986-87 to 1991-92) :

The UBS programme is to emphasise for improving the quality of life of the urban poor families, especially for women, children, youth, members of SC/ST and minority groups. The implementation of the scheme was started in Manipur in the year of 1986-87 with the fund provided in the Annual Plan, 1986-87 under the funding pattern of 40:40:20 between UNICEF, State Government and Central Government. Funding pattern from 1990-91 till 1992-93 was 50:50 between Central Government and State Government which has been changed to 60:40 from 1993-94.

The UBS programme in Manipur was firstly started in Imphal Municipality in the year, 1986-87 with the financial assistance from the Central Government and the UNICEF. In the year, 1987-88, the programme covered Jiribam Municipality and further extended to Sekmai town in the year of 1989-90.

The Urban Basic Service (UBS) programme has been

revised in the light of the experience gained as called as "Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP)" in the year, 1990-91 by the provisions to enable the urban poor to have access to the basic social services such as non-formal education, health, supplementary nutrition, promoting community harmony and civic consciousness. Upto 1991-92, only three towns were covered under UBS/UBSP in Manipur viz., Imphal Municipality, Jiribam Municipality and Sekmai town. According to 1981 census, the number of urban families categorised under below the poverty line was 15429, of which 14601 families in Imphal Municipality, 410 families in Jiribam Municipality, and 418 families in Sekmai small town. According to status report on UBSP for Manipur, the number of towns selected along with slum pockets identified and their number of families covered are given in the Table No.4.1 upto 1992-93.

According to Eighth Five Year Plan, 12 towns including on-going UBS/UBSP towns of Imphal, Jiribam and Sekmai, are proposed to be covered under the scheme with the selection of towns, the number of families below the poverty line, literacy rate and the extent of slum population etc. which have been taken into consideration in Manipur. The details of the proposed towns under UBS/UBSP are indicated in the Table No.4.2.

For consideration of the eligible families under UBSP, the poverty line has been set at an annual family (five) income of Rs.11,850/- at 1990-91 prices.

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\* According to District Co-ordinator (UBSP), all the families in these three towns are categorised as below the poverty line (during the field survey, June 1993).

**Table 4.1**  
**Number of town selected and slum pockets under UBS/UBSP**  
**in Manipur upto 1992-93**

Sl. No.	Name of town	Districts	No. of families in 1981	No. of slum pockets
1.	Imphal	Imphal	14601	1 to 26 Municipal Wards
2.	Jiribam	Imphal	410	1 to 10 "
3.	Sekmai	Imphal	418	1 to 9 Wards
Total			15429	45 number of wards

Source : UBSP Status Report, District Co-ordinator  
(UBSP), Imphal, Manipur

A provision of Rs. 10 lakh has been provided for the implementation of the programme during the Seventh Plan, 1985-90 and a sum of Rs.4 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan, 1985-86. As on 31.12.1990, with regard to UNICEF, assistance was provided for Rs.10.07 lakh of which Rs. 0.60, Rs. 5.15 and Rs. 4.32 lakh from Central, State and UNICEF contributions, respectively. In the year, 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 2.81 lakh had been released/sanctioned under the scheme, of which only Rs. 0.60 lakh was sanctioned as central funds (20% of the total sanction under the scheme) and Rs.1.20 lakh each between State Government and UNICEF shares, respectively. During the 1987-90, there were no central fund sanction/released for the provision of UBS/UBSP in Manipur (Table No.4.3). A sum of Rs. 11.0 lakh had been released for new UBSP scheme and additional Rs.1.50 lakh for assistance to NGOs in 1990-91 as central funding shares.

68. State Planning Department (1985-90) : Seventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan (1985-86), Vol.II, Part II, Scheme Details, Govt. of Manipur, P.281.

Additional amount of Rs. 1.0 lakh and Rs. 2.0 lakh had been released for on-going UBS scheme by the central and state shares of assistance, respectively in 1990-91. In the year, 1991-92, Rs. 10.0 lakh was released for on-going UBS programme from the state share (Table No. 4.3).

Table 4.2

Size of population and number of families below the poverty line in the proposed towns under UBS/UBSP in Manipur during the 8th Five Year Plan

Name of town	Population (Urban Poor in 1981)	No. of families during 1990 (@ 6 persons per family)	No. of families below the poverty line
Imphal	156622	32447	14601
Jiribam	4392	910	410
Nambol	13070	2708	1219
Moirang	12806	2653	1194
Thoubal	18568	3875	1800
Kakching	21199	4058	1826
Bishnupur	5613	1166	530
Moreh	7678	1590	716
Lamlai	2959	616	308
Mayang Imphal	7322	1523	761
Lamsang	4567	950	473
Sekmai	4028	837	418
<b>Total</b>	<b>258824</b>	<b>53333</b>	<b>24256</b>

Source : Progress Report, UBSP, District Co-ordinator (UBSP), Imphal, Manipur, p.3.

The details in the Table No.4.4, reveals that the work programme under the UBS/UBSP programme was given emphasis to providing selection and training facilities of RCVs (i.e., community self survey, formation of N.H committees and preparation of Neighbourhood plan/Mini plan), procurement of Low

Table 4.3

## Financial Achievement under UBS/UBSP in Manipur (1986-87 to 1991-92)

(in Rs. lakh)

Year	Central funds (20 %)	State shares (40% to be provided)	State shares (Actual provided)	UNICEF shares (40% to be provided)	UNICEF shares (Actually provided)	Total fund sanction/ released
1986-87	0.60	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.01 (in kind)	2.81
1987-88	-	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.70 (in cash)	2.20
1988-89	-	1.75	1.75	1.75	0.35 (in cash)	2.10
1989-90	-	0.70	0.70	0.70	2.26 (in cash)	2.96
Total as on 3.12.1990	0.60	5.15	5.15	5.15	4.32	10.07

Year	Central funds released for New UBSP Scheme	Actually expended incurred	Central funds released for on going UBS Scheme	Actually expended incurred	State shares provided for on going UBS Scheme	Central funds released for assistance NGOs	Expenditure incurred
1990-91	11.0	9.59	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.4
1991-92	-	-	-	-	10.0	-	-
Total	11.0	9.59	1.0	1.0	12.0	1.5	1.4

Source : Financial Statement (UBS/UBSP), District Co-ordinator (UBSP), Imphal, Manipur.

Table 4.4

Physical Achievement under UBS/UBSP in Manipur  
(1986-87 to 1991-92)

Sl.No	Activities	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	Total
1.	Selection & Training of RCVs							
(i)	Community self survey	-	-	22	-	-	-	22
(ii)	Formation of N.H. Committee	-	-	22	-	-	-	22
(iii)	Preparation of Neighbourhood plan/Mini plan	-	-	19	-	-	-	19
2.	Orientation for Commissioners, members of municipal bodies and Small Town Committees	-	-	40	-	-	-	40
3.	Orientation of POs and COs	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
4.	Organisation of 1 day training camp for women society	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
5.	Training of Local dais	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
6.	Procurement of LCS material (individual)	50	60	-	-	-	-	110 Nos.
7.	Procurement of community Latrine materials	10	10	-	-	-	-	20 Nos.
8.	Construction of individual latrine	-	-	-	-	142	-	142 Units
9.	Construction of community latrine	-	-	-	-	5	28	33 Units
10.	Sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Installation of smokeless chullah	150	247	-	-	-	-	397
12.	Supply of low cost water filter	135	247	-	-	400	697	1494
13.	Assistance to creches	-	-	-	-	2	2	4 Centres
14.	Assistance to adult education centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Assistance to old aged persons	-	-	-	-	2	2	4 Centres
16.	Home base diarrhorea management camp	-	-	-	-	50	-	50 Persons
17.	Administering first aid camp	-	-	-	-	8	-	8 camps
18.	Assistance to the first aid post	-	-	-	-	4	-	4 camps
19.	Training of women vendors	-	-	-	-	8	-	8 posts
20.	Community organisation and orientation	-	-	-	-	4	-	4 vendors
		-	-	-	-	8	-	8 camps

contd. Table-4.4

Sl.No	Activities	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	Total
21.	Assistance to the women entrepreneurs	-	-	-	-	106	435	511 women
22.	Renovation of trains/wells	-	-	-	-	98	-	98 tank/well
23.	Sanitation Education camps	-	-	-	-	8	-	8 camps
24.	Construction of community Garbage pits	-	-	-	-	4	-	4 pits
25.	Session on UBS in Bastis	-	-	-	-	8	-	8 session
26.	Assistance to the pre-school learning	-	-	-	-	1	1	2 centres
27.	Supplementary Nutrition	-	-	-	-	570	-	570 mothers
28.	Immunisation	-	-	-	2427	340	-	2767 childrens
29.	Assistance to WFE centre	-	-	-	-	1	3	4 centres
30.	Distribution of Low cost educational materials	-	-	-	-	20	-	20 schools
31.	Assistance to youth clubs/vol. organisation including Mahila Samittees	-	-	-	-	11	10	21 organs.
32.	Assistance to Juvenile Delinquent	-	-	-	-	2	2	4 groups
33.	Assistance for promotion of sports	-	-	-	-	2	2	4 centres
34.	Assistance for promotion of cultural activities	-	-	-	-	1	1	2 centres

Source : Physical Achievement under UBS & UBSP, District, Co-Ordinator, Imphal, Manipur

Cost Sanitation (LCS) in the individual urban poor households and community latrine, installation of smokeless chullah and supply of low cost water filter in the initial period of implementation i.e., upto 1987-88. In the initial year; 1986-87, 50 numbers of LCS materials in the individual households (60 numbers in 1987-88), 10 numbers of community latrine (10 numbers in 1987-88), 150 numbers of smokeless chullah (247 numbers in 1987-88), and 135 numbers of low cost water filter (247 numbers in 1987-88) had been distributed. Out of the 110 numbers of LCS materials, 20 numbers of community latrine, 397 numbers of smokeless chullah and 1497 low cost water filter, upto 1991-92 under the scheme in Manipur as a whole. The UBS/UBSP programme had provided immunisation among the 2427 urban poor children (below 1 year age old) in the year, 1988-91, out of the 2767 urban poor children (340 children in 1990-91) in 1991-92. In 1990-91, the UBS/UBSP programme provided assistance to the creche centres (2 centres), adult education centres (2 centres), old-aged pensions (50 old age persons), first aid posts (14 centres), women entrepreneurs (106 women), non-formal education (1 centre), juvenile delinquent groups (2 groups), promotion of sport centres (2 centres) and promotion of cultural activities (1 centre). Eight sessions had been provided in the bastis (slum areas of Manipur) under the UBS/UBSP programme in 1990-91 (Table No.4.4).

#### 4.2.3 Implementation of UBS/UBSP Programme in the towns under study, Imphal and Sekmai (1986-87 to 1991-92) :

According to Survey Report on UBS in Imphal Municipality wards between 1.1.1990 and 31.3.1990, 9460 families

i.e. 49.97 per cent to the total number of families (20007) were categorised as below the poverty line. The Table No.4.5 shows that the highest percentage of urban families below the poverty line was found in the ward No.3 (64.87 per cent) and lowest percentage was in the ward No.18 (only 11.53 per cent) to the total number of urban families in Imphal Municipality during the survey. The percentage of urban families having sanitary latrine in Imphal was 22.83 per cent and the percentage of children immunised to the total number of urban children (55764) was 80.46 per cent. 17.86 per cent persons were illiterate and 45.46 per cent children were living in Imphal to the total population (Table No.4.5).

As revealed in the Table No.4.3, it shows that the total amount sanction of Rs.10.07 lakh was released under the UBS scheme Manipur upto 1989-90 for providing the selection and training facilities of RCVs; procurement of low cost sanitation (LCS) in the individual urban poor household and community latrine and supply of low cost water filter upto 1987-88. In the year 1988-89, 2427 children below 1 year old were provided immunisation under the UBS scheme in Manipur. Some of the information related to 1992 are detailed in the Table No.4.6 and 4.7.

In the year, 1991-92, the total amount sanction under the UBS/UBSP programme in Manipur as a whole (i.e. Imphal, Jiribam and Sekmai towns, was Rs. 11.0 lakh from the Central

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69. Imphal Municipality Board : Survey Report of Imphal Municipality Wards on UBS (1.1.1990 to 31.3.1990), Imphal, Manipur.

Table 4.5

Survey Report of Imphal Municipality Wards on UBS  
(1.1.1990 to 31.3.1990)

Ward No.	Total Population	P.C of Children to the total population	P.C of Children Immunised	P.C of Families having Sanitary Latrine	P.C of Families having Sanitary Latrine	P.C of Illiteracy to the total population	P.C of Families below Poverty line	P.C of Hospital Children to the total children
1.	6438	47.83	5.23	11.52	6.62	61.77	55.44	
2.	5156	58.32	96.44	12.63	21.60	51.25	70.40	
3.	4542	34.72	76.09	31.87	24.55	64.87	63.41	
4.	3963	54.98	97.15	14.77	7.01	49.32	97.20	
5.	3408	53.84	83.11	36.25	11.94	53.39	57.60	
6.	3555	44.47	89.18	10.33	31.22	65.50	85.39	
7.	7637	56.75	65.39	13.14	19.64	13.02	7.59	
8.	6130	42.85	83.75	23.67	18.25	63.03	72.33	
9.	6589	45.53	85.00	30.43	24.59	45.75	60.00	
10.	5933	50.13	67.25	4.49	18.71	52.52	67.25	
11.	7163	47.13	78.50	44.72	23.09	46.12	58.77	
12.	5429	45.39	80.32	14.72	36.82	56.40	70.70	
13.	6053	59.11	91.50	25.82	24.25	53.47	61.18	
14.	5797	38.55	89.49	45.42	6.90	37.01	54.09	
15.	6000	33.33	90.50	27.74	10.83	57.46	60.00	
16.	5694	38.06	43.97	43.15	19.49	46.13	56.07	
17.	6074	42.05	46.99	24.81	20.27	35.06	74.39	
18.	7000	54.00	100.00	54.00	54.00	11.53	14.08	
19.	5500	40.17	91.86	36.83	20.13	54.04	36.98	
20.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	
21.	7964	44.54	62.50	16.43	15.95	44.95	84.07	
22.	6101	44.11	72.46	10.77	12.92	88.97	58.31	
23.	5010	39.92	80.50	24.44	22.36	58.37	55.75	
24.	4690	27.72	76.92	24.14	11.09	53.08	46.15	
25.	5534	11.75	48.46	24.71	20.15	52.87	53.85	
26.	6913	58.87	58.53	17.27	16.27	NA	29.48	
Total	144652	45.46	80.46	22.83	49.97	49.97	54.51	

Source : Survey Report of Imphal Municipality Wards on UBS

Government share, Rs. 10.0 lakh from the State Government contribution and Rs. 1.58 lakh from central share for on-going UBS programme and Rs. 1.50 lakh from NGOs central share.

The financial as well as physical achievements are given in the Table No.4.6 and 4.7.

In the year, 1990-91, there was a provision of centres for adult education in Sekmai (1 more centre in 1991-92) under the UBS/UBSP scheme. In Imphal Municipality, 50 persons of old age were assisted financial assistance in 1990-91. Upto 1990-91, 3400 children were provided immunisation under the scheme in Manipur as a whole, of which 2300 children were provided in Imphal Municipality and 400 children were in Sekmai town in 1990-91. Out of the 106 women entrepreneurs in Manipur under the scheme, 50 women were from Imphal and 34 women were in Sekmai town. 110 units and 32 units were constructed under the scheme in Imphal and Sekmai town respectively. 370 mothers were assisted with nutrition supplementation in Imphal and more 100 mothers in Sekmai town (Table No.4.6).

In 1991-92, 1 non-formal education centre in Imphal and 1 non-formal education centre in Sekmai towns were given financial assistance under the scheme. In this year, 1 pre-school education centre in Imphal Municipality and 1 centre in Sekmai town were provided assistance. 16 numbers of 2 seated community latrines were constructed in Imphal Municipality and 267 numbers and 44 numbers of low cost water filter were also distributed in the urban poor families of Imphal and Sekmai, respectively in

Table 4.6

Financial and Physical achievement under UBS/UBSP in the study towns,  
Imphal and Sekmai for the year, 1990-91  
(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No	Activities	Physical Achievement		Physical Achievement		Financial Achievement		Financial Achievement	
		Imphal	Sekmai	Manipur as a whole	Manipur as a whole	Imphal	Sekmai	Manipur as a whole	Manipur as a whole
Funding Pattern : State : Rs. 2.0    GOI : Rs. 13.50    UNICEF : Rs. 0.701 lakhs									
1.	Asstt. to Creche Centres	2	-	2	2	0.50	-	0.50	0.50
2.	Asstt. to adult education	-	1	2	2	-	0.50	0.50	1.00
3.	Asstt. to old age persons	50	-	50	50	1.0	-	1.0	1.00
4.	Home base diarrhoea camps	5	1	8	8	0.05	0.01	0.01	1.08
5.	Administration of First Aid	3	-	4	4	0.03	-	-	0.04
6.	Training of Dias	12	3	8	8	-	0.012	0.012	0.032
7.	Asstt. to the first aid post	8	2	14	14	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.14
8.	Training of women vendors	3	-	4	4	0.03	-	-	0.04
9.	Community organisation & orientation camps	5	1	8	8	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.08
10.	Asstt. to the women entrepreneurs	50	34	106	106	0.50	0.34	0.34	1.06
11.	Renovation of tanks/wells	61	10	98	98	0.28	0.045	0.045	0.44
12.	Sanitation education camps	5	1	8	8	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.08
13.	Construction of community garbage bins	2	1	2	2	-	0.05	0.05	0.10
14.	Session on UBS in Bastis	5	1	8	8	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.08
15.	Distribution of low cost water filter	300	20	400	400	0.60	0.04	0.04	0.80
16.	Pre-school learning centre	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	0.50
17.	Supplementary Nutrition (mothers)	370	100	570	570	1.04	0.30	0.30	1.64
18.	Construction of pourflush latrine (units)	110	32	142	142	3.047	0.864	0.864	3.93
19.	Immunisation (children)	2300	400	3400	3400	0.339	0.059	0.059	0.50
20.	Asstt. NEF centres	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	0.50
21.	Low cost sanitary materials centre	10	5	20	20	0.10	0.50	0.50	0.20
22.	Low cost multi seater latrines units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Youth clubs/vol. organisation including Mahilla Samittee	9	1	11	11	0.80	0.10	0.10	1.00

contd. Table-4.6

Sl.No	Activities	Physical Achievement		Physical Achievement		Financial Achievement		Financial Achievement	
		Imphal	Sekmai	Imphal	Sekmai	Imphal	Sekmai	Imphal	Sekmai
Funding Pattern : State : Rs. 2.0		GOI : Rs. 13.50		UNICEF : Rs. 0.701 lakhs					
24.	Juvenile Delinquent groups	2	-	2	2	0.20	-	-	0.20
25.	Asstt. to promotion sports centres	1	1	2	2	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.20
26.	Asstt. for promotion cultural activities	1	-	1	1	0.10	-	-	0.10
27.	Establishment cost	-	-	-	-	1.10	-	-	1.10
28.	Managerial charges	-	-	-	-	0.55	-	-	0.55
Total						8.846	2.544		11.388

Source : Progress report on UBS/UBSP for the year 1991-92, District Co-ordinator (UBSP), Imphal, Manipur

Table 4.7

Financial and Physical achievements under UBS/UBSP in the study towns, Imphal and Sekmai  
for the year 1991-92

Sl.No	Activities	Physical Achievement		Physical Achievement Manipur as a whole	Financial Achievement		Financial Achievement Manipur as a whole
		Imphal	Sekmai		Imphal	Sekmai	
Funding Pattern : UBS Scheme, Rs. 11.0 lakh from central share							
1.	Adult education centres	-	1	2	-	-	0.20
2.	N.F. education centres	1	1	3	-	-	0.60
3.	Pre-school education centre	1	1	3	-	-	0.60
4.	Construction of 2 seated community latrine	16	-	16	4.416	-	4.416
5.	Distribution of water filter	267	44	421	-	-	1.348
6.	Distribution of fly shuttle looms	58	-	58	1.14	-	1.14
7.	Training of RCVs camps	26	9	45	-	-	0.446
8.	Small family works camps	7	2	12	-	-	0.60
9.	Managerial charges	-	-	-	-	-	0.55
10.	Administrative cost	-	-	-	-	-	0.11
Total							11.00
UBS Scheme from state share, 1991-92, Rs. 10.0 lakh							
1.	Supply of sewing machines	200	49	299	-	-	5.98
2.	Asstt. to existing creches	2	-	2	0.20	-	0.20
3.	Const. of community latrines	10	1	12	-	-	3.312
4.	Immunisation (children/ mothers)	5160	2500	10160	-	-	0.508
Total							10.00 lakh

contd. Table-4.7

Sl.No	Activities	Physical Achievement		Physical Achievement		Financial Achievement		Financial Achievement	
		Imphal	Sekmai	Manipur as a whole	Manipur as a whole	Imphal	Sekmai	Manipur as a whole	Manipur as a whole
Funding Pattern : UBS Scheme, Rs. 11.0 lakh from central share									
UBS on-going scheme, 1991-92, Rs. 1.58 lakh from central share									
1.	Distribution of sewing machine	25	8	43	-	-	-	0.989	
2.	Distribution of fly shuttle looms	27	-	27	57240	-	-	0.572	
Total								1.58 lakh	
UBSP scheme from NGOs central share, 1991-92, Rs. 1.50 lakh									
1.	Distribution of water filter	162	50	312	0.998	-	-	0.998	
UBSP scheme from NGOs central share, 1991-92, Rs. 150 lakh									
1.	Asstt. to youth club/Associations/Vol. organisations etc.	8	1	10	-	-	-	1.0	
2.	Asstt. to juvenile delinquents centres	1	-	1	0.20	-	-	0.20	
3.	Asstt. to promotion of sports centres	1	1	2	-	-	-	0.20	
4.	Asstt. to promotion of cultural activities	1	-	1	0.10	-	-	0.10	
Total								1.50	
Grand total UBS/UBSP, 1991-92								Rs. 25.05980	

Source : Progress report on UBS/UBSP for the year 1991-92, District Co-ordinator (UBSP), Imphal, Manipur

1991-92. 58 numbers of fly-shuttle looms were distributed for the upliftment of women economic status in urban poor families of Imphal with a financial assistance of Rs. 1.14 lakh from the Central Government share. 200 and 49 numbers of sewing machines were supplied from the State Government share of financial assistance under the scheme in Imphal and Sekmai towns, respectively. During this period, 1991-92, 10160 number of children and mothers were provided immunisation in Manipur as a whole of which 5160 number were in Imphal and 2500 number were in Sekmai towns (Table No.4.7).

Under the on-going UBS programme, in the year, 1991-92, 43 numbers of sewing machines were also distributed in Manipur, of which 25 numbers were in Imphal Municipality and 8 numbers were in Sekmai town. 27 numbers of fly-shuttle looms were also distributed in Imphal Municipality during 1991-92. Under the scheme 162 numbers and 50 numbers of low cost water filter were also distributed in Imphal and Sekmai, out of the total number of distributed water filter under the on-going scheme in 1991-92, were distributed for increasing personal in the urban poor families in Manipur. 8 numbers and 1 number of youth club/association, voluntary organisation were assisted fund sanction. Juvenile delinquent centres, promotion of sports and cultural actives were also financial assistance from NGOs central contribution in 1991-92. (Table No.4.7)

#### **4.3 Nehru Rozgar Yojna (NRY) Scheme :**

##### **4.3.1 Introduction :**

In the year 1989, for the first time in India, an

integrated Urban Poverty Alleviation (UPA) scheme named as Nehru Rozgar Yojna (NRY) was introduced by providing self employment, wage employment and employment through housing and shelter upgradation to the urban unemployed and under-employed in the urban poor settlements. It was expected to increase the income of the urban poor families as well as would ensure the creation of 'socially and economically useful public assets and infrastructure' for the overall development of low income neighbourhoods in the urban areas. Households having an annual income of less than Rs. 7300 at 1984-85 price are eligible for assistance under this scheme. According to the Seventh Plan estimates, about 28% of the urban poor or 50.5 million people were living below the poverty line in 1984-85. Out of them, about 68% or 30 million people are estimated to belong to the category of women and children. A significant proportion of the urban poor belong to SC and ST. The NRY seeks to address itself to this problem of urban poverty.

The Nehru Rozgar Yojna has been designed to eradicate urban poverty by providing employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor. The employment contemplated with relates to provision of wage employment and employment through the creation of socially and economically useful in the urban local bodies. This programme seeks to involve the representatives of municipal bodies at the grass-roots level in the task of alleviating the condition of the urban poor.

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70. A.K. Dev and S.A. Rizvi (1993) : Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme, Vol. VI, P.21.

The Nehru Rozgar Yojna (NRY) consists of three scheme :

(i) Urban Micro-Enterprises (SUME) - scheme for setting-up Micro-Enterprises and providing training and infrastructure support for urban poor beneficiaries. It is proposed to encourage under-employed/unemployed urban poor to set-up small/micro-enterprises relating to servicing petty business and manufacturing for which there is a lot of potential in urban areas. It is intended to provide training to urban unemployed youth in a variety of servicing and manufacturing trades, so that they can set-up self-employment ventures or secure salaried employment with better remuneration

(ii) Urban Wage Employment Scheme (SUME) it was proposed to provide wage employment to urban beneficiaries by utilising their labour for creating socially and economically useful public assets in the jurisdiction of urban local bodies. The nature of municipal works contemplated relate to low cost water supply, pourflush community latrines, drainage, related earth works and community facilities.

(iii) Employment through Housing and Shelter Upgradation Scheme (SHASU) it was proposed to enable households belong to economically weaker section (as the prevalent HUDCO definition of EWS housing, with emphasis on households with annual income of less than Rs. 7300 at 1984-85 price. In urban settlements having a population of between, lakhs and 20 lakh will be applicable this scheme. It has two components; (a) loan and subsidy component - it is proposed to construct simple dwelling or to upgrade their dwellings with improvement of roof, walls, flooring, additional rooms etc, at a cost of Rs. 4000, (b) training and infrastructure support

component.

4.3.2 Nehru Rozgar Yojna (NRY) Scheme in Manipur (1989-90 to 1992-93) :

Nehru Rozgar Yojna (NRY) scheme was implemented initially in the year 1989-90 in Manipur. It is providing self-employment, wage employment and employment through housing and shelter upgradation to the unemployed and under-employed urban poor of the state.

There are three schemes under the NRY viz, (i) Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME), (ii) Urban Wage Employment (SUME), and (iii) Employment through housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU) were implemented for the urban poor in the districts of Imphal, Thoubal, Bishnupur and Chandel in the year 1989 to 90 and continued upto 1992-93. In Manipur, the total sanction under the NRY scheme was Rs. 125.2 lakh during the periods of between 1990 to 93, of which Rs. 47.29 lakh was for the urban employment under the SUME to set up small/micro enterprises in the urban poor areas of the state, Rs. 74.06 lakh was for wage employment under the SUME, and only Rs. 3.85 lakh under the SHASU. Out of the fund sanctioned/released under the NRY scheme, Rs. 85.99 lakh was contributed from the central government and Rs. 39.23 lakh was shared by the State Government. As of 31.3.1992, the total amount of expenditure under the NRY schemes in Manipur was Rs.88.11 lakh, i.e., 70.38 per cent of the total fund released/sanctioned under the scheme in Manipur (Table No.4.8).

Table 4.8

**Total sanction/released and total expenditure under the  
NRY Scheme in the urban areas of Manipur upto 1992-93**

(in Rs. lakh)

Districts	Total Sanctioned/Released			Total expenditure as on 31.3.1992	Percentage of expenditure to the total sanctioned /released
	Central contribution	State share	Total		
Imphal	41.83	21.00	62.83	40.73	64.83
Thoubal	23.98	9.89	33.87	24.85	73.37
Bishnupur	17.78	7.32	25.1	19.62	78.17
Chandel	2.40	1.00	3.40	2.91	85.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.99</b>	<b>39.23</b>	<b>125.20</b>	<b>88.11</b>	<b>70.38</b>

Source : Physical and Financial Statement,  
NRY Scheme, Directorate of MAHUD,  
Manipur

The Table No.4.8 reveals that, Rs. 62.83 lakh had been sanctioned/released so far upto 1992-93 in Imphal district under the NRY scheme. The total fund sanction under the scheme was Rs.33.87 lakh in Thoubal, Rs. 25.1 lakh in Bishnupur and Rs. 3.4 lakh in Chandel districts, respectively of the total fund sanction/released in Manipur (Rs. 125.20 lakh) upto 1992-93.

During the period of 1990-93, the NRY scheme gave benefit to 2902 families of the urban poor in Manipur under the components of Urban Micro-Enterprises (SUME), wage employment (SUME) and employment through housing and shelter upgradation (SHASU). It covered 77.68 per cent out of the total families (3736) under the NRY scheme of the total beneficiary families, 2191 families received under the SUME, 326 families was under the SUWE and 385 families under the SHASU.

The Table No.4.9 shows that the total number of families under the NRY scheme was given beneficiary in the 1697 urban poor families and 692 families and 128 families in the year of 1991-92 first instalment and second instalment, respectively. In the 1992-93, the scheme fund was disbursed to Deputy Commissioners concerned. The scheme are being implemented by them.

The table illustrates that the total number of beneficiary was 1131 families in the urban poor areas of Imphal district i.e., 85.17 per cent to the total target under NRY scheme beneficiary families of the district (1328). In Bishnupur district received highest number of families under the scheme as 1283, it constituted 88.48 per cent to the total target families of the district (1450). The least number of family was received beneficiary as only 68 families upto 1992 to 93 under the scheme.

As revealed on the Table No.4.10, Rs. 47.29 lakh was sanctioned/released under the Urban Micro-Enterprises Scheme (SUME), constituting 37.77 per cent to the total fund sanction under the NRY scheme in urban poor areas of Manipur as a whole

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Note :-

1. The Administrative and Operational charge released/dispursed to the local bodies as well as DRD an not shown in the statement.

2. 1992-93 (scheme year 1991-92) subsidy portion, fund had been dispursed to Deputy Commissioner concerned. The scheme are being implemented by them.

3. The Administrative and Operational charged/dispursed to the local bodies as well as co-ordinator, NRY are not shown in the statement.

**Table 4.9**  
**Performance of Physical Achievement under NRY Scheme**  
**in Manipur (1990-93)**

Sl. District	(No. of families)										Percentage of Physical achievement to the total target
	Physical Target					Physical Achievement					
	1990-91	1991-92 1st Instalment	1991-92 2nd Instalment	1992-93 Total	1990-91 1st Instalment	1991-92 2nd Instalment	1991-92 Total	1992-93 Total	1991-92 Total	1992-93 Total	
1. Imphal	606	259	78	385	1328	470	204	72	385	1131	85.17 %
2. Thoubal	563	227	100	-	890	287	86	47	-	420	47.19 %
3. Bishnupur	895	388	167	-	1450	895	388	-	-	1283	88.48 %
4. Chandel	45	14	9	-	68	45	14	9	-	68	100.00 %
Total	2109	888	354	-	3736	1697	692	128	385	385	

Source : Physical and Financial Statement, NRY Scheme, Directorate of MAHUD, Manipur

during the period of 1990-93 on the basis of 50:50 contribution between central government and state government, amounting a sanction of Rs. 23.65 lakh each, respectively. The total amount of sanction of Rs. 28.10 lakh, Rs.10.39 lakh, Rs. 7.72 lakh and Rs. 10.8 lakh were released in the urban areas of Imphal, Thoubal, Bishnupur and Chandel district, respectively upto 1992-93.

The total expenditure/fund utilisation as on 31.3.1992 was an amount of about 28.00 lakh, i.e. expended only 59.21 per cent to the total funds sanctioned of the state under the Urban Micro-enterprises Scheme (SUME). The Table No.4.10 shows that the annual expenditure under the SUME in the urban areas of Imphal, Thoubal, Bishnupur and Chandel districts. It shows that in Chandel district, the highest amount of expenditure was utilised as Rs. 0.83 lakh i.e. 76.85 per cent to the total sanction of the scheme. In Imphal district, the total expenditure was Rs. 17.3 lakh under the SUME upto 1992-93, it constituted 61.60 per cent of the total fund sanction of the district (Table No.4.10). Thoubal district utilised only 43.98 per cent of amount to the total sanction of the district under SUME.

Table No.4.11 illustrates that the total sanction under the urban wage-employment through the creation of public assets was through the creation of public assets was about Rs. 74.06 lakh upto 1992-93, of which Rs. 59.26 lakh and Rs. 14.81 lakh was from the central and state contribution on the basis of 80:20 ratio. In the year 1990-91, the total fund sanction under the SUWE in Manipur, was Rs. 43.7 lakh. In the year, 1992-93, the

Table 4.10

**Total Sanctioned/Released and total expenditure under the Urban Micro-Enterprises Scheme (SUME) in Manipur (1990-91 to 1992-93)**

(in Rs. lakh)

Sl. No	Districts	Total Sanctioned/Released				Total Expenditure				Percentage of Expenditure to the total sanction		
		1990-91	1991-92 1st Instalment	1991-92 2nd Instalment	1992-93 Total	1990-91	1991-92 1st Instalment	1991-92 2nd Instalment	1992-93 Total			
1.	Imphal	13.80	5.35	1.78	7.17	28.10	10.35	5.18	1.78	-	17.31	61.60
2.	Thoubal	5.14	1.97	0.66	2.62	10.39	3.88	0.52	0.17	-	4.57	43.98
3.	Bishnupur	3.84	1.45	0.48	1.95	7.72	3.84	1.45	-	-	5.29	68.52
4.	Chandel	0.50	0.25	0.08	0.25	1.08	0.54	0.25	0.08	-	0.83	76.85
97	Total	23.28	9.02	3.00	11.99	47.29	18.57	7.40	2.03	-	28.00	59.21

Source : Financial State NRY Scheme, Directorate of MAHUD, Manipur

Table 4.11

## Total sanctioned/released and total expenditure under the Urban Wage Employment Scheme (SUWE) in Manipur (1990-91 to 1992-93)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Districts	Total Sanctioned/Released			Total Expenditure			Percentage of Expenditure to the total sanction				
		1990-91	1991-92 1st Instalment	1991-92 2nd Instalment	1992-93	Total	1990-91		1991-92 1st Instalment	1991-92 2nd Instalment	1992-93	Total
1.	Imphal	12.75	6.84	4.56	6.73	30.88	12.75	6.68	NA	-	19.59	63.44
2.	Thoubal	16.85	2.50	1.67	2.46	23.48	16.85	2.50	0.93	-	20.28	86.37
3.	Bishnupur	12.47	1.86	1.24	1.81	17.38	12.47	1.86	-	-	14.33	82.45
4.	Chandel	1.63	0.27	0.18	0.24	2.32	1.63	0.27	0.18	-	2.08	89.66
	Total	43.7	11.47	7.65	11.24	74.06	43.7	11.47	1.11	-	56.28	75.99

Source : Physical and Financial Statement, NRY Scheme, Directorate of MAHUD, Manipur

total amount of sanction was Rs. 11.24 lakh (Table No.4.11).

Table No.4.12 shows that the least number of families were receiving benefits as only 48 families in Chandel district, out of the 2191 families under the Urban Micro-enterprises Scheme (SUME) in Manipur. Bishnupur district received the highest number of beneficiaries, 1202 families under the scheme, it constituted of 87.80 per cent to the total physical target of the district of Imphal. The total number families under the scheme was 642 families, it covered about 76.52 per cent to the total physical target of the district upto 1992-93. Thoubal district occupied only 39.19 per cent to the physical target families under the scheme (Table No.4.13). Under the Urban Wage Employment Scheme (SUWE), the number employment generated in the urban poor families was 125.43 thousand mandays upto 1992-93. Its success was about 98.77 per cent of the employment generation target of the state under the this scheme. During the 1990-91, a large number persons were employed under the scheme which created 98.93 thousand mandays, it accounted the highest employment generated year under the scheme. (Table No.4.14) In Chandel district, only 3.95 thousands mandays of employment were generated upto 1992-93. Its achievement was succeed 100.0 per cent to the total target. Imphal district received more opportunity for employment generation as 41.36 thousand mandays i.e. 100.0 per cent of the target of the district was created. Thoubal district received the highest opportunity for employment under this scheme with 49.89 thousand mandays of employment generation. It covered 96.97 per cent of the target upto 1992-93 upto 1992-93, 30.23 thousand

Table 4.12

## Physical performance under Urban Micro-Enterprises Scheme (SUME) in Manipur (1990-93)

(no. of families)

Sl. No	District	Physical Target			Physical Achievement			Percentage of Physical achievement to the total target			
		1990-91	1991-92 1st Instalment	1991-92 2nd Instalment	1990-91	1991-92 1st Instalment	1991-92 2nd Instalment		Total		
1.	Imphal	550	211	78	839	414	156	72	-	642	76.52
2.	Thoubal	506	192	65	763	230	57	18	-	299	39.19
3.	Bishnupur	828	374	167	1369	828	374	-	-	1202	87.80
4.	Chandel	30	13	5	48	30	13	5	-	48	100.00
	Total	1914	790	315	3019	1502	594	95	-	2191	72.57

Source : Physical and Financial Statement, NRY Scheme, Directorate of MAHUD, Manipur

Table 4.13

Physical performance under Urban Wage Employment Scheme (SUWE) in Manipur (1990-93)

(no. of families)

Sl. No	District	Physical Target		Total	Physical Achievement		Total	Percentage of Physical achievement to the total target			
		1991-92 1st Instalment	1991-92 2nd Instalment		1991-92 1st Instalment	1991-92 2nd Instalment					
1.	Imphal	56	48	-	104	56	48	-	104	100.00	
2.	Thoubal	57	35	-	127	57	35	29	-	121	95.26
3.	Bishnupur	67	14	-	81	67	14	-	-	81	100.00
4.	Chandel	15	1	-	20	15	1	4	-	20	100.00
Total		195	98	-	332	195	98	33	-	326	98.19

Source : Physical and Financial Statement, NRY Scheme, Directorate of MAHUCD, Manipur



Table 4.14

## Performance of Employment Generation under Urban Wage Employment Scheme (SUWE) in Manipur (1990-93)

(in thousand mandays)

Sl. No	District	Employment Generation Target		Employment Generation Achievement				Percentage of Physical achievement to the total target				
		1991-92 1st Instalment	1991-92 2nd Instalment	1990-91	1991-92 1st Instalment	1991-92 2nd Instalment	Total					
1.	Imphal	26.91	14.45	-	-	41.36	26.91	14.45	-	-	41.36	100.00
2.	Thoubal	42.65	5.28	3.52	-	51.45	42.65	5.28	1.96	-	49.89	96.97
3.	Bishnupur	26.32	3.91	-	-	30.23	26.32	3.91	-	-	30.23	100.00
4.	Chandel	3.05	0.52	0.38	-	3.95	3.05	0.52	0.38	-	3.95	100.00
	Total	98.93	24.16	3.90	-	126.99	98.93	24.16	2.34	-	125.43	98.77

Source : Physical and Financial Statement, NRY Scheme, Directorate of MAHUD, Manipur

mandays was generated in Bishnupur district (Table No.4.14).

#### 4.4 Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) Scheme :

##### 4.1.1 Introduction :

A central sector programme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) was launched in 1972 with a full central assistance for the physical improvement of slums in the major cities with a population of more than three lakhs. Subsequently its coverage was increased to include all the cities under the Minimum Needs Programme under the state sector starting with the Fifth Five year plan and continued in the Eight Five Year Plan. The EIUS programme provides minimum amenities like sanitary latrines, drainage, potable water supply, good approach roads and paved streets with proper lighting. The EIUS scheme aims at improving the living conditions of the urban poor. The following six facilities are sought to be upgraded : (i) one water tap for 150 persons, (ii) open drain for waste water, (iii) storm water drains, (iv) one lavatory seat for 20 to 50 persons, (v) widening and paving of existing lanes, (vi) electric poles every 30 metres for street lighting.

##### 4.4.2 Implementation of EIUS scheme in Manipur :

In Manipur, the Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) scheme was initially implemented by providing the improvement of civic amenities like, individual/community pucca latrines, pucca drains, and culverts and approach roads

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71. IIPA (1994) : Second Source of Management of Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme, Jan. 17-21, Centre for Urban Studies, New Delhi, P. 516.

specifically for the improvement of slum dwellers in the urban areas of Manipur. Initially, the scheme was implemented by the Town Planning Department and deposited with PDA (Planning and Development Authority), Manipur for the execution of work since 1986-87. It, then was taken over by the Directorate of MAHUD, Manipur. Upto 1991-92, Rs. 66.77 lakh was spent in 7 towns of the state viz, Imphal, Ningthongkhong, Moirang, Thoubal, Moreh and Nambol towns (Table No.4.15).

Table 4.15

Yearwise coverage of towns under EIUS scheme  
in Manipur (1987-88 to 1990-91)

Implementation Year	Amount Sanction/ Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Town Covered
1987-88	10.00	Imphal, Ningthongkhong
1988-89	10.00	Imphal
1989-90	10.00	Imphal, Moirang
1990-91	16.99	Imphal, Thoubal, Moreh, Nambol, Mairang
1991-92	19.78	Imphal
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.77</b>	<b>Seven Towns Sonu Town Planning Dept.</b>

Source : Financial and Physical Achievement statement,  
EIUS Scheme, Town Planning Department, Imphal,  
Manipur

During the period of 1987-92, an amount of Rs.6676694/- was expended under the EIUS scheme in Manipur. Of the total expenditure of the scheme, Rs.30.0 lakh was for a period of three years i.e., 1987-88, 1988-90 and 1989-90. The remaining amount (Rs.36,77 thousand) was utilised in the years of 1990-91 and 1991-92 (Table No.4.16).

Table 4.16

## Year-wise performance of financial expenditure and physical achievement under EIUS (1987-92)

(in Rs. thousand)

Sl. No.	Year of implementation	Name of the Town	Financial Expenditure	Physical Achievement
1.	1987-88	Imphal, Ningthoukhong	10;00	Construction of drains, approach road, culverts and community latrines
2.	1988-89	Imphal	10;00	Construction of drains, culverts, community latrines and low cost sanitary latrines
3.	1989-90	Imphal, Moirang	10;000	Construction of low cost latrine, water connection for community latrines and drains
4.	1990-91	Imphal, Thoubal, Nambom, Moirang & Moreh	16;99	Construction of drainage, culverts, and low cost latrines
5.	1991-92	Imphal	19.78	Construction of drains, ring slab culverts and paving lane.
Total		Seven states	66.77	

Source : Physical and Financial Statement, EIUS, Town Planning Department, Imphal, Manipur

#### 4.4.3 Implementation of EIUS Scheme in Imphal :

The Environmental Improvement of Urban Slum (EIUS) scheme was implemented in Imphal in the year of 1987-88. During the period of initial implementation of the scheme in Imphal Municipality, Rs. 878.63 thousand was spent for the development of slum improvement, of which Rs. 100.75 thousand was under EIUS at Koirengkhul (Imphal Municipality) for the construction of drains and construction of approach road and Rs. 213.47 thousand was under the EIUS at Dimdaijangkhul (Thangweiband, Imphal Municipal) for the construction of drains, approach roads and culverts. The amount of these scheme was drawn by the Town Planning Department and deposited with PDA, Manipur for execution of the work. In this year of implementation of the scheme, Rs. 273.54 thousand was for the construction of drains at Tellipati (Imphal) and Rs. 290,874 for the construction of drain and culverts at New Lambulance with the work executed by the PDA. The Implementation of EIUS scheme was done by the Town Planning Department, since 1986-87 to earlier part of 1987-88 and then it was taken over by the Directorate of MAHUD, Manipur.

In the year, 1988-89, Rs. 1000.00 thousands was expended out of the total expenditure of EIUS scheme in Imphal city, of which Rs. 506.00 thousand was for the construction of drains and culverts at Namdungleng (Pardol Khnron) and Pandol Khnron and Rs. 324.10 thousand for the construction of 10 community latrines at majorkhul and Rs. 169.90 thousand was for the construction of 69 number low cost sanitary (LCS) latrines at Pondol Khunon (50) and at Pandol Khullen (19). In 1989-90, for

**Table 4.17**  
**Physical and Expenditure performance under EIUS scheme**  
**in the study town, Imphal Municipality (1987-92)**

Sl. No.	Year of Implementation	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure performance (in Rs. thousand)	Physical Achievement	Remark
1.	1987-88	(a) EIUS at Koirangkhul	78.80	Cost of drains	The amount was drawn by the Town Planning Dept. and deposited with PDA, Manipur for execution of work.
			21.95	Const. of approach road	
		(b) EIUS at Dimdaijang (Thangmeiband)	168.90	Const. of drains	- do -
			35.01	Const. of approach road	
			9.56	Const. of culverts	
	(c) EIUS at Tellipati	273.54	Const. of drains	The work was executed by the PDA as deposit work of the Directorate of MAHUD.	
	(d) EIUS at New Lambulane	290.87	Const. of drain and culverts	- do -	
Total			878.63		
2.	1988-89	(a) EIUS at Nawdungleng and Pandol Khullen	506.00	Const. of drains and culverts at Nawdungleng (Pandol khumou and Pandol Khullen)	Drawn by Directorate of MAHUD and deposited with the PDA, Manipur.
		(b) EIUS at Majorkhul	324.00	Const. of 10 saafar community latrines at Majorkhul	
		(c) EIUS at Pandol Khunon and Pandol Khullen	169.90	Const. of low cost sanitary latrine at (a) Pandol Khunon - 50 Nos (b) Pandol Khullen- 19 Nos	
		Total			10,00.00
3.	1989-90	(a) EIUS at Imphal town	500.00	Const. of 194 low cost latrines at Imphal town	Drawn by Directorate of MAHUD and deposited with PDA. The amount was deposited with Rs. 9 lakh for LCS of Imphal town.
		(b) EIUS at New Lambulane, Dimdailongad	358.74	Const. of low cost latrine at (a) New Lambulane	
		New Chekon		- 45 Nos	executed by Directorate

contd. Table-4.17

Sl. No.	Year of Implementation	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure performance (in Rs. thousand)	Physical Achievement	Remark
				(b) Dimdailong - 35 Nos (c) New Chekon - 50 Nos	of MAHUD
		(c) EIUS at Lamphelpat, Majorkhul and Purana Bazar	61.00	Water connection charge for 3 community toilets at Lamphelpat, Majorkhul and Purana Bazar	Amount drawn by MAHUD and deposited with Water Supply Maintenance Divn, PHED, Manipur.
		Total	919.74		
4.	1990-91	EIUS at New Lambulane and Dimdailong, Parompat and Kongba River Bank	1300.00	Const. of Drainage and Slab Culvert	Amount drawn and deposited by PDA, Manipur for execution.
		Total	1300.00		
5.		(a) EIUS at Nepali Basti, Nagaram  Panmei Colony, Lawlang and Keikhu etc.	1977.81	(a) Const. of drains, ring slab culverts and paving of lane at Nepali Basti (b) Const. of drains and ring culvert of Nagaram (c) Const. of drains at Gandhi Avenue Imphal (d) Const. of drains and ring and slab culvert and paving of lane at Paumei colony (e) Const. of drains, ring and slab culverts and paving of lane at Khundi, Lumshang (f) Const. of drains, ring and slab culverts and paving of lane at Keiklu	
		Total	19778.14		
		Grand Total, Imphal Municipality 6076.18			

Source : Financial and Physical Achievement Statement, EIUS Scheme, Town Planning Department, Imphal, Manipur.

the construction of 194 low cost latrine at Imphal, the municipality expended an amount of Rs. 500.00 thousand. In this year, 130 number of low cost latrines at New Lambulance (45), Dimdailong (35) and New Checkon (50) with an expenditure amount of Rs.358.74 thousand was drawn and executed by the Directorate of MAHUD and Rs. 61.00 thousand was drawn for the water connection charge for 3 community toilets at Lamphelpat, Majorkhul and Purana Bazar each by the Directorate of MAHUD and executed by the Water Supply Maintenance Divn, PHED, Manipur. During 1990-91, Rs. 13.00 lakh was earmarked for the drainage work at New Lambulance and Dimdailong, as well as construction of a culvert at Parompat and Kongba River Bank. In the year, 1991-92, Rs. 1977.81 thousand was spent and work executed by the PDA for the construction of drains, ring and slab culverts and paving of lanes at Nepali Basti, Nangaram, Gandhi Avenue, Paumei Cology, Khundi (Lamsang) and Keikhu. (Table No.4.17)

#### **4.5 Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme :**

##### **4.5.1 Introduction :**

Since the Sixth Five Year Plan, emphasis has been given on increasing the rate of growth of small and medium towns with a provision of adequate infrastructural and other service facilities to enable to these towns as growth and service centres for the rural hinterlands and to reduce the rate of migration to large cities and metropolitan cities. The heavy migration of rural population to urban centres in search of better jobs, the inadequacy of infrastructures and services in the rural areas to

support and sustain balanced development have led for the development of small and medium towns. For the development of these towns, it is necessary that an integrated development programme is to be formulated. It seeks to provide central loan assistance for selected items of development to the State Government/Union Territories (UTs) to serve the integrated development of selected small and medium towns during the plan period.<sup>72</sup> On a funding basis of 50:50 between State Government and Central Government.

#### 4.5.2 Implementation of IDSMT Scheme in Manipur :

The Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), a centrally sponsored scheme was implemented in Manipur on the funding basis of 50:50 between the State Government and Central Government during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The IDSMT scheme was implemented for the first time in Chandel and Kakching towns. Till upto 1991-92, seven towns were covered by the IDSMT scheme in Manipur, viz, Jiribam, Kakching, Lamalai, Bishnupur, Imphal, Sekmai and Lamsang towns in the plain districts of Manipur.

Chandel was the only town firstly approved by Government of India for central assistance under IDSMT scheme in March, 1981 and later on, it was dropped by the government during 1984-85 due to objection from local people at the time of implementation and hence, the scheme was substituted at Jiribam

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72. A.K. Dev and S.A. Rizvi (1993) : Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme, Vol.VI, P.86.

during the same period with a project cost of Rs. 31.53 lakhs. Kaching town was another, approved by the Central Government for central assistance under IDSMT scheme in December, 1981 with a project cost of Rs. 66.37 lakhs. Lamlai and Bishnupur towns were also approved during the 1988-89 with a project cost of Rs. 66.55 lakhs and 91.16 lakhs, respectively. On the recommendation of the National Commission on Urbanisation and the Government of India approved Imphal to finance development under the IDSMT scheme in March, 1989. The project cost of Imphal Municipality was Rs. 124.02 lakh. Lamsant and Sekmai, the two small towns were also approved by the Government of India to be finance under IDSMT scheme in 1991-92.

Thus, upto 1991-92, the total project cost and total sanction under IDSMT scheme in Manipur were Rs. 449.63 lakh and Rs. 332.45 lakh, respectively. The selected five towns viz, Jiribam, Kakching, Lamlai, Bishnupur and Imphal towns were approved for IDSMT scheme by the Government of India with a total project cost of Rs. 449.63 lakh and a total sanction of Rs. 287.02 lakh upto 1990-91. The total expenditure incurred under IDSMT scheme in Manipur was 62.33 lakh during the 1981-91 periods. Of the total sanction released in the selected towns of Manipur under IDSMT scheme, Rs. 185.93 lakh from the state's share and Rs.146.52 lakh from the central contribution (Table No.4.18).

Of the total approved funds under IDSMT scheme in Manipur, Rs. 81.86 lakhs was earmarked for the development of

Table 4.18

Town wise fund sanctioned/released and expenditure under  
IDSMT Scheme in Manipur upto 1991-92

	Project approved in the year	Project Cost	Fund Sanctioned/ Released		Total Sanctioned/ Released	Expenditure upto total (1990-91)
			Central	State		
1. Chandel substituted by Jiribam	1981-82	31.53	24.42	26.50	50.92	26.91
2. Kakcring	1982-83	66.37	27.60	32.00	59.60	29.66
3. Lamlai	1988-89	86.55	26.00	48.69	74.69	7.60
4. Bishnupur	1988-89	91.16	26.00	49.11	75.11	1.16
5. Imphal	1990-91	124.02	27.50	-	27.50	-
	1991-92	-	-	27.50	27.50	-
6. Sekmai	1991-92	-	2.13	2.13	-	-
7. Lamshang	1991-92	-	15.00	-	15.00	-
Total		449.63	146.52	185.93	332.45	62.33

Source : (i) IDSMT Scheme Project Report (1991-92) for Sekmai town and its hinterland market centres, Town Planning Department, Imphal, Manipur.

(ii) Financial Achievement (IDSMT), Town Planning Department, Imphal, Manipur

site and service facilities, for residential schemes, Rs. 106.51 lakh for development of traffic and transportation, Rs. 230.71 lakh for the development of markets and mandis and Rs. 30.5 lakh for the development low-cost sanitary (LCS) Table No.4.18).

#### 4.5.3 Implementation of IDSMT scheme in Imphal and Sekmai :

In Imphal Municipality, Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) scheme was implemented initially in March, 1989 which was approved on the basis of recommendation of the National Commission on Urbanisation, and the Government of India with a project cost of Rs.124.02 lakhs for the development of residential plots, traffic and transport facilities, markets and mandis. The total sanctioned/released funds under this scheme was Rs. 27.5 lakhs from the Central Government in 1990-91. There were no state's share in Imphal Municipality in 1990-91. In 1991-92, a fund sanction of Rs. 27.50 lakh was released as state's share. Upto 1990-91, out of the total sanction under IDSMT scheme in Imphal Municipality, Rs. 11.44 lakh was earmarked for the development of site and services of residential plots for the urban poors; Rs. 50.77 lakh was for the development of traffic and transport scheme and Rs.61.81 lakh for the development of markets and mandis like construction of shops, market sheds and construction of sheds for women vendors etc.

In the implementation year, 1991-92, the total expenditure incurred under the IDSMT scheme in Imphal Municipality was Rs. 3.25 lakh to the total approved cost of Rs. 57.12 lakh for constructing shops and market sheds, construction

of the cloth market and vegetable markets and construction of women vendor sheds.

At Heijigang Bazar, the rural hinterland growth centres of Imphal, along the Indor-Myanmar (Indo-Burma) road (about 7 km from the Imphal main market centre) there was construction of 41 numbers of shops and 2 numbers of twin market sheds with a approved cost of Rs. 31.74 lakh in, 1992. The work is so under progress. At Singjamei, the second largest market in Imphal municipality, cloth and vegetable sheds were constructed with a cost of Rs. 15.13 lakhs. (Table No.4.19).

Table 4.19

Performance of IDSMT Scheme in Imphal Municipality  
in 1990-91 and 1991-92

(In lakh)

Year of imple- mentation	Name of Scheme	Approved Cost	Financial Progress	Physical Progress
1991	-	-	-	-
1992	(a) Construction of 41 Nos of shop and 2 nos of twin sheds at Heigjigang Bazar	31.74	Nil	Nil
	(b) Construction of cloth market and vegetable market at Singjamei Bazar	15.13	3.25	30% completed
	(c) Construction of women vendor sheds at Lamlong Bazar	10.25	Nil	Nil
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57.12</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>-</b>

Source : PDA Imphal Manipur

The work programmes and released sanction in Imphal Municipality under IDSMT scheme was executed by the PDA (Planning and Development Authority), Imphal, Manipur.

Sekmai town was covered under this scheme in the year of 1991-92 with a cost of Rs. 16.25 lakh executed by PDA. The total released sanction was of Rs. 2.13 lakh from the state's share. There was no central contribution under IDSMT scheme in Sekmai and its rural hinterland market centre in 1991-92. According to Project Report on IDSMT for Sekmai and its hinterland market centre, (1991-92), the following schemes have been prepared to be implemented for Sekmai and its markets for the year 1991 to 1994. (Table No.4.20)

The Table No.4.21 shows that the phase of expenditure which will be implemented by matching assistance of the Central Government for Sekmai town and its hinterland market centres.

Table 4.20

## Scheme to be implemented in Sekmai town upto 1994

Part A : Schemes which are to be implemented in Sekmai town through matching between State Government and the Government of India's contribution during 1991-94

Sl.No.	Name of Components	Area in acres	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Development of markets	8	89.51
2.	Traffic and Transportation	-	19.36
3.	Low Cost Sanitation	-	9.39
Total Components			118.26

Part B : Schemes which will be implemented by funds from the State Government Budget

Sl.No.	Name of Components	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Augmentation tentension of Water Supply Scheme	20.00
2.	Development of Drainage System	10.00
3.	Development of Solid Waste Management System	10.00
4.	Development of Parks and Play Ground	10.00
Total Component		Rs. 50.00 lakh
Total Component Part A + B		Rs. 168.26 lakh

Source : IDSMT Scheme Project Report (1991-92) for Sekmai town and its hinterland market centres, Town Planning Department Imphal, Manipur, P.20.

Table 4.21

Phasing of Expenditure under IDSMT scheme which will be implemented by matching assistance of the Central Government for Sekmai town and its neighbouring rural growth centre

Sl.No	Name of Components	1991-92			1992-93			1993-94			Total			
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	
1.	Development of Markets													
	(i) Market No.1 at Sekmai Bazar	4.85	4.85	9.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.85	4.85	9.70
	(ii) Market No.2 at Konjengleima Bazar	-	-	-	6.63	6.63	13.26	-	-	-	-	6.63	6.63	13.26
	(iii) Market No.3 at Truck Parking Complex	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.34	2.34	4.68	-	2.34	2.34	4.68
	(iv) Market No.4 at Kanglatongbi Bazar	-	-	-	3.92	3.91	7.83	-	-	-	-	3.92	3.91	7.83
	(v) Market No.5 at Matbung Bazar	-	-	-	7.53	7.53	15.06	-	-	-	-	7.53	7.53	15.06
	(vi) Market No.6 at Saparmeina Bazar	7.02	7.02	14.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.02	7.02	14.04
	(vii) Market No.7 at Kalaphar Bazar	12.47	12.47	24.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.47	12.47	24.94
2.	Development of Traffic and Transportation													
	(i) Truck Parking Complex at Lai Maning, Sekmai	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.00	7.00	-	2.00	2.00	7.00
	(ii) Bus Waiting shed													
	(a) Sekmai Bazar	-	-	-	0.54	0.54	1.08	-	-	-	-	0.54	0.54	1.08
	(b) Kanglatongbi Bazar	-	-	-	0.75	0.75	1.50	-	-	-	-	0.75	0.75	1.50
	(iii) Bus Terminus Building													
	(a) Motbung	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.63	1.62	3.25	-	1.63	1.62	3.25
	(b) Kalapahar	-	-	-	1.77	1.76	3.53	-	-	-	-	1.77	1.76	3.53
	(iv) Road Development													
	(a) Development of Sekmai Bazar Circular Road	-	-	-	0.50	0.50	1.00	-	-	-	-	0.50	0.50	1.00
	(b) Kanglatongbi Bazar Circular Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	0.50	1.00	-	0.50	0.50	1.00
	(c) Saparmeiza Bazar Circular Road	-	-	-	0.50	0.50	1.00	-	-	-	-	0.50	0.50	1.00
	(d) Kalapahar Bazar Circular Road	-	-	-	1.50	1.50	3.00	-	-	-	-	1.50	1.50	3.00
	Total Development of Traffic & Transport	-	-	-	5.50	5.05	11.11	4.13	4.12	8.25	-	9.69	9.67	19.36

contd. Table-4.21

Sl.No	Name of Components	1991-92			1992-93			1993-94			Total		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
3.	Low Cost Sanitation												
	(a) 8 Nos of Public Toilet as specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.84	1.84	3.68	1.84	1.84	3.68
	(b) Community Toilet Complex at Kalapahar	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.86	2.85	5.71	2.86	2.85	5.71
	Total LCS							4.70	4.69	9.39	4.70	4.69	9.39
	Grand Total	24.34	24.34	48.68	23.64	23.62	47.26	11.17	11.15	23.32	59.15	59.11	118.26

Source : IDSMT Project Report for Sekmai Town and its hinterland  
market centres (1991-92)

Note : A : Central Assistance      B : State Contribution      C : Total Expenditure

## Chapter V

### CONCLUSION

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#### 5.1 Summary of Findings :

The present study addresses to the problems of urban growth and urbanisation in Manipur and the problems of urban poor and the poverty alleviation programmes operative in the state. The schemes are Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Nehru Rozgar Yojna (NRY), Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) and Integrated Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT). The main findings of the study can be summarised as follows :

5.1.1 Manipur is situated in the eastern corner of the country bordering Myanmar. It is a small state with a total population of 18.37 lakhs (1991). However, it has as many as 31 towns of which 29 are located in the three valley districts of the state. The level of urbanisation is 27.5% per cent which is marginally higher than the national average of 26 per cent (1991). This state also happens to be the second most urbanised state in the North Eastern Region, after Mizoram. Imphal, the capital city of the state is the largest urban concentration with a population nearly 2 lakhs. The other towns are small and scattered throughout the valley. There is continuum between the densely populated rural areas and the smaller towns. The economy of the state is largely agricultural with very high density of population in the valley region. The cultivable land is in short supply and due to lack of other opportunities of employment, people tend to migrate from rural to urban locations in search of

work and earnings.

Though the state has rich historical and cultural heritage and a long tradition of interaction with the rest of Indian sub-continent, principally through the vantage of Bengal, its peculiar location and being land-locked has restricted its growth both in terms of population as well as economy. However, in recent times, the population of the state has grown phenomenally as the census reports for the last three decades indicate. It has grown from 37.53 per cent in 1961-71, 32.46 per cent in 1971-81 to 29.29 per cent in 1981-91. This high growth of population also generates the forces and processes towards service orientation and therefore, urbanisation. It may be mentioned that the state has very limited availability of raw materials for industrialisation which could generate avenues of employment. The major employment givers in the state is the state government, like the other states in the region. Therefore, the process of urbanisation is a delicate balance between population pressure and push factors operating in rural areas and the service demand generated in the urban sectors.

5.1.2 The rate of urbanisation and the growth of larger towns and cities is relatively high though the level of urbanisation increased from 26.42 per cent in 1981 to 27.50 per cent in 1991. Here it may be noted that during 1991, a number of small towns were declassified due to non-fulfillment of norms but never the less the level of urbanisation increased by a net 1.1 per cent. It may also be mentioned that this net increase is in

addition to the overall growth rate population in the state which was as high as 3.48 per cent per year during 1981-91 decade which means the process of urbanisation was an excess of 6 to 7 per cent per year as compared to the national average growth of 3.6 per cent during the last decade.

5.1.3 The state of Manipur, as in the case of the rest of North East Region, is an underdeveloped and poor state. The per capita domestic product of the state is one of the least in the country where as the cost of living is fairly high due to the fact that most of the items of consumption have to be transported over long distances into the valley. Thus, the incidence of poverty in the valley is quite high i.e. over 40 per cent as per the recent estimates of the expert group of Planning Commission. Needless to say, the major sections of the poor live in rural areas but a significant portion also live in the urban areas. The overall level of incidence of poverty is about 30 per cent in the urban areas which means that more than 1 lakh people living in urban areas are below the poverty line.

Qualitatively urban poverty is very different from rural poverty. In urban areas, particularly in the larger towns and cities there is great shortage of living space and house sites. There is also lack of other civic amenities and access to various services like health and education. These conditions especially affect the women and children in the poverty localities because very often the sole-bread earner in the families is the women who has to not only to work but look after

the children in the family. Larger concentration of the poor are found in relatively larger cities. The case study includes Imphal, the largest city in the state and Sekmai which is a small town in the valley. Out of the four Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes operative in the state, all the four have been implemented in Imphal and only UBSP and IDSMT have been implemented in Sekmai.

5.1.4 On the basis of available information from the records and reports of the state government, the schemes appear to have fulfilled to a reasonable extent the financial and physical targets of the each of the annual plans. Some of the salient information is as follows :

(a) UBSP : In Imphal, under the UBSP scheme, 10360 mother and children were immunised. 50 number of old age persons received assistance in Imphal and Sekmai town. During 1990-92, 50 women enterpreurs were assisted and 470 mothers received supplementary nutrition under UBSP programme in Imphal and Sekmai towns. Creche centres (2), adult education (2), pre-school centres (2), education and distribution of low-cost latrine materials were also provided in both Imphal and Sekmai towns during this period.

(b) NRY : The total fund sanction under the NRY scheme in the urban areas of Imphal district was Rs. 62.83 lakh of which Rs. 40.73 i.e. 64.63 per cent was spent out of the total sanctioned upto 1992-93. In the urban areas of Imphal district, the total number of families under the Urban Micro-Enterprises Schemes of NRY was 642 families, it covered about 76.52 per cent

of the total physical target of the district upto 1992-93. Imphal district received more opportunity for employment generation under SUWE as 41.36 thousand mandays i.e. 100 per cent of the target of the district was created. 385 families received beneficiary under the SHASU in the urban areas of Imphal district.

(c) EIUS : The Environmental Improvement of Urban Slum (EIUS) scheme was implemented in Imphal in the year of 1987-88, Rs. 878.63 thousand was spent for the improvement of slums, like construction of drains, approach roads, drains, culverts of Koirengkhul, Dimdeijang, Tellipati and New Lambulance in 1987-88. Rs. 667.6 lakhs was spent under EIUS scheme for the development of slum improvement in Imphal Municipality during 1987-92.

(d) IDSMT : In Imphal Municipality, Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) scheme was implemented in 1989 with a cost of Rs. 124.02 lakhs. Sekmai town was also covered in this scheme in the year of 1991-92 with cost of Rs. 16.25 lakhs. Out of the total approved cost under this scheme in Imphal Municipality, Rs. 11.44 lakh was earmarked for the development of site and services of residential plots for the urban poor; Rs. 50.77 lakh for the development of traffic and transport schemes and Rs. 61.81 lakhs for the development of markets and mandis like construction of shops, markets sheds and construction of sheds for women vendors etc. Rs. 55.0 lakhs was released under this scheme in Imphal Municipality during 1990-92. In Sekmai town, the total released sanction was of Rs. 2.13 lakhs from the state's share, there was no central contribution.

On the face of it, this appears to be a reasonable achievement but there have been no specific monitoring as to how many families have really been assisted to move above the poverty line.

5.1.5 It was also found that in the schemes like UBSP, there was over emphasis on the physical (infrastructural components) rather than the social sector components like health, sanitation and education etc. The philosophy of people's participation in UBSP is not reflected in implementation of the scheme. There are also drawbacks in the training and the capacity building activities of project functionaries and community leaderships like RCVs. There is also negligible participation of NGOs and CBOs in the process of implementation of UBSP.

5.1.6 There are apparent difficulty in implementation of UPA schemes particularly those which are area specific because of the nature of mixed population i.e. no clear physical location of poorer segments is available as in larger cities, in slums and bastis. This affects the implementation of UPA schemes particularly on the infrastructural components. It is also difficult to assess the impact of schemes on the poorer beneficiaries in a clear cut manner.

5.1.7 In schemes like NRY, where income generation through support to Micro-Enterprises and Employment Programmes, apart from the assistance in financing and training of the beneficiaries, there seems to be not much emphasis on post financing support like performance monitoring and marketing

supports to the beneficiaries.

5.1.8 One major limitation of running of UPA Programmes particularly in small states as in the case of Manipur appears to be bureaucratic apathy because of the limited nature of total funding of such schemes, because the size of the total number of beneficiaries is also small. Since the states are chronically short of funds and have limited ability of raising their own resources, they are over dependent on Central funds allocations. In case of UPA Programmes, the total allocations are small and with the 10 per cent limit on spending on administrative and operational charges, there are limited possibilities of having an adequate administrative machineries in the small states. This situation needs to be rectified .

## 5.2 Conclusion :

The main objective of urban poverty alleviation programmes are to provide earning and employment opportunities for the identified beneficiaries, to provide on -site infrastructural support like water, sanitation, power etc., provision of housing sites and low interest credit facilities for improving shelter and to provide services in health and educations to bring about a better awareness in improving the quality of life of the poorest of the poor in urban areas. The UPA programmes practically include all the conceivable infrastructural and other social sector service supports for the most vulnerable sections. However, though they promise everything under sky, their implementation is often lack-lusture due to

bureaucratic apathy and chronic fund shortages. It is revealing to know that in the entire state the total allocation under the four schemes could be to the tune of Rs. 1 crore per year to address to the problem of about 100 thousand poor in the urban areas. The per capita allocate on an average is no more than Rs. 100. This is no different from the situation in the country where in a single scheme like UBSP, the Government of India allocation is of the order of Rs. 25 crore for the estimated population of 50 million poor. This indicates that poverty alleviation which every political leadership promises to implement, remains more of the nature of lip service. The total expenditure of all poverty alleviation programmes of Government of India in a given financial year perhaps does not exceed a fraction of expenditure on say budgetary support to sick PSUs or the payment of additional Dearners Allowance to government employees. Perhaps the situation is no different in Manipur when approximately out of 500 crores annual budget of the state about 1 crore is spent for the urban poor. A major part of this also goes in various infrastructural schemes which does not address directly to the plight of the poor. As Professor Amitabh Kundu says in his book "In the Name of Urban Poor", perhaps there is a greater slogan mongering in the whole business of poverty alleviation. What happens is that out of the major budgetary expenditures of the government, the reach invariably gains much more than the poor. Had the government been more serious of alleviating poverty, in this case urban poverty, it is perhaps better as Professor Abhijit Dutta says that the poor should get a direct dole which

they could allocate much more efficiently than the government sponsored programmes which is much inefficient in allocating to the target group and thus, the poor has a little chance to better his condition.

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