To
The Registrar,
Manipur University,
Canchipur, Imphal.

Sir,

I have great pleasure in forwarding four copies of the thesis entitled "COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN MANIPUR SINCE INDEPENDENCE" submitted by Shri Khangembam Manjor Singh for evaluation for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the Manipur University.

The thesis has been prepared under my supervision and guidance.

I certify that the thesis is an original work of the scholar, that it has not been submitted to any other University for any degree and that Shri Khangembam Manjor Singh has fulfilled all the conditions necessary for submitting the thesis.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

(Dr. M. Iboton Singh)
Professor and Head

4-9-87
PREFACE

Cooperation has a special significance as an instrument of economic development in an economically backward State whose economy is predominantly agricultural. The thesis entitled "Cooperative Movement in Manipur since Independence" has been attempted with a view to analysing the role Cooperation plays in the transformation of the economy of the State of Manipur.

Cooperative Movement was introduced in Manipur in the year 1947 when India got her political freedom. The Movement had a humble beginning. To-day the Movement has embraced a number of fields - agriculture, industry and services.

The present study has been divided into two parts - Part-I and Part-II. Part-I comprises four chapters which seek to highlight the basic philosophy behind Cooperative Movement, the role of Cooperation in economic development, the relation of Cooperation with the State, and also the progress of the Cooperative Movement in India as a whole. This part is, thus, intended to provide a solid background for our study of the problems of Co-operative Movement in Manipur. Part - II which contains
The main contribution of the thesis comprises eight chapters and, it deals with the major issues of the Cooperative Movement in Manipur.

In Part-II, the workings of the different sectors of Cooperation in the State are analysed chapterwise and in detail, the causes of their weakness explored and remedies suggested accordingly. And, after a detailed analysis of the workings of the different sectors such as Agricultural Credit, Marketing, Consumer, Handloom, etc., the author comes to the conclusion that the Cooperative Movement in Manipur cannot keep pace with its counterparts in the rest of the country. Moreover, the little progress made is also uneven. Compared to the Valley area of the State, the Hill areas which account for nine-tenths of the total geographical area of the State are much more cooperatively backward. The study, therefore, devotes a considerable space to the problems of Cooperative Movement in the Hill areas of the State.

The analysis also reveals that inadequacy of cooperative education and paucity of cooperative leadership are the main causes of the weakness of the Movement, though paucity of funds cannot be overlooked. As education is a primary requisite of human resources development.
for cooperatives, a part of the study is devoted to Cooperative Education & Training. And, in view of the prime necessity of forming good cooperative leadership in the State for the success of the Cooperative Movement, the study devotes considerable attention to the problem of Cooperative Leadership and also to the related issues of Management and Administration.

After a retrospective study of all the sectors of the Movement the conclusion of the thesis is drawn to the effect that, if the Movement has to play an increasing role in shaping the economy of the State, especially in the upliftment of the rural and urban poor, it has to be remoulded and revitalised taking into consideration many things which were left unseen by the planners in the State.

Although the present study is concerned with the Cooperative Movement in Manipur, the author has studied a wide range of literature on Cooperation and related subjects. The data used in the present study were collected from a number of sources, primary and secondary. The quantum of data collected from secondary sources is much more than that collected from the primary sources. The shortages, if any, of secondary data were, however, made
up by primary data collected by the author on the basis of interviews, discussions, observation and case study. The analytical techniques used in the study have been made as simple as possible.

The study would not have seen light of the day without the supervision of my mentor, Dr. M. Iboton Singh, Professor and Head, Department of Economics, Manipur University, who, with his rare brilliance, not only proved to be a beacon guide to me up to the completion of the work, but also helped mould a part of my academic career as a teacher. I am, therefore, highly indebted to him.

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