CHAPTER IV

INDUSTRIALIZATION IN MANIPUR

(1) NATURE AND HISTORY OF INDUSTRIALIZATION.

The nature and history of industrialization in Manipur are very interesting. One of the most famous ancient Meetei Kings known as Loyumba (1074 - A.D.) had introduced "Division of labour system" by giving the SURNAME in accordance with their particular mode of occupation. For example, Thangjam (A SURNAME) was given to the blacksmith, Phuritsam to the readymade shirt makers, Samjetsam to the comb-makers, Aheibam to the utensil makers etc.

So, it indicated that the works of blacksmith, Goldsmith, Pottery, Carpentry, Comb-makers, Shirt-makers, Leather manufactures, Fine arts, Turning and Dyeing, Handloom and Silk industries, etc. existed before and after King Loyumba.

The main industries existed during British rule were, the works of carpenters, mints, silk-dealers, cotton dealers, thread dealers, cloth dealers, weavers, salt-makers, gold smiths, brass workers, iron-mongers, black smiths, and pansellers etc.—all in the form of household industries.

Out of these industries, silk industry was widely practised by local people (specially by womenfolk). But later on, this industry ruined itself in heavy competition with cheap imported textile goods by the Britishers. Whereas other industries were insignificant except rice productions.
The distortion of silk industries can be more confirmed by a letter No. 1022 E, dt. 20th May 1903 from F.J. Monahan, Esq. I.C.S. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Govt. of India.

In the letter, the production of silk became insignificant because it confined to a small families, known as Lois, who belong to low caste of Manipuri Hindus, analogous to the cultivating chamaars of India. Here, one point should be noted that the Meeteis were converted into Hinduism during the reign of Pamheiba (King Garibnawaz). Thus, some sort of Castism was developed inside the Meetei Society.

According to the letter, the political agent estimated that the number of men who were employed in rearing the silk worm was about 300 only and some 250 women made their livelihood by spinning and weaving the produce. The total annual output was reported to be no more than 16 maunds. Thus silk met only the local demand and very little was exported. Thus, due to the heavy exploitation by the outsiders (specially Traders of British empire), and market competitions, the local products were reduced to the dead level. Slowly and steadily, the state became a market place and her unorganized people had turned into a consumer society.

1. Source: 'National Archives' New Delhi, Simla Records. 2, 1904, Govt. of India. 'Foreign Dept.' External-A, proceedings, March 1904, Nos. 38-39, Subject: Silk Industry in Manipur. (A letter to the Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign Deptt. Shillong, the 22nd Sept., 1903 & Vide clause 4, a letter to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, 10th Nov, 1903.)
Until recently, Manipur has possessed some small scale industries which might be comparable with the village and cottage industries of other states of India. Along with this, two or three medium sized industrial units (viz, one Khandonari sugar factory at Thoubal, one spinning mill at Loitang, one mini-cement factory at Hundung, and another Bamboo chipping plant at Jiribam) based on local resources have also been established. But, the productions of these medium size units have never reached the desired level. Some of these units are running in a dying condition. It has many factors. But one of the most important factor is that there is lacking of entrepreneurial talent and Govt's support.

Industrialization plays a dominant role in the regional development of an area. It develops in response to the human needs and the availability of raw materials. As we know, Manipur has a good potentiality of her natural resources. But it has many handicaps for her industrial development.

During the entire period of planning starting from 1951-52 the state has been virtually left untouched so far as industrialization is concerned. The main reasons for this have been the remoteness of the state, lack of necessary infra-structures, poor-income of the people, unskilled man power, lack of entrepreneurs, unfavourable law and order situation and maladministration etc. Although efforts were made within the limited resources made available under the various plans to make up these deficiencies especially in respect of creation of necessary infrastructure, the absolute lack of industrial activity in the state has resulted its continued economic backwardness.

As a consequence thereof, the state has to depend more and more on central loans and grants for financing its developmental plans. To this has been added a serious problem of rising unemployment, especially among the educated youths as a result of rapid spread of education under the plans and growing pressure on land due to population growth. Therefore, the Industrial programme of the state during the fifth plan was prepared with the twin objective of creation of resources within the state to meet the needs for a self-sustained growth within a period of about next ten years and to fight the problem of unemployment.

Manipur suffers from a number of limitations in view of its remoteness for many types of Industrial activities which are normal in case of other states. These are ruled out in case of Manipur because of these limitations. The very type of industrial activities that are possible under the given conditions are to be necessarily based upon its ample forest, mineral and agricultural resources, which would neutralise the limitations in the field of industrial development due to its remoteness. These important criteria had been considered while preparing the Draft of the 5th plan of the state in respect of industry. A number of feasibility surveys have been conducted during the previous plans and as a result of that a sizeable number of project reports have been prepared by leading technical consultancy organisations in the country including this state.

The above is precisely the reason why the size of Draft 5th plan of the state for industry was disproportionately bigger than the previous plans.
The proposed outlay on large and medium industries under the 5th plan was of Rs.4342.00 lakhs as against the corresponding provision in the 4th plan of Rs.46 lakhs which was revised to Rs.94.29 lakhs.³

Moreover, during the sixth plan periods, preparation of feasibility reports conducting survey and giving subsidy for formulation of schemes/project etc.² were conducted as a continuation of the 5th year plan periods in which an amount of Rs.0.78 lakh was spent for preparation of feasibility reports of various industries like Match Factory (1975-NCAER), Pine-Apple Fibre Processing (1975-NCAER), Fruit-Preservation (1975-NCAER), Soft Board/Fibre(1975-NCAER), Corn Flakes(1975-NEITCO), Paper Mill (Bamboo-1975-NIEG), and Paper Mill(Pine based ). Beside the updating of the reports prepared, some surveys were also conducted alongwith an objective of encouragement to give subsidy in the formulation of schemes/projects undertaken by the private entrepreneurs. In order to enable the upliftment of village and small scale industries, the expansion of Manipur small Industries corporation was also taken up during the 6th plan period. Thus a sum of Rs. 750.00 lakhs (Approved outlay,1980-85) for large & Medium Industry and Rs.180.00lakhs(approved outlay 1980-85) for small scale Industries were allocated ⁴.


for the first time, in the sixth five year plan, a significant amount was earmarked for the development of large and medium scale industries. As for examples during the 5th plan establishment of some medium size industries like Khandasari sugar factory of 60 tonnes crushing capacity a day was set up at a total cost of Rs. 17 lakhs. At Wangbal and in March 1978 the first phase of the Training cum production units of cotton spinning mill of 25,250 spindles was commissioned at Loitang Khunou.

The industrial programme of the state during the seventh five year plan was prepared with the twin objectives of creation of resources within the state. For solving these problems, a sum of Rs. 1010 lakhs (Approved outlay, 1985-90) was approved for large and medium industries including mineral development. Another Rs. 220 lakhs for village and small industries (SSI) was also approved during the 7th plan period.

Since agriculture plays a vital role in determining the size of the State Domestic product (S.D.P.), industrial sectors contribution from large scale units is almost nil and the same from small scale industries is also very marginal, i.e., only 4.13 percent of the total S.D.P. Resource based industries are also lacking due to lack of proper geological survey. Demand based and agro-based industries are not yet properly developed due to low yield of crops and poor income of the masses.

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5. Seventh five year plan (1985-90) and annual plan (1985-86) schemewise outlays by : State planning Department, Govt. of Manipur. pp. 25-26.
In 1973-74, there was a census of small scale industrial units registered in the Directorate of industries, Manipur with 1972 as reference year. The census reveals that the state had 485 industrial units employing 3,409 persons with an investment of Rs.90 lakhs in fixed assets. About half the number of industrial units were engaged in manufacture of wood products. Now, the number of small scale industrial units has gone up to 3,061 in the year 1983-84, in 1981, the number of registered factories (including factories registered under 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of factory Act, 1948) was 233 and the number of persons employed was 6,541(1981) but, the number of factories on record were 107 only in the year 1980 having 378 persons employed in 1981. (Fig.No.20).

Here one point should be noted that the number of average daily employment in registered working factories per lakh of population during the year 1981-82 was 27 excluding factories registered under 2m(i) and 2m(ii). Though the state is industrially backward, the reputation of household industry has been very high specially, in the handloom industry which is being performed by the women flocks as household industrial worker on part time basis. But this industry itself has a number of problems which retards its progress. The first reason is that, majority of the weavers are part time workers in their own houses. Secondly, the demand is fairly stable due to poor income of the people. Thirdly, due to the cheap imitation by the Textile cloths and its heavy market competition, its progress is almost retarded. Fourthly, it is due to the costly raw materials (Specially raw-cotton-threads) imported by traders. The estimated number of looms are more than 2 lakhs, but previously, each and every family of Meeteis used to possess at least one loom or loom. But, now-a-day a large number of looms are not working and
they may be regarded as "Sleeping-loom". The number of loom (Co-op. Sector cumulative) in the year 1980-87 and 1980-90 (Target) have been 74,000 and 86,000 respectively.

Moreover, semi-automatic looms are also introduced to the weavers. Not only this, about 60,000 fly shuttle looms are also introduced to the weavers of Manipur, but only 10,000 of the handlooms have been brought under the co-operative system. Govt. of India under the Industrial policy on 23rd Dec. 1973, sanctioned 346 D.I.C.s, (1978-79) and out of this, Six D.I.C.s were in Manipur. The district industrial centres (D.I.C.s) aimed to encourage the development of cottage and small industries which are widely scattered in the rural areas and small towns in the country. In Manipur, the number of industrial units registered with D.I.C were 342 (1979-80) and the financial assistance in the form of loans and grants amounted to Rs. 9 lakhs and 3 lakhs respectively in 1978-79. Out of these registered industrial units, the saw mills and the rice mills seem to be the most dominant units (i.e. out of total registered factories, i.e. 1,270), rice mills were 962 and saw mills were 118 in 1985).

Moreover, during the 7th plan period, a sum of Rs. 130 lakhs was approved for D.I.C.s. The National small Industrial corporation (N.S.I.C.) which was established in India in the year 1955 has so far sanctioned Rs. 70 lakhs to Manipur for financing in purchase of machineries for small scale industries. This was done through its new branch office (N.S.I.C.) at Imphal. Realising that adequate infra-structure for industrial development was not available, one Industrial Estate at Takelepaut, Imphal was set up in the year 1971 wherein arrangements for power and water supply as well as
ready built industrial sheds for accommodating small scale industrial units were made. At present, eight number of small scale industrial units are located in the Industrial Estate. The offices of the MANIPUR Small Industries Service Institute (SISI), Manipur Electronics Development corporation (MANITRON) and the Manipur cycles corporation are also provided accommodation in the Industrial Estate.

Due to the concerted efforts of the Industries Department, offices of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), small Industries service Institute (SISI), National small Industries Corporation (NSIC) and the North Eastern Industrial consultancy (NECON) have been set-up at Imphal to provide guidance and support to the entrepreneurs in setting up industrial Ventures. The IDBI has been providing re-finance to the Manipur Industrial Development Corporation and other financial institutions for assistance to be given by them to the industrial units. The SISI makes available project profiles and provides training to potential entrepreneurs as well as training to existing entrepreneurs in management of their small scale industrial units. The NSIC provides machinery to industrial units on a hire purchase basis from standard Machinery Manufacturers. Hence, those entrepreneurs who do not have adequate finance to make full initial payment for the machinery can obtain the required machinery through the NSIC and make the payment in instalments. NECON assists the entrepreneurs in preparation of project and feasibility reports as well as provides training under the Entrepreneurship Development programme and other intensive programmes in management and finance.
Moreover, under the India Govt.'s scheme for industrial growth centre in the state, the industry deptt. has selected one industrial growth centre at Kanglatombi, on Imphal-Imaimpur road and for this the raw material transport subsidy of 90% is allowed by Central Govt. So, there is much scope for the industrial upliftment in the State.

ii. THE TYPE AND NUMBER OF EXISTING INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE:

The type of the industries in the state is of household type. In short, they are cottage or Khadi or Village industries. But some improved type of cottage industries are regarded as small scale industries in the state. Only one or two medium type of industries are in the state which are not worth to mention. (Fig.No. 18)

The most important village cottage industries in the state are goldsmithy, blacksmithy, comb-making (specially for handloom), Mat-making (specially from 'Kouna' a long and rounded type of grass grown in the swampy areas), pottery, carpentry and saw milling, Turning and Dyeing, Painting, Fine-Art, hand-made-paper, silk and Muga culture, Leather works, Cloth-Manufacturing and Tailoring, Ready-made cloths, Embroidery and Knitting, cane and bamboo works, salt manufacturing, bee-keeping, doll-making, decoration and block making, shoe-making, poultry, fisheries, animal husbandry, dairying, sweet making etc.

But some of the small scale units are not running well and are unproductive, because they have many constraints such as imported raw-materials, high cost of production, heavy market competitions, low demands, and other inadequate infra-structures.
As regards the small scale industries of Manipur, it can be divided into two broad divisions. They are resource based and demand based industries. Most of such industrial activities are all concentrated in and around Imphal town. Among the resource based small scale industries; the pine-apple fibre-based textile industry at Imphal (with a capacity of 2,800 tonnes of fibre a year from about 92,000 tonnes of wasted pine-apple leaves of fruit grown in 5,000 acres of land in the State) is worth mentioning. Establishment of other resource based small scale industries in Manipur consist the following industries: (a) Fruit preservation and Canning at Imphal (e.g. Mango fruit, Manifru, Heirang, Sana etc.), (b) Safety Match near Imphal, (c) Cane based furniture unit at Imphal (cane and bamboo products), (d) Cinnamon Bark Oil (from cinnamon trees grown in plenty in the forests of Manipur), (e) Lime Kilns (Ukhrul), (f) Bristles processing from pig bristles and production of any type of Brushes (Imphal), (g) A tannery unit for tanning sole leather from wasted hides available in the state (Imphal), (h) Saw Mill seasoning plant-cum-joinery composite unit (Imphal), (i) Pine-Oil extraction Unit (Imphal), (k) Mushroom Industries (Imphal), (l) Grinding Industries (specially spices at Imphal), (m) Ginger dehydration unit (Churachandpur), (n) Ginger Pickle unit (Imphal), (o) Other food processing (Agro-based) Industrial unit at Imphal, and (p) Paper from water Hyacinth (one unit costing about 15 lakhs and 50 thousands with a production capacity of 1 quintal per day was established by Rural development organisation, Lamsang Bazar, Imphal with the technical help from Rural Research Lab., Jorhat, Assam and another unit is going to be established at Bishnupur district, under co-operative sectors).
Recently one diamond/glass cutting unit at Kakching (Thoubal district), a plywood unit (i.e. Mangalam Plywood Industry, Senapati Dist.), and a flour mill at Mantripukhri (Imphal District) have started functioning in Manipur. Likewise, the demand based small scale industries of Manipur consist the following industrial units:

1. Bicycle tyre and tubes and other cycle accessories such as mudguard, stand, carrier, chain-cover, lock, paddle, handle-grip, pump and tyre-retreading works (M/S far East tyre retreading, Mantripukhri), etc.

2. Cycle assembling or manufacturing, which is located at Takyeal Industrial Estate under Manipur Cycle Corporation.


4. Plastic goods and polythene bags being done by M/S Manipur plastic industry, Industrial Estate at Takyeal and Polyplastic Industry at Pioneer Rotogravure Printers, Singjamei Kongba Road, Imphal.

5. Footwear industries at Imphal.

6. Little paradise soap and chemical industries located at the Takyeal Industrial estate, Imphal.

7. Buckets and steel trunks works at Imphal.

8. Ink and Adhesives at Imphal.

9. Handmade paper and stationary items like exercise books, registers, envelopes etc. at Imphal.

10. Rolling mill for brass sheets at Imphal.

11. Steel re-rolling at Kanglatongbi (Senapati district) and steel fabrication works at M/S Imphal Metals, Industrial estate.

12. Bakery and confectionery at Imphal.
13. Builders hardware at Imphal.
15. Aluminium utensils at Imphal.
16. Umbrella at Imphal.
17. Poultry feed and pharmaceutical units in and around Imphal.
18. Wooden utility goods and furniture (photo frames, toys, electrical accessories and other luxury goods in and around Imphal).
19. Agricultural implements at various market centres.
22. Handloom accessories (Reeds, shuttles etc.) at Imphal.
23. Truck body building at Imphal.
24. Candle in and around Imphal.
25. Watch (specially watch repairing and making of wrist watch e.g. Matam watch Factory at Imphal).

The number of registered factories in the state are given below in Table No. 22 (A & B).

**TABLE NO. (A)**

Based on Annual survey of Industries, 1981

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1981</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of registered factories</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table No. 22 (B)

Number of Registered factories by class of Industries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Industries</th>
<th>1985 (position as on last day of Sept., 1985)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rice Mills</td>
<td>962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Oil Mills</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Saw Mills</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Surki (Brick Powder)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gur Factory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Small Machinery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hosiery Mill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gun Factory</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Manufacturing Hume Pipe (steel)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Repairing and Maintenance of Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Dal Mills</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Flour Mills</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Iron Works</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Electro-plating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Handmade Paper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,270</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

About the large and medium scale industries, one medium training cum production unit of the cotton spinning Mill of 16,614 (out of proposed 25,635 spindles) spindles was already started functioning at Loitang Khunou in March, 1978. It aimed to give the needs of about a quarter of 3 lakhs looms in the state and to provide employment to about 2 lakh persons for cultivation of raw cotton. But, it is running with low output and the corporation is now giving employment to 644 persons only. The Manipur spinning Mill Corporation Ltd. (Govt. of Manipur Undertaking) will be diversifying into the area of Acrylic yarn production. Again, another medium Khandsari sugar factory with 60 MT crushing capacity a day has been set up at Khangabok in Thoubal subdivision. The factory is now running without cheap raw materials and profits. Moreover, without consulting the previous handicaps of Khandsari sugar Mill, the foundation, another sugar factory of 1250 tonnes crushing capacity per day was laid at Kabowakching of Bishnupur district on 26th November, 1980. A bamboo chipping plant was established during the year 1987 at Kadamtala (Jiribam), under the overall supervision of the Manipur Industrial development corporation Ltd. with a total cost of Rs. 158,13 lakhs and with the total capacity of the plant of 75 ADMT per day. The life of the project is 14 years and it will provide employment to 64 persons directly and 2000 persons indirectly.

Recently, the "Manipur cement Ltd." has been incorporated as a separate company on 10.5.88, to manage the cement plant at Hundung, in Ukhrul district. Thus the state has also got one mini-cement factory at Hundung in Manipur East district i.e. Ukhrul District on 8th January, 1981. This factory is based on the availability of 6.4 million tonnes of reserves of limestone at various places in Ukhrul district as per G.S.I. report (1972). The life span of Hundung cement factory is about 30 years. The Kangvai deposit of clay is
of 2.52 million tonnes. At present, this factory is spending about 4 crores and 50 lakhs rupees and giving employment to 120 persons directly and 80 persons on Master rolls' basis annually.

In the state plan, it has been mentioned in a general way that industrialization progress could not take place much due to the poor state of infrastructure. Therefore, it is highly essential to identify the specific responsibility of each of the major infrastructural facilities like transport and communication, institutional finance, power, skilled manpower and machinery and continued supply of raw material etc. in this regard.

During the 4th five year plan, the following factors retarded the progress of industrialization: (a) incomplete feasibility report, (b) incomplete investigation, (c) maintenance and design deficiency. In Manipur the preparation of feasibility reports have failed to adequately take note of the local conditions, with particular reference to the following aspects: (i) political consequence of the choice of a particular design involving an inordinately long time gap between the starting of the factory and the availability of minimum proportion of skilled indigenous manpower, (ii) the problem of enteretnic relations of a large number of unskilled labour recruited from different tribal communities, (iii) existing system of ownership of resources and economic and political consequence of disturbing the same beyond the essential minimum extent, when the area as a whole has been passing through a phase of political transition, (iv) problem of setting ancillary enterprises for rendering the supportive services, (v) traditional system of social control and problem of industrial relations.
The feasibility reports for a few industrial projects in Manipur have already been prepared, therefore, the same is required to be examined with an awareness of the local socio-economic setting and political culture and with a knowledge of the technical aspects of preparation of the project report. The industrial policy as laid down in the 5th and 6th plans have visualised appropriate share of the public, private and co-operative sectors. Those plans have laid down the aspects to be taken into consideration for preferring large and medium size and small industries in the manufacture of the various industrial goods. Moreover, the 7th plans has also given more emphasis on the large and medium industries including SSI and mineral development. It has been prepared with a twin objectives of creation of resources within the state.

To what extent and in what manner the policy guideline at the national level is reflected in the industrialization programme of Manipur is discussed ahead on the basis of a few case studies (viz. Khandzari sugar-mill, already functioning) centering the following facts:

(a) Factors determining the choice of sectors (public, private, co-operative)

(b) Factors determining the choice of location and size.

(c) Assessment of infra-structural facility with particular reference of transport and communication, freight rate, institutional finance at concessional rate.

(d) Raw-material planning.

(e) Organisational structure.

(f) Industrial relations with particular reference to reward structure of industrial employees in terms of wage and non-wage benefit.

(g) Participation of the employees in production - planning.
(h) Production with reference to installed capacity and factors for under utilisation if any.

(i) Micro-regionalisation process as a sequel to the establishment of the factory with particular reference to the change in landuse pattern (i.e. more area being put under sugarcane cultivation), growth of ancillary industries and establishments, inflow of skilled and unskilled manpower.

Coming over to the village and small industries sector, it has been found that during the 4th plan an estimated amount of Rs. 313.15 lakhs was spent in place of the targeted amount of Rs. 71.22 lakhs. During the 5th plan, the proposed outlay was of Rs. 465.00 lakhs, i.e., 1,125 lakhs (including hand-loom, handicrafts, D.I.Cs, sericulture etc.) in SSI during the 6th plan periods was approved. But this amount had again been raised to Rs. 1,400 lakhs (approved outlay, 1985-90, for village and small industries i.e. SSI, Handloom, Handicrafts, Khadi and village industries, D.I.Cs and sericulture) during the 7th plan period. The factors conducive to the upward revision during the consecutive plan periods require to be indentified. It has been the general experience that growth of village and small industries has been ordinarily inhibited by (i) Outmoded skill and technique (ii) Shortage of raw-materials, credit facilities and market facilities (iii) Unorganised and widely dispersed mature of the industry, (iv) Delay in information and sanction of schemes (v) Shortage of power.

Further to what extent these factors play a role in respect of the village and small scale industries sector and what are the remedial measures is also to be critically analysed. It is generally assumed that village and small scale industries have the potential for providing increasingly larger employment opportunities with a
relatively smaller capital investment, and satisfaction of the Subs-
tential part of the essential and other requirements of the masses. 
To what extent these assumptions are valid for Manipur? If in some 
aspects these are not found to be valid, what could be the reasons? 
Should any corrective measures be adopted? or, Should more far-
reaching adjustments be made in the overall industrialization pro-
gramme? All these questions are replied in the sequence.

(iii) THE PATTERN AND STATUS OF THE EXISTING INDUSTRIES OF MANIPUR.

As we know, the state of Manipur was divided into eight revenue 
districts in 1981, viz. Imphal (pop. 556,146), Thoubal (pop. 231,781) & 
Bishnupur (pop. 141,150), in the valley and Senapati (pop. 155,421 ), 
Churachandpur (pop. 134,776), Ukhrul (pop. 82,946), Tamenglong (pop. 62, 
289) and Chandel (pop. 56,444) in the hill areas. Previously, there 
were six district only. Moreover, most of the industrial activities 
of the state are concentrated in Manipur Central District. In other 
words, more industrial activities are found in and around Imphal 
town. Next to Imphal are the two important districts i.e. Thoubal and 
Bishnupur. In the hill areas of Manipur, the Churachandpur district 
is the most important industrial area and it is followed by Ukhrul 
district. Other districts are industrially not so much developed.

According to Directory of small scale Industries, Manipur, pu-
lished by Directorate of industries (Nucleus cell), Govt. of Mani-
pur, 1983, the total number of permanently registered of SSI has be-
en increased to 2,593 by 31-3-83 as against 1,508 units on 31-12-74. 
They took the census of SSI (permanently registered) under two heads; 
(i) SIDO = small industrial development organisation, including S.S.E, 
S.S.I.etc. e.g. Rice Mill, Saw Mill etc. and
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(ii) NON-SIDO = non-small industrial development organisation, which includes MNSI i.e. cottage industries e.g. Handloom, Handicrafts, Sericulture, Khadi, Coire, etc. Districtwise number of small scale industries permanently registered under the Directorate of industries, Govt. of Manipur by 31-3-1983 is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>MANIPUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SI. No.</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Central District (Imphal, Bishnupur &amp; Thoubal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ukhrul District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Senapati District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Churachandpur District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Tamenglong District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Chandel District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Directory of small scale industries, Manipur pub. by: Directorat of industries (Nucleus cell) Govt. of Manipur P. - 1.3

When we talk about the pattern of these industries, most of the small scale industries under SIDO and Non-SIDO were concentrated in the Manipur Central districts (Including Imphal, Bishnupur & Thoubal i.e. 1408 units - 1208 SIDO units & 200 Non-SIDO units). Next comes the Churachandpur district having 510 units (i.e. 398 units under SIDO & 112 units under Non-SIDO) followed by Ukhrul district (i.e. 250 units where 212 units under SIDO & 38 units under Non-SIDO), Tamenglong district (i.e. 206 units in).
which 117 units SIDO and 89 units under Non-SIDO), Chandel district (i.e., 127 units in which 94 units SIDO and 33 units Non-SIDO), and Senapati district (i.e., 92 units where 83 units SIDO & 9 units non-SIDO), (vide Fig. No. 19).

So from the above pattern of Industrial distribution in Manipur, we can easily find out that the hill districts of Manipur are sparsely distributed as regards the distribution of industries in Manipur. Besides the small scale industrial units, there are also some medium sized industrial units in the State. But they are all concentrated in the valley areas due to the availability of the basic infra-structures of an industry. Exceptionally one mini-cement factory has been located in the raw-material zone of limestone, i.e., at the site at Hundung (Ukhural-District). Other medium sized industrial units are Khandsrani sugar factory located at Wangbali, Thoubal District, Manipur spinning mill corporation Ltd. at Loitang, Imphal district, one sugar factory at Kabowakching, Bishnupur district and one Bamboo chipping plant at Kadamtala, Jiribam, Imphal district.

The most important types of small scale industries (by 1983) which are distributed all over the state and permanently registered (both SIDO & Non-SIDO) under the Directorate of Industries, Govt. of Manipur are as follows:-

1. Printing stationery industry including repairing & servicing of printing material.
2. Cycle parts assembling and manufacturing industry.
3. Motor workshops (all types of automobile works) and servicing industry.
MANIPUR
REGISTERED FACTORIES
AND
PERSONS EMPLOYED THEREIN

FIG. 20

YEAR

NO. OF REGISTERED FACTORIES

FACTORIES REGISTERED

FACTORIES REPORTING

PERSONS EMPLOYED

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
4. Brick making and fabrication (Brick field) industry.
5. Candle making industry.
6. Agricultural implements making industry.
7. Tyre retreating industry and vulcanising.
8. Wooden furniture making industry.
9. Motor/Truck body building industry.
10. Battery (Storage) industry.
11. Buckets and Tray-Tub making industry including tin works.
12. Steel pipes and pillar making industry.
13. Ready made garments manufacturing industry.
15. Iron and Steel works including black smitty.
16. Alluminium industry including utensils making etc.
17. Oil milling or oil industry.
18. Watch repairing works.
19. Gold gold and Jewellery works.
22. Photographic and film processing industry.
23. Paper and exercise book making works (letter pads, cards etc.)
24. Bread and Biscuit manufacturing.
25. Soap making industry.
27. Medicine preparing or Manufacturing industry.
29. Dyeing and printing (Dye staff industries).
30. Rickshaw parts and body building industry.
31. Suitcase and Trunk making and Repairing works.
32. Bullock cart making industry.
33. Tooth paste and Tooth powder making industry.
34. Soda water and cold drinks industry.
35. Saw milling industry.
36. Ice Factory.
37. Lengence Factory.
38. Cycle repairing works.
40. Knife sharpening industry.
41. Leather and shoe making works.
42. Perfumery works.
43. Wire netting works.
44. Cycle frame making industry.
45. Steel furniture and Steel manufacturing works.
46. Electrical welding works.
47. Rice Mills.
48. Flour mills.
49. Handloom equipment works.
50. Handloom industries, Handloom weaving works.
51. Tailoring and stitching.
52. Embroidery works.
53. Flute industry.
54. Wool Knitting including woollen cloth making industry.
55. Mat and Basket making industry.
56. Soda manufacturing.
57. Pig, Poultry and Cattle products & feed Mfg.
58. Stone works.
59. Distilled water industry.
60. Engineering Equipment works.
61. Fruit canning and preservation industry, Squash making etc.
63. Cane & Bamboo works.
64. Brass and Bell works.
65. Mosquito net Mfg. industries.
66. Handicraft Centres (Tool, Toys, works).
67. Sericulture Centres (Reeling, Spinning & weaving of silk industry).
68. Bee-Keeping units.
The status of all these small scale industries units are very low and they are comparable with the cottage industries of other states of India. According to Indian standard small industries have been taken to be those industries which have a capital investment of less than Rs. 5 lakhs and employ less than 50 persons when using power and less than 100 persons when not using power. In Indian context, cottage industries are defined as those industries that employ in a single unit 20 or less of workers when they do not use power and 10 or less number of workers when they use power. 6

So, when we apply the above criteria to the above S.S.I. units then it gives us a negative result except some units like Brick fields, printing press, Readymade dresses, R.C.C. pipes, etc. where 30 to 50 persons are working. Still, in some cases like Brick fields, it is seasonal in character. In other S.S.I. units only 3 to 4 persons (in average) are regularly working. The average production and capital investment on these S.S.I. units are also very low (i.e. average capital investment plant and machinery ranges from 0.01 lakh to 3 lakhs and Annual production value ranges from Rs. 0.01 lakh to Rs. 15 lakhs). Out of these units, some of the highest productions cum investments are found in the units of agriculture and hospital equipment, electric welding, agricultural plough welding and wooden furniture etc.

But in hill districts of Manipur, data related with production and capital investments are not available for a number of S.S.I. units. In some cases, only, investments are given without

production data. Most of these S.S.I. units have bright future if more and more incentives are duly given. Though, some states have achieved impressive records, states like Manipur need to work hard in this regard. Development of infrastructure is the primary problem for the State. Growth of industries has been primarily in metropolitan areas and on its periphery.

As mentioned above, the total number of small scale industries registered in the central district (i.e. Imphal, Bishnupur & Thoubal) up to 31-3-1983 has been 1408 (both SIDO and Non-SIDO). But, the total number of registered Industrial units since 1970 up to 31-3-1985, at Imphal district (including Jiribam but excluding Thoubal & Bishnupur) were 1601 units, (vide Appendix No. XII). During this short period of about two years, a big jump had occurred in Imphal district only. So, we need to analyse the factors responsible for this sudden increase of small-scale industries at Imphal district, which can be comparable with other districts of Manipur.

**INDUSTRIAL STATUS OF IMPHAL DISTRICT**

Imphal district is having an area of 1295 sq.kms. The altitude is 790 above MSL and it covers nearly 50% of the valley area of Manipur. Imphal, the state capital and also District headquarters is connected with all other districts of the state by road and other states of India by road. The percentage of workers to the total population (1981) of Imphal town is 28.63%. According to 1981 census, the population of Imphal district is 5,56,146 persons of which 17,996 persons are scheduled tribe and 16,153 scheduled caste. This is the only thickly populated district in the
state having an average density of about 429 persons per sq.km. Out of the total population of the district, 2,02,476 persons are concentrated in Urban areas and 3,53,670 persons in Rural areas.

The number of educated unemployed youths—both technical and non-technical, identified by DIC (I) for consideration under seed money scheme as on 31-12-84 for Imphal district is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Post Graduates</td>
<td>1,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Graduates</td>
<td>10,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Under Graduates up to Matriculates</td>
<td>57,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Degree holders &amp; Diploma holders in engineering or technical disciplines</td>
<td>1,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Agri-Graduates</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Other-technical certificate holders</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A study of the occupational pattern of the working force indicates that a majority of workers are engaged in agricultural activities. The availability of technically qualified persons and vocationally trained artisans are more in the district. Moreover, trained persons by DIC (I), I.T.I. institutions, polytechnic and other vocational training centres located in the district, are more than that of other districts.

The womenfolk of the district in particular and the state as a whole are born weavers. This inherent skill and resource can be developed into a thriving industry offering profitable and full employment to about a lakh of women. In Imphal district alone, 14, 76,121 Nos. of Oak tasar Cocoon, 20,025 Kgs. of Mulberry Cocoon, 10,085 Kgs. of Eri-cocoon and 52,460 Kgs. of silk yarn were produced in 1984–85. Moreover, other basic infra-structures are also available in Imphal district. There are 15 banks operating in Imphal district alone. Out of 15 banks, 4 banks i.e. United Bank of
India, State Bank of India, Imphal Urban Co-op. Bank, Manipur Rural Bank are having their sub-branches at different areas of Imphal district. United Bank of India is the leading Bank in the District. It is having seven branches in the Imphal District. United Bank of India is followed by State Bank of India. State Bank of India is having 5 branches. But other 11 Banks i.e. Punjab National Bank, United Commercial Bank, Indian Oversea Bank, Bank of Baroda, Central Bank of India, Punjab and Sind Bank, Allahabad Bank, Vijaya Bank, Manipur State Co-op. Bank, Manipur Industrial Co-op. Bank, Manipur Women Co-op. Bank are having one bank branch each at Imphal District.

Out of the total deposit of Rs. 2,774.68 lakhs for Imphal District only during 1984, the total advance is Rs. 1,753.42 lakhs of which Rs. 42.45 lakhs was for Industry. Imphal is the sub-centre of economic activities and there is a fairly large and regular volume of traffic on the different routes leading in and out of Imphal. Goods movement to and from Imphal mostly take place over the Imphal Dimapur Road and New Gachar Road.

Thus, due to these basic infra-structural facilities, the Imphal area has a little development in the industrial and commercial activities. But, the other districts are not worth to mention. Here one point should be noted that every commercial activity is dominated by outsiders.