

Project Completion Report on

**IDENTIFICATION OF STRATEGY FOR MAPPING
OF S&T NEEDS IN A STATE**

Submitted to

State S&T Council Division
Department of Science and Technology
Govt. of India, New Mehrauli Road.
New Delhi – 110 016

Submitted by

MANIPUR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL
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Project Summary:

Project Title: **Identification of Strategy for Mapping of S&T Needs in a State**

Principal Investigator (PI): **Th. Surendranath Singh**
Executive Director, MASTEC

Project Staff:

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Implementing Institution : **Manipur Science & Technology Council (MASTEC)**

Date of commencement : **19th August, 2005**

Date of completion : **31st March, 2007**

Objectives

1. Inventorization and Mapping of problems in relevant sectoral areas of the entire state requiring S&T intervention based on secondary sources.
2. Documentation of problems including areas drafting of specific and well defined problem statements mapped together with S&T interventions in one priority district

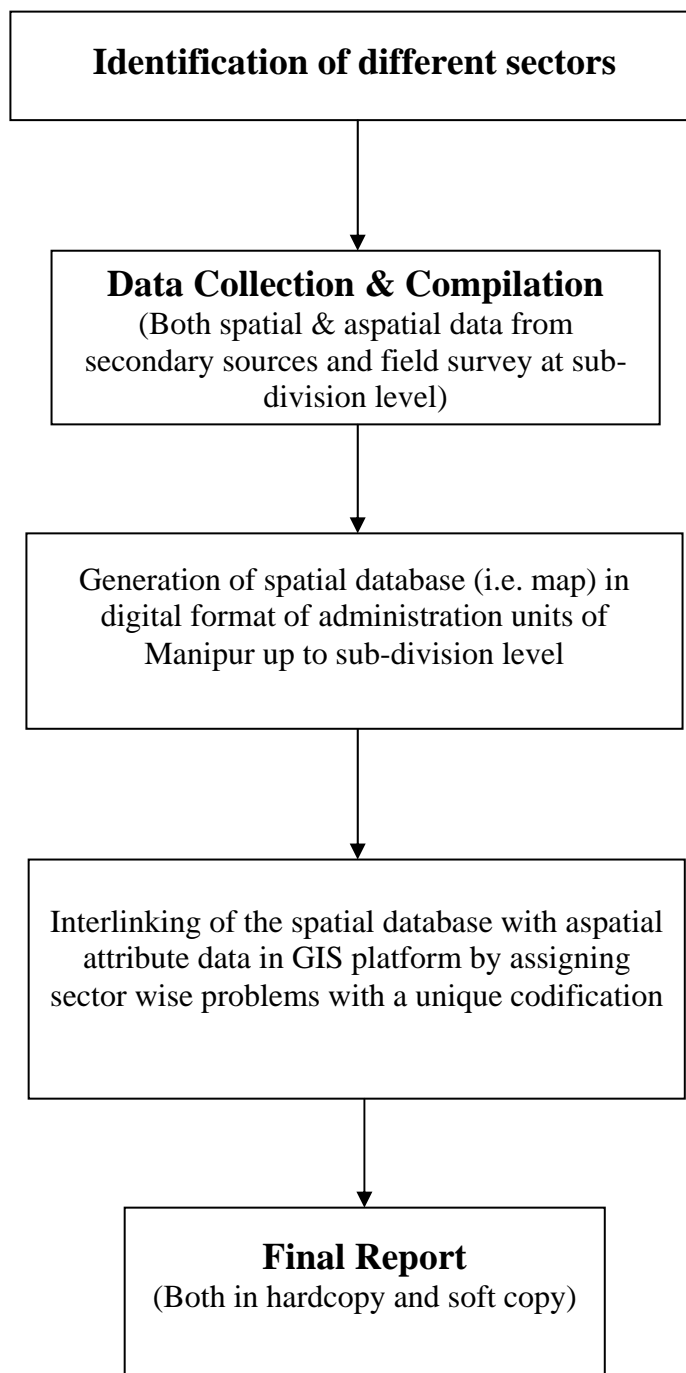
Objectives met: Objective No.1

Objectives deviated: Objective No.2

Reason:

It has been dropped from the present project as per the decision of the Project Review meeting held on 7/10/2005.

METHODOLOGY



Organisation of the Project

The implementation of the project "Identification of Strategy for Mapping of S&T needs in State" was started in the month of August, 2005 under the supervision of Executive Director, Manipur Science & Technology Council (MASTEC). Project staff were appointed in the early part and started collection of annual reports of different line departments, NGOs, proceedings of Manipur State Assembly etc. the project staff also visited various academic institutions of the state – Manipur University, Canchipur, Central Agricultural University, Iroishemba, Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal etc. After thorough reading of the collected reports & articles, 10 sectors were identified for taking up the project. The sectors are;

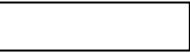
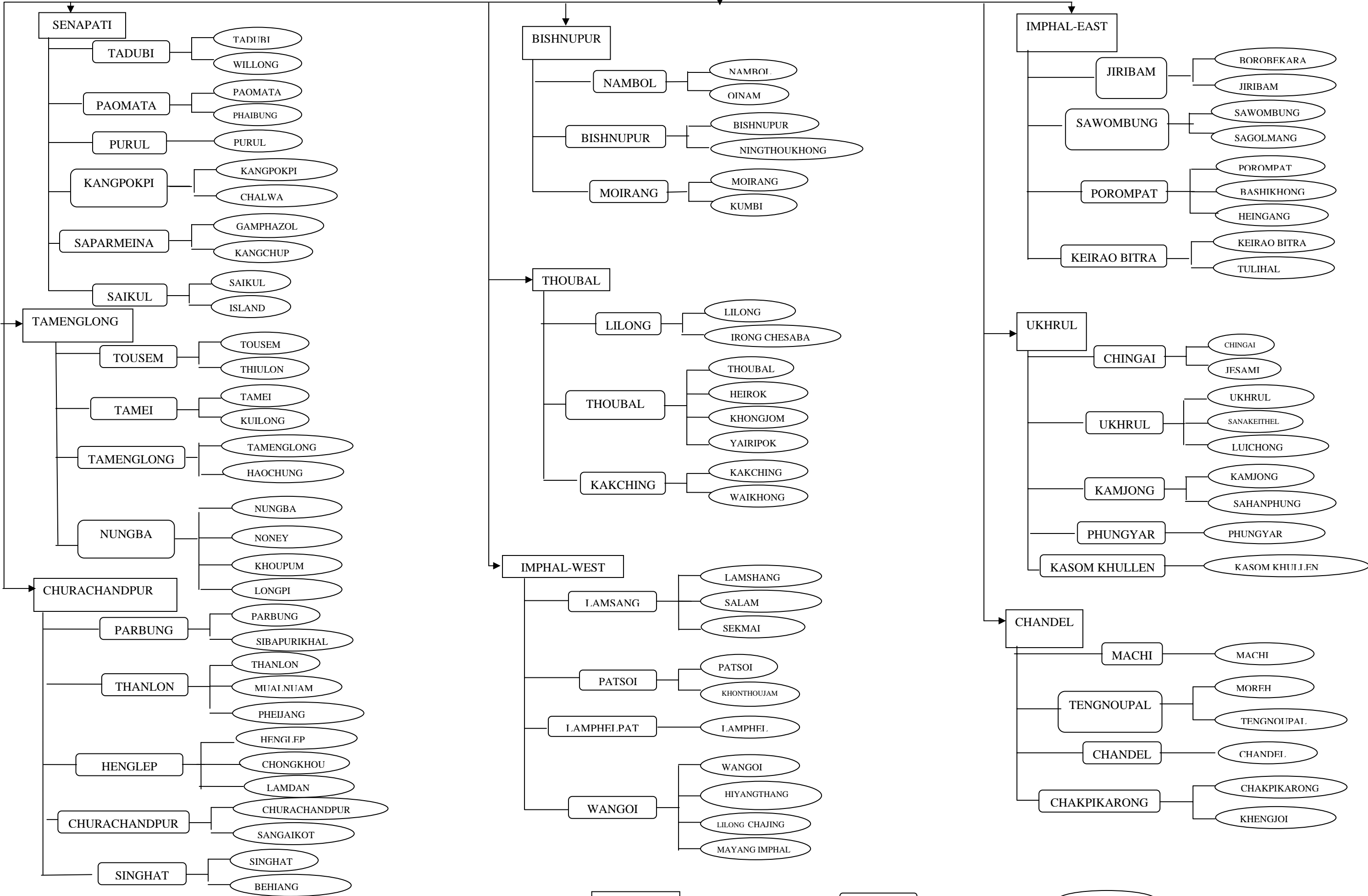
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|---|----------------------|
| 1. Agriculture (including horticulture) | 6. Transport |
| 2. Health | 7. Tourism |
| 3. Drinking Water | 8. Forest |
| 4. Animal Husbandry | 9. Natural Resources |
| 5. Environment & Ecology | 10. Fishery |

The base-map of Manipur State with the 38 sub-division boundaries was developed with the help of Manipur Remote Sensing Application Centre (MARSAC), Imphal. The state and subdivision boundaries are based on the Survey of India Toposheet at 1:50,000 scale. Other spatial data were also collected from different sources and digitised in our lab with the available secondary sources.

For the aspatial information, the available data were not possible to link with the spatial data under the GIS platform due to the non-availability of data at sub-division level. It was decided to conduct field survey to get the information at sub-division level of the 10 identified sectors of our interest. We developed one questionnaire covering the 10 sectors in consultation with the respective department officials/experts. After finalising the questionnaire, firstly, we visited the district head quarters and then sub-division offices and finally villages within the SDC circles. We interviewed the district and sub-division officials and also collect the data/documents available with them. Finally, the project team visited at least 2 villages within each 81 SDC circles of the 38 sub-divisions of the state and collected information from the concerned officials, village heads, elected members, academicians, club members, general public etc.

The collected information both the spatial & aspatial were compiled and linked to the GIS attribute table of each thematic map of the 10 sectors. The data from Census 2001 are also linked as aspatial information to the thematic maps.

MANIPUR



District



Sub-Division



SDC Circle

State Profile

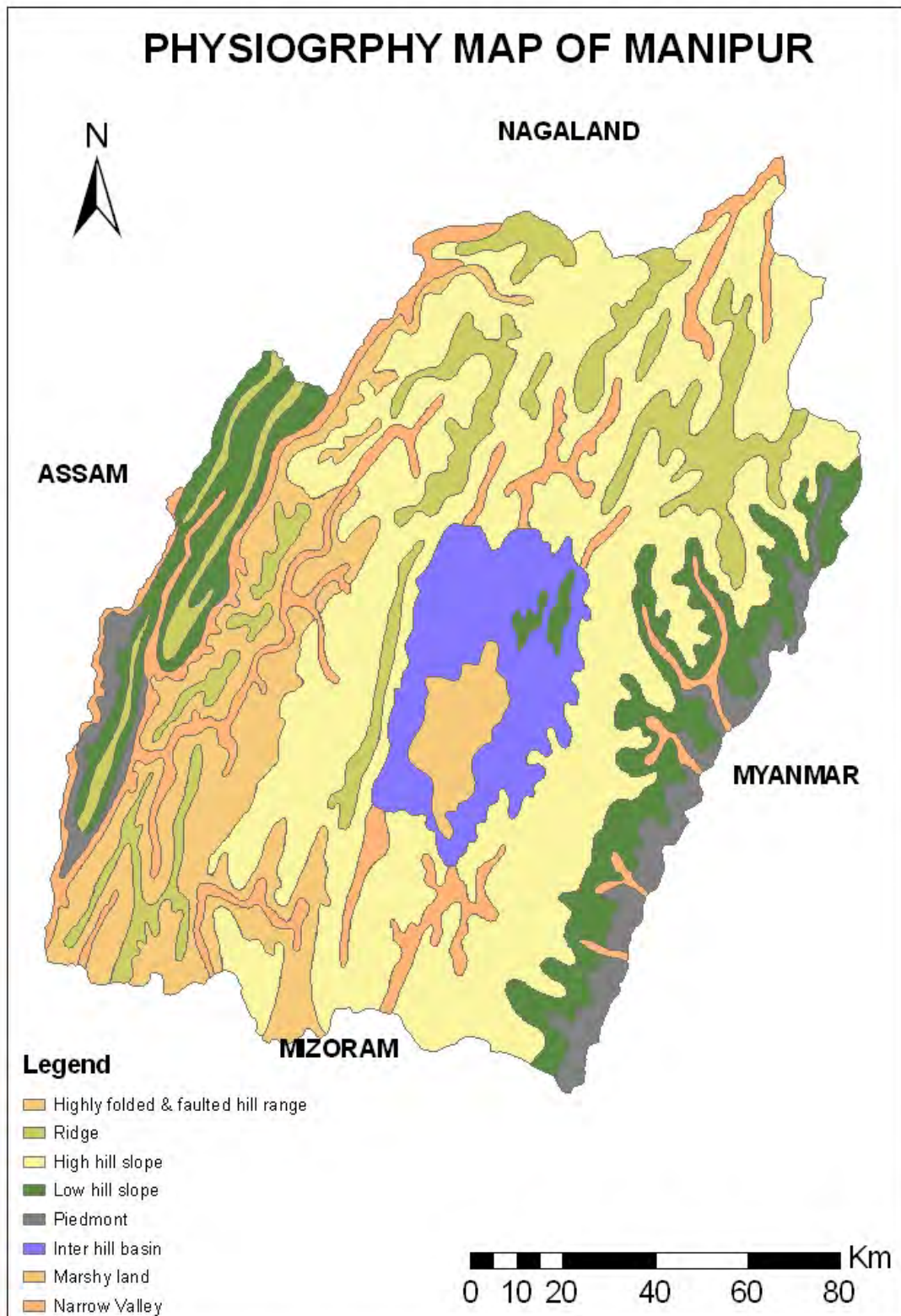
Manipur is located between 23°50' N - 25°42' N latitude and 92°58' E - 94°45' E longitude in the extreme eastern parts of the country. It has a total surface area of 22,327 sq.km forming 0.7% of the total land surface of the Indian Union. It is one of the border states in the North-Eastern part of India, surrounded by the sister states Nagaland in the North, Assam in the West and Mizoram in the South & South West and it shares a 352 km. long international boundary with Myanmar in the East. Physiographically, it is divided into central valley and surrounding mountains. The valley occupies 2238 sq. km. accounting to 10% of the total area of which 550 sq. km. is again occupied by lakes, wetlands, barren uplands and hillocks. These two areas are not only distinct in respect of physical features but are also conspicuous with regard to various floras and faunas. The Loktak Lake is an important geographical feature of the current plain areas. The state has a gentle slope towards the south measuring 798 m above msl at the extreme north and 746 m above msl at the southern end. Within the state of Manipur, there are two major river basins – Barak River Basin and Manipur River Basin. The Manipur River Basin has eight major rivers such as Imphal, Iril, Nambul, Sekmai, Chakpi, Thoubal and Khuga. Almost all the rivers in the valley area deposit the load in the Loktak Lake. The soil cover can be divided into two broad types, viz. the red ferrogenous in the hill and alluvium in the valley. Food and cash crops occupy main vegetation cover. Other important crops are sugarcane, potato, tomato, mustard and pulses, pineapple, banana, lemon, pears, peach etc.

According to 2001 census, total population is 22,93,896 with 11,61,952 male population and 11,31,944 female population. The population density of Manipur is 103 persons per sq. km. which is quite low as compared to national figure of 325. The urban population has increased from 2,862 in 1951 to 5,70,410 in 2001. The literacy rate had shown an increase from 49.9% in 1991 to 57.13% in 2001. The 2001 census shows a literacy rate of 64.84% in males and 49.21% in females. Among the districts, Imphal-west district ranks first with a literacy rate of 70.04% while Senapati, a hill district has the lowest literacy rate of 28.39%. The sex-ratio in the year 1901 was 1037. Despite some fluctuations, it had declined to 1015 in 1961 and from 1971 till 1991, it has steadily declined from 980 to 958 respectively. The sex-ratio according to 2001 census is reported to be 978, which is slightly higher than the previous census figure. The rural death rate has declined from 6.8 in 1981 to 4.8 in 2001. The urban death rate has risen from 4.5 in 1981 to 6.1 in 2001. The rural birth rate of the state has declined from 26.8 in 1981 to 19.0 in 2001. While the urban birth rate has registered a fall from 24.4 in 1981 to 15.9 in 2001, the average birth rate of the state is 18.2. The infant mortality rate of the state has also declined from 23 in 2000 to 20 in 2001.

The state has been divided into nine districts of which four districts namely – Imphal West, Imphal East, Bishnupur and Thoubal are in the valley areas while the remaining five districts – Senapati, Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Chandel and Ukhrul are in the hill areas. Imphal is the capital of Manipur. Further each district has been divided into their sub-divisions and circles. Altogether, the state has 38 sub-divisions, 14 in the four valley districts and the remaining 24 in the five hill districts.

ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF MANIPUR (AT SUB-DIVISION LEVEL)



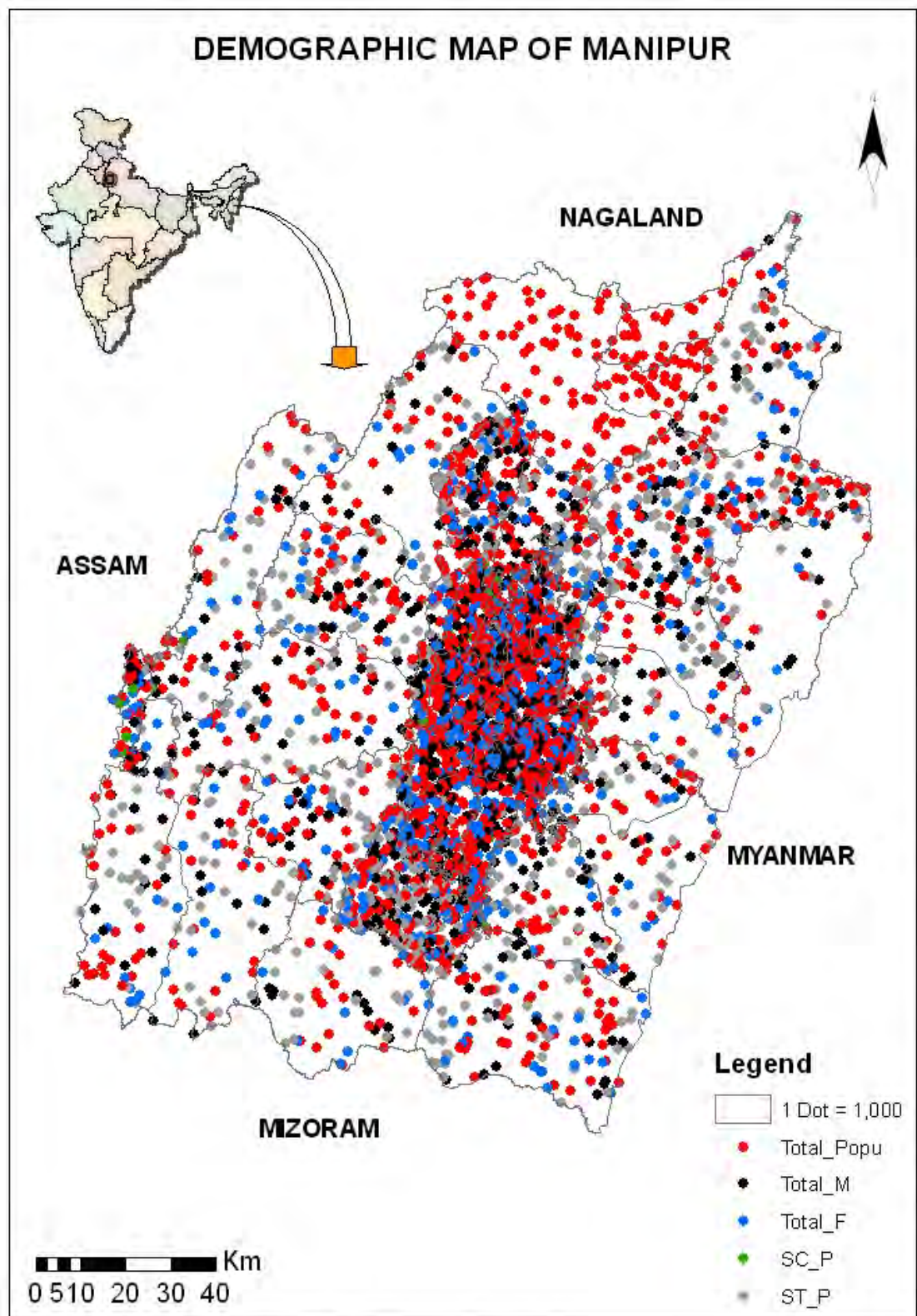


Source: Department of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Manipur

Table 1: Population Totals of Districts & Sub-Divisions of Manipur

Sl. No.	District	Sub-Division	Population as per Census 2001		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Senapati	i) Tadubi(Mao-Maram)	-	-	69,131
		ii) Pao Mata	-	-	27,065
		iii) Purul	-	-	30,912
		iv) Kangpokpi (Sadar Hills West)	30981	29964	60,945
		v) Sapermeina (Saitu Gamphazol)	23119	21011	44,130
		vi) Saikul (Sadar Hills East)	26130	25308	51,438
2	Tamenglong	i) Tousem (Tamenglong West)	11034	10785	21,819
		ii) Tamei (Tamenglong North)	11261	10646	21,907
		iii) Tamenglong	19698	17338	37,036
		iv) Nungba	16021	14716	30,737
3	Churachandpur	i) Parbung (Tipaimukh)	12695	12444	25,409
		ii) Thanlon	11295	10762	22,057
		iii) Henglep (Churachandpur North)	14900	13480	28,380
		iv) Churachandpur	68093	64063	1,32,156
		v) Singhat	9979	9924	19,903
4	Bishnupur	i) Nambol	26572	26999	53,571
		ii) Bishnupur	27703	26658	54,361
		iii) Moirang	50275	50161	1,00,436
5	Thoubal	i) Lilong	36437	36178	72,651
		ii) Thoubal	86435	86200	1,72,635
		iii) Kakching	59342	59512	1,18,854
6	Imphal West	i) Lamshang	29032	28557	57,589
		ii) Patsoi	35682	35433	71,115
		iii) Lamphelpat	96823	98557	1,95,380
		iv) Wangoi	60244	60054	1,20,298
7	Imphal East	i) Jiribam	19029	18799	37,828
		ii) Sawombung	38495	35648	74,143
		iii) Porompat	105754	107013	2,12,767
		iv) Keirao Bitra	35093	35045	70,138
8	Ukhrul	i) Chingai (Ukhrul North)	12820	12331	25,151
		ii) Ukhrul Central	42036	37155	79,191
		iii) Kamjong Chassad	6705	6232	12,937
		iv) Phungyar Phaisat	6748	6545	13,293
		v) Kasom Khulen (Ukhrul South)	5156	5050	10,206
9	Chandel	i) Machi	8728	8359	17,087
		ii) Tengnoupal	16142	15620	31,762
		iii) Chandel	13025	13251	26,276
		iv) Chakpikarong	21846	21356	43,202
10	Manipur		11,61,952	11,31,944	22,93,896

Source: Census Publications of the Office of the Registrar General, India



AGRICULTURE

Agriculture occupies the most prominent position in the State's economy. This sector contributes a major share to the total state's domestic product and provides employment to about 63.95 percent of the total working force in Manipur. The total area of the state under agricultural uses is 148572.62 ha, i.e. 6.66 percent of the total area of the state. Among the districts, the Imphal district has the highest area under agriculture i.e. 50.47 percent of the geographical area followed by Bishnupur district with 49.32 percent. Thoubal district ranks third, having an area of 21496.50 ha under agriculture, which constitutes 42.40 percent of the total district area. Manipur is a rain fed area with little cultivable command area and minor irrigation projects. The agricultural produce of the state is solely dependent upon the timely onset and intensity of the monsoon and moreover on the rainfall distribution pattern. Some of the important crops are paddy, sugarcane, potato, tomato, mustard and pulses, pineapple, banana, lemon, pears, peach etc.

During the pre-kharif 2004, only 14,000 ha of land could be brought under paddy cultivation against utilisation of 14,500 ha of land last year (3.57 decrease). The production of pre-kharif paddy in 2004 was 31750 M T clean rice (12.28 % decrease). During the kharif 2004, a total area of 1,95,000 ha was brought under paddy cultivation. Out of this total area, 1780 ha of land was affected by land-slide and siltation of paddy fields. The estimated production was 4,25,180 MT clean rice as against the last year's production of 4,38,750 MT of clean rice (3.09% decrease). The Area, Production, and Average Yield of Cereal crops during 2004-2005 is given in the following table.

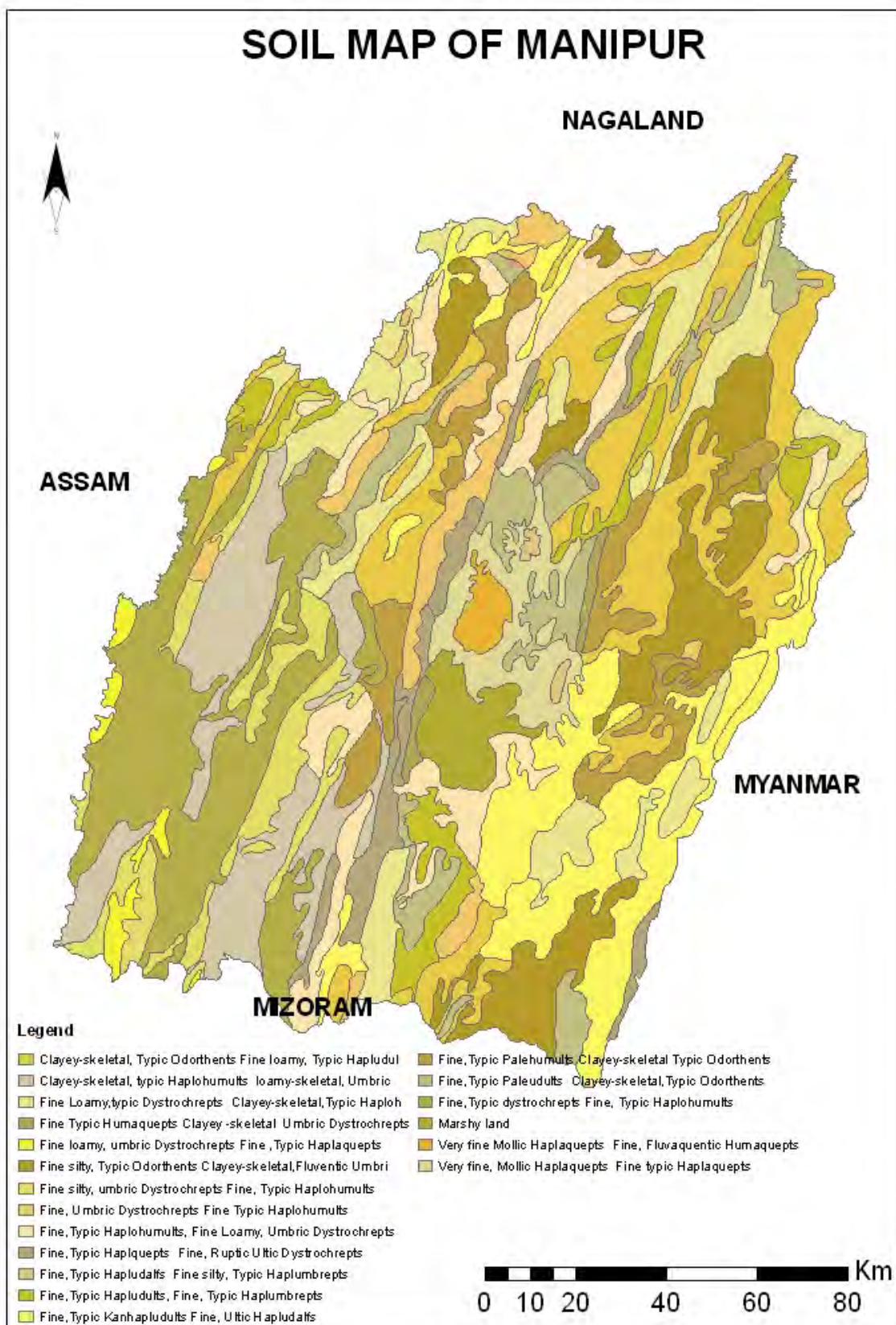
Table 2: District-wise Area, Production and Average Yield of Cereal Crops in Manipur during the year 2004-2005

District/State	Rice			Maize		
	Area ('000 ha)	Production ('000 ha)	Yield (kg/ha)	Area ('000 ha)	Production ('000 ha)	Yield (kg/ha)
Senapati	24.11	53.87	2234.34	1.44	4.28	2972.22
Tamenglong	8.52	9.11	1069.25	-	-	-
Churachandpur	21.04	40.38	1919.20	0.16	0.22	1375.00
Chandel	8.23	18.74	2277.04	0.28	0.87	3107.14
Ukhrul	13.58	29.10	2142.86	1.34	3.53	2634.33
Imphal East	30.21	89.69	2968.88	-	-	-
Imphal West	23.13	71.54	3092.95	-	-	-
Bishnupur	21.74	63.39	2915.82	-	-	-
Thoubal	25.75	60.11	2334.37	-	-	-
Manipur	176.31	435.93	2472.52	3.22	8.90	2763.98

- Not available

Source: Statistical Abstract Manipur 2005, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

The area and production of pulses during the year, 2001-2005 was 23,000 ha and 17,600 MT against the last year's 22,750 ha (1.09% increase) and 16,211 MT (8.56% increase) respectively. The total area under oilseeds cultivation during the year 2004-05 was 27,600 ha as against last year's 27,110 ha, while Oilseeds production increased by 2.93% from the last year's production of 21,830 MT. In case of sugarcane, production for the year 2004 was 2,40,000 tonnes.



Source: Department of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Manipur

Table 3: District-wise consumption of Chemical Fertilizers in Manipur during 2003-2004

District/State	Urea	DAP	MOP	SSP	M.Phos.	Total	% to total Consumption
1.Senapati	1,073	185	89	-	40	1,387	2.35
2.Tamenglong	669	150	59	-	35	913	1.55
3.Churachandpur	711	165	99	-	50	1,025	1.74
4.Chandel	407	145	59	-	40	651	1.10
5.Ukhrul	742	145	64	-	30	981	1.66
6.Imphal East	10,105	1,165	450	150	795	12,665	21.45
7.Imphal West	10,936	1,105	490	200	800	13,531	22.91
8.Bishnupur	9,215	1,430	665	200	970	12,480	21.14
9.Thoubal	13,388	880	350	140	655	15,413	26.10
Manipur	47,246	5,370	2,325	690	3,415	59,046	100.00

- Not available *Figures in tonnes

Source: Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Manipur

The Rice research station at Wangbal has introduced a number of high yielding varieties of paddy e.g. *KD1-1-38*, *KD2-7-5*, *KD AMUBI*, *PAIKHOMBA*, *KD NARITPI*, *AKHANPHOU*, *MAMING THONDABI*, etc. which are better suited to the local conditions. Under the Central Sponsored Scheme, one seed processing unit of one ton per hour capacity has been set up at Mantripukhri with the objective of facilitating easy supply and procurement of good quality seeds. One seed certification cell established during 1997-98 is operating in the state. During the period 2004-05, 425 numbers of seed samples have been tested and certified. The Department of Agriculture has a well organised information unit providing extension support to extension workers and families with the latest development in agricultural technology.

Table 4: Cropping Pattern in Manipur during 2000-2005

Year	Cereals	Pulses	Oilseeds	Sugarcane	Cotton	Other Crops	Total
2000-2001	161.66	6.67	2.76	0.74	0.06	36.61	208.50
2001-2002	167.63	6.62	1.00	0.65	0.09	40.17	216.16
2002-2003	153.11	8.08	2.34	0.32	-	44.24	208.09
2003-2004	157.83	6.68	0.83	0.33	-	61.75	227.42
2004-2005	176.31	-	-	-	-	-	176.31

- Not available

Source: Statistical Abstract Manipur 2005, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

- Certified seeds not available in remote and hill areas.
- High yielding and improved crop varieties are not popularly grown.
- Soil testing facilities remain confined to few places in the valley.
- Irrigation system is poorly developed. Agriculture is mostly rainfed.
- Single cropping is widely practiced due to poor irrigation system.
- Diseases on crops :- Orange- Citrus canker, Citrus greening, Citrus die-back, Citrus nematode and Viral yellow mosaic ; Banana:- Banana wilt, Sagatoka leaf spot, Anthracnose, Bunchy top, Bacterial wilt, etc.

- Pest attack :- Orange and Lime – Lime tree borer, Orange borer, fruit sucking moth, Citrus leaf miner, Citrus butterfly, Citrus leaf roller, black citrus aphid, Thrips, Citrus Psylla, citrus mealy bug, citrus mite, etc ; Banana – Rhizome weevil, Pseudostem weevil, scale moth, banana aphid ; Parkia (tree bean)-Tree stem borer (Batocera sp.). This particular pest has killed thousands of Parkia trees in Manipur during the last 2-3 years.
- Shortage of chemical fertilizers.
- Use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers in lump-sum quantity.
- Large area of cultivable land is left barren during winter season (Rabi season) due to inadequate irrigation facilities.
- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy. Stem borer, Leaf borer and Gall Midge are the pests on paddy.
- Plant disease investigation and disease management not satisfactory.
- Production level of crops in hill districts is usually low as a result of not using chemical fertilizer, high yielding varieties and poor irrigation system.
- Traditional methods of storage/ preservation are usually followed.
- Insufficient processing plants for oilseeds, lemon, orange and other horticultural crops.
- Inadequate transport facilities for marketing purposes.

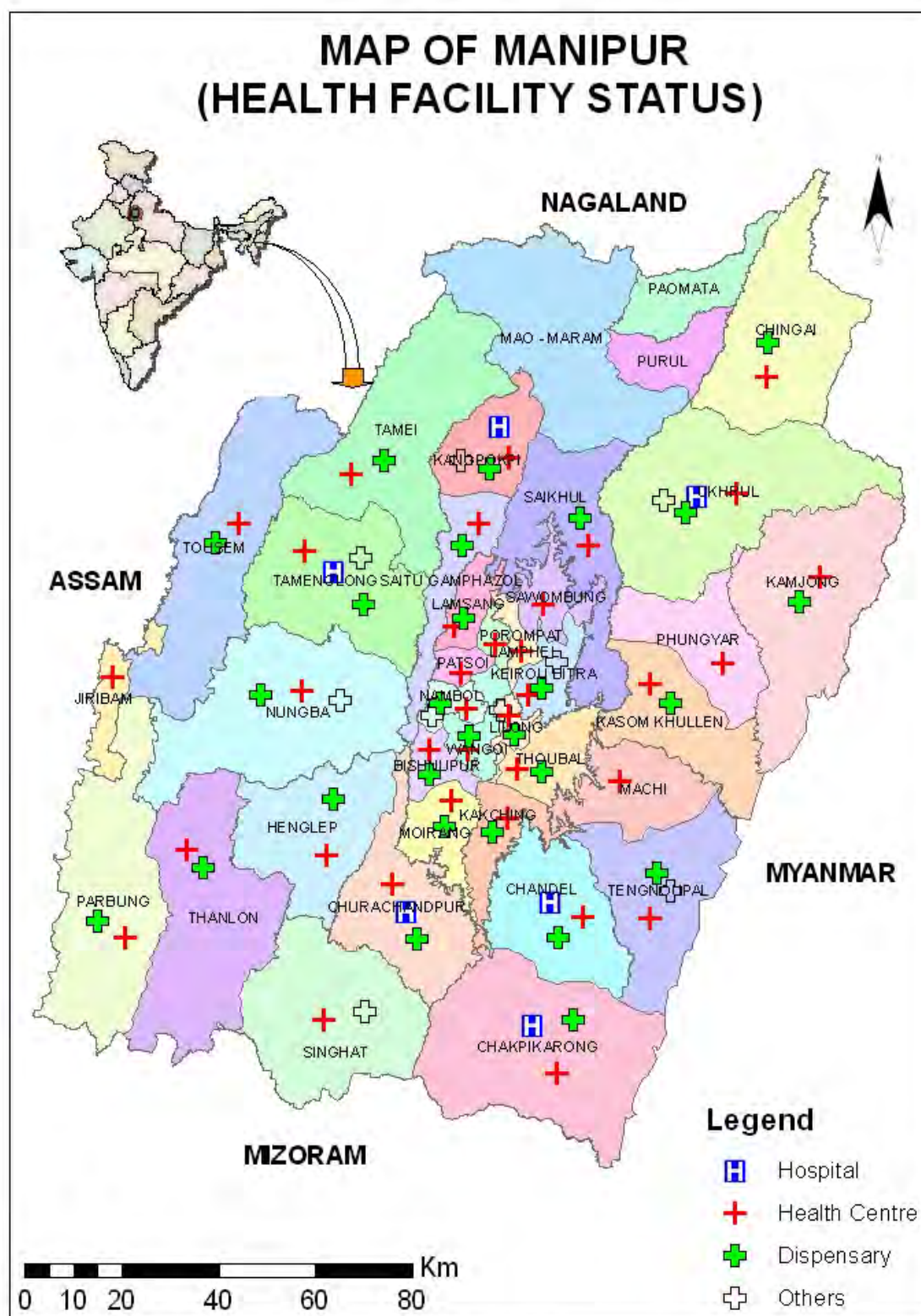
HEALTH

Medical facilities in the state are mainly provided by the State Government. It is the basic social input for healthy and efficient human resources. The Health and Family Welfare Department is providing services such as public health, control of communicable diseases, health education, family welfare, maternal and child health care in the state through a network of 14 Civil Hospitals, 72 Primary Health Centres, 420 Primary Health Sub-Centres, 16 Community Health Centres, 20 Dispensaries and 9 Drug-De-Addiction Centres as on 31-3-2005.

Table 5: Hospitals, Dispensaries and Patients treated in Manipur

Year	Hospitals (including PHC's & CHCs)	Dispen- saries (including PHC's)	Beds Avai- lable	Patients treated (in '000 nos.)			Persons employed	
				Indoor	Outdoor	Total	Doctors	Nurses, Midwives & Dais
2000-2001	103	440	2286	52.8	1122.4	1175.2	909	1062
2001-2002	101	440	2360	55.3	1210.6	1265.9	815	1064
2002-2003	101	440	2395	60.9	1095.9	1156.8	945	1148
2003-2004	101	440	2405	62.9	1229.4	1292.3	914	1070
2004-2005	101	440	2405	60.5	1172.9	1233.4	910	1019

Source: 1. Directorate of Medical & Health Services, Govt. of Manipur
2. Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Lamphelpat



Source: Census 2001, Publication of Office of Registrar General, India

Table 6: District-wise Hospitals, Dispensaries and Patients treated in Manipur during the year 2004-2005

Sl. No.	District/State	Hospital		PHC's & CHCs	Dispensaries & PHC's	Beds Available	Patients treated			Persons employed	
		Govt	Pvt				Indoor	Outdoor	Total	Doctors	Nurses, Midwives & Dais
1	Senapati	1	1	14	68	143	1195	54682	55877	60	-
2	Tamenglong	1	-	7	31	120	2011	23113	25124	26	-
3	Churachandpur	1	2	10	68	207	6692	98311	105003	62	-
4	Chandel	2	-	4	26	124	2766	27419	30185	16	-
5	Ukhrul	1	1	7	42	144	1331	27836	29167	46	-
6	Imphal East*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Imphal West	6	7	23	112	1413	36549	653424	689973	594	-
8	Bishnupur	1	1	7	36	112	4273	98347	102620	39	-
9	Thoubal	1	1	16	57	142	5723	189734	195457	67	-
10	Manipur	14	13	88	440	2405	60540	1172866	1233406	910	1019

-Not available

*Pooled figures of Imphal East and Imphal West are shown against Imphal West

Source: 1. Directorate of Medical & Health Services, Govt. of Manipur

2. Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Manipur

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

- Acute Diarrhoea, Measles, Acute Respiratory infection, Pneumonia, Enteric Fever, Malaria, Viral Hepatitis, Pulmonary infection, T.B. etc are some common communicable diseases in the state.
- Inadequate medical equipments and diagnostic tools at PHCs and Sub-Centres
- Insufficient infrastructure, health provider including Doctors, nurses and technical staff also in most of the PHCs and Sub-Centres.
- No instrument for new born baby resuscitation.
- Operation theatres are not running properly.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not readily available in the local market of remote places.
- Information, Education and Counseling programmes (I.E.C) are not held regularly.
- Limited availability of life saving drugs.
- Major outbreaks of Malaria, Typhoid, Diarrhoea, Measles and Chickenpox reported annually.
- Bad communication system and road condition during emergency in remote areas.

DRINKING WATER

Water is the elixir of life. It is one of the basic essential services provided by the state. Safe drinking water supply and basic sanitation are vital human needs for health and efficiency. Every year, diseases and death, particularly of children and drudgery of women are directly attributable to lack of these essentials. The National Water Policy gave highest priority to water and sanitation especially in rural areas as the urban areas is provided with piped water supply.

Rural Water Supply facilities are provided to the people in rural areas under Centrally Sponsored Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The total number of habitations in rural Manipur as on 31st December, 2004 was 2,873.

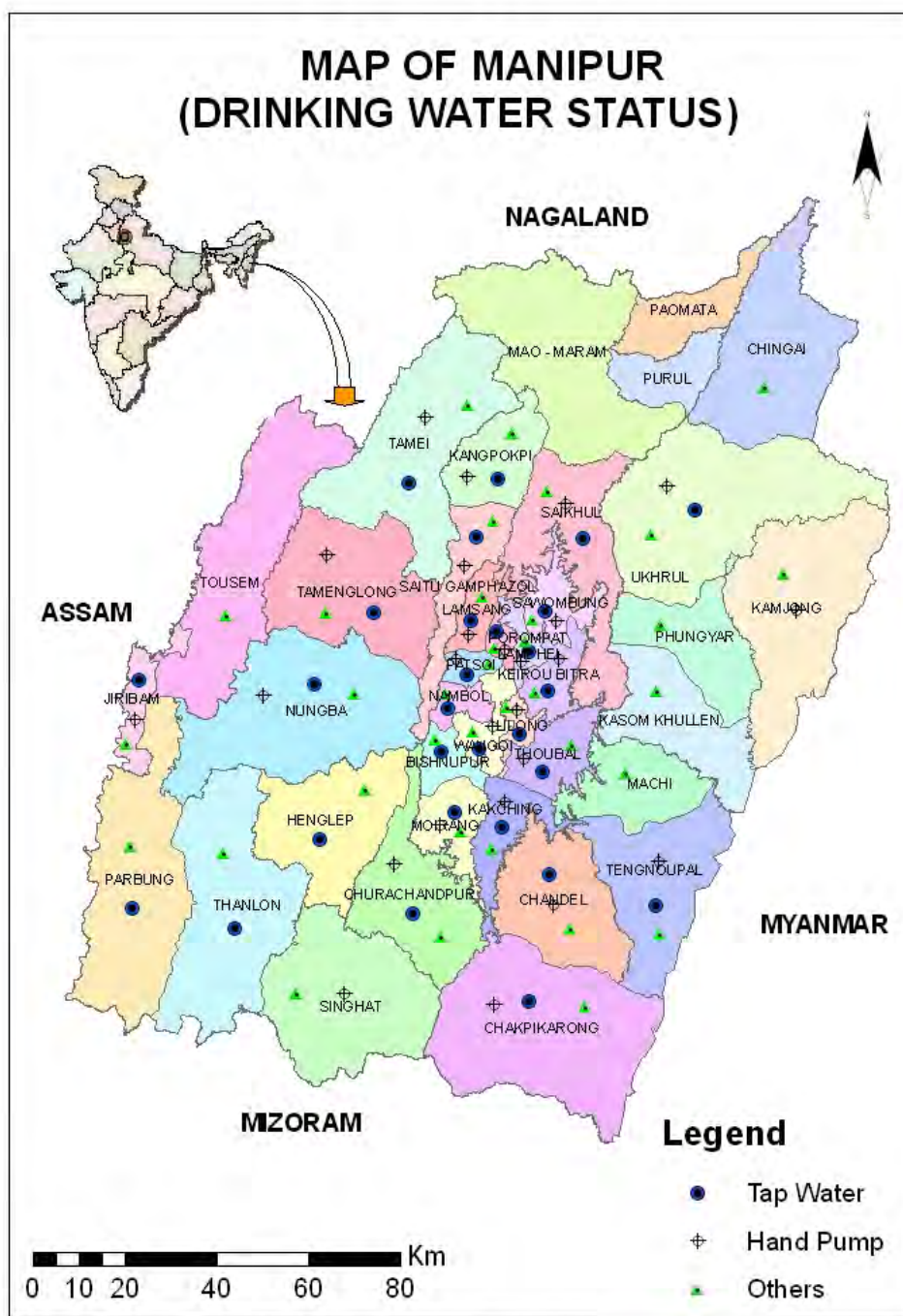


Table 7: Number of habitation covered by Rural Water Supply as on December, 2004

Status	Total number of habitations	Percentage of habitations covered
Fully covered habitations	619	21.55
Not covered habitations	895	31.15
Partially covered habitations	1,359	47.30
Total	2,873	100.00

Main sources of drinking water of the state are Tap, Hand-pump, Tube-well, Well, Tank, Pond, Lake, River Canal, Spring and others. The Distribution of House-holds by source of drinking water in Manipur as per 2001 census is given in the following table.

Table 8: Distribution of Households by source of drinking water in Manipur

Location	Total households	Source of drinking water							
		Tap	Hand pump	Tube well	Well	Tank, Pond, Lake	River, Canal	Spring	Any other
Within Premises	47,415	31,174	1,717	700		7,987	-	-	528
Near Premises	227,838	63,908	15,283	3,181	13,653	66,418	44,358	18,641	2,396
Away	122,403	21,331	8,270	1,370	6,669	32,160	26,525	22,219	3,859
Manipur	397,656	116,413	25,270	5,251	25,631	106,565	70,883	40,860	6,783

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

- Insufficient tap water supply capacity. The present installed capacity of the existing water supply schemes cannot supply tap water to a significant portion of the total population especially in remote and hill areas.
- Water for drinking purpose is not properly treated for safe consumption in major areas of the state with exception to places where tap water supply is available.
- During the dry and lean season (March-May), due to the drying up of sources like community ponds, springs, wells, drinking water scarcity is experienced annually.
- Arsenic and mercury contamination in drinking water at Kakching area.
- Leakages of pipelines and poor sanitary conditions.
- Wastage of water resources in domestic use.
- Water-logging and increased contamination of water resources.
- High rate of siltation of rivers, lakes and streams due to soil erosion from the catchment area of major rivers and jhumming cultivation.
- Poor sanitation and bad water quality responsible for frequent incidence of acute gastroenteritis and other water borne diseases.
- Lack of water conservation and harvesting.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

As livestock play an important role in the state's rural economy development, Animal husbandry is an essential feature. The primary objective of animal husbandry development activities is to augment animal based products like milk, meat, egg, wool, hide and skins etc. In order to ensure a steady growth of these livestock and poultry products and also by-

products, Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services has taken up development programmes such as (i) animal health and disease control, (ii) cattle development, (iii) pig breeding, (iv) poultry development, (v) feed and fodder development and (vi) dairy development and milk supply schemes. The main categories of livestock reared in Manipur are cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, dog, pig, etc. Cattle's and buffaloes provide motive power in wet cultivation. Rearing of pigs and poultry are found to be very important sources of income generating activities. The District-wise Livestock and Poultry population of Manipur, according to 17th Quinquennial Livestock Census, 2003 is given in the following table.

Table 9: District-wise Livestock and Poultry Population of Manipur in 2003

Item	Sena-pati	Tameng-long	Churach-andpurur	Chandel	Ukhrul	Imphal East	Imphal West	Bishnupur	Thoubal	Manipur
Cattle	73,159	22,694	22,570	23,044	28,953	58,759	54,139	50,724	83,950	4,18,028
Buffaloes	25,922	8,092	5,413	6,154	18,090	2,648	1,943	2,609	6,079	76,950
Sheep	3,717	-	739	22	15	553	1,114	-	318	6,478
Goat	12,882	7,350	4,007	802	841	1,951	2,578	527	2,540	33,478
Horse & Ponies	433	49	310	153	55	294	322	80	197	1,893
Pigs	1,37,775	53,582	31,039	70,753	43,809	16,462	13,352	8,811	38,944	4,14,527
Mithun	873	763	1,305	7,530	9,266	-	-	-	-	19,737
Dog	20,797	13,685	12,110	16,179	12,534	11,952	19,251	8,844	15,897	1,31,249
Other Livestock	12	18	166	-	32	7	773	-	15	1,023
Poultry	4,23,716	3,38,767	1,82,404	2,80,800	2,89,467	3,14,799	4,57,983	3,40,391	3,12,347	29,40,674

-Not available

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, Manipur

To keep livestock and poultry healthy and also to protect them from a number of deadly epidemic diseases, the Department has formed a network of veterinary services such as Hospital, Dispensaries and Veterinary aid Centres throughout the State for treatment and control of diseases.

Table 10: District-wise Infrastructure facilities available in Manipur for Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Services during 2004-2005

Item	Sena-pati	Tamen-glong	Churach-andpur	Chandel	Ukhrul	Imphal East	Imphal Wesat	Bishnupur	Thoubal	Manipur
District Veterinary Hospital	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	7
Veterinary Hospital	9	5	4	3	4	6	5	4	7	47
Veterinary Dispensary	13	5	8	6	18	19	14	10	16	109
Veterinary Aid Centre	5	5	8	6	6	3	-	1	-	34
Artificial Insemination Centres	3	1	1	-	-	6	26	15	29	81
Dairy Farms	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Other Farms	4	1	1	1	-	3	2	1	-	13

-Not available

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, Manipur

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

- Lack of Improved / introduced livestock varieties for rearing.
- Synthetic feeds are not available except for chicken.
- Indigenous Live stock Varieties like Manipur Pony is facing danger of extinction in absence of special conservation efforts.
- Livestock Diseases: - Foot and Mouth Diseases (FMD), Black Quarter (BQ) and Haemorrhagic Septicemia (HS) in Cattle; Swine fever in Pigs; Bacillary White Diarrhoea (BWD) and Fowl pox (FP) in Chickens are some common live-stock diseases.
- Major disease outbreaks reported are FMD, BQ, and HS in cattle and Swine fever in pigs.
- Most of the Animal Health Centres (AHC) has insufficient skilled manpower & equipments. Disease Investigation laboratories are confined to major towns only.
- Proper maintenance of good sanitation and hygiene in the rearing of livestock is ignored. Traditional rearing sheds are still in use.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized due to lack of awareness amongst farmers and non-availability of vaccines at AHCs.
- Artificial insemination taken up under Livestock Improvement Programme facility is not available throughout the state.
- Livestock farming is mainly done on subsistence level only and limitedly for commercial purpose.
- Stringent Quality Control of animal products especially animal meat is lacking.
- Shortage of medicine during disease outbreak at AHCs.
- Marketing problem of livestock products in remote areas due to poor communication.

TRANSPORT

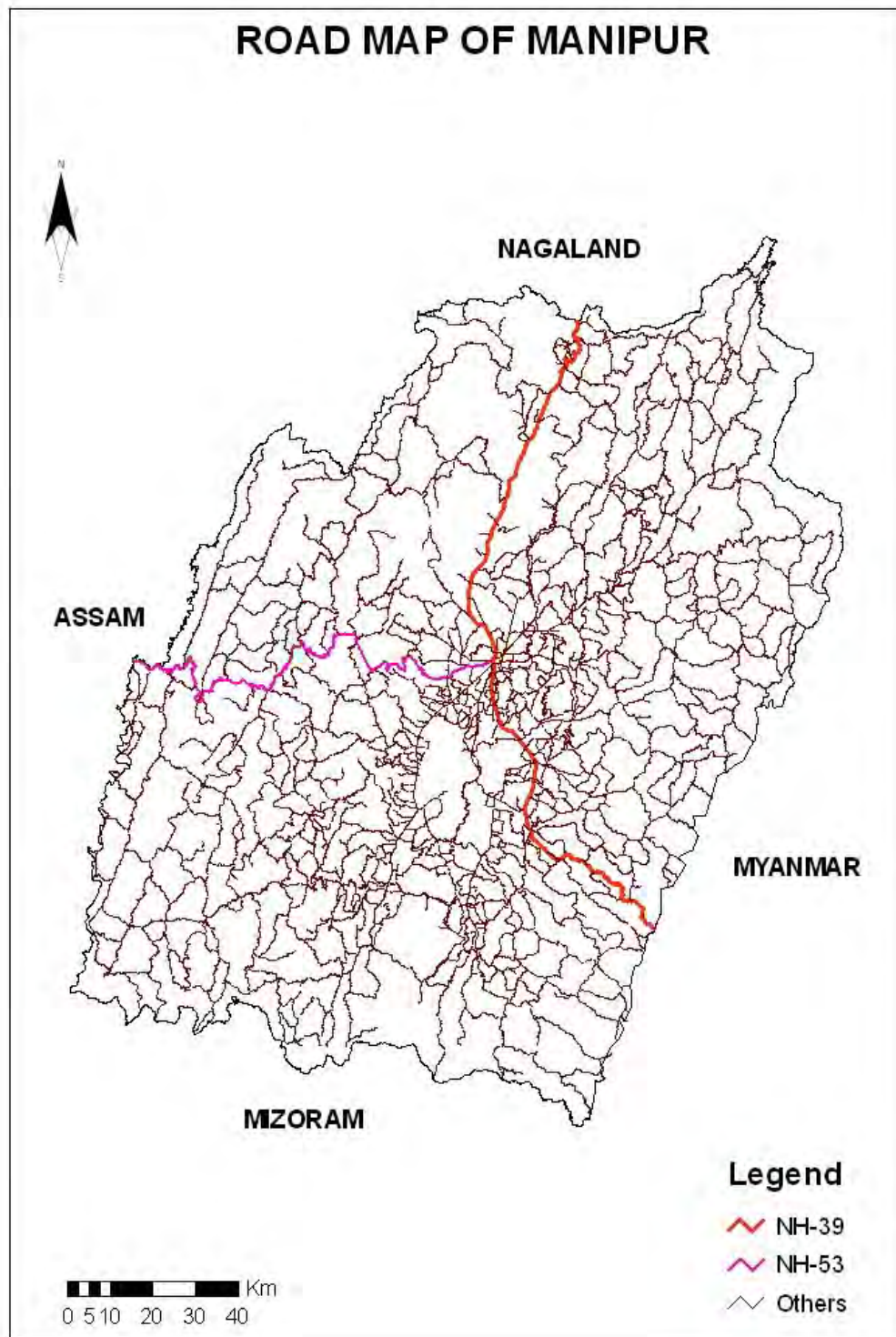
Transport and Communication is the basic infrastructure playing a vital role in ensuring sustained economic growth. Manipur is served by two means of transport viz. roads and airways. The existing facilities of transport and communication are not adequate which continues to be a major constraint in the development process of the state. Highways and roads are regarded as arteries and veins of a state which are essential for its growth. The main artery of communication is the National Highway No. 39 connecting Imphal with Dimapur in the neighbouring state of Nagaland and it extends to Moreh, the international border town to Myanmar. Another National Highway connecting the neighbour state Assam is Highway No. 53. Hundreds of passenger buses and good trucks are plying everyday on these two highways. The transport cost on this road is very high due to frequent landslides on the hill tracts, restriction of transport services during night time due to unexpected events and one way trade movement because of little exports from Manipur.

Table 11: District-wise number of registered vehicles in Manipur as on 31.03.2005

Item	Sena pati	Tamen glong	Churach andpur	Chandel	Ukhrul	Imphal East	Imphal West	Bishnupur	Thoubal	Manipur
Bus	60	-	56	-	-	37	1494	84	91	1822
Truck	438	-	449	-	-	175	5710	466	566	7804
Auto-Rickshaw	63	-	380	-	-	62	1904	122	61	2592
Mini Bus	12	-	49	-	-	1	564	12	53	691
Car	154	-	289	-	-	1115	7596	168	310	9632
Jeep	228	-	70	-	-	151	7066	210	544	8269
Tractor	150	-	92	-	-	33	683	46	344	1348
Two wheeler	1658	-	2648	-	-	4372	65420	1303	5156	80557
Others	8	-	13	-	-	11	582	18	4	636
Total	2771	-	4046	-	-	5957	91019	2429	7129	113351

-Not available

Source: Directorate of Transport, Manipur



Source: Manipur Remote Sensing Application Centre

Table 12: Road Mileage of Manipur during the year 2000-2005

Year	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Inter-village Roads	Total	Surfaced	Unsurfaced
2000-2001	957	675	964	1013	3563	7172	4427	2745
2001-2002	957	675	964	1013	3563	7172	4427	2745
2002-2003	967	668	964	1013	5036	8648	4573	4075
2003-2004	967	668	964	1013	5036	8648	4573	4075
2004-2005	967	668	964	1013	5036	8648	4573	4075

- Figures are in Kms.

Source: P.W.D., Govt. of Manipur

The state Highways and major district roads form the secondary road system and carry out collection and distributary functions. The total length of the National Highways and State Highways as on 31st March 2005 are 967 kms and 668 kms respectively. The length of State Highways, Major District Road, Other district roads and Inter-village Roads are 668 km, 964 km, 1013 km and 5036 km respectively. Of the total Road length the surfaced and unsurfaced road length were 52.88 percent and 47.12 percent respectively.

Table 13: Length of Extra Municipal Road in Manipur during 2004-2005

Classification of Road	Black Top	Water bound Macadam	Unsurfaced	Total
National Highways	967	-	-	967
State Highways	557	78	33	668
Major District Roads	329	197	438	964
Other District Roads	299	213	501	1013
Inter-village Roads	639	1294	3103	5036

- Figures are in Kms.

Source: P.W.D., Govt. of Manipur

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

- National and State Highways are in deteriorated condition.
- Most of the Inter-Villages Roads(IVR) are kuchha/non-metalled.
- Public transport on IVR is non-existent in remote and hill areas.
- Frequency of public transport is low especially in remote areas.
- Road infrastructure and connectivity to district head quarters are poor.
- Conditions of vehicles plying in the state & district highways are very poor.
- Frequent land slides on the National & State Highways and IVRs.
- Parking spaces for public transport vehicles in urban areas are mostly situated in crowded places and along roads with high vehicular flow, thereby, leading to public inconveniences like traffic jams and road accidents.

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

It is now universally accepted that environment pollution on one hand and deforestation and population explosion on the other hand are threatening the very existence of life on earth. The situation can improve only if people from all walks of life realize the importance of environmental protection. In view of right measures to check the environmental pollution and for maintaining and preserving ecological balance in the state by improving various programmes, the Ecology and Environment office, under Forest and Environment Department, has been doing a foreman service.

Table 14: Major Wetlands of Manipur

SL. No.	Name of Lake	District	Wetland area (in Ha)
1.	Loktak/Keibul Lamjao, Sana pat, Laphu pat, Thaunamcha pat	Bishnupur/Imphal	24672
2.	Utra pat	Bishnupur	185
3.	Sana pat	Bishnupur	282
4.	Pumlem/Khoidum/Lamjao	Thoubal	8022
5.	Ikopat/Kharung pat	Thoubal	6520
6.	Waithou/Punnem pat	Thoubal	455
7.	Ushoipokpi pat	Thoubal	65
8.	Aongbikhong pat	Thoubal	225
9.	Loushi pat	Thoubal	1864
10.	Karam pat	Imphal	65
11.	Tankha pat	Imphal	85
12.	Heingang pat	Imphal	62
13.	Poirom pat	Imphal	810

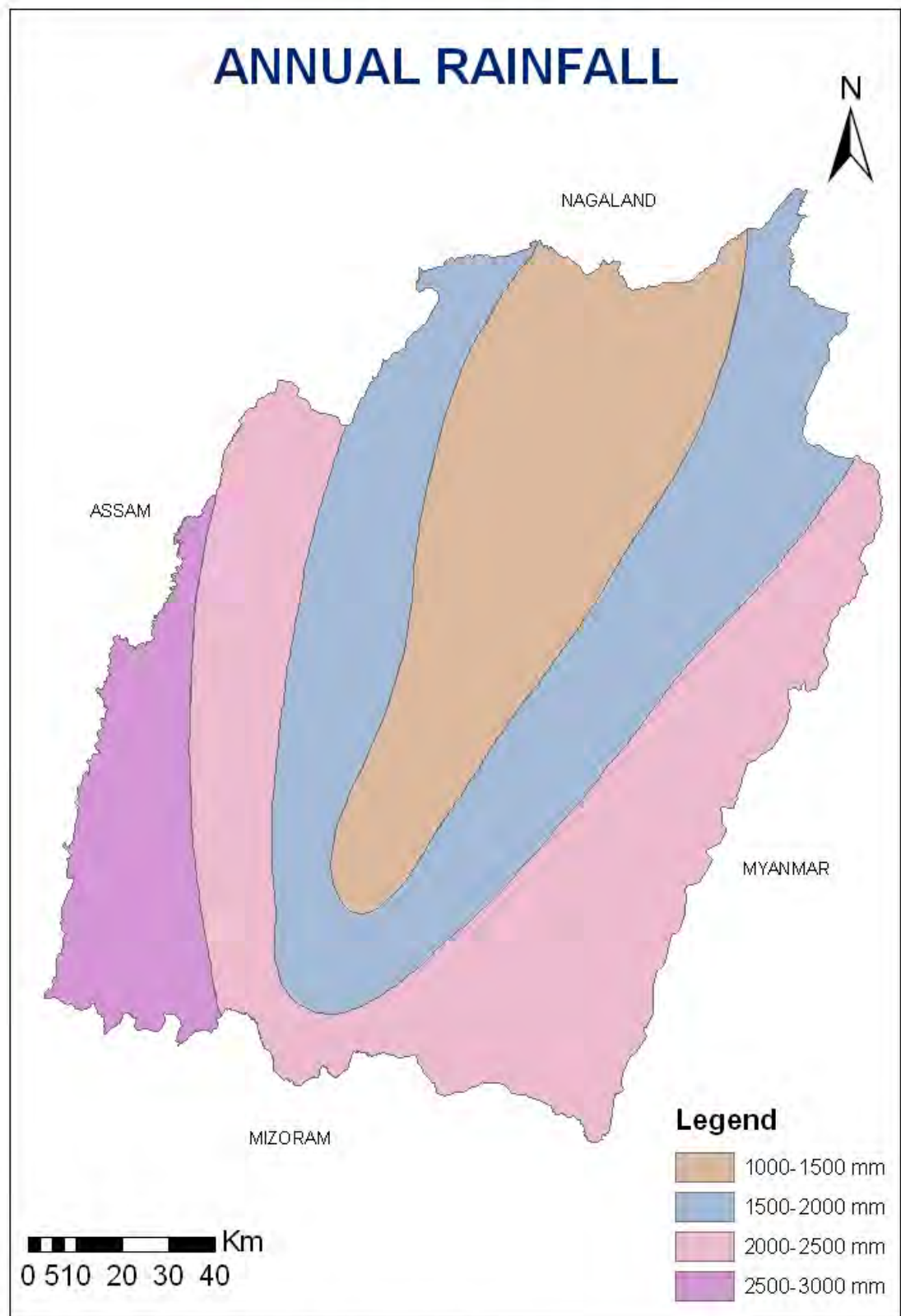
Sources: *National Natural Resources Information System Imphal Districts Manipur and Database of other Project, MARSAC*

Table 15: Monthly average rainfall in Manipur for the year 2003

District/Centre	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Senapati	-	0.5	3.8	9.0	11.7	51.0	23.6	8.5	11.3	13.6	-	4.2	136.8
Tameng-long	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Churachandpur	9.3	10.2	12.3	22.3	19.2	44.7	50.7	46.7	42.0	18.9	3.0	3.7	305.0
Ukhrul	0.5	0.3	2.9	7.0	2.9	25.5	19.3	15.4	14.0	14.9	-	6.0	108.6
Imphal	0.2	0.5	1.6	8.0	8.2	21.8	21.1	10.0	15.6	7.6	0.1	2.5	97.0
Thoubal	-	0.5	-	3.0	10.3	27.0	24.5	16.6	7.72	6.0	0.1	2.5	98.2

- Not available

Source: *Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur*



Source: Department of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Manipur

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

- Solid wastes are not managed properly. Dumped in open dumping grounds even in public places, river banks and disposed either by burning or through natural decay.
- Majority of households in rural and hill areas use open system of toilet. Such toilets on river banks are exposed to seasonal floods and serves as a major factor for the spread of water-borne diseases.
- Community ponds are not properly preserved and are overgrown with aquatic plants.
- Drainage infrastructure is not well developed and flooding of roads is a regular feature during monsoon.
- Siltation, weed infestation, loss of bio-diversity and inflow of organo-chlorine pesticides and chemical fertilizers are important problems affecting the Loktak Lake, the largest freshwater lake in the state.
- Large scale deforestation due to shifting cultivation and timber business.
- Lack of scientific bio-waste management.
- Lack of environmental awareness /activities programme.
- Lack of conservation of wetlands & watersheds.

FOREST

For a hilly State like Manipur, forest products are the most important natural resources for environmental protection and maintaining ecological balance. According to FSI-2003, forest covers an area of 17,219 sq. km, which is about 77.12% of total geographical area of the State. Forest plays threefold roles i.e., protective, productive and aesthetic, each being equally important. Based on legal status, the forest can be categorised as reserved, protected and unclassified forests. The following tables show the total forest & tree cover area of Manipur and district-wise forest cover area.

Table 16: Total Forest and Tree Cover Area of Manipur

Forest Cover		Recorded Forest Area	
Very Dense Forest	720 sq. km	Reserved Forest	1,467 sq. km
Moderately Dense Forest	5,818 sq. km	Protected Forest	4,171 sq. km
Open Forest	10,681 sq. km	Unclassified Forest	11,780 sq. km
Total	17, 219 sq. km	Total	17,418 sq. km
Of State's Geographic Area	77.12 %	Of State's Geographic Area	78.01 %
Of Country's Forest Cover	2.54 %	Of Country's Forest Cover	2.25%

Tree Cover		Forest & Tree Cover	
Culturable Non-Forest Area (CNFA)	2,864 sq.km	Total Forest & Tree Cover	17,355 sq km
No. of trees per ha of CNFA	13.6	Of State's Geographic Area	77.73%
Total	136 sq. km	Of Country's Forest Cover	2.23%
Of State's Geographic Area	0.61%	Per capita Forest & Tree Cover	0.73 ha
Of CNFA	4.75%		

Table 17: District-wise Forest Cover of Manipur

District	Geographic Area	Forest Cover				Percent
		Very Dense	Moderately Dense	Open Forest	Total Forest	
Bishnupur	496	0	1	14	15	3.02
Chandel	3,313	0	768	1,935	2,703	81.59
Churachandpur	4,570	35	1,322	2,800	4,157	90.96
Imphal East	669	0	66	162	228	34.08
Imphal West	559	0	33	40	73	13.06
Senapati	3,271	235	1,004	1,320	2,559	78.23
Tamenglong	4,391	367	1,551	1,951	3,869	88.11
Thoubal	514	0	5	28	33	6.42
Ukhrul	4,544	83	1,068	2,431	3,582	78.83
Total	22,327	720	5,818	10,681	17,219	77.12

Source: Forest Report 2003, Forest Survey of India

In spite of its smallness in size, the state's vegetation is rich and varied in character. This is because of the different climatic conditions found in the state and its peculiar physiography. The forest area of the state falls into four district zones viz. i) Burma Border Forests ii) Ukhrul pine Forests iii) Forest overlooking the valley and iv) Barak Drainage Forests.

The main timber species available in Manipur are Teak, Uningthou, Khasi-pine, Yangou and Khangra (Dipterocarpus species), Leihao (Michellia champa), Tolhao (Terminalia species), Tairen (Cedrela toona), Usoi (Schima wallichii) etc. The quality of timber available in Manipur is very suitable for furniture and construction purposes. In addition, rubber, tea, coffee, orange, cardamom, etc. are also grown in hill areas. The shifting cultivation practised in the hill areas leads to deforestation and soil erosion in the hill areas and silting of the rivers and lake beds causing floods in the plain.

Table 18: Quantity & Value of Major and Minor Forest Products of Manipur during the year 2004-2005 (Quantity in '000 Cubic Meters and Value in '000 Rupees)

Sl. No.	Item	Quantity	Value
1.	Major Products		
i)	Teak	0.15	262
ii)	Timber other than Teak	3.17	843
iii)	Fire Wood	16.12	1265
2.	Value of Minor Products		
i)	Animal Product	-	-
ii)	Bamboo & Cane	-	482
iii)	Sand, Stone & Earth	-	2286
iv)	Grass other than fodder	-	2
v)	Agar, Incense & Perfumed	-	-
vi)	Others	-	377

Source: Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Govt. of Manipur

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

- Loss of forest cover: During 1999 to 2001 an area of 45,800 hectares had been lost with an estimated loss of about 40 hectares per day. Major cause being Jhumming cultivation and timber logging in hill districts of the state. This causes natural hazard like landslide, mudslide, ecological imbalances etc. The huge mudslide at Gopibung in the year 2004 is one major consequence of such disturbances.
- Bamboo Flowering: Bamboo flowering in Tamenglong, Chandel and Churachandpur districts and pocket of Jiribam Sub-division. The most affected part so far includes Barak river bank, Tousem, Jiribam and border areas between Manipur and Assam. Villagers in this areas cited significant increase in population of wild boar and rats.
- Medicinal plants are not properly conserved.
- Illegal poaching cannot be checked totally.
- Despite restrictions, illegal timber logging and exploitation of forest resources still continue.
- About 60-70% of the total household in hilly districts uses fire wood for cooking.

TOURISM

Tourism may be broadly divided into domestic tourism and international tourism. In domestic tourism, people move within their own country without currency or documentation barriers while in international tourism these barriers exist. Tourism, both international and domestic brings about a combination of people from diverse socio-economic and cultural backgrounds. International tourism is an invisible export, in that it creates a flow of foreign currency into the economy of a destination country thereby contributing directly to the current account of the balance of payments. Like other export industries, this inflow of income creates household income, employment and government revenue.

Manipur is known for her rich and composite cultural heritage. The spectacular eco-system and pristine glory of flora and fauna have made the State an exotic place for migratory birds. The majestic water body of the fresh water lake, Loktak Lake scintillates in the sun. There is a scenic splendor of the evergreen hills surrounding the State. The unique flower called Siroi lily in Ukhrul District and spectacular place of Sangai in Keibul Lamjao National Park, Bishnupur District are some of the exciting sights of Manipur. The State is also known for her spectacular handloom and fabulous handicraft products of world fame. Tourism activity in Manipur also leads to significant spatial redistribution of income, expansion of local markets for local produce, employment and government revenue provided basic infrastructures are developed and Inner Line Permit is removed by the state government.

Table 19: Number of Tourist Spots of Manipur and Tourists visiting during 2000-2005

Year	Tourist Spots	Tourists		
		Foreign	Domestic	Total
2000-2001	29	409	103854	104263
2001-2002	41	131	73842	73973
2002-2003	41	227	89829	90056
2003-2004	41	296	93430	93726
2004-2005	41	248	97054	97302

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Govt. of Manipur

At present, a number of schemes are also taken up under the Central prioritized schemes at different locations such as Tourist Homes at Jiribam and Rengpang. The Wayside Amenities at Kangpokpi, Khongampat, Litan, and Santing are almost completed under the central prioritized schemes. The construction of Tourist Homes at Tamenglong has already been completed and the building was opened to public and construction of Tourist Home at Ukhrul was also completed and opened to the visiting tourists.

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

- Lack of tourist infrastructure and accommodation at the tourist spots.
- Mode of communication facilities to the tourist spots is very much limited.
- People are lacking the conservation of tourist spots.
- The imposition of protected area permit regime in the State is one of the reasons for lowering the tourist inflow in Manipur.
- The prevailing inner line permit system of Nagaland state is also indirectly hindering the entry of domestic and foreign tourists to Manipur via Nagaland.
- The prevailing law and order situation and social tension are also part of the hindrances to the entry of domestic and foreign tourists to Manipur

NATURAL RESOURCES

Due to the lack of proper survey, the knowledge of natural resources in Manipur is very meagre, especially for mineral resources. However, the Geological Survey of India has undertaken systematic surveys in the three districts of the state viz. Ukhrul, Churachandpur and Chandel districts and discovered a good quality and quantity deposits of valuable minerals, such as salt, limestone, bog iron, dark ultra-basic rocks, lignite, copper, nickel, chromite etc.

Deposits of these valuable minerals are specially concentrated in areas like Ukhrul, Chandel, Churachandpur, Tengnoupal, Moreh, Kangvai, Chakpikarong etc. The explorations are mainly concentrated on limestone, chromite, idocrase, serpentine, sand and clay, out of which only limestone exploration could be taken up.

So, the future of minerals development of Manipur lies in the discovery of large workable deposits of copper, nickel, chromite, asbestos, idocrase, serpentine, plastic, gas, oil and other precious stones.

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

- Lack of technical expertise for exploration of mineral deposits.
- No Petrological and Chemical laboratories in the Geology and Mining Department.
- Air pollution due to limestone mining at Hundung, Ukhrul.
- Lack of equipments for exploration of minerals like Researcher Petrological Microscope, Spectrophotometer for analysis of element, XRD, ICP - MS (Inductively coupled plasma-Mass Spectrometer), ICP – AES (Atomic Emission Spectrometer), Fire Assay and Universal Microscope.
- Insufficient drilling machine and equipments (only one drilling machine in the geology Mining Division).
- Large scale exploitation of natural resources like salt, limestone, chromite etc. due to lack of conservation.
- Encounter of gas while drilling for hand pumps in Imphal West.

FISHERY

Fish is the main food item of the majority of the people in the State, particularly the Meiteis who are mainly concentrated in the valley. The State has no marine fisheries. It has vast potential of fisheries resources comprising ponds, tanks, natural lakes, marshy areas, swampy areas, rivers, reservoirs, submerged cropped land, low lying paddy fields etc. the largest source of fish is the Loktak Lake.

The total water area in Manipur state have shrunk from around 1,00,000 ha. in 1990 to around 56,461.05 ha. in 1993. The details of in the State are given below.

Table 20: Water Area for fishery resources of Manipur

Sl. No.	Particulars	Water area (in hect.)
1	Lakes, reservoirs, tanks, canals etc.	13,221.45
2	Water-logged marshy and swampy lands, beels	11,536.23
3	Biomass	8,596.50
4	Submerged crop land	3,480.50
5	Rivers and streams	13,888.27
6	Water-logged areas converted into agricultural land	1,738.10
7	Low-lying paddy field	4,000.00

The swamps and marshy areas are lying barren without any effective utilization. The lakes, reservoirs, beels, tanks, cannals, etc. cover an area of about 13,221.45 ha whereas rivers, streams etc. account for 13,888.27 ha. The Swamps can be profitably utilized for various indigenous natural fishes such as Ukabi (*Anabas tesdudineus*), Ngamu (Lata fish), Ngaton (*Labeo bata*), Ngakrijou (*Lepidocephalichthys* spp), Sareng Khoibi (*Botia* spp), Nganap (*Pengia* spp), Ngatin (*Labeo pangusia*), Ngakra (*Barbus tor*), Ngasang (*Esomus denricus*), Phabounga (*Puntius* spp), Ngamhai (*Chanda* spp), Pengba (*Osteobrama belangeri*) etc.

Table 21: No. of Species, Genera and Families available in India

Item	Manipur	North East India	India
Species	212	300	> 600
Genera	90	103	270
Families	31	32	69

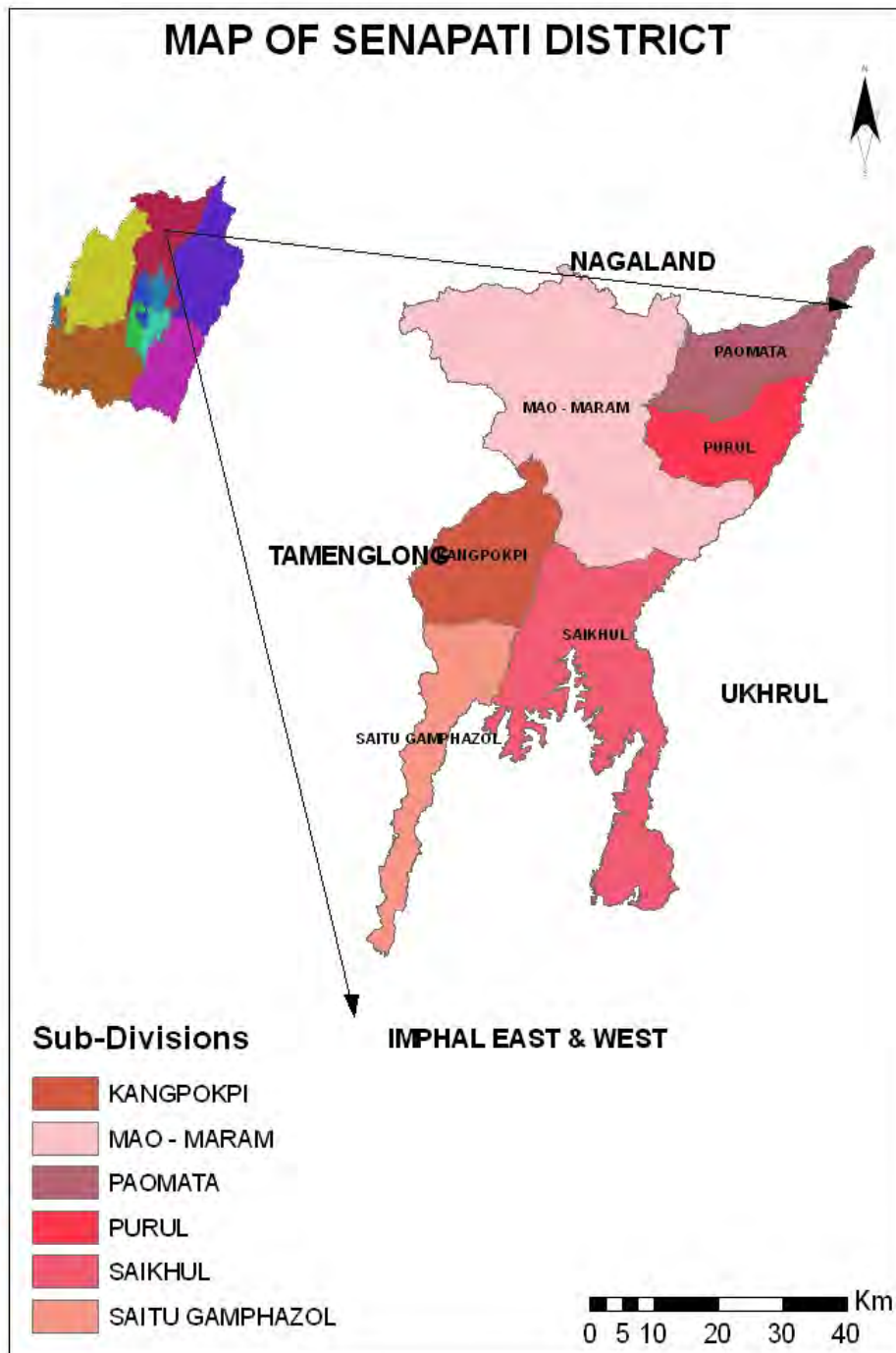
The estimated requirement of fish for the year 2004-05 was 23.00 thousand tonnes whereas the actual fish production was 17.80 thousand tonnes. This huge gap is to be met by harnessing the vast fishery resources of State by adopting advanced scientific techniques of fish culture and consolidating the available infrastructures laid by introducing new schemes and projects. Status of indigenous fishes in Manipur according to IUCN Redlist categories are as follows:

1. Extinct in wild- *Osteobrama belangeri* (Pengba)
2. Critically endangered- 3 spp.
3. Endangered- 14 spp.
4. Vulnerable- 33 spp.

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

- Indigenous and endemic fishes like *Osteobrama belangeri* (Pengba), *Brachydanio*

- acuticephala (Nung-nga), etc. are facing threats of extinction.
- Contributing threat factors are as follows:
 - 1. Habitat destruction.
 - 2. Over exploitation.
 - 3. Pollution.
 - 4. Dynamiting and poisoning.
 - 5. Introduction of fast breeding exotic species.
- Lack of conservation of ornamental fishes.
- Limited seed farms, confined to a small area of the state.
- There are no modern Hatcheries.
- Lack of modern fish captures technology.
- There is no modern fish storage technology.



DISTRICT PROFILE

SENAPATI

The Senapati District is located between 93.29° - 94.15° East Longitude and 24.37° - 25.37° North Latitude. The District is bounded on the south by Imphal East & West Districts, on the East by Ukhrul District, on the west by Tamenglong District and on the north by the state of Nagaland. As per the Census 2001, projected total population is 2,83,621 with 1,46,548 males and 1,37,073 females. The total geographical area of the District is 3271 sq. km. with a population density of 87 persons per sq. km.

For a better and convenient administration the District is divided into six sub-divisions, viz (1) Tadubi (Mao Maram) (2) Paomata (3) Purul (4) Kangpokpi (5) Sapermeina (Saitu-Gamphazol) and (6) Saikul and 14 S.D.C circles. The major inhabitant tribes include Paomai, Mao Maram, Zeliangrong, Thangal, Tangkhul, Kipgen, Haokip, Gangte, Sitlou, Kom, Maring etc.

The District is under humid subtropical climate. The soil is moderately fertile with clay loamy soil with little patches of clay and loam. The main crops are rice, maize, potato, cabbage and tomato. The predominant cropping pattern is single cropping. The cultivation is partly jhumming, partly terraced and to some extent there is wetland cultivation.

SECTOR IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Non-availability of certified seeds.
- High yielding and improved crop varieties are not popularly grown.
- Lack of Soil testing facility.
- Shortage of chemical fertilizer.
- Indiscriminate use of fertilizer and pesticides
- Improper irrigation system. Mainly depend on river and rainwater.
- Single cropping is widely used and large agricultural land left as barren due to poor irrigation system.
- Blast and Blight are common diseases on paddy while stem borer, Gall midge and Thrips are pests attack on paddy. Caterpillar and Borer on Cabbage.
- Lack of modern preservation and storage equipments.
- Marketing problem due to bad transportation.

HEALTH

- Whooping cough, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Acute Respiratory infection, Diarrhoea, Measles Diseases are common communicable diseases.
- Health services provided by Health center are not satisfactory due to non-availability of doctor in emergency cases particularly during night.
- Non-availability of prescribed drugs and vaccines in the local market of remote villages of the district.
- Poor communication is a problem for patients requiring outside medical help.
- Health awareness programme and free health camps are not regularly organized.
- Disease outbreak: Malaria: - Sonphung, Nathan, Wapabung, M.Ngamneh, Phaikon, Maojang and Phainom village; Diarrhoea:- Aigejang village.

DRINKING WATER

- Interior villages do not have tap water supply except in sub-divisional head quarters and adjoining villages.
- Water obtained from other sources (Hill streams, spring and Hand pump) are not properly treated for drinking.
- Hill streams and spring have high probability of getting contaminated with dirt and germs (Gobajang).
- Acute water shortage at Laii Siraffi, Chingmei khullen, Makufei, Tungam Afii, Liyai khunou, Ngatam, Khabung, and Sorbung villages during Feb. to May due to drying up of drinking water sources.
- Bad odour of hand-pump water.
- Poor sanitation and bad water quality responsible for frequent incidence of acute gastroenteritis in Purul and Khabung.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Local indigenous live-stocks are preferred than improved varieties due to their hardiness and disease tolerance.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized.

- Non-availability of vaccines in the AHC.
- Lack of artificial insemination facilities.
- Good sanitary and proper hygienic conditions are not properly maintained.
- F.M.D, B.Q and H.S in Cattle; Swine fever and HS in pigs; BWD, Fowl pox, Fowl Diarrhoea and Ranikhet in chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- No scientific rearing shed are in use.
- Poor disease investigation facilities.
- Epidemic outbreak:
 - F.M.D. (Cattle) ---- July, 2005
 - B.Q. (Cattle) ---- May, 2004

TRANSPORT

- Roads connecting villages to the district HQ are in poor condition.
- Majority of the IVRs are not metalled.
- Public vehicles plying on IVR are unfit.
- Low frequency of the transport services.
- Lack of proper bus stand and station.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Lack of proper dumping site for solid waste.
- Majority of the household do not have sanitary toilets.
- Drainage systems are kuccha type.
- Reported case of large scale deforestation due to tree-felling for obtaining timber and practice of shifting cultivation.
- Environmental awareness /activities are insufficient to generate public response.

FOREST

- About 90-95% of the total households use fire wood for cooking food.
- Regional fauna is fast depleting as a result of unchecked illegal poaching and loss of habitat.
- Koubru range along IT road (Gopibung) is landslide prone areas.
- Large area of forest land destroyed by Jhumming cultivation and timber logging.
- Afforestation activities are not sufficiently undertaken.
- Lack of conservation of medicinal plants.
- Despite restrictions, illegal timber logging and exploitation of forest resources still continue.
- Frequent landslide on N.H. 39 due to soil erosion.

TOURISM

- Natural tourist scenic spots are not properly managed.
- Imposition of inner line permit.
- Bad Road condition and transport facility.
- Low and order situation.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation of natural resources.
- Landslide along the Imphal-Tamenglong road due to soil erosion.

FISHERY

- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- Lack of conservation of available ornamental fishes.

SENAPATI DISTRICT - TADUBI SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Hybrid seeds and improved crop varieties are not popularly grown. Agriculture is in subsistence level in most area.

- Soil testing facility is not available.
- Low use of chemical fertilizer adversely affects the yield of agricultural crops.
- Lack of proper irrigation system. Agriculture is mostly rainfed. And large area of agricultural land remains barren or unproductive due to absence of irrigation system.
- Cropping pattern adopted is mostly single cropping.
- Production level of crops is low.
- Blast and Blight are common diseases on paddy while stem borer, Gall midge and Thrips are pests on paddy. Caterpillar and Borer on Cabbage.
- Traditional method of storage and preservation, no modern technology.
- Poor transport facilities for marketing of the production particularly Phuba Khunou, Maiba Khunou, Sinam hill, Chawai Mamei & Maopudung for cabbage, potato and squash (*Sechium edule*).
- Plant disease investigation and disease management efforts are not satisfactory.

HEALTH

- Whooping cough, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Malaria and Acute Diarrhoea Diseases are common communicable diseases.
- Health services are not satisfactory due to non-availability of doctor in emergency cases particularly during night.
- Non-availability of prescribed drugs and vaccines in the local market, therefore one has to procure them from Senapati, Imphal or Dimapur.
- Health awareness programmes and free health camps are not regularly organized.
- Poor communication is a problem for patients requiring outside medical help.
- Inadequate health infrastructure.
- Disease outbreak: - Fever, measles and malaria.

DRINKING WATER

- Most of the areas of the sub division are not connected with tap water. Chakumai, Makhan Khullen and Khunou, Maopudung are some of the said areas.
- Drinking water is not well treated for consumption.
- Water scarcity every year during the dry season particularly from March- May.
- Siltation of the rivers is another factor contributing to depletion of water sources.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Improved breed of livestock and poultry are not reared in large numbers.
- Artificial insemination facilities not available.
- Inadequate infrastructure and manpower to meet the live-stock health problems.
- Live-stocks are not regularly immunized due to non-availability of vaccines in the local AHC and lack of awareness of the benefit of immunization.
- Sanitation and hygienic conditions are very poor in rearing live-stocks.
- Inadequate animal health care facilities.
- F.M.D and H.S in Cattle; Swine fever in pigs are some common live-stock diseases.
- Disease outbreak: F.M.D. (Cattle) ---- July, 2005 ; BQ (Cattle) ---- May, 2004

TRANSPORT

- Roads connecting villages to the District HQ are in poor condition.
- Most of the Inter Village Roads are not metalled.
- Low frequency of the transport services.
- Lack of proper bus stand and waiting sheds.
- Fitness of the vehicle plying on the road is in bad condition.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Solid wastes are usually dumped indiscriminately at public places.
- About 95% of the total households do not have sanitary toilets.
- Drainage system is not properly maintained.
- Environmental awareness programmes are very rarely conducted in the locality.
- Large scale deforestation in the area.
- Main cause of deforestation is due to illegal felling of trees and shifting cultivation.

FOREST

- About 90-95% of the total household use fire-wood for cooking food
- Decrease in the wild-life population due to illegal poaching and timber logging.
- Large area of forest land destroyed by jhumming cultivation.
- Despite restrictions, illegal timber logging and exploitation of forest resources still continue.
- Lack of conservation of medicinal plants.
- Inadequate afforestation programmes being undertaken.
- Frequent landslide on highways.

TOURISM

- Natural tourist scenic spots are not properly managed.
- Imposition of inner line permit.
- Bad Road condition and transport facility.
- Low and order situation.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation activities of natural resources.
- Lack of technical expertise for exploration of natural Resources.

FISHERY

- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- Lack of conservation of available ornamental fishes.

SENAPATI DISTRICT-PAOMATA SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Non-availability of certified seeds in the locality. Procure it from Imphal though very few farmers prefer such seeds.
- Soil testing facility is not available during the pre-cultivation stage.
- Use of chemical fertilizer reportedly discouraged by local authorities which adversely affects the yield of agricultural crops.
- Lack of proper irrigation system. Reported instances of crop failure due to non-availability of water for irrigation every year.
- Due to absence of irrigation system, double cropping is not feasible.
- Low production level of crops.
- Blast and Blight are common diseases on paddy while stem borer, Gall midge and Thrips are pests on paddy. Caterpillar and Borers are pests on cabbage.
- Poor agro-marketing transport facility.
- Traditional method of preservation and storage for agriculture products.

HEALTH

- Whooping cough, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Malaria and Acute Diarrhoea Diseases are common communicable diseases.
- Health services provided by health centers are not satisfactory due to non-availability of doctor in emergency cases particularly during night.
- Non-availability of prescribed drugs and vaccines in the local market.
- Health awareness programme and free health camps are not regularly organised.
- Poor communication, often, is a problem to patients requiring outside medical help.
- Lack of adequate health infrastructure at the local PHC.

DRINKING WATER

- Sources of drinking water are tap water, traditional wells, hill streams, rain water, springs, etc.
- Water treatment is not carried out properly. Poor sanitation and bad water quality responsible for frequent incidence of acute gastroenteritis.

- Acute water shortage experienced at Laii siraffi, Chingmei khullen, Makufei, Tungam Afii, Liyai khunou villages during Feb. to May due to drying-up of sources of drinking water.
- Siltation of river is also another problem responsible for depletion of source.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of improved breed of cattle and poultry and indigenous pig.
- Artificial insemination facilities not available.
- Inadequate animal health care.
- Live-stocks are not regularly immunized due to non-availability of vaccines in the local AHC and lack of awareness of the benefit of immunization.
- Good Sanitation and hygienic conditions are not properly maintained in rearing live-stocks.
- F.M.D. and H.S in Cattle; swine fever in pigs are some common live stock diseases.
- Disease outbreak: F.M.D. (Cattle) ---- July, 2005; BQ (Cattle) ---- May, 2004.

TRANSPORT

- Roads connecting villages to district HQ are in poor condition.
- The IVRs are mostly kuccha type and foot-path.
- Low frequency of the public transport services.
- Lack of proper bus stand and waiting-sheds.
- Fitness of the vehicle plying on the road is in bad condition.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Solid wastes are not properly managed.
- About 95% of the total household do not have sanitary toilets.
- Drainage system is kuccha type.
- Environmental awareness programmes are never conducted in the locality.
- Large scale deforestation in the area.
- Main cause of deforestation is due to man-made fire for shifting cultivation.

FOREST

- About 90-95% of the total household use fire wood for cooking food.
- Lack of conservation of medicinal plants.
- Decrease in the wild-life population due to illegal poaching.
- Large area of forest land destroyed by Jhumming cultivation and timber logging.
- Lack of afforestation activities.
- Despite restrictions, illegal timber logging and exploitation of forest resources still continue.
- Lack of conservation of medicinal plants.
- Frequent landslide on highway.

TOURISM

- Natural tourist scenic spots are not properly managed.
- Imposition of inner line permit.
- Bad Road condition and transport facility.
- Low and order situation.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation activities of natural resources.
- Lack of technical expertise for exploration of mineral resources.

FISHERY

- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- Lack of conservation of available ornamental fishes.

SENAPATI DISTRICT - PURUL SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Non-availability of certified seeds in the locality. Farmers procure it from Imphal though very few farmers prefer such seeds.
- Soil testing facilities not available to local farmers.
- Use of chemical fertilizer reportedly discouraged by local authorities which adversely affects the yield.
- Chemical fertilizer not available in time.
- Lack of proper irrigation system.
- Production of crops is low.
- Due to absence of irrigation system, double cropping is not feasible.
- Blast and Blight are common diseases on paddy while stem borer, Gall midge and Thrips are pests attack on paddy. Caterpillar and Borer on Cabbage.
- Poor marketing and transport facility.
- Traditional means of preservation and storage for agriculture products.

HEALTH

- Whooping cough, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Malaria and Acute Diarrhoea Diseases are common communicable diseases.
- Health services are not satisfactory due to non-availability of doctor in emergency cases particularly during night.
- Prescribed drugs and vaccines are not readily available in the local market.
- Health awareness programme and Free Health camps are not regularly organised.
- Due to poor communication, villagers face difficulties while transporting patients to the nearest health centre.
- Lack of proper infrastructure in the health sector.

DRINKING WATER

- No safe drinking water. Sources of drinking water are traditional well, hill streams, rain water, springs.
- Water treatment not carried out. Poor sanitation and water quality responsible for frequent incidence of acute gastroenteritis in Purul and Khabung.
- Acute water shortage experienced at Ngatam, Khabung, and Sorbung villages during Feb. to May due to drying up of drinking water sources.
- Siltation of river is also another problem resulting in depletion of water sources.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Improved breed of cattle and poultry and pig are not reared in large numbers.
- Artificial insemination facilities not available in the locality.
- Poor animal health care facility.
- Livestock not regularly immunized due to non-availability of vaccines in the local Animal Health Centre and lack of awareness of the benefit of immunization.
- Proper sanitation and hygienic rearing conditions are not maintained.
- F.M.D and H.S in Cattle; swine fever in pigs are some common live-stock diseases.
- Disease outbreak:
 - F.M.D. (Cattle) ---- July, 2005
 - BQ (Cattle) ---- May, 2004

TRANSPORT

- Roads connecting villages to the District HQ are in poor condition.
- Most of the IVRs are not metalled
- The only means of transport between the village and the nearest town are bus and shaktiman
- Low frequency of the transport services.
- Lack of proper bus stand and station.
- Fitness of the vehicles plying on the road is in bad condition.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Solid wastes are dumped at the backyard.
- About 90% of the total households do not have sanitary toilets.
- Drainage system is not properly maintained.
- Environment programme are never conducted in the locality.
- Large scale deforestation in the area.
- Main cause of deforestation is due to slash and burn practice for shifting cultivation.

FOREST

- About 90-95% of the total household use fire wood for cooking food.
- Lack of conservation of medicinal plants.
- Decrease in the population of wild animals due to illegal poaching.
- Large area of forest land destroyed by jhumming cultivation.
- Inadequate afforestation activities being undertaken.
- Despite restrictions, illegal timber logging and exploitation of forest resources still continue.

TOURISM

- Natural tourist scenic spots are not properly managed.
- Imposition of inner line permit.
- Bad Road condition and transport facility.
- Low and order situation.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation activities of Natural Resources.
- Lack of expertise for exploration of natural resources.

FISHERY

- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- Lack of conservation of available ornamental fishes.

SENAPATI DISTRICT-KANGPOKPI SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Only a marginal section of progressive farmers grow high yielding crop varieties.
- Soil is not tested during the pre-cultivation stage.
- Though use of chemical fertilizer is restricted, farmers apply it in lump-sum quantity.
- Lack of irrigation system. Mainly depend on river and rainwater.
- Annual production of crops is low.
- Scanty rainfall and absence of proper irrigation system caused reduction in yield and failure of crops on annual basis. .
- Blast and Blight are common diseases on paddy while stem borer, Gold midge and Thrips are pests attack on paddy. Caterpillar and Borers are the pests on cabbage.
- Only single-cropping is feasible due to absence of proper irrigation system.
- Traditional means of preservation and storage of agro-products.
- Due to poor transportations, villagers have to carry their agricultural products and walk on foot to nearby markets.

HEALTH

- Whooping cough, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Acute Respiratory infection, Diarrhoea, Measles Diseases are common communicable diseases.
- Lack of infrastructure in the health centre.

- Health services are not satisfactory due to non-availability of doctor in emergency cases particularly during night.
- Non-availability of prescribed drugs and vaccines in the local market of interior villages.
- Health awareness programme and free health camps are not regularly organized.

DRINKING WATER

- Except some areas in Kangpokpi and adjoining villages, many remote villages of the sub division have no tap water supply.
- Drinking water obtained from other sources (hill streams, spring and hand pump) is not properly treated.
- Acute water shortage experienced in three/four months every year.
- Report of water contamination at Gobajang.
- Siltation of rivers acting as source of water supply schemes is a problem.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Improved breed of cattle and poultry and pig are not reared in large numbers.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized as most of the farmers do not generally take precautionary safeguard against livestock diseases.
- Lack of awareness about the benefits of being immunized and non-availability of vaccines in the local AHC.
- Inadequate animal health care.
- Good sanitation and hygienic conditions are not properly maintained.
- F.M.D, B.Q and H.S in Cattle; Swine fever and HS in pigs; BWD, Fowl pox, Fowl Diarrhoea and Ranikhet in chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- Epidemic outbreak:
 - a) F.M.D.(Cattle)---- July, 2005
 - b) BQ (Cattle) ---- May, 2004

TRANSPORT

- All the villages do not have Inter-Village Road.
- Most of the Inter Village Roads are foot-paths not motorable.
- Frequency public transport plying on IVR is very much limited.
- Fitness of the public vehicles is poor.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste with no proper dumping site.
- Majority of the household-toilets are not sanitized.
- Drainage systems are all kuccha type.
- Reported case of large scale of deforestation due to tree-felling for obtaining timber and practice of shifting cultivation.
- Lack of environmental awareness programme.

FOREST

- About 90-95% of the total household use fire wood for cooking food
- No awareness for conservation of medicinal plants.
- Koubru range along Imphal-Tamei (IT) road, viz. Gopibung is landslide prone.
- Decreasing wild-life population due to illegal poaching.
- Large area of forest land destroyed by Jhumming cultivation.
- Insufficient afforestation activities.
- Despite restrictions, illegal timber logging and exploitation of forest resources still continue.
- Frequent landslide on NH 39 and IVRs.

TOURISM

- Natural tourist scenic spots are not properly managed.
- Imposition of inner line permit.
- Bad Road condition and transport facility.
- Low and order situation.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation activities of natural resources.
- Lack of technical expertise for exploration on natural resources.

FISHERY

- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- Lack of conservation of available ornamental fishes.

SENAPATI DISTRICT - SAPARMEINA SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Non-availability of certified seeds in the locality.
- No soil testing facility in the pre-cultivation stage.
- Limited use of chemical fertilizer.
- Inadequate irrigation system. Agriculture is mostly rainfed.
- Scanty rainfall and absence of proper irrigation system caused reduction in yield and failure of crops on annual basis.
- Production of agricultural crops is fairly low.
- Blast and Blight are common diseases on paddy while stem borer, Gold midge and Thrips are pests attack on paddy. Caterpillar and Borers are the pests on cabbage.
- Only single cropping is found feasible due to shortage of proper irrigation system.
- Only traditional preservation and storage means are used in the absence of more scientific means.
- Poor communication between remote villages and district headquarter is a problem in transporting and marketing of agricultural products.

HEALTH

- Whooping cough, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Acute Respiratory infection, Diarrhoea, Measles Diseases are common communicable diseases.
- Health services are not satisfactory due to non-availability of doctor in emergency cases particularly during night.
- Inadequate infrastructure in the health centre.
- Non-availability of prescribed drugs and vaccines in the local market so have to procure from Senapati, Imphal.
- Health awareness programme and Free Health camps are not regularly organized.

DRINKING WATER

- Many remote villages of the sub division have no tap water supply.
- Water obtained from other sources like hill streams, springs, hand-pumps, etc. are not properly treated.
- Acute water shortage experienced in three/four months every year.
- Report of water contamination at Gobajang.
- Siltation of rivers acting as source of water supply schemes is a problem.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Improved breed of cattle and poultry and pig are not reared popularly.
- Lack of artificial insemination facilities.
- Inadequate animal health care.
- Live-stock are not regularly immunized.
- Non-availability of vaccines in the local AHC.
- Good sanitation and proper hygienic conditions are not maintained.
- F.M.D, B.Q and H.S in Cattle; Swine fever and HS in pigs; BWD, Fowl pox, Fowl diarrhoea and Ranikhet in chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- Disease outbreak : F.M.D.(Cattle)---- July,2005 ; BQ(Cattle) ---- May,2004

TRANSPORT

- Roads connecting villages to district HQ are in poor condition.
- Majority of the Inter-Village Roads are non-metalled and not motorable.
- No public vehicle plying on IVRs.
- Frequency and fitness of vehicle is very poor.

- No proper bus stand and parking.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Solid wastes are haphazardly disposed without any sign of management.
- Sanitary toilets are few in numbers especially in rural areas.
- Drainage systems are not properly maintained.
- Reported case of large scale of deforestation due to tree-felling for obtaining timber and practice of shifting cultivation.
- Lack of environmental awareness programme.

FOREST

- Most households use fire wood for cooking food.
- Large scale deforestation due to shifting cultivation and timber logging.
- Afforestation activities limited to few pockets.
- Regional fauna is fast depleting as a result of unchecked illegal poaching and loss of habitat.
- Koubru range along IT road (Gopibung) is landslide prone areas.
- Frequent landslide on IVRs.

TOURISM

- Natural tourist scenic spots are not properly managed.
- Imposition of inner line permit.
- Bad Road condition and transport facility.
- Low and order situation.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation activities of natural resources.

FISHERY

- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- Lack of conservation of available ornamental fishes.

SENAPATI DISTRICT-SAIKUL SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Non-availability of certified seeds in the local market.
- Soil not tested due to non-availability of soil testing facility in Saikul.
- Lack of proper irrigation system, mainly depend on rainwater. Except Saijang village which is supplied by Saijang water canal all the other villages faced difficulty in irrigating their land.
- Non-availability of chemical fertilizer in the locality so procure it from Imphal.
- No possibility of double cropping due to lack of proper irrigation system.
- Disease: Blast and Blight on paddy
- Pest attack: Leaf and stem borer.
- Lack of advanced cropping pattern.
- Lack of modern preservation and storage facilities.
- Marketing problem of Maize due to bad transportation

HEALTH

- Whooping cough, Measles, Acute Respiratory Infection, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Malaria, Viral hepatitis, Acute Diarrhoea Diseases, Syphilis, Gonococcal and Pulmonary Infection are common communicable diseases.
- Disease outbreak: Malaria: - Sonphung, Nathan, Wapabung, M. Ngamneh, Phaikon, Maojang and Phainom village; Diarrhoea:- Aigejang village(2005).

- Insufficient medical infrastructure and health manpower. There are no specialist doctors to meet the health needs of the people.
- Except proper Saikul, others villages do not have medical facilities including life saving drugs and health providers.
- Lack of health awareness programme.
- Due to bad transportation, patient from far-away villages like Ichailamlan, Songphen Khullen village faces difficulties while transporting patients to the nearest health centre.

DRINKING WATER

- Some interior villages still depend on springs and streams for drinking purposes.
- Lack of modern technology for rain water harvesting
- Reports of iron contamination in hand pump water at Saikul bazar.
- Bad odour of hand-pump water.
- Drinking water scarcity for three/four months (Feb.-May) every year.
- Water is not properly treated for safe consumption.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Improved breed of cattle and poultry and pig are not reared in large numbers.
- Animal health care is almost nil.
- Most of the villages don't have facilities for Artificial insemination only one Vety. Hospital is at Saikul H.Q.
- No regular immunization due to non-availability of Vaccines.
- No Animal health facility in most of the villages of the sub-division.
- F.M.D, B.Q and H.S in Cattle; Swine fever in pigs and B.W.D. in poultry are some common live stock diseases.
- No scientific rearing shed. Sanitary and hygienic condition not properly maintained.
- Poor Disease Investigation facilities.

TRANSPORT

- Roads connecting villages to the District HQ are in bad shape.
- Most of the IVRs not metalled.
- No public transport facility between villages in the sub division.
- Lack of proper bus stand.
- Inadequate vehicles services and fitness of the vehicles are in bad condition.
- Except 5 to 6 villages all the remaining villages do not have transport facility.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Solid waste management is poor.
- Majority of the household toilet are not sanitized.
- Drainage system is kuccha type.
- Lack of activities and treatment of public property like community pond, public places, drainage etc.
- Lack of environmental awareness.
- Lack of bio-waste management.
- Cases of deforestation at Makokching, Maoyang, Tusam, Lanlan village.

FOREST

- Loss of forest covers due to deforestation.
- Deforestation activities at Makokching, Maoyang, Tusam, Lanlan village causing frequent landslide.
- Lack of afforestation activities.
- Lack of conservation of forest resources, medicinal plants.
- Landslide is frequently occurring at Purum, Leitanpokpi villages due to soil erosion.
- Households use fire wood for cooking purposes.

TOURISM

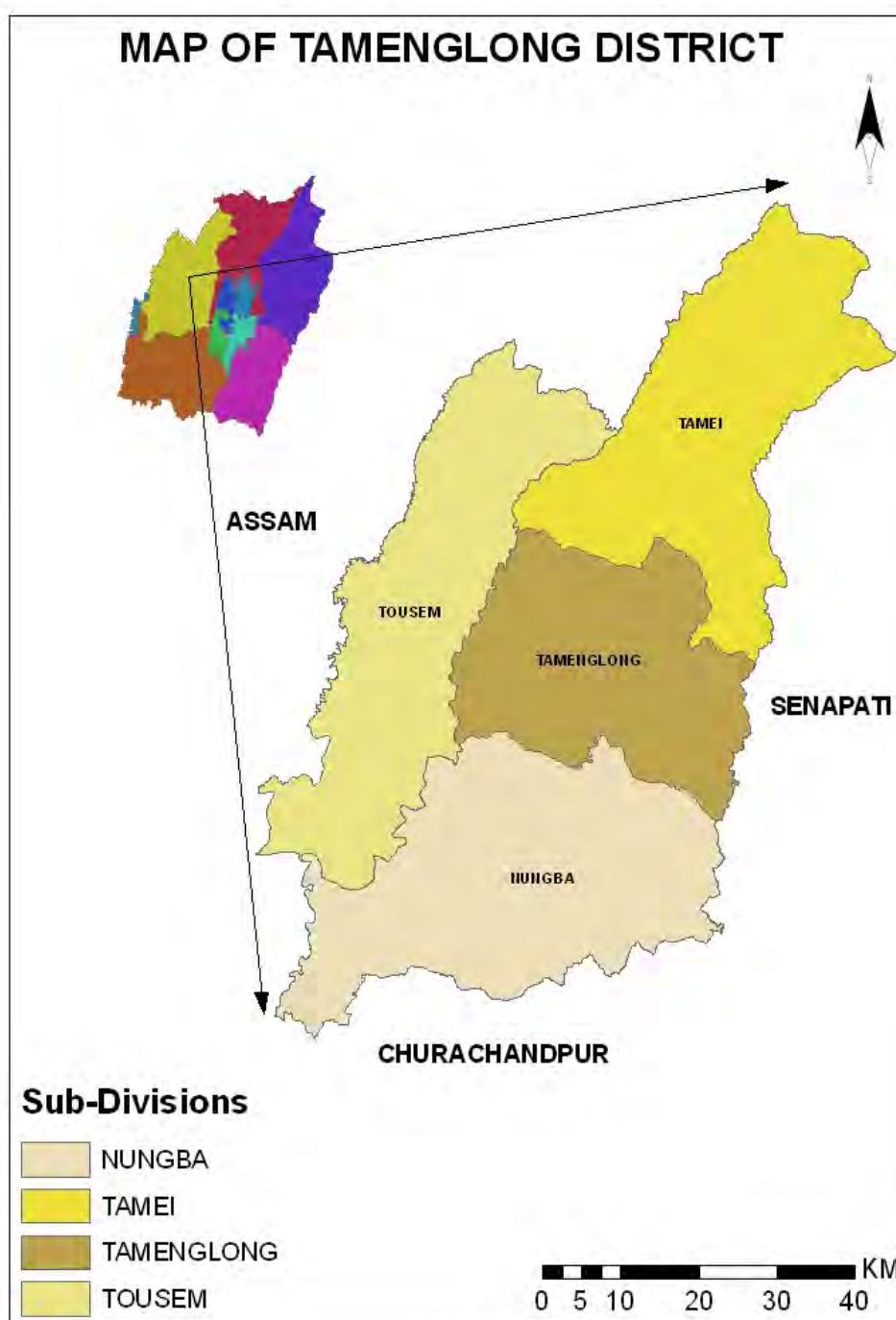
- Natural tourist scenic spots are not properly managed.
- Imposition of inner line permit.
- Bad Road condition and transport facility.
- Low and order situation.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation activities of natural resources.

FISHERY

- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- Lack of conservation of available ornamental fishes.



DISTRICT PROFILE

TAMENGLONG

The Tamenglong district with its headquarter at Tamenglong, 150 Km. from Imphal, lies between 93.30 E Longitudes and 24.59 N Latitudes. It is bounded on the south by Churachandpur District, on the east by Senapati District and on the west by Assam.

According to 2001 Census the total population of the district is 1,11,499 with 58,014 males and 53,485 females. The total geographical area of the district is 4,391 sq km with a population density of 25 persons per sq km. For a better and convenient administration the district is divided into 4 sub-divisions and 10 S.D.C circles, The sub-divisions are namely (1)

Tamenglong (2) Tamei (3) Tousem and (4) Nungba. The major inhabitant tribes include Zeliangrong, Naga, Kuki, Chiru, Hmar and Khasi etc.

Tamenglong is entirely composed of hills, ranges and narrow valleys. The hilltops and valley sides are dotted with small hamlets, located at strategic points. Tamenglong can be reached through National Highway No. 53 and state highway such as I.T. Road, Old Cachar Road and Tamenglong Khongsang Road. The major river includes Iyei, Irang, Barak and Makru River etc.

SECTOR IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not available in the local market though small percentage of farmers grows it by procuring them from Imphal.
- Soil testing facilities not available.
- Irrigation system is not well developed. Agriculture is mostly rainfed.
- Due to absence of proper irrigation system only single cropping is feasible.
- Diseases on crops :- Orange- Citrus canker, Citrus greening, Citrus die-back, Citrus nematode and Viral yellow mosaic ; Banana:- Banana wilt, Sagatoka leaf spot, Anthracnose, Bunchy top, Bacterial wilt, etc.
- Pest attack :- Orange and Lime – Lime tree borer, Orange borer, fruit sucking moth, Citrus leaf miner, Citrus butterfly, Citrus leaf roller, black citrus aphid, Thrips, Citrus Psylla, citrus mealy bug, citrus mite, etc ; Banana – Rhizome weevil , Pseudostem weevil, scale moth, banana aphid ; Parkia (tree bean)-Tree stem borer (Batocera sp.) This particular pest has killed thousands of Parkia trees in Manipur during the last 2-3 years.
- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy. Stem borer and Leaf borer are the pests on paddy.
- Production level of crops is low.
- Only traditional method of storage/preservation for both agricultural and horticultural crops, no modern method is available.
- Only three markets at Tamenglong, Noney and Khongsang. Marketing at other places like Imphal, Senapati, etc. is hampered by poor communication.

HEALTH

- Communicable diseases: - Acute Diarrhoea Disease including Gastro- Enteritis & Cholera, Whooping cough, Enteric fever, Measles, Acute Respiratory Infection, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Malaria, Viral hepatitis, Rabies and Pulmonary infection.
- Other than the dist HQ, some villages do not have access to prompt and good health facilities.
- Due to poor communication, villagers face difficulties while transporting patients to the District Hospital.
- Inadequate medical infrastructure and health providers at the health centre.
- Diagnostic equipments & machine are inadequate as well as not functioning.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not available in the locality particularly in the remote or interior villages.
- Except for AIDS, others health awareness programme and free health camps are not frequently conducted.
- Reported cases of disease outbreak of Measles (out of 120 cases, 10 cases are positive), Malaria and Diarrhoea etc.

DRINKING WATER

- Some villages still depend on springs and streams for drinking purpose.
- Water is not properly treated before consuming.
- Water scarcity is experienced every year.
- Reported cases of water contamination in hand pump water particularly in Khunjao and Akhui village of Tamenglong sub division.

- Villages like T.Motbung, Nungsai, Nungthut, Tuiphai, Lemta, Pallong, Chaton 1, Khunpung, Pallong 3, Pallong 2, Hang khullen, New Khadi, Tabam, etc. are not connected with tap water.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Improved breed of cattle and poultry and pig are not reared in large numbers.
- Artificial insemination facilities not available.
- FMD, BQ & H.S. in Cattle; Swine fever (2 death) in pigs; Bacillary White Diarrhoea (BWD) & Ranikhet in Chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- Reported cases of epidemic outbreak of F.M.D. in 2006 in areas like Awang khul, Khebu Ching village. Nearly 1000 cases out of which reported death cases are 3.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized in remote areas due to lack of awareness about the benefit of being immunized as well as non-availability of vaccines in the Local Animal Health Centre (AHC)
- Good sanitary and hygienic conditions in rearing of live-stock are not maintained.
- Shortage of medicine supply during epidemic / disease outbreak.
- Marketing problems for milk and beef in some remote areas due to poor communication.

TRANSPORT

- Road connecting to the District HQ is in bad condition.
- IVRs are kuccha.
- Frequency and fitness of the vehicle are not satisfied.
- No proper bus stand and waiting sheds.
- No public transport at most of the IVR

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Solid wastes are dumped indiscriminately with no proper allotted space for dumping.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- All the drainage system in the locality is kuccha type.
- Environmental awareness programme are not organized in the locality.
- Reported case of large scale deforestation in the area.

FOREST

- Majority of the household use fire wood for cooking food.
- Large scale deforestation due to shifting cultivation.
- Lack of conservation of Medicinal plants.
- Reported cases of landslide along N.H. 53, I.T. Road and IVR.
- Reported cases of bamboo flowering.

TOURISM

- No accommodation facility available for tourist at the tourist spots.
- No transport facility to the tourist spots.
- Power and water supply to tourist spots is poor.
- Connectivity from dist. H.Q. to tourist spot is poor.
- Management of the tourist spot is poor.
- Tourism infrastructure and conservation of existing tourist spots is poor.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Landslide due to large scale of deforestation for shifting cultivation.
- Lack of conservation activities of Mineral Resources.

FISHERY

- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- Lack of conservation of available ornamental fishes.

TAMENGLONG DISTRICT - TOUSEM SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not available in the local market though small percentage of farmers grows it.
- Soil testing facility is not available.
- Lack of irrigation system, Agriculture is mostly rainfed.
- Due to absence of proper irrigation system only single cropping is feasible.
- Diseases on crops :- Orange- Citrus canker, Citrus greening, Citrus die-back, citrus nematode and viral yellow mosaic ; Banana:- banana wilt, Sagatoka leaf spot, Anthracnose, Bunchy top, Bacterial wilt, etc.
- Pest attack :- Orange and Lime – Lime tree borer, Orange borer, fruit sucking moth, Citrus leaf miner, Citrus butterfly, Citrus leaf roller, black citrus aphid, thrips, citrus psylla, citrus mealy bug, citrus mite, etc ; Banana – Rhizome weevil , Pseudostem weevil, scale moth, banana aphid ; Parkia (tree bean)-Tree stem borer (Batocera sp.) This particular pest has killed thousands of Parkia trees in Manipur during the last 2-3 years.
- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy. Stem borer and Leaf borer are the pests on paddy.
- Fairly low production of crops.
- Only traditional method of storage/preservation for both agricultural and horticultural crops.
- Only three markets at Tamenglong, Noney and Khongsang. Marketing at other places like Imphal, Senapati, etc. is hampered by poor communication.

HEALTH

- Communicable diseases: - Acute Diarrhoea Disease including Gastro- Enteritis & Cholera, Whooping cough, Enteric fever, Measles, Acute Respiratory Infection, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Malaria, Viral hepatitis, Rabies and Pulmonary infection.
- Lack of infrastructure and health providers at the health centre.
- Due to poor communication, villagers face difficulties while transporting patients to the nearest health centre.
- No diagnostic equipments & machine.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not available in the locality; procure from Tamenglong (30 km by foot).
- Lack of health awareness programme and free health camps.
- Reported cases of Diarrhoea and Malaria outbreak (reported 1 death cases). Malaria proneness is mainly due to geographical topography.

DRINKING WATER

- Some remote villages like Maokot, Kandihang, Taningjam, Atengba, Longjon, etc. do not have tap water supply.
- Water is not properly treated before consumption.
- Water scarcity every year during lean season.
- River siltation is major problem for depletion of water sources.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of improved breed of livestock.
- Insufficient animal health care.
- Artificial insemination facilities not available in the locality.
- FMD, BQ & H.S. in Cattle; Swine fever) in pigs; Bacillary White Diarrhoea (BWD) & Ranikhet in Chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized in remote areas.
- Non-availability of vaccines in the Local Animal Health Centre (AHC)
- Lack of medicine during epidemic outbreak.
- Marketing problems for milk and beef in remote areas due to bad means of communication.

TRANSPORT

- Road connecting Tousem to the district HQ and State capital is poor.
- IVRs are kuccha.
- No transport facility for IVR.
- Frequency and fitness of the vehicle are not satisfactory.
- No proper bus stand and waiting sheds.
- No public transport at most of the IVR.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Lack of proper public solid waste dumping ground.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- All the drainage system in the locality is kuccha type.
- Environmental awareness programme are not organized in the locality.
- Reported case of large scale deforestation for jhuming in the area.

FOREST

- Decrease in the population of wild animals due to illegal poaching.
- Despite restrictions, illegal timber logging and exploitation of forest resources still continue.
- Lack of conservation of medicinal plants.
- Large scale of deforestation due to shifting cultivation.
- Mass afforestation activities are not regularly undertaken.
- Frequent landslide on IVRs.
- Reported cases of Bamboo flowering.

TOURISM

- No accommodation facility available for tourist at the tourist spot (Kosobot spot).
- Tourist has to walk by foot at most of the tourist spot.
- Lack of infrastructure and conservation activities of the tourist spots.
- Power and water supply are worse or almost nil.
- Connectivity from dist. H.Q. to the tourist spot is in bad condition.
- Poor management of the tourist spot.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation activities of Natural Resources.

FISHERY

- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- Lack of conservation of available ornamental fishes.

TAMENGLONG DISTRICT - TAMEI SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not available in the local market though small percentage of farmers grows it.
- Soil testing facilities are not available. Interested farmers have to get soil tested at soil testing lab at Mantripukhri, Imphal.
- Lack of irrigation system, Agriculture is mostly rainfed.
- Due to absence of proper irrigation system only single cropping is feasible.
- Diseases on crops :- Orange- Citrus canker, Citrus greening, Citrus die-back, citrus nematode and viral yellow mosaic ; Banana:- banana wilt, Sagatoka leaf spot, Anthracnose, Bunchy top, Bacterial wilt, etc.
- Pest attack :- Orange and Lime – Lime tree borer, Orange borer, fruit sucking moth, Citrus leaf miner, Citrus butterfly, Citrus leaf roller, black citrus aphid, thrips, citrus psylla, citrus mealy bug, citrus mite, etc ; Banana – Rhizome weevil ,

Pseudostem weevil, scale moth, banana aphid ; Parkia (tree bean)-Tree stem borer (Batocera sp.) This particular pest has killed thousands of Parkia trees in Manipur during the last 2-3 years.

- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy. Stem borer and Leaf borer are the pests on paddy.
- Production level of crops is low.
- Only traditional method of storage/ preservation for both agricultural and horticultural crops.
- Only two markets at Tamenglong, Tamei. Marketing at other places like Imphal, Senapati, etc. is hampered by poor communication.

HEALTH

- Communicable diseases:- Acute Diarrhoea Disease including Gastro- Enteritis & Cholera, Whooping cough, Enteric fever, Measles, Acute Respiratory Infection, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Malaria, Viral hepatitis, Rabies and Pulmonary infection.
- Due to poor communication, villagers face difficulties while transporting patients to the nearest health centre.
- Lack of infrastructure and health providers at the health centre.
- Diagnostic equipments & machine are insufficient to meet the demands.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not available in the locality particularly the remote villages, procure from Kangpokpi (IT Road), Tamenglong, Imphal.
- Except for AIDS, other health awareness programme and free health camps are rarely conducted.
- Reported cases of epidemic outbreaks of measles (out of 120 cases, 10 cases are positive) and Malaria.

DRINKING WATER

- Villages like New Lemta, Pallong, Chaton 1, Khunpung, Pallong 3, Pallong 2, Hang Khullen, New Khadi, Tabam etc. are not connected with tap water.
- Water is not properly treated before consuming.
- Water scarcity every year during lean season.
- Siltation on river is responsible for depletion of sources of water.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of improved breed of livestock.
- Artificial insemination facilities not available.
- Insufficient animal health care throughout the entire sub division.
- FMD, BQ & H.S. in Cattle; Swine fever) in pigs; Bacillary White Diarrhoea (BWD) & Ranikhet in Chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- Livestock are not regularly immunize in remote areas due to lack of awareness about the benefit of being immunized as well as non-availability of vaccines in the Local Animal Health Centre (AHC)
- Marketing problems for milk and beef in remote areas due to bad means of communication.
- Lack of sufficient stock of medicine during epidemic outbreak.

TRANSPORT

- Road connecting to the District HQ / State capital is poor.
- IVRs are kuccha.
- No transport facility for IVR.
- Frequency and fitness of the vehicle are not satisfied.
- No proper bus stand and waiting sheds.
- No public transport at most of the IVR.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Solid Wastes are not properly managed.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- All the drainage system in the locality is kuccha type.
- Environmental awareness programme are not organized in the locality.
- Reported case of large scale deforestation for jhuming/shifting cultivation.
- Lack of bio-waste management.

FOREST

- Decrease in the population of wild animals due to illegal poaching.
- Despite restrictions, illegal timber logging and exploitation of forest resources still continue.
- Large scale deforestation due to shifting cultivation.
- Afforestation activities are not in pace with deforestation.
- Lack of conservation of Medicinal plants.
- Frequent landslides along the IT road and IVRs.
- Reported cases of Bamboo flowering.

TOURISM

- No accommodation facility at Buning and Agaki Water fall.
- Lack of infrastructure and no conservation activities of the tourist spot.
- Tourist has to walk on foot to most of the tourist spot.
- Power and water supply are worse or almost nil.
- Connectivity from dist. H.Q. to the tourist spot is in bad condition.
- No management of the tourist spot.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation activities of Natural Resources.

FISHERY

- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- Lack of conservation of available ornamental fishes.

TAMENGLONG DISTRICT - TAMENGLONG SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not available in the local market.
- Soil testing facilities are not available at Tamenglong H.Q. Interested farmers have to get soil tested at soil testing lab at Mantripukhri, Imphal (approx. 150 kms away).
- Lack of irrigation system, Agriculture is mostly rainfed.
- Due to absence of proper irrigation system only single cropping is feasible.
- Production level of the crops is fairly low.
- Diseases on crops :- Orange- Citrus canker, Citrus greening, Citrus die-back, citrus nematode and viral yellow mosaic ; Banana:- banana wilt, Sagatoka leaf spot, Anthracnose, Bunchy top, Bacterial wilt, etc.
- Pest attack :- Orange and Lime – Lime tree borer, Orange borer, fruit sucking moth, Citrus leaf miner, Citrus butterfly, Citrus leaf roller, black citrus aphid, thrips, citrus psylla, citrus mealy bug, citrus mite, etc ; Banana – Rhizome weevil , Pseudostem weevil, scale moth, banana aphid ; Parkia (tree bean)-Tree stem borer (Batocera sp.) This particular pest has killed thousands of Parkia trees in Manipur during the last 2-3 years.
- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy. Stem borer and Leaf borer are the pests on paddy.
- Only traditional method of storage/ preservation for both agricultural and horticultural crops.
- Only three markets at Tamenglong, Noney and Khongsang. Marketing at other places like Imphal, Senapati, etc. is hampered by poor communication.

HEALTH

- Acute Diarrhoea Disease including Gastro- Enteritis & Cholera, Whooping cough, Enteric fever, Measles, Acute Respiratory Infection, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Malaria, Viral hepatitis, Rabies and Pulmonary infection are some of the communicable diseases.

- Due to poor communication, villagers face difficulties while transporting patients to the nearest health centre.
- Lack of medical infrastructure and health providers.
- Diagnostic equipments & machine are insufficient to meet the demands.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not available in the locality, particularly in the remote villages.
- Except for AIDS, others health awareness programme and free health camps are never conducted
- Reported cases of epidemic outbreak of Diarrhoea and Malaria.
- Diseases outbreak due to eating of pork which were suffered from swine fever.

DRINKING WATER

- Water doesn't properly treat before consuming.
- Water scarcity is experienced every year.
- Insufficient tap water supply..
- Reported cases of water contamination in hand pump water particularly in ward no.6, Khunjao and Akhui.
- Siltation and depletion of sources of water supply as a result of deforestation.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of improved breed of livestock.
- Artificial insemination facilities are not available in the locality.
- FMD, BQ & H.S. in Cattle; Swine fever (2 death) in pigs; Bacillary White Diarrhoea (BWD) & Ranikhet in Chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- Reported cases of epidemic outbreak of F.M.D. in 2006 in Awang khun, Khebu ching village.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized in remote areas due to lack of awareness.
- Non-availability of vaccines in the Local Animal Health Centre (AHC).
- Disease investigation and treatment facilities are poor.
- Good sanitary and hygienic conditions in rearing of livestock are not maintained.
- Shortage of medicine during epidemic outbreak.
- Marketing problems for milk and beef in remote areas due to bad means of communication.

TRANSPORT

- Roads connecting to the district HQ are mostly in very bad condition.
- IVRs are kuccha.
- Frequency and fitness of the vehicle are not satisfied.
- No proper bus stand and waiting sheds.
- No public transport at most of the IVR. Have to walk on foot for 2 days (Tousem to Tamenglong)

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Solid wastes are indiscriminately dumped practically at all places.
- Except Tamenglong district H.Q. area all the household toilets are open type.
- All the drainage system in the locality is kuccha type.
- Environment awareness programme are not organized in the locality.
- Reported case of large scale of deforestation in the area.

FOREST

- Majority of the household used fire wood for cooking food.
- Large scale of deforestation due to shifting cultivation.
- Medicinal plants are not properly conserved.
- Reported cases of landslide along N.H. 53, I.T. Road and IVRs.
- Reported cases bamboo flowering.

TOURISM

- No accommodation facility available for tourist at the tourist spot.
- No transport facility connecting with the tourist spot.
- Power and water supply to tourist spot is poor.

- Connectivity from dist. H.Q. to the tourist spot is in bad condition.
- Management of the tourist spot is poor.
- Tourism infrastructure and conservation of existing tourist spots is poor.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation of natural resources
- Sufficient technical expertise for the exploration of mineral resources is absent.

FISHERY

- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- Lack of conservation of available ornamental fishes.

TAMENGLONG DISTRICT - NUNGBA SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds not available in the local market.
- Soil testing facilities not available. Interested farmers have to get soil tested at soil testing lab at Mantripukhri, Imphal.
- Lack of irrigation system, Agriculture is mostly rainfed.
- Due to absence of proper irrigation system only single cropping is feasible.
- Low production level of agricultural and horticultural crops.
- Diseases on crops :- Orange- Citrus canker, Citrus greening, Citrus die-back, citrus nematode and viral yellow mosaic ; Banana:- banana wilt, Sagatoka leaf spot, Anthracnose, Bunchy top, Bacterial wilt, etc.
- Pest attack :- Orange and Lime – Lime tree borer, Orange borer, fruit sucking moth, Citrus leaf miner, Citrus butterfly, Citrus leaf roller, black citrus aphid, thrips, citrus psylla, citrus mealy bug, citrus mite, etc ; Banana – Rhizome weevil , Pseudostem weevil, scale moth, banana aphid ; Parkia (tree bean)-Tree stem borer (Batocera sp.) This particular pest has killed thousands of Parkia trees in Manipur during the last 2-3 years.
- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy. Stem borer and Leaf borer are the pests on paddy.
- Only traditional method of storage/ preservation for both agricultural and horticultural crops.
- Only three markets at Tamenglong, Noney and Khongsang. Marketing at other places like Imphal, Senapati, etc. is hampered by poor communication.

HEALTH

- Communicable diseases: - Acute Diarrhoea Disease including Gastro- Enteritis & Cholera, Whooping cough, Enteric fever, Measles, Acute Respiratory Infection, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Malaria, Viral hepatitis, Rabies and Pulmonary infection.
- Other than the dist HQ other villages' doesn't has health facilities.
- Due to bad transport villagers faced difficulties during the time of illness.
- Lack of infrastructure and health providers at the health centre.
- Diagnostic equipments & machine are inadequate as well as not functioning.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not available in the locality particularly in the remote villages.
- Except for AIDS others Health Awareness Programme and Free Health Camps are not conducted regularly.
- Reported cases of epidemic outbreak of Diarrhoea and Malaria.
- Diseases outbreak due to eating of pork which were suffered from swine fever.

DRINKING WATER

- Some villages under Nungba sub-division are not covered by water supply schemes.

- Villages like T.Motbung, Nungsai, Nungthut, and Tuiphai are not connected with the tap water for safe consumption.
- Water is not properly treated before consumption.
- Water scarcity every year.
- Depletion and siltation of sources of water supply.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of improved breed of livestock.
- Artificial insemination facilities not available in the locality.
- Poor infrastructure for animal health especially housing, equipments, disease investigative facilities, etc.
- FMD, BQ & H.S. in Cattle; Swine fever in pigs; Bacillary White Diarrhoea (BWD) & Ranikhet in Chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized in remote areas due to lack of awareness about the benefit of being immunized as well as non-availability of vaccines in the Local Animal Health Centre (AHC).
- Lack of medicine during epidemic outbreak.
- Marketing problems for milk and beef in remote areas due to poor means of communication.

TRANSPORT

- Roads connecting villages to the District HQ / State capital are in poor condition.
- Most of the IVRs are not metalled.
- Frequency and fitness of the vehicle are not satisfied.
- No proper bus stand and waiting sheds.
- No public transport at most of the IVR.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Solid Waste are dumped at open dumping ground.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- All the drainage system in the locality is kuccha type.
- Environmental awareness programme are not organized in the locality.
- Reported case of large scale deforestation for jhuming in the area.
- Lack of scientific bio-waste management.

FOREST

- Decrease in the population of wild animals due to illegal poaching.
- Despite restrictions, illegal timber logging and exploitation of forest resources still continue.
- Large scale deforestation due to shifting cultivation.
- Medicinal plants are not properly conserved.
- Reported cases of landslide along N.H. 53, and some areas along IVR.
- Afforestation activities are not sufficiently undertaken.
- Reported cases of bamboo flowering.

TOURISM

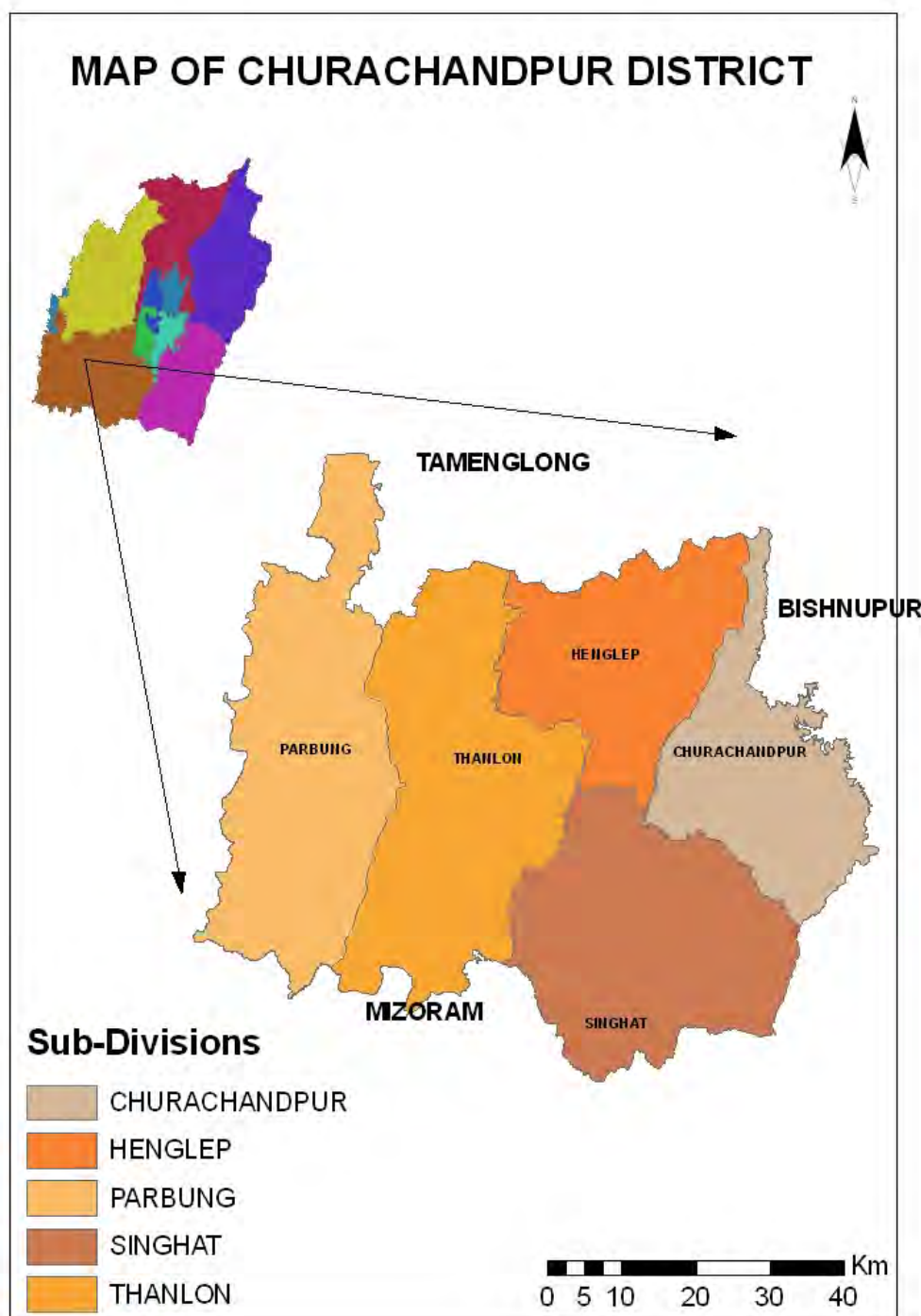
- No accommodation facility available for tourist Barak water fall tourist spot.
- No modern day transport to the tourists sites.
- Connectivity from dist. H.Q. to the tourist spot is in bad condition.
- The tourist sites are not managed properly.
- Tourism infrastructure is not sufficient.
- Conservation works are usually not undertaken.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation activities of natural resources.

FISHERY

- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- Lack of conservation of available ornamental fishes.



DISTRICT PROFILE

CHURACHANDPUR

Churachandpur District, in the south western corner of Manipur, has a total area of 4570 sq.km. Its location is $23^{\circ}55'$ to $24^{\circ}30'$ North and $92^{\circ}59'$ to $93^{\circ}50'$ East. The district is divided into 5 sub-divisions i.e. Churachandpur, Henglep, Thanlon, Singhat and Parbung and it has altogether 12 S.D.C circles. It is a hilly district with a very small percentage of the plain area. According to Census 2001, the total population of the district is 2,27,905 rural population only with 1,17,232 males and 1,10,673 females. The literacy rate in the district is

quite high, the percentage being 64.38 (72.6% in male and 56.4% in female). The population density of the district is 50 persons per sq km.

There is no primary forest in the district and the secondary forest including mixed bamboo forest, covers an area of 118,092 ha. The area under wasteland is 98,424 ha and the total area of the water bodies is 2,144 ha. (2,072 ha. of rivers/streams and 72 lakes/tanks/ponds). The road network covers areas of 3581 kms located in and around the district headquarter. The highest rainfall is 3080 mm (Tinsong) and the lowest is 597 mm (Geljang). The climate imparts the people with considerable stamina and hardiness through the lack of rains during non-monsoon months and the consequent decline in water flow in the major rivers during that period make the district a mono-crop economy.

SECTOR IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not available in the local market.
- Soil testing facilities are not available.
- Lack of irrigation system, Agriculture is mostly rainfed.
- Production level of both agricultural and horticultural crops is moderate.
- Due to absence of proper irrigation system only single cropping is feasible.
- Diseases on horticultural crops:- Banana:- banana wilt, Sagatoka leaf spot, Anthracnose, Bunchy top, Bacterial wilt, etc.
- Pest attack Banana – Rhizome weevil, Pseudostem weevil, scale moth, banana aphid; Parkia (tree bean):-Tree stem borer (Batocera sp.).
- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy. Stem borer and Leaf borer are the pests on paddy.
- Only traditional method of storage/ preservation for both agricultural and horticultural crops.
- Marketing problem due to bad road condition.

HEALTH

- Acute Diarrhoea Disease, Whooping cough, Enteric fever, Measles, Acute Respiratory Infection, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Malaria, Viral hepatitis, and pulmonary infection are some of the communicable diseases.
- Lack of infrastructure and insufficient strength of skilled health providers in the hospitals and PHCs.
- Diagnostic equipments & machine are inadequate as well as not functioning.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not available in the interior villages.
- Lack of Health Awareness Programme and Free Health Camps.
- Disease outbreak:- Malaria (2005) in all the 5 (five) sub divisions especially interior villages of the Churachandpur District.

DRINKING WATER

- Some villages still do not have tap water supply.
- Main sources of drinking water are rain water, river water, stream water, springs and natural wells etc.
- Water doesn't properly treat before consuming.
- Water scarcity is occurred during lean seasons (Feb. - May) every year.
- Lack of conservation of water.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of Artificial insemination facilities in most of the villages.
- Lack of medicine during epidemic outbreak in the animal health centre.
- FMD, BQ & H.S. in Cattle; Swine fever in pigs; Bacillary White Diarrhoea (BWD) & Ranikhet in Chickens are some common live stock diseases.

- Epidemic Outbreak: - swine fever in pigs at Tuibong in 2006; FMD in cattle at Kangvai 2006.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized in remote areas due to lack of awareness about the benefit of being immunized as well as non-availability of vaccines in the Local Animal Health Centre (AHC)
- Good sanitation and hygienic conditions are not maintained in rearing livestock.

TRANSPORT

- Condition of roads connecting villages with District HQ is bad.
- Most of the IVRs are not metalled.
- Frequency and fitness of the vehicle are not satisfied.
- No proper bus stand and waiting sheds.
- No public transport for IVR.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Lack of public dumping site. Solid Waste is dumped at open ground.
- Most of the toilets are not sanitized.
- All the drainage systems are kuccha type.
- Lack of Environmental awareness programmed/activity.
- Large scale deforestations are practiced in the area.
- Lack of scientific bio-waste management.

FOREST

- Majority of the household used fire wood for cooking food.
- Decrease in the population of wild animals due to illegal poaching.
- Large scale deforestation due to shifting/jhumming cultivation.
- Frequent landslide on highway and IVRs.
- Reported cases of Bamboo flowering.
- Lack of conservation of Medicinal plants.

TOURISM

- Lack of conservation of tourist spots (Salangthel Tourist site).
- Poor road condition.
- Poor infrastructure and management.
- Prevailing low and order situation.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation activities of natural Resources.

FISHERY

- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- Lack of conservation of available ornamental fishes.

CHURACHANPUR DISTRICT - PARBUNG SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

PROBLEM IDENTIFIED

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not available in the local market.
- Soil testing facility is not available.
- Lack of irrigation system, Agriculture is mostly rainfed.
- Due to absence of proper irrigation system only single cropping is feasible.
- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy. Stem borer and Leaf borer are the pests on paddy.
- Low production of both agricultural and horticultural crops.
- Diseases on crops:- Banana:- banana wilt, Sagatoka leaf spot, Anthracnose, Bunchy top, Bacterial wilt, etc.

- Pest attack on Banana:– Rhizome weevil, Pseudostem weevil, scale moth, banana aphid; Parkia (tree bean):-Tree stem borer (Batocera sp.)
- Only traditional method of storage/preservation for both agricultural and horticultural crops.
- Due to bad transport there is marketing problem.

HEALTH

- Acute Diarrhoea Disease, Whooping cough, Enteric fever, Measles, Acute Respiratory Infection, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Malaria, Viral hepatitis, and pulmonary infection are some of the communicable diseases.
- Lack of infrastructure and health providers in the PHCs.
- Lack of Diagnostic equipments & machine.
- No specialist doctor for maternity cases.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not available. They have to procure from Churachandpur or Imphal.
- Lack of Health Awareness Programme/activities and Free Health Camps.
- Disease outbreak:- Malaria (2005), Sample collected- 3131, positive cases- 12, PF cases- 6

DRINKING WATER

- Some villages - Saikulphai, Tuisen, Savomphai, Leisen, Phaijang, Bungjang have no tap water supply.
- Main sources of drinking water are rain water, stream water, springs and natural wells etc.
- Water is not properly treated before consumption.
- Depletion of water sources due to siltation.
- Water scarcity experienced during November - February every year.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of introduced for improved breeds (cattle and poultry) livestock variety.
- Lack of Artificial insemination facilities.
- Shortage of medicine during epidemic outbreak in the animal health centre.
- FMD, BQ & H.S. in Cattle; Swine fever in pigs; Bacillary White Diarrhoea (BWD) & Ranikhet in Chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- Animal health centres lack sufficient infrastructure in the field of disease surveillance, investigation, and treatment. Adequate housing and equipments are often lacking.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized in remote areas due to lack of awareness.
- Non-availability of vaccines in the Local Animal Health Centre (AHC)
- Good sanitation and hygienic conditions are not maintained in rearing livestock.

TRANSPORT

- Condition of Roads connecting villages with District HQ is very bad.
- IVRs are mostly unmetalled.
- Frequency and fitness of the vehicle are not satisfied.
- No proper bus stand and waiting sheds.
- No public transport for IVR.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- No public dumping site. Solid Waste is dumped at open ground.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- All the drainage systems are kuccha type.
- Lack of scientific bio-waste management.
- Lack of environmental awareness programmed and related activities.
- Large scale deforestation are reported in the area.

FOREST

- Majority of the household used fire wood for cooking food.
- Decrease in the wild-life population due to illegal poaching.
- Large scale deforestation due to shifting cultivation.

- Afforestation activities are not undertaken in the deforested regions.
- Medicinal plants are not properly conserved.
- Landslides along the N.H.150 and IVRs due to deforestation and soil erosion.

TOURISM

- Lack of conservation of tourist spots.
- Poor road condition.
- Poor infrastructure and management.
- Prevailing law and order situation.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation activities of natural resources.

FISHERY

- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- Lack of conservation of available ornamental fishes.

CHURACHANPUR DISTRICT - THANLON SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds not available in the local market.
- Soil testing facilities not available.
- Lack of irrigation system, Agriculture is mostly rainfed.
- Low production of both agricultural and horticultural crops.
- Due to absence of proper irrigation system only single cropping is feasible.
- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy. Stem borer and Leaf borer are the pests on paddy.
- Diseases on horticultural crops:- Banana:- banana wilt, Sagatoka leaf spot, Anthracnose, Bunchy top, Bacterial wilt, etc.
- Pest attack on Banana:- Rhizome weevil, Pseudostem weevil, scale moth, banana aphid; Parkia (tree bean):-Tree stem borer (Batocera sp.)
- Only traditional method of storage/preservation for both agricultural and horticultural crops.
- Due to bad transport there is some marketing problem especially for interior villages.

HEALTH

- Acute Diarrhoea Disease, Whooping cough, Enteric fever, Measles, Acute Respiratory Infection, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Malaria, Viral hepatitis, and pulmonary infection are some of the communicable diseases.
- Lack of health infrastructure and health providers in the PHCs.
- Lack of diagnostic equipments & machine.
- There are no specialist doctors providing health service in the locality.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not easily available in the locality. They have to procure them from Churachandpur or Imphal.
- Lack of Health awareness programme/activities and free health camps.
- Epidemic outbreak:- Malaria (2005), Sample collected- 2600, positive cases- 14, Pf cases- 14

DRINKING WATER

- Some villages like Diyalkhai, Dailon, Savaipaih, Bungjang, Bukpi, Aibulon, etc. do not have tap water supply.
- Main sources of drinking water are rain water, stream water, springs and natural wells etc.
- Water is not properly treated before consumption.

- Water scarcity is experienced during November - February every year.
- Depletion and siltation of sources of water supply.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of introduced or improved breeds (cattle and poultry) livestock variety.
- Lack of Artificial insemination facilities.
- Lack of medicine during epidemic outbreak in the animal health centre.
- FMD, BQ & H.S. in Cattle; Swine fever in pigs; Bacillary White Diarrhoea (BWD) & Ranikhet in Chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- Animal health centres lack sufficient infrastructure in the field of disease surveillance, investigation, and treatment. Adequate housing and equipments are often lacking.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized in remote areas due to lack of awareness of the benefit of immunization and non-availability of vaccines in the Local Animal Health Centre (AHC)
- Good Sanitation and Hygienic conditions are not maintained while rearing live-stocks.

TRANSPORT

- Condition of Roads connecting villages with District HQ is bad.
- Most IVRs are not metalled.
- Frequency and fitness of the vehicle are not satisfied.
- No proper bus stand and waiting sheds.
- No public transport for IVR.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- No public dumping site. Solid Waste is dumped at open ground.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- All the drainage systems are kuccha type.
- There is no scientific bio- waste management.
- Lack of Environmental awareness programmed/activity.
- Large scale deforestations are practiced in the area.

FOREST

- Majority of the household used fire wood for cooking food.
- Decrease in the wild-life population due to illegal poaching.
- Large area of forest land destroyed by Jhumming cultivation.
- Medicinal plants are not properly conserved.
- Deforestation still continues due to shifting cultivation and timber logging.
- Afforestation activities are not undertaken in the deforested regions.
- Landslides are prone at the foot hills and Inter Village Roads due to soil erosion.

TOURISM

- Lack of conservation of tourist spots.
- Poor road condition.
- Poor infrastructure and management.
- Prevailing law and order situation.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation activities of natural resources.
- Technical expertise for exploration of mineral resources is absent.

FISHERY

- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- Lack of conservation of available ornamental fishes.

CHURACHANDPUR DISTRICT - HENGLEP SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not available in the local market.
- Soil testing facilities not available.
- Lack of irrigation system, Agriculture is mostly rainfed.
- Low production of both agricultural and horticultural crops.
- Due to absence of proper irrigation system only single cropping is feasible.
- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy. Stem borer and Leaf borer are the pests on paddy.
- Diseases on banana- Banana wilt, Sagatoka leaf spot, Anthracnose, Bunchy top, Bacterial wilt, etc.
- Pest attack on Banana:- Rhizome weevil, Pseudostem weevil, scale moth, banana aphid; Parkia (tree bean):-Tree stem borer (Batocera sp.).
- Only traditional method of storage/ preservation for both agricultural and horticultural crops.
- Due to poor communication, marketing problem exists for interior villages.

HEALTH

- Acute Diarrhoea Disease, Whooping cough, Enteric fever, Measles, Acute Respiratory Infection, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Malaria, Viral hepatitis, and pulmonary infection are some of the communicable diseases.
- Lack of health infrastructure and health providers in the PHCs.
- There are no specialist doctors providing health service in the locality.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not available. They have to procure from Churachandpur or Imphal.
- Lack of Health Awareness Programme/activities and Free Health Camps.
- Epidemic outbreak:- Malaria (2005), Sample collected- 3131, positive cases- 12, Pf cases- 6

DRINKING WATER

- Some villages like Lailong, Konpi, chongchin, Santing, Phaisat, Nungsai, etc. have no tap water supply.
- Main sources of drinking water are rain water, stream water, springs and natural wells etc.
- Water doesn't properly treat before consuming.
- Problem of siltation and depletion of sources of water supply.
- Water scarcity is occurred during November - February every year.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of introduced for improved breeds (cattle and poultry) livestock variety.
- Lack of Artificial insemination facilities.
- Shortage of medicine during epidemic outbreak in the animal health centre.
- Poor infrastructure for animal health especially housing, equipments, disease investigative facilities, etc.
- FMD, BQ & H.S. in Cattle; Swine fever in pigs; Bacillary White Diarrhoea (BWD) & Ranikhet in Chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized in remote areas due to lack of awareness about the benefit of immunization and non-availability of vaccines in the Local Animal Health Centre (AHC)
- Good Sanitation and hygienic conditions are not maintained in rearing livestock.

TRANSPORT

- Condition of Road connecting with District HQ is very bad.
- Inter Village Roads are not metalled.
- Frequency of public transport is not satisfactory.
- Vehicle fitness is not satisfactory.
- No proper bus stand and waiting sheds.
- No public transport system on IVR.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- No public dumping site. Solid Waste is dumped at open ground.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- Drainage systems are kuccha type.
- There is no scientific bio-waste management.
- Insufficient environmental awareness programme/activity.
- Large scale deforestation due to shifting cultivation.

FOREST

- Majority of the household used fire wood for cooking food.
- Decrease in the wild-life population due to illegal poaching.
- Large scale deforestation due to jhuming/shifting cultivation.
- Afforestation activities are not undertaken in the deforested regions.
- Medicinal plants are not properly conserved.
- Landslides are prone at the foot hills and Inter Village Roads due to soil erosion.

TOURISM

- Lack of conservation of tourist spots (Sarangthel Tourist site).
- Poor road condition.
- Poor infrastructure and management.
- Prevailing law and order situation.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation activities of natural resources.
- Technical expertise for exploratory purposes is absent.

FISHERY

- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- Lack of conservation of available ornamental fishes.

CHURACHANPUR DISTRICT - CHURACHANPUR SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not available in the local market
- Soil testing facilities not available. Interested farmers have to get soil tested at soil testing lab at Mantripukhri, Imphal.
- Poor irrigation system.
- Low production of both agricultural and horticultural crops.
- Due to absence of proper irrigation system only single cropping is feasible.
- Diseases on Banana:- banana wilt, Sagatoka leaf spot, Anthracnose, Bunchy top, Bacterial wilt, etc.
- Pest attack Banana – Rhizome weevil, Pseudostem weevil, scale moth, banana aphid; Parkia (tree bean):-Tree stem borer (Batocera sp.).
- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy. Stem borer and Leaf borer are the pests on paddy.
- Only traditional method of storage/preservation for both agricultural and horticultural crops.

HEALTH

- Acute Diarrhoea Disease, Whooping cough, Enteric fever, Measles, Acute Respiratory Infection, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Malaria, Viral hepatitis, and pulmonary infection are some of the communicable diseases.
- Lack of health infrastructure and health providers in the PHCs.
- Diagnostic equipments & machine are inadequate as well as not functioning.

- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not available in the interior villages.
- Lack of Health Awareness Programme and Free Health Camps.
- Epidemic outbreak:- Malaria (2005). Sample collected-7946, positive cases- 72, PF cases- 12

DRINKING WATER

- Some villages still do not have tap water supply for safe consumption.
- Main sources of drinking water are rain water, river water, stream water, springs and natural wells etc.
- Water is not properly treated before consumption.
- Water scarcity is occurred during lean seasons (Feb. - May) every year.
- Pipe-line leakages in the domestic supply line are a problem.
- Lack of awareness for water harvesting.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of Artificial insemination facilities in most of the villages.
- Shortage of medicine during epidemic outbreak in the animal health centre.
- FMD, BQ & H.S. in Cattle; Swine fever in pigs; Bacillary White Diarrhoea (BWD) & Ranikhet in Chickens are some common live-stock diseases.
- Poor infrastructure for animal health especially housing, equipments, disease investigative facilities, etc.
- Epidemic Outbreak: - swine fever in pigs at Tuibong in 2006; FMD in cattle at Kangvai 2006.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized in remote areas due to non-availability of vaccines in the Local Animal Health Centre (AHC).
- Good sanitation and hygienic conditions are not maintained in rearing live-stocks.

TRANSPORT

- Inter Village Roads are not metalled.
- Frequency of public transport is poor.
- Fitness of the vehicle is not satisfactory.
- No proper bus stand and waiting sheds.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- No public dumping site. Solid Waste is dumped at open ground.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- Drainage systems are kuccha type.
- There is no scientific bio-waste management.
- Lack of environmental awareness programme/activity.
- Large scale deforestation is practiced in the area.

FOREST

- Majority of the household used fire wood for cooking food.
- Decrease in the population of wild animals due to illegal poaching.
- Large scale deforestation due to shifting cultivation.
- Afforestation activities are not undertaken in the deforested regions.
- Medicinal plants are not properly conserved.

TOURISM

- Lack of conservation of tourist spots.
- Poor road infrastructure.
- The prevailing law and order situation and social tension are also part of the hindrances to the entry of domestic and foreign tourists.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation activities of natural resources.
- Technical expertise for exploratory purposes is absent.

FISHERY

- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.

- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- Lack of conservation of available ornamental fishes.

CHURACHANPUR DISTRICT- SINGHAT SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not available in the local market.
- Soil testing facilities not available.
- Lack of irrigation system, Agriculture is mostly rainfed.
- Due to absence of proper irrigation system only single cropping is feasible.
- Production level of horticultural and agricultural crops is low.
- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy. Stem borer and Leaf borer are the pests on paddy.
- Diseases on horticultural crops: - Banana: banana wilt, Sagatoka leaf spot, Anthracnose, Bunchy top, Bacterial wilt, etc.
- Pest attack on Banana:- Rhizome weevil, Pseudostem weevil, scale moth, banana aphid; Parkia (tree bean):-Tree stem borer (Batocera sp.)
- Only traditional method of storage/preservation for both agricultural and horticultural crops.
- Due to bad transport there is some marketing problem especially for interior villages.

HEALTH

- Acute Diarrhoea Disease, Whooping cough, Enteric fever, Measles, Acute Respiratory Infection, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Malaria, Viral hepatitis, and pulmonary infection are some of the communicable diseases.
- Lack of infrastructure and health providers in the PHCs.
- Lack of Diagnostic equipments & machine.
- There are no specialist doctors providing health service in the locality.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not available. They have to procure from Churachandpur or Imphal.
- Lack of Health Awareness Programme/activities and Free Health Camps.
- Epidemic outbreak:- Malaria (2005), Sample collected- 4206, positive cases- 41, Pf cases- 6

DRINKING WATER

- Some villages like Muallum, S. Munhoi, S. Geltui, Suangphu, etc. do not have tap water supply.
- Main sources of drinking water are rain water, stream water, springs and natural wells etc.
- Water is not properly treated before consuming.
- Water scarcity is experienced during November - February every year.
- Depletion and siltation of sources of water supply is a problem.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of introduced or improved breeds of livestock variety.
- Lack of Artificial insemination facilities.
- Insufficient infrastructure and animal health care is very poor.
- Lack of medicine during epidemic outbreak in the animal health centre.
- FMD, BQ & H.S. in Cattle; Swine fever in pigs; Bacillary White Diarrhoea (BWD) & Ranikhet in Chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- Livestock are not regularly immunize in remote areas due to lack of awareness about the benefit of being immunized and non-availability of vaccines in the Local Animal Health Centre (AHC)
- Good Sanitary and Hygiene Condition in Rearing of Livestock are not maintained.

TRANSPORT

- Condition of roads connecting villages with District HQ is bad.
- Most Inter Village Roads are not metalled.
- Frequency of both public and private transport is very low.
- Fitness of the vehicle is not satisfied.
- No proper bus stand and waiting sheds.
- No public transport for IVR.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- No public dumping site. Solid Waste is dumped at open ground.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- Drainage systems are kuccha type.
- Lack of Environmental awareness programme/activity.

FOREST

- Majority of the household used fire wood for cooking food.
- Decrease in the wild-life population due to illegal poaching.
- Large scale deforestation due to shifting cultivation.
- Lack of afforestation activities.
- Medicinal plants are not conserved properly.
- Frequent landslide on Inter village roads.

TOURISM

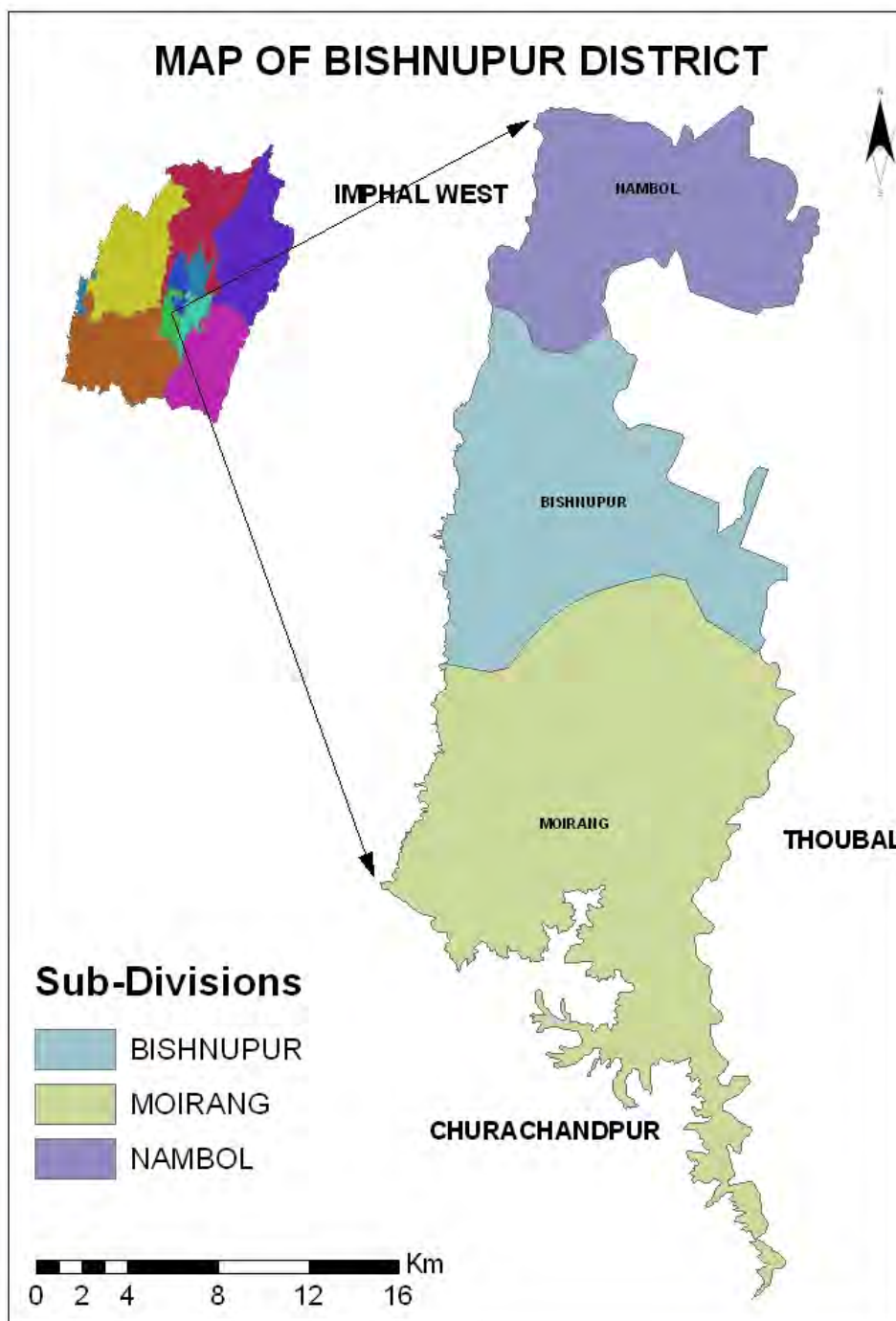
- Lack of conservation for tourist site.
- Poor road infrastructure.
- The prevailing law and order situation and social tension are also part of the hindrances to the entry of domestic and foreign tourists.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation activities of Natural Resources.
- Lack of expertise for mineral exploration.

FISHERY

- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- Lack of conservation of available ornamental fishes.



DISTRICT PROFILE

BISHNUPUR

Bishnupur district with its headquarter at Bishnupur (27 Km. from Imphal) stretches between 93.43° E and 93.53° E Longitudes and 24.18° N and 24.44° N Latitudes. The total geographical area of the District is 496 sq. km. It is bounded on the North by Imphal West District, on the South by Churachandpur District, on the East by Imphal and Thoubal Districts. According to 2001 Census the total population of the district is 2,08,368, of which male population is 1,04,550 and female population is 1,03,818. The urban and rural population are

respectively 1,33,627 and 74,741. Population density is 420 per sq. km. and literacy rate is 57.51 %.

For a better and convenient administration the District is divided into three Sub-Divisions, viz (1) Bishnupur (2) Moirang and (3) Nambol. There are 6 SDC circles in the district. Of the demographic pattern, the Meiteis constitute the largest population followed by the Tribals and Meitei Pangals (Manipuri Muslims). The Loktak lake and Keibul Lamjao National Park are two important places located in the district.

SECTOR	IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS
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AGRICULTURE

- Small percentage of farmers grows certified seeds.
- Majority of farmers do not test the soil.
- Single cropping is practiced in majority of the area.
- Large portion of the agricultural land is left uncultivated for a period of 4-5 months due to poor irrigation system.
- Shortage of chemical fertilizers.
- Indiscriminate use of fertilizer practiced widely, leading to nutrient imbalance and soil fertility loss.
- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy. Powdery mildew on tomato
- Stem borer, Leaf borer and Thrips are the pests on paddy.
- Due to improper irrigation system, most of the paddy fields remain flooded for longer period during rainy season from the overflow of Loktak Lake.
- Lack of modern storage equipments. Very difficult to preserve seasonal vegetables.

HEALTH

- Diarrhoea, Influenza, Enteric fever, Measles, and a few cases of Malaria. Acute diarrhoea diseases, whooping cough, Pulmonary Infection are some common communicable diseases.
- Lack of health facilities in most of the villages of the district.
- Lack of infrastructure, manpower in the health centers.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not easily available in interior and remote places.
- Information, Education and counseling programmes (IEC) are not held regularly to promote the Health awareness of the people.
- Epidemic outbreak: - Reported 300 dysentery cases in Kongkham Makha leikai and an unaccounted number of Influenza cases in Nambol Khathong in 2005. Diarrhoea cases at Lama Awang leikai in Oct., 2005, Enteric fever at Torbung G.P.

DRINKING WATER

- Community ponds and rivers are the major sources of drinking water.
- Most of these ponds are not properly treated for human consumption.
- During the dry and lean season (March-May), due to the drying up of rivers and community ponds, water scarcity is experienced. Most of the community ponds are recharged from nearby lakes to mitigate the problem.
- Contamination of river and community pond water with larvae of insects in Thinungei, Phubala, Sunusiphai and Naransena.
- Khuga River and Moirang River are muddy during monsoon and contaminated with waste especially at the Kumbi Bazar and Moirang Bazar respectively.
- Community ponds are overgrown with aquatic plants.
- Lack of awareness of water harvesting.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of improved breeds of milch cattle.

- Cattle fodders are not available.
- Livestock Disease:- FMD, BQ in Cattle; Swine fever in pigs; Bacillary White Diarrhoea (BWD) and Fowl pox (FP) in Chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- Most of the Animal Health Centres have insufficient skilled manpower, equipments.
- No Disease Investigation laboratories.
- No proper rearing sheds have been observed.
- Animal wastes and litter are discharged indiscriminately into nullahs and drain.
- Lack of Artificial Insemination (A.I.) centres. It is available only at Bishnupur Veterinary Dispensary.
- Breeding programmes are not successfully undertaken for most of the livestock.

TRANSPORT

- Inter Village Roads (IVRs) are in bad condition.
- Public transport on IVR is non-existent in some places
- Insufficient transport frequency leading to congestion and poor communication between the villages.
- No proper bus stand and waiting sheds.
- Fitness of public vehicles is not satisfied.

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

- Solid wastes are not managed properly. Dumped in open dumping grounds even in public places, river banks and disposed either by burning or through natural decay.
- Majority of households have open system of toilet. Such toilets on banks of river are exposed to seasonal floods and serves as a major factor for the spread of germs and diseases.
- Community ponds are not properly conserved and are overgrown with aquatic plants.
- Drainage system is poor and one experiences flooding of roads during monsoon.
- Lack of environmental awareness/activities in the area.
- No activities are undertaken for Bio-waste management.
- Lack of conservation of wetlands and watersheds.

FISHERY

- Indigenous and endemic fishes like Osteobrama belangeri (Pengba), Brachydanio acuticephala (Nung-nga), etc. are facing threats of extinction.
- Contributing threat factors are as follows:
 1. Habitat destruction.
 2. Over exploitation.
 3. Pollution.
 4. Dynamiting and poisoning.
 5. Introduction of fast breeding exotic species.
- Identification, categorization of endangered, threatened and vulnerable species and studies on their biology in order to conserve them has become inevitable.
- There are no modern hatcheries for spawn production.
- Shortage of spawn production unit.
- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- There is no modern fish storage technology.

BISHNUPUR DISTRICT-NAMBOL SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

AGRICULTURE

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

- Certified seeds are not available in remote interior areas.

- Majority of farmers do not test the soil.
- Single cropping is practiced in majority of the area except in regions close to the river like Kongkham Torban leikai where double cropping is carried out.
- Large portion of the agricultural land is left uncultivated for a period of 4-5 months due to poor irrigation system.
- Shortage of Chemical fertilizers.
- Indiscriminate use of fertilizer practiced widely, leading to nutrient imbalance and soil fertility loss.
- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy. Powdery mildew on tomato
- Stem borer, Leaf borer and Thrips are the pests on paddy.
- No modern food storages resulting to the loss of perishable vegetables like tomato, cabbage, etc. get perished easily.

HEALTH

- Communicable diseases:- Diarrhoea, Influenza, Enteric fever, Measles, and a few cases of Malaria.
- Inadequate beds, medical equipments and tools and irregular visits by doctors at the health centres.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not easily available in interior and remote places.
- Information, Education and counseling programmes (IEC) are not held regularly to promote the Health awareness of the people.
- Reported 300 dysentery cases in Kongkham makha leikai and an unaccounted number of Influenza cases in Nambol Khathong in 2005.

DRINKING WATER

- Insufficient tap water supply.
- Pipe-line leakages in the domestic supply line.
- Community ponds are not regularly treated.
- Water scarcity in Oinam Mamang leikai, Nambol Sabal Leikai etc., during the dry season (March-May). Most of the community ponds are recharged from nearby lakes to mitigate the problem.
- Reported drinking water contamination at Oinam Mamang leikai, Nambol Sabal leikai.
- Community ponds in most of the areas are overgrown with aquatic plants and appear unfit for drinking purposes.
- Lack of knowledge of water harvesting.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Shortage of Cattle fodders.
- FMD, BQ in Cattle; Swine fever in pigs; Bacillary White Diarrhoea (BWD) and Fowl pox (FP) in Chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- Oinam Bazaar and Nambol Vety. Dispensary have inadequate infrastructure with no disease investigation labs while Oinam Awang leikai Vety. Dispensary is manned by two (2) Field Assistants only.
- Medicines and vaccines are not available in the health centres.
- No proper rearing sheds.
- Animal waste and litter are discharged indiscriminately into nullahs and drain.
- No breeding programmes are undertaken for cattle and pigs.

TRANSPORT

- Inter- Village Roads are in bad shape.
- Insufficient transport frequency leading to over-loading and poor communication between the villages.
- No proper bus stand and waiting sheds.
- Fitness of the busses are poor.

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

- Solid wastes are not managed properly. They are dumped in open dumping grounds even in public places, river banks.

- Majority of households have open system of toilet with no septic tanks. Such toilets on banks of river are exposed to seasonal floods and serves as a major factor for the spread of germs and diseases.
- Community ponds are not properly conserved and are overgrown with aquatic plants.
- Drainage system is poor and one experiences flooding of roads during monsoon.
- Bio-waste management is still not being undertaken.
- Lack of conservation of wetlands and watersheds.

FISHERY

- Identification, categorization of endangered, threatened and vulnerable species and studies on their biology in order to conserve them has become inevitable.
- There are no modern hatcheries for spawn production.
- Shortage of spawn production unit.
- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- There is no modern fish storage technology.

BISHNUPUR DISTRICT-BISHNUPUR SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Unavailability of certified seeds in local market (mainly procuring from Dist.H.Q.)
- Most of the farmers do not test their soil.
- Double/mixed cropping not attempted due to poor irrigation system.
- Shortage of chemical fertilizer.
- Lack of prescribed quantity of fertilizers & pesticides which adversely affects the soil nutrient balance.
- Blast and Blight on paddy.
- Leaf Borer, stem Borer on paddy.
- Large portion of the agricultural land is left uncultivated for a period of 4-5 months due to poor irrigation system.
- Due to improper irrigation system, most of the paddy fields remain flooded for longer period during rainy season from the overflow of Loktak Lake resulting to crop loss.
- Lack of modern storage equipments. Very difficult to preserve seasonal vegetables.

HEALTH

- Communicable Disease:- Acute diarrhoea diseases, Malaria, Measles, Enteric fever etc.
- Lack of health facilities in most of the villages of the sub-division.
- Lack of infrastructure, manpower in the health centres of Ningthoukhong circle.
- Inadequate strength of health provider including Doctors, Nurses in most of the health centres especially in Thinungei, Nachou, Khoijuman.
- Maternity health care and child delivery facilities are non-existent. No night medical services.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not easily available in the local market in some areas of Bishnupur e.g. Khoijuman, Nachou, etc.
- Health awareness programme, I.E.C. and free health are held occasionally.
- Regular emergence of communicable diseases like Diarrhoea, Measles, has been observed in Nachou, Khoijuman, Ningthoukhong Awang Mamang leikai, Ningthoukhong kha Meitei Leikai.

DRINKING WATER

- Water Supply Schemes, Rivers, Community ponds are the major sources of drinking water.

- Most of the community ponds are not properly treated for human consumption.
- During the dry and lean season (March-May), due to the drying up of rivers and community ponds, water scarcity is experienced in Nachou, Phubala, Sunusiphai, and Kwasiphai.
- Tap water contamination in Nachou due to leakage in domestic pipelines.
- Contamination of river and community pond water with larvae of insects in Thinungei, Phubala, Sunusiphai and Naransena.
- Unaware of water harvesting.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Non-availability of animal feeds (chicken feeds) in interior parts of Bishnupur like Nachou, Kwasiphai.
- Foot and Mouth Disease(FMD), Black Quarter(BQ) in cattle; Swine fever in Pigs
- Cows were affected with FMD in large number in 2005 at Nachou.
- Ngaikhong veterinary dispensary is serving three villages namely, Kwasiphai, Nachou and Khoijuman; Vety. Dispensary at Thinungei and Naransena, Ningthoukhong. One Vety. Hospital at Bishnupur.
- Insufficient animal health care centres.
- No proper rearing sheds for most of the livestock and no good sanitary conditions are maintained in most of the places visited.
- AI centre only at District Veterinary Hospital.

TRANSPORT

- Inter-Village Roads (IVRs) are in bad condition.
- Insufficient transport frequency.
- Lack of bus stand and shed.

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

- Solid waste are indiscriminately dumped and disposed in backyards, public places especially markets, on the banks of rivers etc.
- Drainage is in poor condition.
- Bio-waste management programme/activities are still not undertaken.
- Lack of conservation of wetlands and watersheds.

FISHERY

- Identification, categorization of endangered, threatened and vulnerable species and studies on their biology in order to conserve them has become inevitable.
- There are no modern hatcheries for spawn production.
- Shortage of spawn production unit.
- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- There is no modern fish storage technology.

BISHNUPUR DISTRICT-MOIRANG SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Single cropping is practiced in most areas while Rabi crops are grown after paddy harvesting is over, on a trial basis, in very limited areas close to rivers and canals (khong).
- Lack of soil testing facilities.
- Shortage of chemical Fertilizers.
- Indiscriminate use of fertilizer practiced widely, leading to nutrient imbalance and soil fertility loss.
- Blast and Blight of paddy, White rust of crucifers, and Fruit rot of tomato are some important plant diseases.
- Stem borer, Leaf borer, Locust, Thrips, etc. are some common pests.

- Large portion of the agricultural land is left uncultivated for a period of 4-5 months due to poor irrigation system.
- No modern food storage & resulting to the loss of perishable vegetables like tomato, cabbage, etc. get perished easily.

HEALTH

- Communicable Diseases like Diarrhoea, Measles, malaria (few cases), Enteric fever, Whooping cough, Pulmonary Infection are common.
- No Health centre at Torbung G.P; Saiton PHC has no regular doctor; Kumbi PHC is not functioning. Moirang CHC and Kumbi Terakhong PHC are providing primary health care only.
- PHCs are under-staffed, ill-equipped with no diagnostic facilities. Patients suffering from serious illness and emergency cases are rushed to either Bishnupur Hospital or Imphal and moreover there is no night medical service.
- Life-saving drugs are not available in local market especially in Kumbi circle.
- Health awareness Campaigns are not being organised regularly.
- Communicable disease outbreak, though not of epidemic proportion, have been reported in the following places: Moirangbam (Khundrakpam leikai), Thanga part-1, Keibul Lamjao Awang leikai - Diarrhoea cases in Oct., 2005; Torbung G.P- Enteric fever.

DRINKING WATER

- Most of the village do not covered with tap water supply.
- W/S Schemes, Community ponds, Rivers, Loktak Lake are main sources of drinking water.
- Lack of water treatment.
- Drinking water scarcity is experienced during March to June every year.
- Tap water is, sometimes, contaminated with dirt and filthy matter in some places like Kumbi Setupur.
- Community ponds are not potable in most of the cases.
- Water from Loktak Lake is contaminated due to increasing phumdi cover.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Most cows are of the indigenous type which is good for field work, while improved varieties are marginal in number.
- Livestock Diseases like Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Black Quarter (BQ) in cattle; Swine fever in Pigs; Bacilliary white diarrhoea in chickens are common.
- Incidence of Black Quarter in Cows in large numbers(not of epidemic scale) in Trongloubi, Phubala, Sunusiphai and Moirang in April,2006
- Most of the Animal Health Centres except Moirang Vety. Hospital and Kumbi Terakhong Vety. Dispensary has insufficient skilled manpower, equipments and tools. There are no Disease Investigation laboratories.
- No proper rearing sheds for most of the livestock and hygienic sanitary conditions are not maintained in most of the places.
- Lack of Artificial Insemination facilities for cattle in Vety dispensaries.
- Breeding programmes are not successfully undertaken for most of the livestock.

TRANSPORT

- Inter-Village Roads (IVR) from Kumbi to Sagang, Haotak, Ithai, are not in good condition.
- Public transport on IVR is non-existent in some places
- Frequency of Public transport is low resulting in overcrowding of public carriages.
- No proper bus stand and sheds.

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

- Solid waste are indiscriminately dumped and disposed in backyards, public places especially markets, on the banks of rivers.
- Community ponds are not properly conserved and are overgrown with aquatic plants.

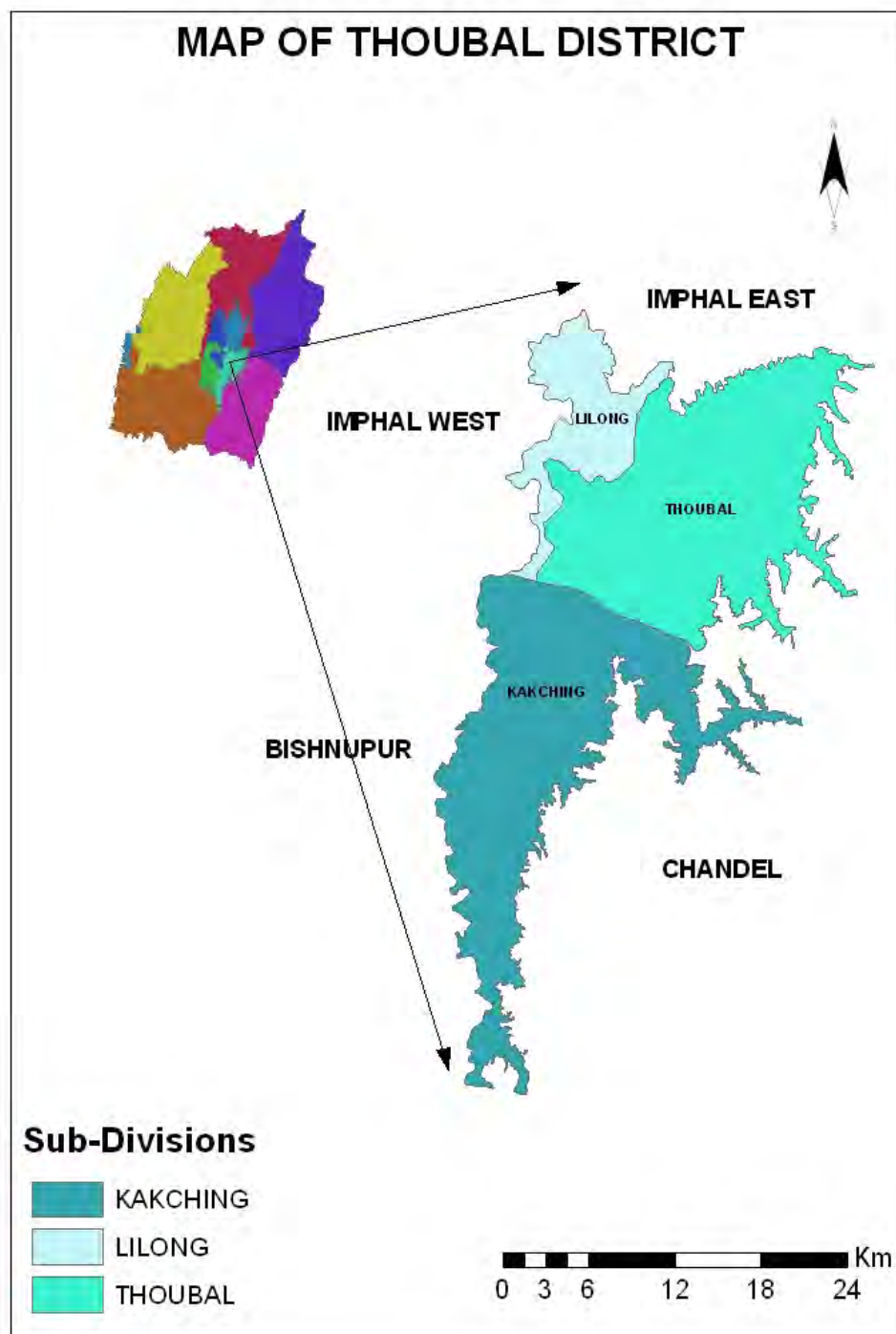
- Proper road-side drains are not constructed in some of the urban and semi-urban areas. This has caused water-logging on the roads and has worsened the condition of the road.
- Lack of environmental awareness/activities in the area.
- No activities are undertaken for Bio-waste management.
- Lack of awareness for conservation of Loktak Lake.
- Lack of conservation of wetlands and watersheds.

TOURISM

- Lack of conservation programme and activity of Loktak Lake and Sendra Island.
- Lack of recreational and amusement activities occurred at the tourist spots.
- Lack of basic infrastructure at the said spots.
- Prevailing law and order situation.

FISHERY

- Indigenous and endemic fishes like *Osteobrama belangeri* (Pengba), *Brachydanio acuticephala* (Nung-nga), etc. are facing threats of extinction.
- Contributing threat factors are as follows:
 1. Habitat destruction.
 2. Over exploitation.
 3. Pollution.
 4. Dynamiting and poisoning.
 5. Introduction of fast breeding exotic species.
- Identification, categorization of endangered, threatened and vulnerable species and studies on their biology in order to conserve them has become inevitable.
- Inadequate spawn production centre.
- There are no modern Hatcheries.
- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- There is no modern fish storage technology.



DISTRICT PROFILE

THOUBAL

The district of Thoubal, which occupies the bigger portion of the eastern half of the Manipur Valley, takes the shape of an irregular triangular with its base facing north. It lies between 23° 45' N and 24°45' N latitude and 93°45' E and 94°15' E longitude. It is bounded on the north by Imphal East district, on the east by Ukhrul and Chandel districts, on the south by Chandel and Churachandpur districts and on the west by the districts of Imphal West and Bishnupur. It has an area of 514 sq.km as supplied by the Surveyor General of India.

The population of district is 3,64,140 according to 2001 census. Male population is 1,82,250 whereas female population is 1,81,890 having a density of 708 per sq. km.. The rural population is 2,32,868 whereas the urban population of the district is 1,31,272. Literacy in the District is 55.50%. Thoubal district has been bifurcated into 3 sub-divisions namely; Thoubal, Kakching and Lilong, and 8 S.D.C. Circles.

Agriculture is the most important source of livelihood for the people of the district. More than 70 per cent of the total populations of the district are directly or indirectly dependent on agricultural activities. Rice accounts for above 90% of the total land area under cultivation.. With the increasing use of fertilizers and the modern methods of cultivation, there is a great scope of increasing the overall production. Other crops grown in the district are sugarcane, pineapple, oilseeds, maize, potatoes, pulses, chilies, vegetable etc. The district is the largest producer of sugarcane in Manipur. Its cultivation is mainly confined to Thoubal, Wangjing, Kakching, Kakching Khunou and Wabagai. Although maize is grown throughout the district, it is cultivated as major cash crop around Serou, Pallel and Kakching belt. Oilseeds, mainly mustard seeds, are found all over the district. Vegetables such as cabbages, cauliflower, brinjal, different kinds of peas, gourds, pumpkins etc are major vegetables produce from the districts.

SECTOR AGRICULTURE	IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS
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- Unavailability of certified seeds in local market (mainly procure from Dist. HQ.)
- There is no soil testing facility.
- Except Kakching and Wabagai, double cropping cannot be attempted due to poor irrigation system
- Shortage of chemical fertilizer.
- Use of chemical fertilizer in lump-sum quantity adversely affects nutrient balance of the soil.
- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy. Powdery mildew on tomato
- Stem borer, Leaf borer and Thrips are the pests on paddy
- Lack of modern storage equipments. Farmers face difficulties in preserving seasonal vegetables.
- Marketing problems of cabbage and tomato due to high production but low demand.

HEALTH

- Acute diarrhoea diseases, Whooping cough, Measles, Acute respiratory infection, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, viral hepatitis, and pulmonary infections are some common communicable diseases.
- Lack of infrastructure at health centres. No instruments for new born baby resuscitation, Operation theatre is not running properly.
- Inadequate strength of health providers including Doctors, Nurses in most of the health centre
- Unavailability of drugs and medicine in the villages. They faces both transport and financial problem to procure them from nearest town,
- Lack of health awareness programme (I.E.C) and free health programme in most of the areas.
- Reported cases of disease outbreak of Acute Gastro Enteritis (AGE) at Sangaiyumpham and Khangabok in the year 2005. Out of 93 cases male cases are 43 while female cases are 50.
- Reported cases of rabies in the month of April, 2006.

DRINKING WATER

- Most of the villagers do not have the privilege of using tap water. Main sources are community and private ponds, hand pumps, tube well, river water, Masjid pond etc.
- Lack of proper Drinking water treatment. Muddy water during rainy season, very difficult to drink during this time. Boiling and treatment with alum is the only treatment employed in some cases.
- Faces scarcity of drinking water for three to four months (Feb-May) every year.
- Arsenic contamination of tube well water at Kakching (out of 142 samples, 133 samples were found positive for arsenic contamination).
- Bad odour of hand pump water at some places.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of improved variety of cattle and poultry (farmers mostly prefer indigenous breed)
- Communicable Disease: - Cattle- H.S/B.Q, Foot and Mouth Diseases (FMD). Pigs:- Swine fever, hog cholera, Poultry- B.H.D, Coryza, Coccidiosis, Ranikhet. Horses- Sunday morning disease and Conjunctivitis.
- Epidemic outbreak: - Cattle- HS and FMD.
- Insufficient animal health centre.
- Inadequate medicines and vaccines.
- Lack of AI facilities in the AHCs.
- No regular immunization of livestock.
- Marketing problems (in some cases) especially for milk as a result of low demand in the locality.

TRANSPORT

- Poor road condition.
- Most of the Inter-Village Roads (IVRs) are kuccha.
- No transport facilities on IVR at most of the villages. Traveled by foot, bicycle or private vehicles
- Lack of proper bus stand/public waiting shed at majority of the villages.

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

- Lack of public solid waste dumping site. Backyard and open ground are only used as dumping place. It largely leads to over- flooding of drains during rainy season.
- Community ponds are not properly conserved and are overgrown with aquatic plants
- Drainage system is very poor.
- Lack of environmental awareness/activities in the area.
- No activities are undertaken for Bio-waste management.
- Lack of conservation of wetlands and watersheds.

FISHERY

- Identification, categorization of endangered, threatened and vulnerable species and studies on their biology in order to conserve them has become inevitable.
- Shortage of spawn production centres.
- There are no modern Hatcheries.
- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- There is no modern fish storage technology.

THOUBAL DISTRICT- LILONG SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

AGRICULTURE

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

- Unavailability of certified seeds in local market.

- Farmers do not test soil due to lack of testing equipments.
- Double cropping not attempted due to insufficient irrigation system except Haoreibi area.
- Low production level of agro products.
- Shortage of chemical fertilizer.
- Use of chemical fertilizer in lump-sum quantity adversely affects nutrient balance of the soil.
- Blast and Blight on paddy
- Leaf Borer and Stem Borer on paddy.
- No proper irrigation system like RLI. Farmers mainly depend on monsoon.
- Lack of modern storage equipments. Very difficult to preserve seasonal vegetables.

HEALTH

- Communicable Disease like Acute diarrhoea diseases, whooping cough, Measles, Acute respiratory infection, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, viral hepatitis, and pulmonary infections are common.
- Lack of health centre at Irong Chesaba
- Lack of manpower and infrastructure at the Primary Health Centre (PHC) Lilong.
- Unavailability of drugs and medicine in majority of the villages of Irong Chesaba circle. They face both transport and financial problem to procure them from nearest town, Mayang Imphal.
- Lack of health awareness programme, I.E.C. and free health programme at most of the areas of Lilong sub-division.
- Reported cases of rabies in the month of April, 2006.

DRINKING WATER

- Tap water supply is not covered in the villages of IRONG CHESABA circle. Main sources are community and private ponds, hand pumps, tube well, river water, Masjid pond etc.
- Lack of proper Drinking water treatment. Muddy water during rainy season which is very unhygienic for consumption.
- Faces scarcity of drinking water for three to four months (Feb-May) every year.
- Pipe line leakage is another problem in some areas of the sub division.
- Siltation during rainy season is a problem of safe consumption.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of improved variety of cattle and poultry (farmers mostly prefer indigenous breed)
- Livestock Disease:- Cattle:-H.S/B.Q, Foot mouth diseases (FMD). Pigs:- Swine fever, hog cholera, Poultry:- B.H.D, Coryza, Coccidiosis, Ranikhet. Horses:- Sunday morning disease and Conjunctivitis.
- Epidemic outbreak in Cattle:- H.S, FMD.
- Most of the villages have no sufficient animal health centre.
- No regular immunization of livestock.

TRANSPORT

- Poor road condition
- Most of the Inter-Village Roads (IVRs) are kuccha.
- Insufficient transport frequency (for interior villages).

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

- Lack of public solid waste dumping site. Backyard and open ground are only used as dumping place.
- Community ponds are not properly conserved and are overgrown with aquatic plants
- Drainage system is very poor.
- Lack of conservation of wetlands and watersheds.
- Lack of environmental awareness/activities in the area.
- No activities are undertaken for Bio-waste management.

THOUBAL DISTRICT- THOUBAL SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Unavailability of certified seeds in local market.
- Farmers do not test soil due to lack of testing equipments.
- Double/mixed cropping is not attempted due to poor irrigation system
- Shortage of chemical fertilizer.
- Use of chemical fertilizer in lump-sum quantity adversely affects nutrient balance of the soil.
- Blast, Blight and Brown Leaf Spot on paddy.
- Leaf Borer, stem Borer on paddy.
- Lack of proper irrigation system like RLI (River Lift Irrigation). Farmers mainly depend on monsoon. Rice production level reduces due to scanty rainfall in the year 2005 at Yairipok and Heirok circle and 2003-04 at Wangjing circle.
- Lack of modern storage equipments. Very difficult to preserve seasonal vegetables.

HEALTH

- Communicable Disease:- Acute Diarrhoea Diseases, Measles, Acute Respiratory infection, Pneumonia, Enteric Fever, Malaria, Viral Hepatitis, Pulmonary infection, T.B. etc.
- Lack of health facilities in some areas of Yairipok, Heirok and Khongjom circle. Patients mainly rely on Dist. Hospital Thoubal/State capital.
- Insufficient infrastructure, health provider including Doctors, Nurses in most of the health centres.
- No instruments for new born baby resuscitation, O.T. are not running properly.
- Insufficient availability of prescribed drugs and vaccines at Heirok and Khongjom, Thoubal Khunou and others.
- Lack of health awareness programme, I.E.C. and free health programme at most of the areas.
- Reported cases of Acute Gastro Enteritis (AGE) at Sangaiyumpham and Khangabok in the year 2005. Out of 93 cases male cases are 43 while female cases are 50.

DRINKING WATER

- Main sources of drinking water are tap water, community ponds, hand pumps, tube well, river water etc.
- Lack of proper drinking water treatment. Boiling and use of alum is only treatment method in some cases.
- Bad odour of tube-well water at Khangabok and Bishnu Naha area of Yairipok.
- Iron contamination at some hand pumps of Heirok and Tentha.
- Water scarcity is experienced for three/four months every year.
- Pipe-line leakages in the domestic supply line are a problem.
- Depletion and siltation of sources of water supply.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of improved variety of cattle (farmers mostly prefer indigenous breed)
- Livestock Disease: - Cattle:-H.S/B.Q, Foot mouth diseases (FMD). Pigs: - Swine fever, Poultry: - R.D, I.B.D, B.W.D, F.POX etc.
- Epidemic outbreak: - Cattle: - H.S, B.Q, FMD. Dogs:- Rabies in the year 2006
- Most of the villages have no sufficient animal health centre.
- Lack of regular immunization of livestock.
- Lack of farmer's awareness programme.
- Marketing problems (in some cases) especially for Milk as a result of low demand in the locality.

TRANSPORT

- Poor road condition

- Most of the Inter-Village Roads (IVRs) are kuccha.
- Poor public transport facilities on IVRs connecting surrounding villages of Heirok, Leirongthel Ningel etc. Insufficient transport frequency at Khongjom circle.
- Lack of proper bus stand/public waiting shed at majority of the villages of Yairipok circle

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

- Lack of public solid waste dumping site backyards, open ground and drains are used as dumping place.
- Very poor drainage system.
- Lack of environmental awareness/activities in the area.
- No activities are undertaken for Bio-waste management.
- Lack of conservation of wetlands and watersheds.

FISHERY

- Identification, categorization of endangered, threatened and vulnerable species and studies on their biology in order to conserve them has become inevitable.
- Inadequate spawn production centre.
- There are no modern Hatcheries.
- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- There is no modern fish storage technology.

THOUBAL DISTRICT- KAKCHING SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Shortage of certified seeds.
- Farmers do not test soil due to lack of testing equipments and incentives.
- Shortage of chemical fertilizer.
- Use of chemical fertilizer in lump-sum quantity adversely affects nutrient balance of the soil.
- Blast and Blight on paddy are the main diseases.
- Leaf Borer, stem Borer on paddy.
- Lack of modern and scientific storage techniques to preserve perishable crops.
- Poor irrigation system.

HEALTH

- Acute Diarrhoea diseases, Whooping cough, Measles, Enteric fever are the common communicable diseases.
- Health centres are not sufficient. Only one CHC at Kakching.
- Lack of manpower and infrastructure at the PHC Kakching.
- Unavailability of drugs and medicine at majority of the villages of Waikhong circle. They faces both transport and financial problem to procure them from nearest town (Kakching/Sugnu)
- Lack of health awareness programme (I.E.C.) and free health programme.
- Reported cases of rabies in the month of April 2006.

DRINKING WATER

- Tap water facilities are very poor. Main sources are community ponds, hand pumps, tube well, river water etc.
- Lack of proper drinking water treatment. Boiling and uses of alum is only treatment method in some cases.
- Drinking water scarcity for four months (Feb. to May) especially for all the villages of Waikhong Circle.
- Arsenic contamination of tube well water at Kakching (out of 142 samples, 133 samples were found positive for arsenic contamination).

- Pipe-line leakages in the domestic supply line are a problem.
- Depletion and siltation of sources of water supply.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Livestock Disease:- Cattle:-H.S/B.Q, Foot mouth diseases (FMD). Pigs: - Swine fever, Poultry:- R.D, I.B.D, B.W.D, F.POX etc.
- Epidemic outbreak:- Cattle: - B.Q. in the year 2005 at Wabagai area.
- Most of the villages have no sufficient animal health centre.
- No regular immunization of livestock.
- Shortage of drugs/vaccines during disease epidemic.
- Lack of farmers awareness programme.

TRANSPORT

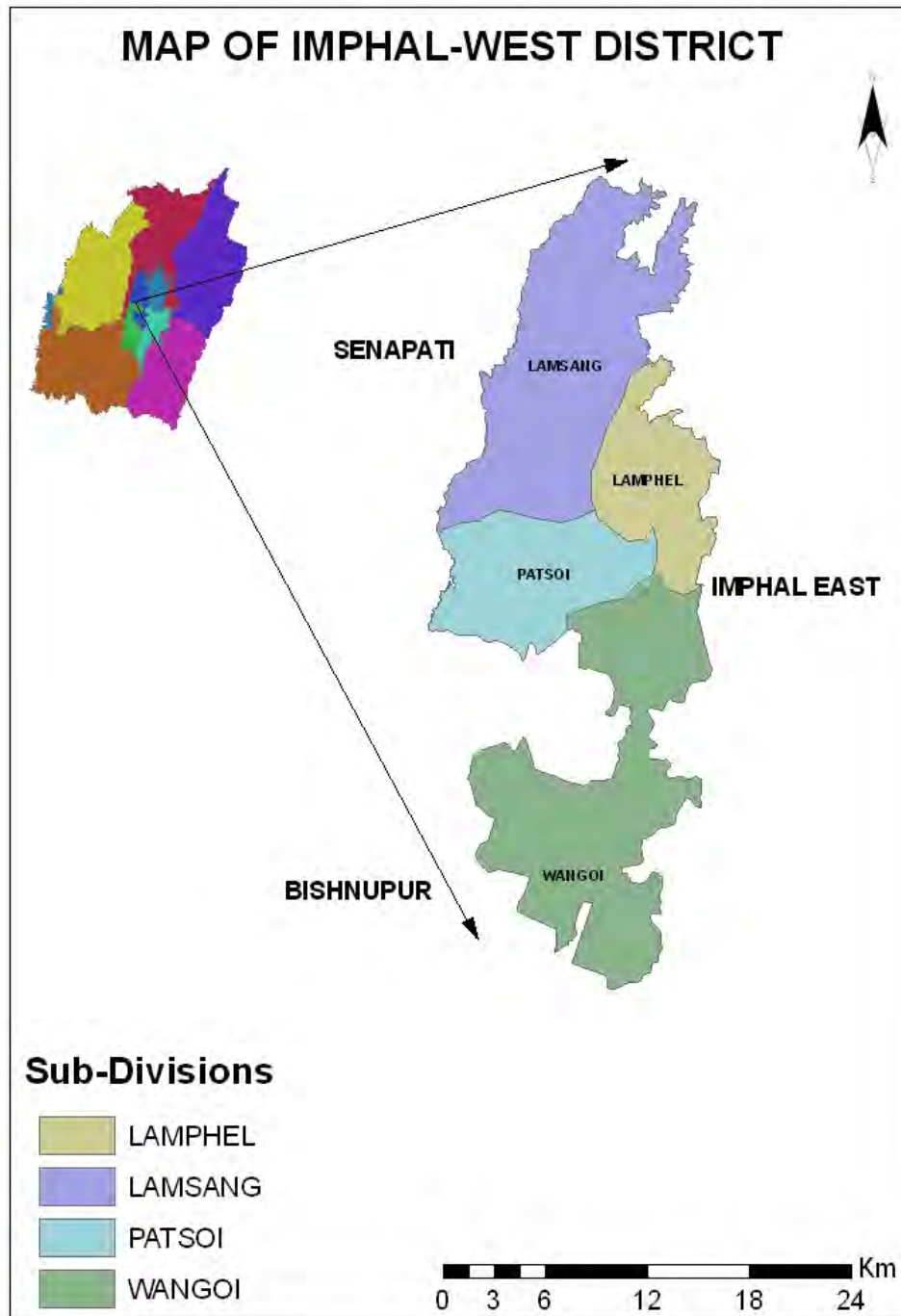
- Most of the Inter-Village Roads (IVRs) are kuccha.
- Very poor transport facility (only one vehicle is plying in and around Chairael area).
- Lack of proper bus stand/public waiting shed at majority of the villages of Waikhong circle

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

- Lack of public solid waste dumping site. Backyard, open grounds and drains are used as dumping place. It largely leads to over- flooding of drainage during rainy season.
- Very poor drainage system.
- Lack of environmental awareness/activities in the area.
- No activities are undertaken for bio-waste management.

FISHERY

- Identification, categorization of endangered, threatened and vulnerable species and studies on their biology in order to conserve them has become inevitable.
- Inadequate spawn production centre.
- There are no modern Hatcheries.
- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- Indiscriminate poisoning, poaching, and electrocution practices which threatens the fish fauna diversity.
- There is no modern fish storage technology.



DISTRICT PROFILE

IMPHAL WEST

The Imphal West District falls in the category of Manipur valley region. It is a tiny plain at the centre of Manipur surrounded by Plains of other districts. Imphal City, the State Capital is the nodal functional centre of this District. Imphal West district is sub divided into Lamphelpat, Lamshang, Patsoi, Wangoi sub-divisions and ten S.D.C. circles.

According to 2001 Census, the total population of the district is 4,44,382. The rural population is 1, 97,699 whereas the urban population of the district is 2,46,683 having a density of 856 person per sq. km. and literacy rate of 70.04%. Male population is 2,21,781

whereas female population of the district is 2,22,601. It is surrounded by Senapati district on the north, on the east by Imphal East and Thoubal districts, on the south by Thoubal and Bishnupur districts, and on the west by Senapati and Bishnupur districts

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Non- availability of certified seeds in the locality.
- Field soil are not tested due to lack of awareness and non-availability of soil testing facility in the locality
- Double cropping pattern not possible due to improper irrigation system
- Shortage of chemical fertilizer.
- Use of chemical fertilizer in lump-sum quantity adversely affects nutrient balance of the soil.
- Blast, Blight and Brown leaf-spot of Rice are important diseases on paddy.
- Leaf and stem borer are important pests.
- Lack of proper irrigation system. Mainly depend on river, dam, pumping from river and rainwater.
- Failure of crop due to Flood in Sangaithe, Loitang khunou, Khulen of Sekmai, Ningthourok Turel Loukol and Lamphelpat Komlakhong G.P all in 2005 and also due to scanty rainfall in and around Mayang Langjing.
- Follows traditional methods of storage and preservation.
- Transport facilities for agricultural products are poor in case of far flung areas.

HEALTH

- Whooping cough, Enteric fever, Acute Diarrhoea Disease, Measles, Acute Respiratory infection, Pneumonia, Malaria, Viral hepatitis, Pulmonary infection and Reported case of Rabies in Sanjenbam , Tharoijam(2 death), Maklang (1death) Phumlou (2 death) cases.
- Lack of infrastructure & health services in the health centres.
- Lack of sufficient Doctor in most of the PHCs.
- Drugs and Medicine are not available in the interior parts of the district, have to procure from the state capital (Imphal)
- Health Awareness camps are not organized regularly.

DRINKING WATER

- Some of the areas of the district are not connected with tap water, other sources are hand pump, community and private ponds, river and rainwater.
- In most cases water are not properly treated before consuming.
- Drinking water scarcity experienced during dry season (March- June) every year.
- In some areas, tube-well water is contaminated.
- Pipe-line leakage in the domestic supply line.
- Lack of awareness for water harvesting.
- Pipe-line leakage in the domestic supply line is a problem.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of improved breeds of cattle at Iroisemba and Samushang.
- Cattle: FMD (Foot and mouth disease), B.Q.(Black Quarter); Pig: Swine Fever; Poultry: BWD (Bacillary White Diarrhoea).
- Epidemic outbreak of F.M.D in cattle (2004) at Langol Housing Complex Zone IV.
- Lack of animal health care in most of the villages.
- No regular immunization of livestock.
- Non-availability of vaccines in the local AHC.
- Live stocks rearing sheds are not maintained in hygienic condition.
- Artificial insemination facilities not available in most of the villages.

- Local people of Yarou Bamdiar faces marketing problem of milk due to insufficient transport facilities.

TRANSPORT

- Roads connecting with Dist. HQ are not in good condition
- Majority of the IVR are kuccha.
- Means of transportation in some villages are by foot & boat (in some villages of Wangoi sub-division).
- Insufficient frequency of public transport.
- Bus stands and waiting sheds are very few in some villages.

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

- Most of the solid wastes are dumped in the backyard. Most of the locals discharge solid wastes into or on the banks of river and even in public places.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- Community ponds are not properly treated for safe consumption
- Drains are of Kuccha type and are over flooded during rainy season. All drains/ Nullahs drain into the Lamphelpat, however due to encroachment of land, filling up of drains and clogging of most nullahs, flooding of roads is a popular sight during monsoon.
- Lack of environmental awareness/activities in the area.
- No activities are undertaken for Bio-waste management.
- Lack of conservation of wetland and watersheds.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Encounter of gas while drilling in Phumlou G.P., Takyel Khongbal

FISHERY

- Inadequate spawn production centre.
- There are no modern Hatcheries.
- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- There is no modern fish storage technology.

IMPHAL WEST : LAMSHANG SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Non-availability of certified seeds in the locality & hence procured from Imphal.
- No soil testing due to lack of awareness about the benefits of soil testing.
- Double cropping is not possible due to poor irrigation system.
- Chemical fertilizers are not available in time.
- Majority of the farmer use fertilizer in lump-sum quantity.
- Blast and blight of rice.
- Leaf and stem borer of rice.
- Lack of proper irrigation system. Mainly depend on river, dam and rainwater.
- Failure of crop due to Flood in Sangaitel, Loitang khunou, Khulen of Sekmai, Ningthourok Turel Loukol in 2005 and also due to scanty rainfall in and around Mayang Langjing.
- Use only traditional methods of storage and preservation.
- Transport facilities of agricultural products for marketing are poor.

HEALTH

- Whooping cough, Enteric fever, Acute Diarrhoea Disease, Measles, Acute Respiratory infection, Pneumonia, Malaria, Viral hepatitis, Pulmonary infection and Reported case of Rabies in Sanjenbam , Tharoijam(2 death), Maklang(1death) Phumlou (2 death) cases.
- Lack of infrastructure in the Health centre. Unavailability of doctor, nurse when needed.
- Drugs and medicine are not available in the local market, have to procure from the state capital (Imphal)

- Lack of health awareness programme.

DRINKING WATER

- Most of the areas of the sub-division are not connected with tap water. Other sources are hand pump, community and private ponds, river and rainwater.
- Drinking water is not properly treated.
- Drinking water scarcity experienced every dry season (March- June) as a result of drying up of community ponds.
- Report of iron contamination in tube well water in Awang Sekmai Awang leikai, Phumlou and Sangaitel.
- Pipe-line leakage in the domestic supply line is a problem.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Feeds are not available in local market mainly in Maklang G.P. and Salam circle. Have to procure from Tera bazaar (13kms) or Imphal(16kms)
- Livestock Disease: - Cattle: FMD, B.Q.; Pig: Swine Fever; Poultry: BWD.
- Lack of animal health care in Kalapahar and most of the villages of Salam circle.
- No regular immunization of live-stocks.
- Non-availability of vaccines in the local AHC.
- Some villages of Lamshang don't maintain hygienic sanitary conditions.
- Artificial insemination facilities not available in most of the villages.

TRANSPORT

- Inter-Village Roads (IVRs) are mostly Kuccha and foot-path (Lairenkabi & Maklang G.P.).
- No transport services between the villages of Sekmai circle and the nearest town i.e. Sekmai bazar.
- Insufficient frequency of public transport.
- Bus stands and waiting sheds are very few especially in the Salam circle

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

- Most of the solid wastes are dumped in the backyard. Lack of public dust bin. Most of the locals discharge solid wastes into or on the banks of river.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- Some community ponds of Sekmai circle are not properly treated for safe consumption.
- Drains are of Kuccha type and are over flooded during rainy season.
- Lack of environmental awareness/activities in the area.
- No activities are undertaken for Bio-waste management.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Encounter of gas while drilling in Phumlou G.P.

FISHERY

- Inadequate spawn production centre.
- There are no modern Hatcheries.
- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- There is no modern fish storage technology.

IMPHAL WEST : PATSOI SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not freely available in the local market
- No testing field soil due to lack of awareness
- Practiced Single cropping only due to lack of irrigation
- Chemical fertilizers are not available in time.
- Majority of the farmer use fertilizer in lump-sum quantity.

- Blast, Blight and Brown leaf-spot on rice.
- Leaf and stem borer on paddy.
- Mass crop failure due to scanty rainfall in and around Lamphelpat, Komlakhong G.P in 2005 and Uchiwa G.P & Hiyangthang G.P. in 2003 because of flood.
- Used only traditional methods of preservation and storage

HEALTH

- Communicable Disease :- Whooping cough
- Lack of infrastructure in the Health centre, very poor health services provided by the health centres.
- Lack of doctors when needed is the main cause.
- Live saving drugs and medicines are not available in the interior parts.
- Health awareness programmes are not organized regularly.

DRINKING WATER

- Some areas are not connected with tap water so mainly depends on community and private ponds, private tank, river, hand pump and rainwater.
- In most cases water are not properly treated before consuming.
- Faces water scarcity problems every year mainly during the months of March – June.
- Pipe-line leakage in the domestic supply line is a problem.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Livestock Disease: -Cattle- FMD, Black Quarter (BQ); Piggery- Swine Fever; Poultry- BWD.
- No animal Health centre at Yarou Bamdiar.
- Live stock not regularly immunized.
- Most of the farmers do not maintain hygienic sanitation.
- No Artificial insemination facilities.
- Local people of Yarou Bamdiar faced marketing problem of milk due to insufficient transport facilities.
- Pipe-line leakage in the domestic supply line is a problem.

TRANSPORT

- Road connected to Dist. HQ are not in good condition.
- Majority of the IVR are kuccha.
- Insufficient frequency of public transport.
- Bus stands and waiting sheds are inadequate.
- Poor conditions/fitness of the vehicles.

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

- Solid wastes are mostly dumped at the backyard, drains and open dumping ground.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- Community ponds are not properly treated before consuming particularly in the Yarou Bamdiar G.P.
- Except in some areas, all the drainage systems are of kuccha types which are over flooded during rainy season.
- No activities are undertaken for Bio-waste management.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Gas encounter during drilling in some areas of Takyel Khongbal.

FISHERY

- Inadequate spawn production centre.
- There are no modern Hatcheries.
- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- There is no modern fish storage technology.

IMPHAL WEST: LAMPHELPAT SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Lack of soil testing facilities.
- Single cropping only due to poor irrigation system.
- Disease of Blast and blight on rice.
- Chemical Fertilizer is not available in time.
- Majority of the farmer use fertilizer in lump-sum quantity.
- Leaf and stem borer on rice.
- Poor irrigation system.
- No modern storage/preservation equipments.

HEALTH

- Acute Diarrhoea Diseases, Whooping Cough, Measles, Enteric Fever, Malaria, Acute Respiratory Infection, Pulmonary infection are common communicable diseases.
- Lack of infrastructure & health worker at PHCs.
- Lack of health awareness campaigns.

DRINKING WATER

- Some areas are not connected with tap water.
- Lack of water treatment.
- Faces water scarcity problems every year mainly during the months of March – June.
- Pipe-line leakage in the domestic supply line.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of improved breeds of cattle at Iroisemba and Samushang
- Livestock Disease: - Cattle: F.M.D, B.Q., Diarrhoea; Pig: Swine fever.
- Epidemic outbreak of F.M.D on cattle (2004) at Langol Housing Complex Zone IV.
- Lack of A.I. and dispensary at Thangmeiband Sinam Leikai
- Lack of regular immunization due to lack of Animal Health Centre at most of the locality except Langol Tarung and Laijing Umang.

TRANSPORT

- Very few waiting sheds for commuters.
- IVRs are in bad condition.
- Insufficient public transport.
- Poor condition public transport vehicles.

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

- Solid waste management especially of non-degradable type is in a poor state and dumped everywhere even in public places and into the river.
- All drains/ Nullahs drain into the Lamphelpat, however due to encroachment of land, filling up of drains and clogging of most nullahs, flooding of roads is a popular sight during monsoon in fringe areas of Lamphelpat.
- Lack of environmental awareness/activities.
- No activities are undertaken for Bio-waste management.
- Lack of conservation of wetland.

FISHERY

- Inadequate spawn production centre.
- There are no modern Hatcheries.
- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- There is no modern fish storage technology.

IMPHAL WEST: WANGOI SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not available in the local market
- Field soil are not tested due to lack of awareness
- Non-availability of soil testing facility in the locality
- Only single cropping is practiced due to poor irrigation system.
- Chemical Fertilizer is not available in time.
- Majority of the farmer use fertilizer in lump-sum quantity.
- Blast, Blight and Brown Leaf Spot of Rice.
- Leaf and stem borer are important pest on paddy.
- Rain water and pumping from river are the only sources of irrigation
- Lack of modern storage and preservation facilities.
- Marketing problem due to poor transportation.

HEALTH

- Communicable Disease:- Acute Diarrhoea Diseases, Whooping cough, Measles, Enteric Fever, Pneumonia, Malaria & Rabies.
- Lack of infrastructure and health providers at Hiyangthang CHC. Only one private clinic in Yumnam Huidrom.
- Qualified Health provider is few compared to the local population especially at Phoubakchau G.P., Uchiwa, Wangoi and Hiyangthang.
- Unavailability of drugs in most of the villages, have to procure from Kakching, Mayang Imphal.
- Health awareness programme are not regularly organized. Mobile clinic never visit.

DRINKING WATER

- Drinking tap water supply is inadequate, so many depend on river, community & private pond and rain water.
- Drinking water is not properly treated; boiling is the only mode of treatment.
- Areas like Uchiwa, Ningombam faces water scarcity every year during summer. During such times, locals collect water from far away places or buy drinking water. Lack of alternative sources like hand pump.
- Pipe-line leakages in the domestic supply.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Livestock Disease: - Cattle-F.M.D., B.Q; Piggery-Swine fever; Poultry-Fever, B.W.D.
- Lack of animal health care mainly depends on Sekmaiijn dispensary, Mayang Imphal or Wabagai Vety. Hospital.
- Live-stock not regularly immunized.
- Non-availability of vaccines in health centres.
- Live stocks rearing sheds are not maintained in hygienic condition.
- Artificial insemination facilities not available in the locality hence rely on Mayang Imphal & Wabagai Animal health centres.

TRANSPORT

- Road connecting of Mayang Imphal to Dist. HQ is very poor condition.
- Most of the IVR are kuccha. Means of transportation in some villages of Mayang Imphal circle are by foot & boat.
- People are not satisfied with the frequency of public transport. Only 4 jeeps are plying in Komlakhong Lamphelpat G.P.
- No proper public bus stand and waiting shed.
- Conditions of Bus plying in Hiyangthang circle area are poor.

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

- Solid wastes are dump at the public places.
- Most of the household toilet are open type

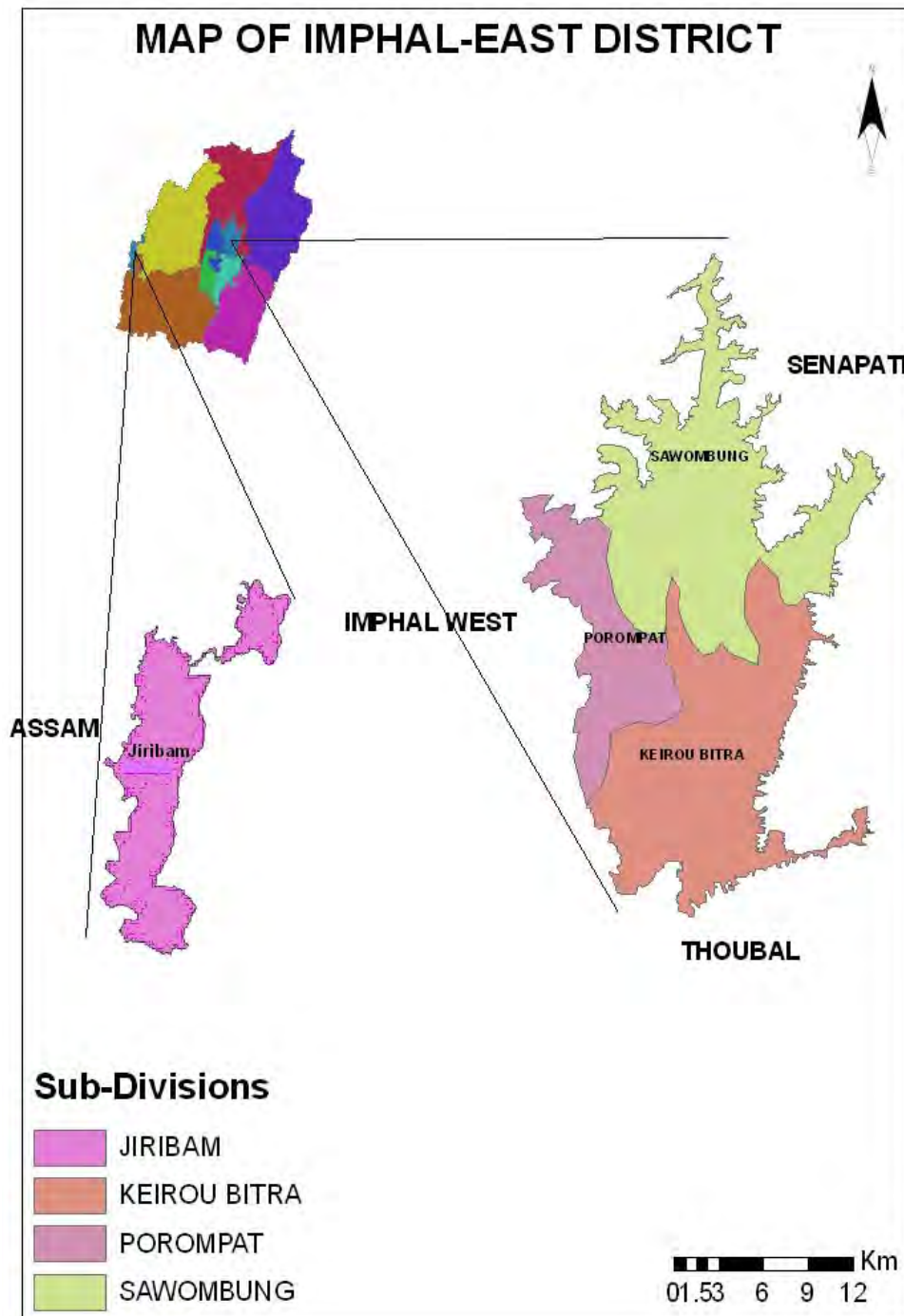
- Majority of drains passing through the locality are of kuccha type and they are over flooded during monsoon.
- No activities are undertaken for Bio-waste management.
- Lack of environmental awareness/activities.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Gas encounter while drilling for hand pump in some places of Hiyangthang circle.

FISHERY

- Inadequate spawn production centre.
- There are no modern Hatcheries.
- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- There is no modern fish storage technology.



DISTRICT PROFILE

IMPHAL EAST

Imphal East District occupies the eastern part of Imphal District. The District is situated in two separate valleys of the state namely Central Valley and Jiribam Valley. The District is situated at an altitude of 790 meters above the msl. The climate of the District is salubrious and Monsoon is tropical. The minimum temperature goes down to 0.6 degrees Celsius in winter and 41 degrees Celsius in summer. It has no rail network and hence communication is entirely dependent on roads except Jiribam Sub-Division bordering Cachar District of Assam where there is a railhead. The District is connected with N.H. 39 and N.H.

53. Imphal East district is divided into 4 sub-divisions namely; Porompat, Sawombung, Keirao Bitra, and Jiribam and 9 S.D.C. circles.

The population of District is 3, 94,876 according to 2001 census. The rural population is 2,86,566 whereas the urban population of the district is 1,08,310 having a density of 557 per Sq. Km. Literacy rate of the District is 64.82%. Male population is 1,98,371 whereas female population is 1,96,505.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the district. In the district there are 27,000 and 4,100 hectares of land for H.Y.V. (high yield variety) and improved local paddy field respectively. There are land of 450 hectares for maize, 60 hectares for wheat and 350 hectares for potato in the district. The main food crops are paddy, potato and vegetables. Major cash crops are sugar cane, maize, pulse, oil seed etc.

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not available in most of the local market. Farmers procure them from State capital
- Farmers do not test their field soil except some areas. This has direct link with the low production level of the agricultural crops.
- Lack of soil testing laboratories in most places.
- Single cropping is practiced due to poor irrigation system.
- Insufficient Chemical fertilizers.
- Farmers do not use chemical fertilizer in prescribed quantity.
- Blast, Blight and Brown spot of rice are important diseases of Rice.
- Leaf and Stem Borer on paddy
- Very poor irrigation system. Farmers irrigate their fields by pumping water from river.
- Traditional methods of storage and no cold storage facilities for seasonal crops.

HEALTH

- Diarrhoea, Measles, Enteric fever & Dysentery, Influenza, Measles, Malaria (few cases), pulmonary infection, etc are common communicable disease.
- Lack of health centres at most of the villages. Most of the time, patients go to J.N. Hospital, Porompat for treatment.
- Inadequate strength of Doctors in C.H.Cs.
- No specialist Doctor, lack of night services and emergency service is not provided in the C.H.Cs.
- Faces hardship in procurement of drugs and medicines especially in remote areas.
- Lack of health awareness and free health camps. I.E.C Campaigns are not regularly held to promote the health awareness of the people.
- Reported Diarrhoea cases in Nungyungbi (Andro Machingpat) and Andro Mamang leikai with recorded deaths of 3 and 2 respectively in 2005. 300 reported cases of Enteric fever in May, 2005 at Yairipok Top Chingthak. 100 cases of Malaria in Jiribam in 2005.

DRINKING WATER

- Main sources of drinking water are river, community and private ponds, Tubewells and rain water. Existing water supply schemes cannot supply tap water to all the inhabitants.
- Most of the people don't treat the water properly for safe consumption.
- Water scarcity generally experienced for two/three months (March to May) every year.

- Reported tap-water contamination of iron at Andro Machingpat, Yairipok top chingthak. Tube-well water near Andro PHC tastes salty (high salinity). In Porompat circle, river water is contaminated with insect larva. Some of the Tube- wells of Heingang circle cannot be used because of bad odour.
- Community ponds used for drinking purposes are not maintained in hygienic condition.
- Depletion and siltation of sources of water supply.
- Pipe-line leakage in the domestic supply.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Livestock feeds are not available at Sagolmang, Heingang area.
- Animal diseases: - Cattle: FMD, BQ; Pigs: Swine fever, bacillary white diarrhoea and Fowl-pox in Chicken. 12 recorded cattle deaths in Bamon Kampu Mayai leikai as a result of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD).
- Most of the villages do not have Animal health care centres.
- Lack of infrastructure and inadequate availabilities of vaccines.
- Majority of live stock rearing sheds do not maintain good sanitation.
- Live stocks are not regularly immunized due to lack of awareness.
- Non-availability of drugs and vaccines.

TRANSPORT

- Poor road condition.
- Inter- Village roads are mostly Kucha type.
- Not satisfied with the frequency of public transport in most of the rural areas.
- There are no proper bus stand, waiting sheds and proper parking space which results in road congestion and accidents.
- Conditions of public vehicles are very poor.

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

- Solid wastes are not managed properly. Dumped in open places even in public places, river banks and disposed either by burning or through natural decay.
- Most households have open toilet with no septic tanks.
- Chemical treatment and conservation of Public ponds are not regularly done.
- Proper Pucca road-side drains are not constructed in some of the low- lying urban and semi-urban areas. This has caused water-logging on roads during monsoon and worsened the condition of the road.
- No activities are undertaken for Bio-waste management.
- Lack of environmental awareness/activities.

FOREST

- Majority of the household use fire wood for cooking food.
- Large scale of deforestation due to shifting cultivation.
- Reported cases of landslide along N.H. 53 and IVR.
- Bamboo flowering.
- Lack of conservation of medicinal plants.

FISHERY

- Inadequate spawn production centre.
- There are no modern Hatcheries.
- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- There is no modern fish storage technology.

IMPHAL EAST: JIRIBAM SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not available at most of the local market. Farmers procure from Silcher about 45 km. from Jiribam H.Q.
- Lack of soil testing laboratories in most places.

- Single cropping is practiced. Not suitable for double cropping due to improper irrigation.
- Insufficient Chemical Fertilizers.
- Farmers do not use chemical fertilizer in prescribed quantity.
- Blast, Blight and Brown spot are common diseases of rice.
- Leaf and Stem Borer is common pest on paddy.
- Root diseases of Tea plant.
- Very poor irrigation system. Rain water is only important sources for cropping.
- Lack of modern storage facilities.
- There is some problems of marketing for interior areas of the sub division due to bad transport

HEALTH

- Communicable diseases:- Diarrhoea, Measles, Enteric fever & Dysentery, whooping cough, Acute Respiratory infection, Pneumonia, Malaria, Viral hepatitis, Rabies, Syphilis Gonococcal, Pulmonary infection etc.
- No adequate equipments and no specialist Doctors at the health centre.
- Non availability of medicine, patients procure from Silcher (45 km).
- Lack of health awareness and free health camps are not regularly conducted.
- No safety water at the health centre.
- Disease outbreaks: Malaria (100 reported cases) have occurred in 2005 at most of the areas of the Jiribam sub division except sub division H.Q.

DRINKING WATER

- Babupara to Dibong area is not covered with tap water, Bhumikpara, Chandranathpur village are only partially covered area.
- Drinking water is not properly treated and chemicals are costly and hard to procure.
- Water scarcity generally experienced for two/three months (Feb. to May) every year due to low level of Jiri River.
- Depletion and siltation of sources of water supply.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Animal diseases:- Cattle: FMD, BQ; Pigs: Swine fever.
- Lack of artificial insemination facilities.
- Lack of animal health centre.
- Lack of infrastructure and inadequate availability of vaccines
- Poor sanitation for livestock
- Live stocks are not regularly immunized. Farmers are mostly unaware.

TRANSPORT

- Poor road condition.
- Inter- Village roads are mostly Kuccha.
- Frequency of vehicles is very poor connecting with villages and sub division H.Q.

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

- No proper public dumping site for solid waste. Mostly dumped at the backyard and river bank.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- Drains are mostly of Kuccha type, over flooded during the rainy season.
- No activities are undertaken for Bio-waste management.
- Lack of environmental awareness/activities.

FOREST

- Majority of the household use fire wood for cooking food.
- Large scale of deforestation due to shifting cultivation.
- Bamboo flowering.
- Lack of conservation of medicinal plants.
- Reported cases of landslide along N.H. 53 and IVR.

FISHERY

- There are no modern hatcheries.
- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- There is no modern fish storage technology.

IMPHAL EAST: SAWOMBUNG SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not available at most of the local market. Farmers procure them from State capital.
- Farmers do not test their field soil except some area of Keibi (acidic soil). Lack of soil testing laboratories in most places.
- Single cropping is practiced.
- Insufficient chemical fertilizers.
- Farmers do not use chemical fertilizer in prescribed quantity.
- Blast, Blight and Brown spot of rice,
- Leaf and Stem Borer on paddy
- Very poor irrigation system. Dolaithabi project is yet to function (under construction). Farmers irrigate their fields by pumping water from river. Low income farmers face financial difficulties.
- Lack of modern storage facilities.

HEALTH

- Communicable disease; - Diarrhoea, Measles, Enteric fever & Dysentery, etc.
- Lack of health centres at most of the villages. Most of the time patients go to J.N. hospital Porompat for treatment.
- Insufficient infrastructure & health providers in the health centres.
- No. of Doctors inadequate in C.H.C Sagolmang and Sawombung. No specialist Doctor, lack of night services and emergency service is not provided
- Drugs and medicines are not available at some areas of Sagolmang.
- Lack of health awareness and free health camps.

DRINKING WATER

- River water, ponds, and hand pumps are main sources of drinking water.
- Water supply scheme at Sagolmang is not working since the last three years. Taretkhul water supply scheme cannot supply all the inhabitants.
- Drinking water is not properly treated and chemicals are costly and hard to procure.
- Water scarcity generally experienced for two/three months (Feb. to May) every year.
- Pipe-line leakages in the domestic supply line.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Feeds are not available at Sagolmang area.
- Animal diseases:- Cattle: FMD, BQ; Pigs: Swine fever
- Lack of animal health centre at Lamilai hence visits Sanjenthong Vety. Hospital.
- Lack of infrastructure and inadequate availabilities of vaccines at Sawombung Vety. dispensary
- Poor sanitation for livestock
- Live stocks are not regularly immunized.

TRANSPORT

- Poor road condition.
- Inter- Village roads are mostly Kuccha.
- There are no proper bus stand, waiting sheds and proper parking space which results in road congestion and accidents.

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

- No proper public dumping site for solid waste. Mostly dumped at the backyard and river bank.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- Drains are mostly of Kuccha type, over flooded during the rainy season.
- No activities are undertaken for Bio-waste management.
- Lack of environmental awareness/activities.

FISHERY

- There are no modern Hatcheries.
- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- There is no modern fish storage technology.

IMPHAL EAST: POROMPAT SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not available in most of the local market hence procured from Imphal bazaar.
- No soil testing except some areas of Luwang Sangbam Matai Ashei Loklen where Acidic soil were found.
- Single cropping only due to lack of proper irrigation system
- Insufficient chemical fertilizers.
- Farmers do not use chemical fertilizer in prescribed quantity.
- Blast and blight of Rice.
- Leaf and stem borer pest of paddy.
- No proper irrigation system, mainly depend on rainwater.
- Traditional storage methods are in use, which are responsible for loss of perishable agricultural products.

HEALTH

- Communicable disease:- Diarrhoea, Measles, Enteric fever & Dysentery
- Most of the remote areas doesn't have health centre. Lack of doctors and infrastructure in the centre. No night service and lots of problem for maternity cases.
- Most of the health centre doesn't have sufficient doctors and other staff. PHC of Bashikhong Circle is run by nurses and attendants.
- Faces hardship in procurement of drugs and medicines especially in remote areas.
- Insufficient health awareness amongst the local people and free health camps are not conducted regularly.

DRINKING WATER

- Only few areas of the sub division are connected with tap water. Other main sources are river, community and private ponds, Tube-wells and rain water.
- Most of the people don't treat the water properly for safe consumption.
- Water scarcity is experienced every year during dry season.
- In Porompat circle, river water is contaminated with insect larva. Some of the Tube- wells of Heingang circle cannot be used because of bad odour.
- Community ponds used for drinking purposes are not maintained in hygienic condition.
- Pipe-line leakage in the domestic supply.
- Depletion and siltation of sources of water supply.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Non-availability of feeds in some areas of Heingang circle
- Live-stocks Diseases:- Cattle- FMD, B.Q
- Most of the villages do not have Animal health care centres. So mainly rely on Sanjenthong.

- Majority of live stocks rearing sheds don't maintain good sanitation.
- Live stocks are not regularly immunized due to lack of awareness.
- Non-availability of vaccines in local animal health centre.

TRANSPORT

- Most of the roads of Porompat circle which are connecting villages with district HQ are of narrow lane.
- IVRs in Heingang and Bashikhong circle are also not in good condition
- Not satisfied with the frequency and fitness of public transport.
- No proper bus stand and parking space.

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

- No proper public dumping site for solid waste. Mostly dumped at the backyard and river bank.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- Drains are mostly Kuccha type and are over flooded during the rainy season.
- No activities are undertaken for Bio-waste management.
- Lack of environmental awareness/activities.

FISHERY

- There are no modern Hatcheries.
- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- There is no modern fish storage technology.

IMPHAL EAST: KEIRAO BITRA SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Farmers in majority do not grow certified seeds most probably due to unavailability of such seeds. They grow seeds preserved from previous crops.
- Majority of farmers do not test the soil during the pre-cultivation stage. This has direct link with the fluctuating production level of the agricultural crops.
- Cultivation of high yielding paddy and other crops is seen in some areas however local varieties are preferred in other places due to better adaptation to local environment.
- Single cropping, due to poor Irrigation system.
- Insufficient chemical fertilizers.
- Farmers do not use chemical fertilizer in prescribed quantity.
- Blast and Blight of paddy, White rust of Crucifers, Fruit rot of tomatoes
- Stem borer, Leaf borer, Thrips of paddy, Locusts etc.
- Agriculture is rain fed and Irrigation system is poorly developed e.g., Overflowing of Poiroupat in 2004 and Mayengpat in 2005 had inundated agricultural fields in Andro Mamang Leikai and Andro Machingpat.
- Traditional methods of storage and no cold storage facilities for seasonal crops.

HEALTH

- Communicable disease: - Diarrhoea, Influenza, Enteric fever, Measles, Malaria (few cases), pulmonary infection.
- Insufficient infrastructure & health provider at the PHCs & CHCs.
- Prescribed drugs/medicines and life saving drugs are hard to procure at the local market. In such Instances, people go to Kongba Uchekon Bazaar.
- I.E.C Campaigns are not regularly held to promote the health awareness of the people.
- Reported Diarrhoea cases in Nungyungbi (Andro Machingpat) and Andro Mamang Leikai with recorded deaths of 3 and 2 respectively in 2005. 300 reported cases of Enteric fever in May, 2005 at Yairipok top chingthak

DRINKING WATER

- Sources of drinking water are Community ponds, Tube wells and rivers. W/S Scheme at Yairipok Top chingthak supplies tap water on rotational basis.
- Community ponds are not treated regularly due to unavailability of chemicals
- Drinking Water scarcity reported in Top chingtha chingyaleikai, Andro Mamang, Makha and Awang Leikai.
- Reported tap-water contamination at Andro Machingpat, Yairipok top chingthak. Tube-well water near Andro PHC tastes salty (high salinity).
- Pipe-line leakages in the domestic supply line.
- Depletion and siltation of sources of water supply.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- FMD, BQ in cattle; Swine fever in pigs; Bacillary White Diarrhoea and Fowl pox in Chicken.
- No recorded Epidemic outbreak. However 12 recorded cattle deaths in Bamon Kampu Mayai leikai as a result of FMD.
- Lack of animal health facilities at Keirao Wankhem. Most Vety. Centres are not regularly attended by Vety. Doctors and are ill-equipped.
- No proper rearing sheds are observed and animal wastes are discharged into nullahs and open grounds.
- Artificial Insemination is available at Irilbung and Yairipok Vety dispensaries.

TRANSPORT

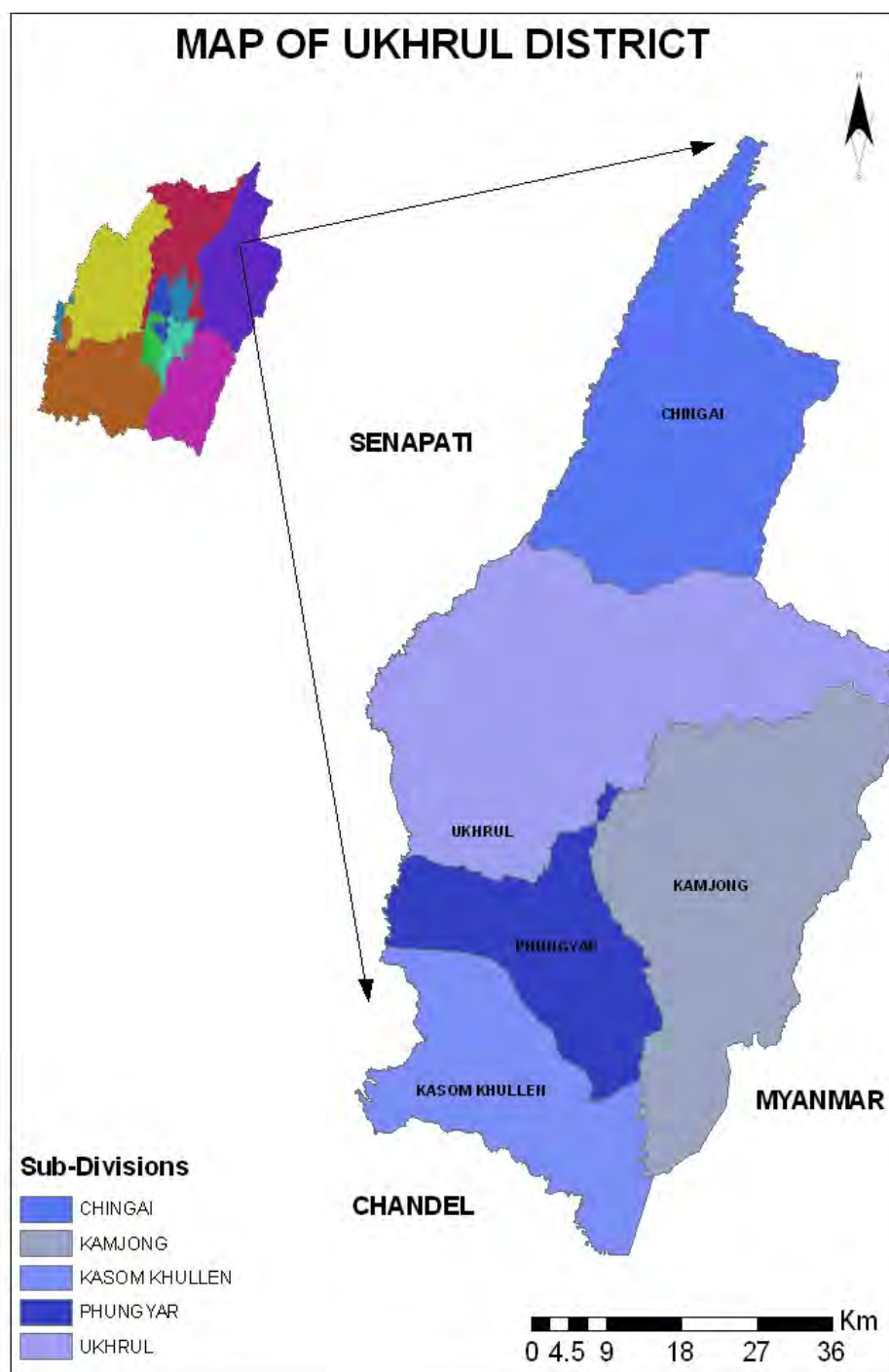
- Conditions of the Inter Village Roads are bad with most of them unmetalled.
- In Keirao Wangkhem and most of the places, there is no public transport on IVR.
- Frequency of public transport is not satisfactory.
- No waiting sheds and parking space for public carriages.

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

- Solid wastes are not managed properly. Dumped in open places even in public places, river banks and disposed either by burning or through natural decay.
- Most households have open toilet. Such toilets on banks of river are exposed to seasonal floods and serves as a major factor for the spread of germs and diseases.
- Chemical treatment and conservation of public ponds are not regularly done.
- Proper pucca road-side drains are not constructed in some of the low-lying urban and semi-urban areas. This has caused water-logging on roads during monsoon and worsened the condition of the road.
- No activities are undertaken for Bio-waste management.
- Lack of environmental awareness/activities.

FISHERY

- Lack of modern fishing crafts and gears.
- There is no modern fish storage technology.



DISTRICT PROFILE

UKHRUL

Ukhrul District is bounded by Myanmar in the East, Chandel District in the South, Imphal East and Senapati Districts in the West and Nyasaland State in the North. The terrain of the district is hilly with varying heights of 913 m to 3114 m (MSL). The District has 5 Sub-Divisions and 9 S.D.C circles. The sub divisions are Chingai, Ukhurul, Kamjong, Phungyar, and Kasom Khullen. As per the Census 2001, the district has an area of 4,544 sq. km with population density of 31 per sq. km. The total population is 1,40,778 having 73,465 male and 67,313 female population.

The climate of the district is of temperate nature with minimum and maximum temperature of 3⁰ C to 33⁰ C. The average annual rainfall is 1,763.7 mm. The exact location of the district in the globe is 24 N - 25.41 N and 94 E - 94.47 E. The monsoon starts from May and continues till the beginning of October and winter is exceptionally chilly. The highest peak is the Khayang peak-3114 m (MSL), though the more popularly known peak is the Shiroi Kashung Peak - 2,835 m (MSL). Most of the major rivers originate from the crevices and slopes of this Shiroi Peak.

The terrain of the district is rippled with small ranges and striped by few rivers. 1. Somrah - Angkoching range, striped by Sanalok and Namba Lok; Shangshak - Phungyar range adjacent to which is the Shokvao - Mapithel - Kasom range striped by Tuyungbi and Taret Lok in the middle and Thoubal river in the West and Kachai - Hooime - Tampak Ngashan (Mahadev) range, striped by the tributaries of Thoubal river n Eastern side and Iril River in the Western side. Ukhrul District is best introduced by its beautiful Shirui Lily (*Lilium mackleanae* Sealy) grown only on the peak of Shirui Kashung, some 18 Km. east of the district HQ Ukhrul.

SECTOR IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds not available in the remote and hill areas.
- Soil testing facilities not available.
- Irrigation system is poorly developed. Agriculture is mostly rainfed.
- Single cropping is widely practiced.
- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy.
- Stem borer and Leaf borer are the pests on paddy.
- Production level of crops is usually low as a result of non-use of chemical fertilizer, High Yielding Varieties and poor irrigation system.
- Traditional methods of storage/ preservation are usually followed.
- Problem for agriculture products due to bad road & transport facility.

HEALTH

- Communicable disease: - Whooping cough, Enteric fever, Measles, Chicken pox and Malaria.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not sufficiently available in the locality.
- Lack of infrastructure & health provider in the PHCs & CHCs.
- Information, Education and counseling programme (IEC) are not held regularly to promote the Health awareness of the people.
- Major outbreaks of Malaria, Typhoid and chicken pox reported annually.
- Some villages like Tousem, Poi and Lungpi have to walk two/ three days carrying the patient on bamboo stretcher in order to reach the national highway.
- Most of the area like Khayang Phungtha, Khayang, Chammu, Hiyang, Kachaophung, Kashung, Naokot, Chatrik KL, Chahong KL, Chatrik KN, Chahong KN, Maitikongroi KN, Choro, Zingshophai and Hanskou, Kachai, Maichoir, Tora, Sanakeithel, Mollen, Khashung, Nambashi, Bungpun, K. Ashang, Khonglo villages are Malaria prone.

DRINKING WATER

- Most of the areas of the district are not connected with tap water. Mainly depends on spring and pond.
- Waters are not properly treated before consuming.

- Water scarcity every year during the month of March to May.
- Pipe-line leakages in the domestic supply line in town area.
- Depletion and siltation of sources of water supply.
- Lack of awareness for water conservation and harvesting.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of improved / introduced livestock breeds.
- Non-availability of livestock feeds.
- FMD, BQ in Cattle; Swine fever in pigs; Bacillary White Diarrhoea (BWD) and Fowl pox (FP) in Chickens are some common livestock diseases.
- The Animal health centres in remote areas are understaffed with no adequate equipments.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized due to lack of awareness.
- Non-availability of drugs & vaccines in the AHCs.
- Proper maintenance of good sanitation and hygiene in the rearing of livestock is ignored.
- No artificial insemination facility.
- Faced marketing problems of livestock products due to poor transport.

TRANSPORT

- Road connecting to the District HQ is very bad condition.
- Most of the villages don't have IVR.
- IVR are all kuccha type.
- Frequency and fitness of the vehicle are not satisfied.
- No proper bus stand and waiting sheds.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Solid wastes are not managed properly. Dumped in open dumping grounds even in public places, river banks and disposed either by burning or through natural decay.
- Majority of households have open system toilet.
- Drainage system is poor and one experiences flooding of roads during monsoon.
- Lack of environment awareness programme.
- Reported case of large scale of deforestation.
- Deforestations are mainly due to man made fire for Jhumming cultivation.
- No activities are undertaken for Bio-waste management.

FOREST

- Almost 100 percent household used fire wood for cooking food. .
- About 20 percent of total cultivation areas are shifting cultivation which causes deforestation.
- Plantation of Alovera and Geranium are considerably decreased due to marketing problem.
- Wild animals are now rarely seen due to poaching.
- Landslide frequently occurred due to mass deforestation.
- Lack of conservation of medicinal plants.

TOURISM

- No accommodation facility at the Kangkhui cave and Siroi Hills.
- No recreational and amusement activities.
- Basic infrastructures available and beautification at Kangkhui cave are worse.
- Conservation, Preservation programs are not undertaken at the Kangkhui cave.
- Management at Kangkhui cave is not satisfied.
- Transport facilities from DHQ to Kangkhui are poor.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Conservation activities for natural resources are not undertaken in the region.

- Large scale exploitation of salt.
- Lack of sufficient power for salt exploitation.
- Decrease of wild life and forest cover.
- Large scale of exploitation of natural resources (forest product) in the past.
- Environmental pollution occurred during limestone exploration at Hundung area.
- Still no exploration of Chromite deposits from Phaigram hill.

FISHERY

- Lack of conservation of ornamental fishes.
- Electric fishing, dynamite, poisoning etc. are widely used.

UKHRUL DISTRICT-CHINGAI SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not available in the local market. Have to procure it from Ukhrul which is about 65 kms.
- Soil usually not tested during the pre-cultivation stage due to lack of awareness and non-available of testing facilities.
- Due to absence of proper irrigation system only single cropping is practiced and depends on stream water.
- Production level of both agricultural and horticultural crops is low.
- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy.
- Stem borer and Leaf borer are the pests on paddy.
- Only recently the high yielding plant variety (Basmati) is introduced other are local variety as the result the production level are usually low.
- Used only traditional methods of storage/ preservation.
- Inadequate Transport facilities for marketing as the result the level of large scale cropping particularly passion fruits and potato are considerable decreased.

HEALTH

- Communicable disease:- Whooping cough, Enteric fever, Measles, Chicken pox and Malaria.
- Insufficient health provider and infrastructure.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not available in the locality.
- Information, Education and counseling programmes (IEC) are not held regularly to promote the Health awareness of the people.
- Disease outbreaks are Malaria, Typhoid and chicken pox.
- Some villages like Tousem, Poi and Lungpi have to walk two/ three days carrying the patient on bamboo stretcher in order to reach the state highway.
- The whole Chingai sub-division except some northern and southern part of Chingai is Malaria prone.
- Reported cases of Malaria
 - a) In 2005, out of 96 positive cases, 35 are Pf while the remaining 61 are Pv.
 - b) In 2006, out of 49 positive cases, 24 are Pf while the remaining 25 are Pv.

DRINKING WATER

- Main sources of drinking water are spring and pond.
- Waters are not properly treated before consuming.
- The whole Chingai sub-division faced water scarcity every year during the month of March to May.
- Villages like Sorapheng, Karashang, Vara, Paoyi and Phungjang faced quite difficulty for drinking water.
- Lack of awareness for water conservation and harvesting.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Most livestock are of the indigenous type.
- Non-availability of livestock feeds.
- FMD, BQ in Cattle; Swine fever in pigs; Bacillary White Diarrhoea (BWD) and Fowl pox (FP) in Chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- The animal Health facilities available in the localities are very poor. Mainly depend on District Vety. Hospital Ukhurul.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized due to lack of awareness and non-availability of vaccines.
- Livestock sanitary and hygienic conditions are poor.
- No artificial insemination facility in the area.
- Faced marketing problems of livestock products due to poor transport system.

TRANSPORT

- Roads connecting villages to the District HQ are in very bad condition.
- Most of the villages don't have IVR.
- IVR are kuccha type, have to walk atleast 15 km to get transport facilities.
- Frequency and fitness of the vehicle are not satisfied.
- No proper bus stand and waiting sheds.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Solid wastes are not managed properly. Dumped at open dumping grounds even in public places, river banks and disposed either by burning or through natural decay.
- Majority of households have open system toilet.
- Drainage system is poor and one experiences flooding of roads during monsoon.
- Environment awareness programme are never conducted in the area.
- Reported case of large scale deforestation.
- Deforestations are mainly due to man made fire for Jhumming cultivation.

FOREST

- Households use fire wood for cooking.
- About 20 percent of total cultivation areas are shifting cultivation which causes deforestation.
- Plantation of Aloe vera and Geranium are considerably decreased due to marketing problem.
- Lack of conservation of medicinal plants.
- Landslide along the road side due to soil erosion.

TOURISM

- Available of potential tourist spots are not developed.
- Bad transport system.
- Low and order situation.
- Poor accommodation facility.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Conservation activities for natural resources are not undertaken in the region.
- Large scale exploitation of salt.
- Lack of sufficient power for salt exploration.
- Lack of technical expertise for exploration of mineral resources.

FISHERY

- Lack of conservation of ornamental fishes.
- Electric fishing, dynamite, poisoning etc. are widely used.

UKHRUL DISTRICT-UKHRUL SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Non-availability of certified seeds in the local market of most of the villages.
- Soil are not tested during the pre-cultivation stage due to lack of facility in the locality
- Lack of irrigation system mainly depends on stream and rainwater.
- Lack of introduced of high yielding variety.
- Production level of both agricultural and horticultural crops is low.
- Leaf Blight, Leaf scald and Blast are main diseases on paddy while Early blight, Late blight and potato hart rot are common diseases on potato.
- Leaf roller, Gold midge and Case worm are common pest attack on paddy.
- No modern storage/ preservation equipments.
- Marketing problems of potato, lemon, passion fruit etc. due to bad transport.

HEALTH

- Acute Diarrhoea Diseases, Whooping cough, Measles, Acute Respiratory Infection, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Malaria, Viral hepatitis, Syphilis, Gonococcal and Pulmonary Infection are common communicable diseases.
- Insufficient infrastructure and manpower in the health centres.
- Except proper Ukhul all the villages doesn't have proper health facilities.
- In most of the villages traditional healer is the only health provider available.
- Non-availability of life saving drugs.
- Due to bad connectivity, in most cases patients are being carried by on bamboo made stretcher by foot.
- Health awareness programme and free health camps are rarely conducted.
- Disease outbreak every year are R.T.I, Enteric fever, Malaria and HIV/ AIDS.
- Reported cases of Malaria
 - In 2005, 57 patients are found to be positive
 - In 2006, 41 patients are found to be positive
- Malaria prone areas are Kachai, Maichor, Tora, Sanakeithel, Mollen Village etc.

DRINKING WATER

- Main source drinking water is spring and stream water, some of the villagers do not have the privilege of using tap water.
- In most cases water are not properly treated.
- Every year problem of water scarcity arises during the month of March to May.
- Lack of awareness for water conservation and harvesting.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of improved breed of poultry.
- Most of the villages don't have Artificial Insemination facility.
- Except proper Ukhul all the villages have lack of animal health facilities.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized due to lack of awareness.
- B.Q, H.S and F.M.D in Cattle; Swine fever and Swine Erysipelus (Mineral deficiency) in pigs; Ranikhet, Diarrhoea and Coccidiosis in Chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- Reported disease outbreak:
 - 2005-F.M.D. (Cattle) ---- Simtang village
 - 2006-Swine fever (pig) ---- Hundung
- Poor sanitary and hygienic rearing shed.
- Poor disease investigation facilities.

TRANSPORT

- Some villages have very poor road condition connecting to Dist. HQ
- Inter Village Roads are kuccha type.
- Some villages don't have IVR.
- No vehicle plying on IVR except the villages located along state highway.
- Frequency of public transport in the state highway is poor.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Lack of proper dumping ground.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- Drainage systems are all kuccha type.
- Community water bodies are not maintained.
- Reported case of large scale of deforestation in the area.
- Lack of Environmental awareness programme except sometimes organized by NGOs
- No Bio-waste management programmes are undertaken.

FOREST

- Lost of Forest cover due to deforestation.
- A forestation activity is not regularly organized.
- Medicinal plants are not properly conserved.
- Lack of awareness for conservation of forest resources.
- Landslide due to shifting cultivation and soil erosion mainly at areas near Long Ground and some areas along Ukhrul-Kachai road.

TOURISM

- Lack of accommodation facility at Kangkhui cave and Siroi hills.
- No Recreational and Amusement activities occurred at the tourist spots.
- Basic infrastructures like communication, power and water supply are very poor at tourist spots.
- Lack of conservation programme and activity except at Siroi hill.
- Poor management at tourist spots.
- Connectivity is very poor.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation activities of Natural Resources.
- Lack of technical expertise for mineral exploration.
- Environmental pollution occurred during limestone exploration at Hundung area.
- Still no exploitation of Chromite deposits from Phaigram hill.

FISHERY

- Lack of conservation of ornamental fishes.
- Electric fishing, dynamite, poisoning etc. are widely used.

UKHRUL DISTRICT-KAMJONG SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not available in the local market.
- Soil usually not tested during the pre-cultivation stage due to lack of awareness.
- Due to absence of proper irrigation system only single cropping is practiced.
- Production level of both agricultural and horticultural crops is low.
- Last year (2005) the whole Kamjong sub-division suffered heavy failure of crops due to draught-like situation.
- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy.
- Stem borer and Leaf borer are the pests on paddy.
- Lack of introduced high yielding variety.
- No modern storage/preservation equipments.
- Transport facilities for marketing are very poor.

HEALTH

- Acute Diarrhoea Diseases, Whooping cough, Enteric fever and Measles are common communicable diseases.

- Lack of infrastructure including ambulance and health provider.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not available in the locality so have to procure from Ukhrul or Imphal.
- Health programme and free health camps are not regularly conducted except for polio.
- Disease outbreaks of Malaria and Diarrhoea have been reported.
- Reported cases of Malaria: - In 2006, out of 17 positive 8 are Pf while the remaining 9 are Pv.
- Malaria prone areas are Khayang Phungtha, Khayang, Chammu, Hiyang, Kachaophung, Kashung, Naokot, Chatrik KL, Chahong KL, Chatrik KN, Chahong KN, Maitikongroi KN, Choro, Zingshophai and Hanskou.

DRINKING WATER

- Spring and stream water are main source of drinking water, very poor facility for using tap water.
- Waters are not properly treated before consuming. Only few boiled it.
- The whole Kamjong sub-division faces water scarcity every year during the month of March to May.
- Lack of awareness for water conservation and harvesting.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of improved breed of cattle and poultry.
- FMD and Diarrhoea in Cattle; Swine fever in pigs; Bacillary White Diarrhoea (BWD) in Chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- Lack of animal health facilities.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized due to lack of awareness as well as non-availability of health facilities.
- Rearing sheds are not regularly sanitized.
- No artificial insemination facility.
- Makau village face marketing problems of milk and live chicken due to bad transport.

TRANSPORT

- Very poor road condition.
- Out of 65 villages only 30 villages has IVR.
- IVR are kuccha type.
- Only one vehicle plying daily from DHQ to Kamjong or Kamjong to DHQ.
- No vehicle plying on IVR.
- Frequency and fitness of the vehicle are not satisfied.
- No proper bus stand and waiting sheds.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Most of the villager dump their solid waste at the backyard or open public ground.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- Drainage systems are kuccha type.
- Environmental awareness programme are never conducted.
- Reported case of large scale deforestation in the area due to tree-felling or Man made fire for shifting cultivation.

FOREST

- Household use fire wood for cooking purposes.
- Wild animals are very rare due to illegal killing by villagers.
- Medicinal plants are not conserved.
- Lack of afforestation activities.
- Landslide frequently occurred due to mass deforestation for agriculture.

TOURISM

- Though many potential tourist spots are there in Thibung and Lungpu, there is still no conservation works.

- No Recreational and Amusement activities occurred at the tourist spots.
- Basic infrastructures like communication, power and water supply are very poor at tourist spots.
- Poor management at tourist spots.
- Connectivity is very poor.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation activities of Natural Resources.
- Lack of technical expertise for exploration of mineral resources
- Decrease of wild life and forest cover.
- Conservation activities for natural resources are not undertaken in the region.
- Large scale of exploitation of natural resources (forest product) in the past.

FISHERY

- Lack of conservation of ornamental fishes.
- Electric fishing, dynamite, poisoning etc. are widely used.

UKHRUL DISTRICT-PHUNGYAR SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not popularly grown.
- Soil testing facilities not available.
- Lack of irrigation system. Agriculture is mostly rainfed.
- Crop failure reported every year as a result of poor irrigation system.
- Production of agricultural goods (especially rice) is low and cannot even meet the demand.
- Most of the agricultural land remains unutilised during the winter due to cold and poor irrigation system.
- No modern storage equipment facilities.
- Farmer awareness with regards to sustainable agricultural practice and disease control is very poor.
- Shifting cultivation is widely used.
- Leaf blight, Leaf scald, Blast of rice; Early blight, late blight and potato heart rot of Potato are important plant diseases, while root aphid, leaf roller, Gold midge and case worm are important pests on paddy.
- Transportation problem for agricultural product for marketing.

HEALTH

- Diarrhoea, Acute Gastro-Enteritis, Whooping cough, Measles, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Malaria, & T.B. are common communicable diseases.
- Ill-equipped, poor attendance of skilled health workers, diagnostic facilities not available, inadequate beds in the PHCs & CHCs.
- Drugs and vaccines are available only at Phungyar town while it is not so in other villages of Phungyar block. Non availability of life-saving drugs.
- Poor Health awareness of the villages.
- Total malaria positive cases is 16 (12Pv+4Pf)
- Disease outbreak affecting some villages of Phungyar Block like Khunthak, Loushing Shingda & Hundung are Enteric fever and Measles.

DRINKING WATER

- Main source of drinking water are only spring and stream water. Very poor facility for tap water use.
- Drinking water from sources other than water supply is not properly treated.
- Every year drinking water scarcity is experienced during the months of March-May.
- Lack of awareness for water conservation and harvesting.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of improved breed of poultry.
- Most of the villages don't have Artificial Insemination facility.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized due to lack of awareness.
- Non-availability of drugs & vaccines during disease outbreaks.
- B.Q, H.S and F.M.D in Cattle; Swine fever AND Swine Erysepelus (Mineral deficiency) in pigs; Ranikhet, Diarrhoea and Coccidiosis in Chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- Disease outbreak:
 - 2005-F.M.D.Cattle)
 - 2006-Swine fever (pig)
- Poor Sanitary and hygienic rearing shed.
- Poor Disease Investigation facilities.

TRANSPORT

- Poor Road connectivity between Phungyar and Ukhul.
- Inter Village Roads are all kuccha type.
- Some villages don't have IVR.
- No vehicle plying on IVR.
- Insufficient frequency of public transport.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Lack of proper dumping ground.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- Drainage systems are all kuccha type.
- Community water bodies are not maintained.
- Reported case of large scale of deforestation in the area.
- Lack of Environmental awareness programme except sometimes organized by NGOs.
- No activities for Bio-waste management.

FOREST

- Household use fire wood for cooking purposes.
- Decreasing forest cover due to deforestation.
- A forestations activity is not regularly organized.
- Lack of awareness for conservation of forest resources including medicinal plants.
- Illegal poaching of wild animals.
- Landslide due to shifting cultivation and soil erosion.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation activities of Natural Resources.
- Lack of technical expertise for exploration of mineral resources.

FISHERY

- Lack of conservation of ornamental fishes.
- Electric fishing, dynamite, poisoning etc. are widely used.

UKHRUL DISTRICT-KASOM KHULLEN SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Non-availability of certified seeds in the local market.
- Soil not tested during the pre-cultivation stage and there is no soil-testing lab.
- Agricultural production is below optimum. Farmers are not engaged in scientific utilization of land and moreover the poor irrigation system sole dependence on monsoon compounds the problem.

- Disease:-Paddy: Blast and brown leaf spot of rice and yellow leaf, Banana: Bunchy top, Potato: Late blight
- Pest attack:-Paddy: Leaf and stem borer, Banana: Banana weevil
- Fields left fallow after harvesting due to absence of irrigation facility.
- Used traditional methods of preservation and storage, no modern methods.
- Poor transportation facilities for marketing of the products. More difficulty during the monsoon season in areas like Nungshityanbi due to landslide prone area.

HEALTH

- Diarrhoea, Acute Gastro-Enteritis, Whooping cough, Measles, Acute Respiratory Infection Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Malaria, Syphilis, Gonococcal, Pulmonary infections, T.B. and AIDS are common communicable diseases.
- Lack of health provider and infrastructure.
- Non-availability of prescribed medicines in the locality.
- Health Awareness Programmes are not regularly conducted to promote health awareness of the people.
- Malaria prone areas are Khashung, Nambashi, Bungpun, K. Ashang, Khonglo villages.
- Villagers of remote places like Khonglo, K. Ashang faces difficulty in getting quick prompt medical helps especially in emergency cases due to inaccessibility poor infrastructure in the region.
- No skilled health worker stationed permanently.

DRINKING WATER

- Main sources of drinking water are only spring and stream water so most of the villagers do not have the privilege of using tap water.
- No tap water in Kasom Khullen, Nambashi Khullen, Kasung, Kangkum etc
- Drinking water from sources other than water supply is not properly treated.
- Boiling is the only means of treatment before consuming.
- Problems of water scarcity experienced every year.
- Lack of awareness for water conservation and harvesting.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of improved breed of cattle and poultry.
- Non-availability of livestock feeds and fodder in the local market.
- Insufficient infrastructure and poor animal health care centres.
- Artificial insemination facilities not available in the locality. Available at Kangkun Vety. Aid centre.
- Disease
 - Cattle: F.M.D. and B.Q
 - Pig: Swine fever, Mineral deficiency diseases
 - Poultry: Coccidiosis, Fowl Diarrhoea, Ranikhet
- Disease outbreak: Swine fever in pigs in the year 2005 at Lairam and Tiring
- Livestock not regularly immunized due to non-availability of vaccines
- Poor Sanitary and hygienic rearing shed.
- Disease investigation and treatment facilities are poor (Only symptomatic treatment).

TRANSPORT

- Very poor roads infrastructure.
- Inter Village Roads are all kuccha and foot-path.
- Frequency of the transport services not satisfied.
- No vehicle plying on IVR.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Lack of proper dumping ground dumped at backyard and open public ground.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- Drainage systems are all kuccha type.
- Reported case of large scale of deforestation in the area.

- Lack of environmental awareness programme/activities.

FOREST

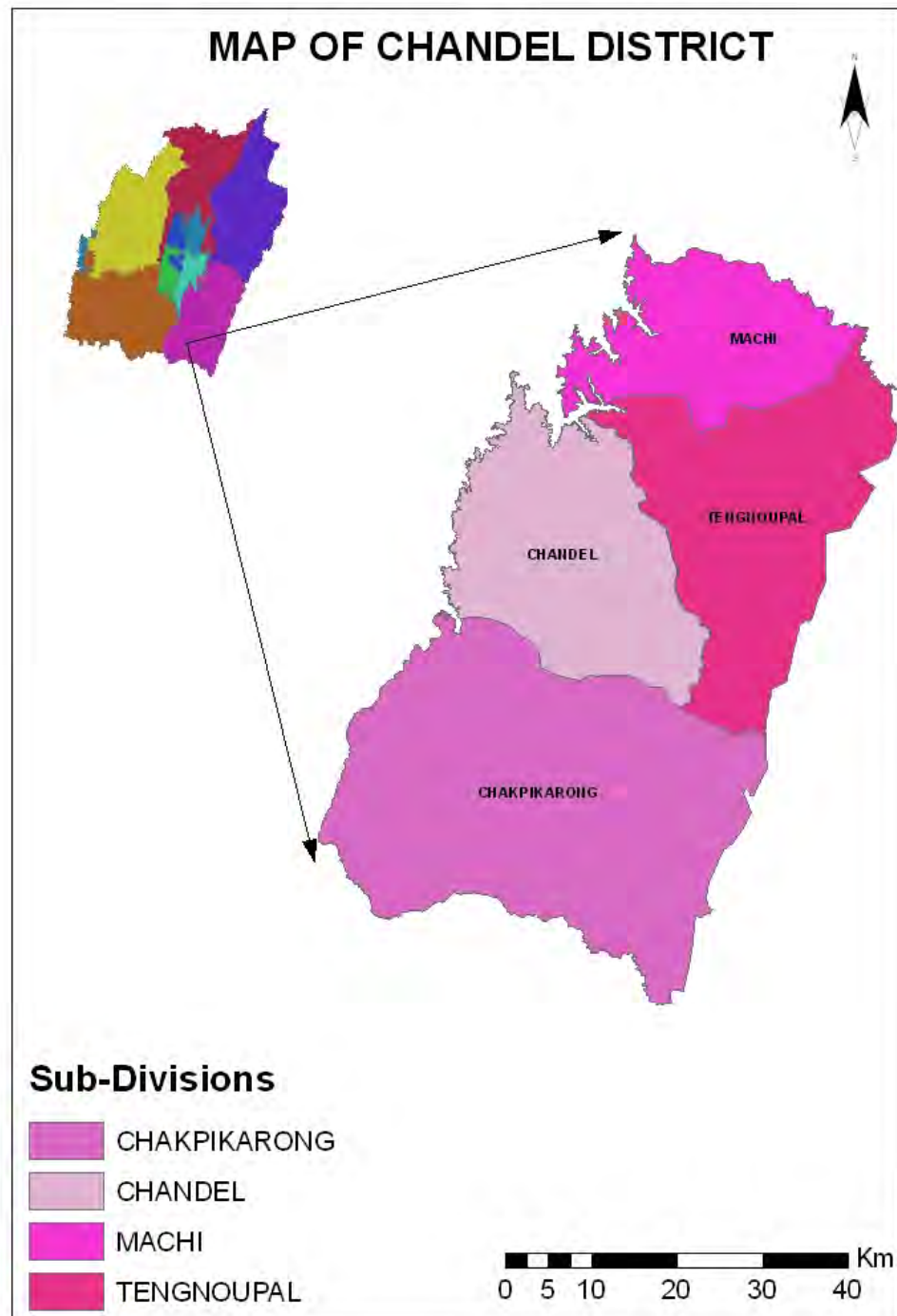
- Decreasing Forest cover due to deforestation.
- A forestations activity is not regularly organized.
- Lack of awareness for conservation of forest resources like medicinal plants.
- Landslide due to shifting cultivation and soil erosion along the road side.
- Household use fire wood for cooking purposes.
- Illegal poaching of wild animals.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation activities of Natural Resources.
- Lack of technical expertise for exploration of mineral resources.

FISHERY

- Lack of conservation of ornamental fishes.
- Electric fishing, dynamite, poisoning etc. are widely used.



DISTRICT PROFILE

CHANDEL

The District lies in the south-eastern part of Manipur. Its neighbors are Myanmar (Burma) on the south, Ukhru district on the east, Churachandpur district on the south and west, and Thoubal district on north. It is about 64 km. away from Imphal. The National Highway No. 39 passes through this District. It is a hill district with an area of 3,313 sq. km. and population density 36 per sq. km. As per Census 2001, the population of the district is 1,18,327 with 59,741 male & 58,568 female and rural population is 1,03,365 whereas urban

population is 14,962. It is scattered in 419 villages. The literacy rate is 46.68%. It is divided into 4 sub-divisions and 6 circles. The sub-divisions are Machi, Tengnoupal, Chandel and Chakpikarong.

The District is inhabited by several communities. It is sparsely inhabited by about 20 different tribes. They are scattered all over the District. Prominent tribes in the district are Anal, Lamkang, Kuki, Moyon, Monsang, Chothe, Thadou, Paite, and Marring etc. There are also other communities like Meitei and Muslim in small numbers as compared to the tribes. Non-Manipuris like the Tamils, Bengalis, Punjabis, and Biharis are also settled in this district.

The Moreh town, the international trade center of the state lies on the southernmost part of the District. When the Trans-Asian Super Highway comes into existence, Chandel district will be one of the gateways to the Asian countries

SECTOR IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not freely available in the local market.
- Soils are usually not tested during the pre-cultivation stage due to lack of soil testing facilities and awareness.
- Lack of proper irrigation system depends on rainwater and stream water.
- Double cropping is not feasible due to poor irrigation.
- Farmers do not use chemical fertilizer in prescribed quantity.
- Low production of crops in the year 2005 due to scanty rainfall.
- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy and late blight on potato.
- Stem borer and Leaf borer and Locusts are the pests on paddy.
- Lack of advance technique of cropping.
- Lack of modern storage/ preservation equipments.
- Marketing problems for agro products due to poor Transport facilities especially for Machi sub division and interior villages of other sub division.

HEALTH

- Acute Diarrhoea Disease including Gastro- Enteritis & Cholera, Whooping cough, Enteric fever, Measles, Acute Respiratory Infection, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Malaria, Syphilis and AIDS are common diseases.
- Lack of infrastructure including water, power and health provider in the District hospital and PHCs.
- Diagnostic equipments & machine are inadequate as well as not functioning.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not available in the locality particularly in the interior villages.
- Health Awareness Programme and Free Health Camps are rarely conducted.
- Reported cases of disease outbreak of Diarrhoea at Charangching villages, Malaria at Lokchao area, Leibi.

DRINKING WATER

- Most of the areas are not connected with tap water.
- Water is not properly treated before consumption.
- Water scarcity is experienced every year during the months of Feb-May.
- Reported cases of iron contamination in hand pump water.
- Depletion and siltation of sources of water supply.
- Lack of water conservation and harvesting.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of improved breed of livestock.
- Artificial insemination facilities not available.
- FMD, BQ H.S in Cattle; Swine fever in pigs; Bacillary White Diarrhoea (BWD) Fowl pox, Fowl Diarrhoea & Fowl Cholera in Chickens.

- Most of the villages don't have Animal Health facility.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized due to lack of awareness.
- Non-availability of vaccines in the Local Animal Health Centre (AHC).
- Lack of good sanitary and hygiene condition in rearing of livestock.

TRANSPORT

- Roads connecting to the District HQ are in bad condition.
- IVR are kuccha type and foot-path.
- Frequency and fitness of the vehicle are not satisfied.
- No proper bus stand and waiting sheds.
- No public transport to remote villages like Phiram Machet, Anal khullen, Oklu, Phiran Khullen

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- No proper dumping site.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- All the drainage system in the localities are kuccha type.
- High rate of siltation of Chakpi River from its catchment areas due to shifting cultivation.
- Environment awareness programme are not organized in the locality.
- Reported case of large scale deforestation in the area.

FOREST

- About 90% of the total household used fire wood for cooking food.
- Large scale deforestation due to practice of shifting cultivation.
- Recently on Sept. 2006, landslide occurred at Tegnoupal highway road due to soil erosion.
- Deforestation and Jhumming cultivation is still in practice in some villages namely Sarei, Yaphou, Mengang, Mitong, Khongyon, Chalon, Mantri Pantha, Lambung, Chandel, Natham, Chungtha Modi, Laphou Charu, Firal, Oklu, Anal khul and Khubum khula.
- Lack of aforestation activities.
- Poaching of wild animals.
- Bamboo flowering in the district.
- Lack of conservation of medicinal plants.

TOURISM

- Lack of conservation activities to potential or existing tourist site.
- Bad road condition and present low and order situation.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Conservation activities for natural resources are not yet undertaken in the region.
- Lack of technical expertise for exploration of mineral resources.
- Large scale exploitation of natural resources particularly timber.
- Landslide occurred due to large scale deforestation to obtain timber and Jhumming /shifting cultivation.

CHANDEL DISTRICT-MACHI SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not freely available in the local market
- Soil usually not tested during the pre-cultivation stage due to lack of awareness and non-availability of soil testing facility.
- Chemical fertilizers are not available in the local market, farmers procure it from Pallel when required.
- Irrigation facilities are almost absent and agriculture is rainfed.
- Double cropping is not feasible due to poor irrigation.

- Low production level of crops.
- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy.
- Stem borer and Leaf borer are the pests on paddy.
- Fields left fallow after harvesting due to absence of irrigation system.
- Traditional methods of storage/preservation are in used, no modern method.
- Transport facilities for marketing of the agricultural product are very poor.

HEALTH

- Communicable disease: - Acute Diarrhoea Disease including Gastro- Enteritis & Cholera, Whooping cough, Enteric fever, Enteric fever, Malaria.
- Lack of infrastructure including water and power and insufficient health providers.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not available in the locality.
- Health Awareness Programme and Free Health Camps are not regularly conducted.

DRINKING WATER

- Villages like Maningphai, Heinoukhol, Samanphai, T. Molphei, Phunchong, Salhoijing, Chatong, Khokanthic, Molphai, Thingkangbung, Loikong, Yangnomching, Tollen, Kh. Tuinem etc. are still not covered with tap water.
- Water, other than tap water, is not properly treated before consuming.
- Water scarcity every year during the month of Feb- May.
- Depletion and siltation of sources of water supply.
- Lack of awareness of water harvesting.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Improved breed variety of livestock are not yet introduced.
- Artificial insemination facilities not available in the locality.
- FMD in Cattle; Bacillary White Diarrhoea (BWD) in Chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized due to lack of awareness.
- Lack of good sanitary and hygiene condition of rearing of livestock.

TRANSPORT

- Poor road connectivity.
- Inter Village Roads are mostly unmetalled.
- Frequency of the transport is very poor.
- Fitness of the vehicle is not satisfactory.
- Landslide occurred along the foot hills.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Solid Waste is dumped at the backyard or at any public places.
- About 80% of the total households do not have sanitary toilets.
- All the drainage system in the locality is kuccha type.
- Environment awareness programmes are never organized in the locality.

FOREST

- About 90% of the total household used fire wood for cooking food.
- No afforestation activities in the area.
- Poaching of wild animals.
- Reported cases of large scale of deforestation in the area due to Jhumming/ shifting cultivation and tree-felling to obtain timber.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Conservation activities for natural resources are not yet undertaken in the region.
- Lack of technical expertise for exploration of mineral resources.
- Large scale exploitation of natural resources particularly timber.

CHANDEL DISTRICT-TENGNOUPAL SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not freely available in the local market.
- High yielding varieties are not grown widely.
- Soil usually not tested during the pre-cultivation stage due to non-availability of soil testing facility.
- Chemical fertilizers are not timely available in the local market.
- Very poor irrigation system mainly depends on rainfed.
- Double cropping is not feasible due to poor irrigation.
- Production level of crops is low.
- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy.
- Stem borer and Leaf borer are the pests on paddy.
- Fields left fallow after harvesting due to absence of irrigation system.
- Traditional methods of storage/ preservation are in used, no modern method.
- Transport facilities are very poor for marketing of Soibum (Bamboo shoot) in areas like Leibi, Leitan, Kambag Khullen, Khunou, Lamlou, Satang etc.

HEALTH

- Acute Diarrhoea Disease including Gastro- Enteritis & Cholera, Whooping cough, Enteric fever, Enteric fever, Malaria(Lokchao area, Leibi) and T.B
- Lack of health manpower and infrastructure including water and power in the PHC and sub centre.
- Diagnostic equipments & machine are not available.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not available in the locality.
- Health Awareness Programme and Free Health Camps are rarely conducted.

DRINKING WATER

- Most of the areas of the sub-division are not connected with tap water.
- Water not properly treated before consuming.
- Water scarcity is experienced every year during the month of Feb- May. During water scarcity period villagers depend on the Gasilung lok (2 Km away from the inhabited area).
- Lack of awareness of water harvesting.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Improved breed variety of livestock are not yet introduced.
- Non-availability of livestock feed and fodder especially for pig.
- Insufficient infrastructure and poor animal health care centres.
- Artificial insemination facilities not available in the locality.
- FMD in Cattle; Bacillary White Diarrhoea (BWD) in Chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized due to lack of awareness and non availability of vaccine.
- Lack of good sanitary and hygiene condition in rearing of livestock.

TRANSPORT

- Insufficient road connectivity.
- Inter Village Roads are foot-path.
- Villagers like Yengkhum, Narum have to walk 15 km by foot.
- Frequency and fitness of the vehicle are not satisfied.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Lack of proper solid waste dumping ground. Solid Waste are dumped at the backyard or at any convenient places.
- About 80% of the total household toilets do not have sanitary toilets.
- All the drainage system in the locality is kuccha type.
- Environment awareness programme never organized in the locality.

FOREST

- About 90% of the total household used fire wood for cooking food.
- Lack of afforestation activities.
- Recently on Sept. 2006 landslide occurred at Tengnoupal highway road due to soil erosion.
- Reported case of large scale deforestation in the area due to Jhuming/ shifting cultivation and tree-felling timber business.

TOURISM

- Cemetery near Assam Rifles can be converted into a tourist spot as it has panoramic view of Burma/ Manipur.
- Bad road condition and present low and order situation.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Conservation activities for natural resources are not yet undertaken in the region.
- Lack of technical expertise for exploration of mineral resources.

CHANDEL DISTRICT-CHANDEL SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not freely available in the local market.
- Soils are usually not tested during the pre-cultivation stage due to lack of awareness.
- Poor irrigation system. Agriculture is mostly rain-fed.
- Shortage of fertilizers. Farmers do not use chemical fertilizer in prescribed quantity.
- Low production of crops in the year 2005 due to scanty rainfall.
- Double cropping is not feasible due to poor irrigation.
- Blast and Blight are the two main diseases on paddy and late blight on potato.
- Stem borer and Leaf borer are the pests on paddy.
- Lack of advance technique of cropping.
- Fields left fallow after harvesting due to absence of irrigation system.
- Used only traditional methods of storage/ preservation, no modern method.
- Marketing problems for agro products due to poor Transport facilities.

HEALTH

- Acute Diarrhoea Disease including Gastro-Enteritis & Cholera, Whooping cough, Enteric fever, Measles, Acute Respiratory Infection, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Malaria, Syphilis and AIDS are common diseases.
- Lack of infrastructure including water, power and health workers/providers in the District hospital and PHCs.
- Diagnostic equipments & machine are inadequate as well as not functioning.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not available in the locality particularly the interior villages.
- Health Awareness Programme and Free Health Camps are rarely conducted.
- Reported cases of epidemic outbreak of Diarrhoea at Charangching villages.

DRINKING WATER

- All the areas except sub divisional H.Q. area, of the Chandel sub-division don't have the privilege of using tap water.
- Water not properly treated for safe consumption.
- Water scarcity every year during the months of Feb-May.
- Reported cases of iron contamination in hand pump water.
- Lack of awareness of water harvesting.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of improved breed of livestock.
- Artificial insemination facilities not available in the locality.
- Poor animal health care facilities.
- FMD, BQ in Cattle; Swine fever in pigs; Bacillary White Diarrhoea (BWD) in Chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized due to lack of awareness and non-availability of vaccines in the local AHCs.
- Lack of good sanitary and hygiene condition in rearing of livestock.

TRANSPORT

- Road connecting to the District HQ is mostly in very bad condition.
- IVR are kuccha type and foot-path.
- Frequency and fitness of the vehicle are not satisfied.
- No proper bus stand and waiting sheds.
- No public transport to remote villages like Phiram Machet, Anal khullen, Oklu, Phiran Khullen, Yengkhum, Narum.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Lack of proper solid waste dumping ground.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- All the drainage system in the locality is kuccha type.
- The Chakpi river water is not properly treated for safe consumption.
- Environment awareness programme are not organized in the locality.
- Reported case of large scale of deforestation in the area.

FOREST

- Majority of the household used fire wood and cow dung for cooking food.
- Most of the villages namely Sarei, Yaphou, Mengang, Mitong, Khongyon, Chalon, Mantri Pantha, Lambung, Chandel, Natham, Chungtha Modi, Laphou Charu, Firal, Oklu, Onal khul, Khubum khula are still practiced jhumming/shifting cultivation.
- No afforestation activities in the area.
- Landslide occurred on highways due to soil erosion.
- Large scale deforestation in the area due to Jhumming/shifting cultivation and tree-felling timber business.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Conservation activities for natural resources are not yet undertaken in the region.
- Lack of technical expertise for exploration of mineral resources.

CHANDEL DISTRICT-CHAKPIKARONG SUB-DIVISION

SECTOR

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

AGRICULTURE

- Certified seeds are not available in the local market.
- Soil, usually are not tested during the pre-cultivation stage due to absence of soil-testing facilities.
- No proper irrigation system.
- Use of chemical fertilizers in lump-sum quantity.
- Chemical fertilizers are not readily available in the local market. Farmers procure it from Kakching or Wabagai.
- Low production of crops in the year 2005 due to scanty rainfall, absence of irrigation system, and unscientific land-use namely shifting cultivation.
- Blast is the common disease on paddy
- Reported locust attack on paddy.
- Double-cropping is not feasible because agriculture is mostly rainfed.

- Fields are left as fallow or barren after harvesting due to absence of irrigation system.
- Traditional means of storage/preservation of agricultural and horticultural crops, no modern method.
- Inadequate Transport facilities for marketing.

HEALTH

- Acute Diarrhoea Disease including Gastro- Enteritis & Cholera, Diphtheria, Whooping cough, Measles, Acute Respiratory Infection, Pneumonia, Enteric fever, Malaria and Viral hepatitis are common diseases.
- Lack of medical infrastructure like proper housing, beds, diagnostic equipments & tools, etc.
- Insufficient health manpower including technicians, helpers nurses, etc.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines are not readily available in the locality.
- Health awareness programme and free health camps are rarely conducted.

DRINKING WATER

- The main sources are river, pond, streams and spring water.
- Water are not properly treated before consuming
- Water scarcity every year during the months of March and April.
- Lack of modern technology for water harvesting.
- Siltation of Chakpi River due to soil erosion
- Depletion of sources of water supply during the lean season.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Lack of improved breed of cattle and poultry.
- Non-availability of livestock feeds and fodder in the local market.
- Artificial insemination facilities not available in the locality.
- FMD, BQ & H.S. in Cattle; Swine fever in pigs; Bacillary White Diarrhoea(BWD), Fowl pox, Fowl Diarrhoea & Fowl Cholera in Chickens are some common live stock diseases.
- Livestock are not regularly immunized due to non-availability of vaccines in the local Animal Health Centre (AHC).
- Lack of good sanitary and hygiene condition in rearing of livestock.
- Most of the Animal Health Centres have insufficient skilled manpower, equipments and tools. There are no disease investigation laboratories.

TRANSPORT

- Roads connecting villages to the District HQ are mostly in very bad condition.
- IVRs are all kuccha and foot-path.
- Imphal to Chakpikarong road is in bad condition.
- Frequency and fitness of the vehicle are not satisfactory.
- During rainy season villagers face difficulties as no vehicle ply during this period.
- Reported cases of landslide in the areas like Khubon Khulen road, Thorcham road.
-

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

- Solid waste is dumped at the backyard.
- Most of the household toilets are not sanitized.
- All the drainage system in the locality is kuccha type.
- Environment awareness programme are not organized in the locality.
- Large scale of deforestation in the area due to shifting cultivation mainly in areas like Khubon Khunou, Kobok, Thorcham, Khubon Khullen, Firal Machet, Oklu, Anal Khulen, Bulok etc.
- Lack of awareness for conservation of wild life.

FOREST

- Majority of the household used fire wood and cow dung for cooking food.
- No afforestation activities in the area.

- Landslide occurred on highways due to soil erosion.
- Large scale deforestation in the area due to Jhumming/shifting cultivation and tree-felling timber business.
- Bamboo flowering at Mombi, Hensi & Tuikhong block.
- Lack of awareness for conservation medicinal plants.

TOURISM

- Lack of conservation activities for the existing tourist site.
- Bad road condition and present low and order situation.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of conservation activities for natural resources.
- Large scale exploitation of timber.
- Landslide frequently occurred due to large scale deforestation.

FUTURE PERSPECTIVE OF RESEARCH ACTIVITY:

AGRICULTURE:

There is an immense scope and possibility to establish agro based industry/general industry in the state. There will also be scope for creation of employment generation. Under the crucial situation of the state, to meet the demand of food grains, it requires a specific planning and adoption of latest (scientific) agricultural technology and to flow all agricultural inputs to the hands of farmers so that the productivity level of the area can be enhanced. It also requires augmenting marketing facilities for sale of agricultural produces with reasonable and support price to balance the economic level of the state. Implementation of modernized cultivation depending on soil conditions and physiography is necessary. Low cost processing technology such as drying or osmodehydration is necessary.

HEALTH:

Development of the basic health services is not merely extension of health services but it has got various social goals, such as improvement of the quality of life and provision of maximum health benefit to the greatest number of people. The number of health manpower including doctors, nurses and other medical personnels and medical infrastructure in the state has been remarkably increased day by day but it is necessary to utilise these health personnel properly. It may be suggested to concentrate especially in the hilly areas for health sector. Contagious and communicable diseases have been effectively put under control but still more health awareness is needed especially for water born communicable diseases.

DRINKING WATER:

The strong link between human development and availability of safe drinking water signifies the high priority of protected drinking water supply to all. It is sure that protection of drinking water is closely tied to the larger challenge of improving governance of water resources, an objective of which is to maintain quality to support various uses. Efficiency enhancing measures that encourage water conservation in various uses would contribute to protecting drinking water as well as they would reduce pressure on water resources. At the present drinking water status in the state, implementation of watershed projects through

watershed communities is to be suggested especially in the hilly areas. More water supply schemes are needed for both urban and rural areas. Awareness of water conservation and management including water treatment should be imparted to the people.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

The Effective transfer of new innovative Animal Husbandry Technology is essential for sustainable rural development. Although many new packages of animal husbandry technologies are available, still the transfer of Animal Husbandry technology is not encouraging. The low livestock production level especially of eggs cannot sustain the rapidly increasing population and growing demand of the people for better living standards.

An effective and long term means of dissemination of improved animal husbandry technology to the local farmers need to be evolved for better development of animal husbandry sector in the state. Effective transfer of technology means the adoption of technology by the stakeholders. Amidst wide scale unorganised adoption of animal husbandry as a profession, organised and concerted efforts in this direction is really needed to boost up the economic condition of the farmers and the state. S&T intervention is called for Genetic improvement of the local Cattle breed. Breeding programmes may be taken for breeding local cow with semen from high quality bulls of Jersey and Holstein breed artificially. Large-scale fodder crop cultivation in the State is also called for scientific intervention. Liquid Nitrogen used for storing frozen semen at a temperature of -196°C is extremely volatile and decreases in quantity when it reaches the distant villages causing problem in preserving the semen. Till date, there is no liquid nitrogen plant in the state. S&T intervention is required for setting up of liquid nitrogen plants in the State.

TRANSPORT:

The geographical isolation and difficult terrain found in the state marks her handicaps mainly on transport and communication. The state has very limited transport facilities for connecting it with the rest of India. The roads passing through the hill tracts are liable to interruption especially during the rainy season due to frequent land slides on national and state highways. Such natural calamities only add to the cost of transport and a large number of villages are also not well connected by road transport. The following control measures may be introduced for minimizing the landslide occurrences a) Vegetative measures including planting of trees, shrubs and grasses and contour waling, b) Engineering/technological measures such as bench terracing, spurs and retaining walls etc. The problems of transport are that the number of vehicles on the road is few (goods and passenger vehicles) which cover a small area in the valley. A substantial area of the hill is beyond reach of motor transport, which directly speaks of the socio- economic isolation of the hill people.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY:

S&T intervention is required to develop technologies for waste (both municipal and hospital) collection, treatments mainly biologically, and disposal in order to ensure proper

solid waste management. Another area requiring intervention is conservation of shrinking wetlands and lakes. Environmental awareness programmes should be given more priority.

FOREST:

It is estimated that large areas especially in the region are brought under jhum cultivation every year. The cycle of jhum is changed from place to place or from one area to another area. So, afforestation may be well suggested. Moreover, the menace of soil erosion has to be checked by intensive programmes such as afforestation, contour bunding, contour cropping, terracing, level furrowing, pit digging, etc.

Terracing, contouring, bunding, furrowing etc. also require a large amount of manures due to soil erosion in these areas. To prevent soil erosion, bunds and terrace need to be constructed on the gentle slopes and also plantation of trees on such bunds. Digging of pits are useful for absorbing the excess water and thus to check the soil erosion. Activities relating to plant growth and setting up of database system for inventorization, dissemination of information and facilitating the prevention of patents should be obtain for medicinal use of plants, which is the public domain. An alternative package for forest fringe dwellers and awareness for forest conservation is essential for minimizing the degradation of the forest.

TOURISM:

Tourism, as an industry, can be a backbone of Manipuri's state economy. It can create income and employment for the state. This can be promoted in many ways by keeping in view of lakes, historical monuments, traditions & costumes, natural landscapes, rich cultural heritage etc.

Steps need to be taken up to provide accommodation in the existing tourist spots. Adventure tourism, such as, mountaineering, trekking, river rafting etc. should be encouraged. Private sector should also be encouraged to participate for developing the tourism industry in the state. S&T intervention is called for enhancement of the infrastructure. Relics should be beautified and proper landscape planning should be made so that tourist should feel interested to visit the tourist spots. Restricted area permit system must be removed from the state. Present law & order situation of the state must be controlled.

FISHERY:

The present shortfall in the production of the state is likely to be made up with the schemes undertaken by the concerned authorities target people. It may be recommended that the development in the fishery sector, thereby, increased fish production in the state may help in reducing the dependency on other states for fish supply.

Appropriate transfer of technology associated with pond management, breeding, hatching, rearing, storage, etc. to a large number of active progressive farmers is very much in need. Regular farmers' awareness programmes should be organised and renewed incentives given to farmers in the form of new technology and financial support. S&T

intervention is called for amendment in the design criteria of fish ponds by making the pond embankments higher in low lying regions to prevent entry of agricultural run-off.

NATURAL RESOURCES:

Due to the lack of proper survey, the knowledge of natural resources in Manipur is very meagre, especially for mineral resources. The future of minerals development of Manipur lies in the discovery of large workable deposits of copper, nickel, chromite, asbestos, idocrase, serpentine, plastic, gas, oil and other precious stones. S&T intervention is called for strengthening the technical expertise for exploration of mineral deposits and developing infrastructure for petrological and chemical laboratories in the Geology and Mining Department. Moreover, there is need for conserving natural resources like forest, water and their sustainable utilization.

PHOTO GALLERY

AGRICULTURE



Piled-up cabbage waiting for transportation, Ukhrul



Marketing problem for local produce at Tengnoupal Bazar en-route to Moreh



Yellow Mosaic Virus attack on Orange nursery at Tamenglong



Bacterial Leaf Blight on paddy



Cross-section view of pest attack on banana



Leaf blight infected paddy leaves

AGRICULTURE



Blast infected paddy leaves



Blast infected panicle of rice



Pest attack on Bananas, Nungou village,
Phungyar



Early blight of potato



Late Blight of potato



Pest attack on Tree Bean at Tamenglong

VETERINARY



Unscientific rearing shed for pigs at Singhat



Unhygienic meat sold at Tamenglong



Unscientific rearing shed for buffalo at Ukhul



Unscientific rearing shed for pigs at Kasom khulen

DRINKING WATER



Spring water used for drinking at Ukhurul



Spring water at Tamenglong



Dug-holes on Leimakhong river bed at Yaingangpokpi



Stream water storing-tank at Khoirentak, Henglep.



Neglected community pond at Oinam (Nambol)



Dug-out holes on river bed for collecting water at Heirol, Thoubal

TRANSPORT



Condition of Imphal to Chandel Road



Kotland land-slide, N.H. 53



Condition of Imphal to Chakpikarong Road



Road condition at Ukhul



Condition of Ukhul to Kamjong Road



Pitiable condition of the road connecting
Tadubi with Paomata

FOREST



Huts partly-submerged in debris after Phikomei land-slide



Deforestation at Kumram village, Phungyar.



Mud/debris flow due to Phikomei Landslide



Bamboo flowering at Tamenglong



Deforestation at Chakpikarong



Deforestation at Chahong village, Kamjong

FOREST & NATURAL RESOURCES



Deforestation at Nambashi village, Kasom Khulen



Deforestation at Chingai



Forest area in Tengnoupal



Firewood collection at Paomata



Logging of timber in Kamjong



Unrestricted quarrying of red-soil along the road side

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY



Road flooding after incessant rain due to poor drainage system



Solid-waste dumping at Nambul River



Water-logged road due to poor drainage at Uripok



Solid-waste dumping at Langol, Imphal West



Solid-waste dumping on the roadside in Ukhrul



Hospital wastes burning in the open at Tamenglong District Hospital

SOME OF THE ORNAMENTAL FISHES AVAILABLE IN MANIPUR



Lepidocephalichthys manipurensis Arun



Schistura manipurensis (Chaudhuri)



Devario naganesis (Chaudhuri)



Aspidoparia ukhrulensis Vish & Selim



Sisor barakensis Vish & Darshan



Erethistes serratus (Vish & Kosygin)

TOURIST SPOTS/SITES OF MANIPUR



A charming resort on the Loktak lake, Moirang



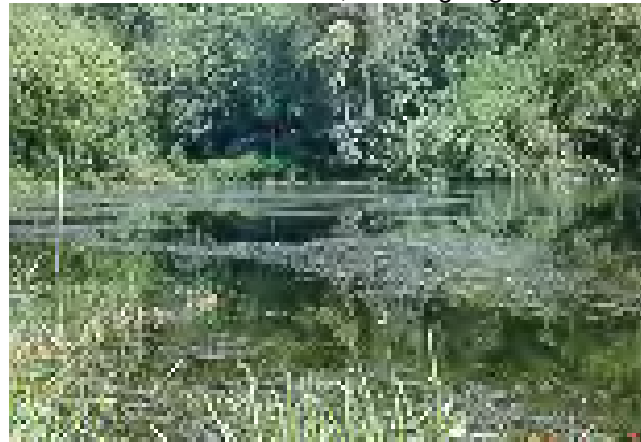
Barak water falls, Tamenglong



The magnificent Siroy lily in full bloom, Ukhrul



A breath-taking view of lily in bloom at Dzuko Valley



Zailad Lake Tamenglong



Brow-antlered deer(Sangai) in Keibul- Lamjao National Park

ANNEXURE - I

Sector	Code	Variable ID	Variable Description
Agriculture	0101	N_AV_CE_SD	Non-availability of certified seeds
	0102	L_SOIL_MGD	Lack of soil management
	0103	L_DBL_CROP	Cropping Pattern
	0104	N_AV_FERT	Non-availability of chemical fertilizers
	0105	PLANTS_DIS	Plants diseases
	0106	PEST_ATTK	Pest attack
	0107	INSUF_IRRI	Insufficient irrigation system
	0108	LOW_PROD	Low Production Level
	0109	POOR_STOR	Storage & preservation facilities
	0110	POOR_MKTG	Marketing problem
	0111	L_HYV	Lack of high yielding variety
	0112	BAREN_LAN	Unutilised barren land
	0113	L_U_PSTCD	Lack of use of fertilizers/pesticides
Health	0201	COMM_DIS	Communicable Diseases
	0202	INAD_INFRA	Inadequate infrastructure at Health Centres
	0203	INAD_H_MAN	Inadequate health manpower / provider
	0204	N_AV_DRUGS	Non-availability of drugs and medicines
	0205	L_HEAL_AWA	Lack of health awareness programmes
	0206	DIS_OUTBRK	Disease/Epidemic Outbreak
	0207	B_COMM_RD	Bad communication & transport system
Drinking Water	0301	L_WAT_SOUR	Lack of Tap Water Sources
	0302	L_WATER_TR	Lack of Water Treatment
	0303	WATER_SCAR	Water scarcity
	0304	WATER_CONT	Drinking water contamination
	0305	PIPE_LEAK	Pipe-line leakages
	0306	SILT_RIVER	Siltation of major rivers
	0307	L_CON_HARV	Lack of water conservation & harvesting
Animal Husbandry	0401	L_IMPR_VAR	Lack of Improved live-stock variety
	0402	N_AV_FEED	Non-availability of synthetic feeds and fodders
	0403	LIVEST_DIS	Livestock Diseases
	0404	EPI_OUTBRK	Epidemic Outbreak
	0405	INAD_AN_HL	Inadequate animal health care centre & manpower
	0406	POOR_HYGIE	Unscientific rearing shed and poor hygiene
	0407	LIV_ST_IMP	Inadequate livestock Improvement programme
	0408	POOR_MKTG	Marketing Problems
	0409	L_IMNZ	Lack of immunisation
	0410	SH_AI_CTR	Shortage of AI centres
Transport	0501	POOR_RD_IN	Poor road infrastructure (connecting to District/State HQ)
	0502	POOR_IVR	Poor condition of Inter Village Roads
	0503	INAD_FREQ	Inadequate frequency of public transport
	0504	L_BUSSTAND	Shortage of bus stand and parking
	0505	FIT_VEHIC	Fitness of the public vehicles
	0506	NAV_PBT	Non-availability of public transport

Sector	Code	Variable ID	Variable Description
Environment & Ecology	0601	POOR_MGT	Lack of solid waste management
	0602	POOR_SANIT	Poor sanitation
	0603	L_CONSERVA	Lack of conservation of public ponds
	0604	POOR_DRAIN	Poor drainage management
	0605	L_ENV_AWAR	Lack of environmental awareness
	0606	L_BIOW_MGT	Lack of bio-waste management
	0607	LRS_DFRTSN	Large scale deforestation
	0608	L_CON_WLWS	Lack of conservation of wetlands/watersheds/wildlife
Forest	0701	DEFOREST	Deforestation
	0702	L_CON_MEDI	Lack of conservation of Medicinal plant
	0703	LANDSLIDE	Landslide due to soil erosion
	0704	L_AFFOREST	Lack of afforestation
	0705	B_FLOWER	Bamboo flowering
	0706	ILL_POACHING	Illegal poaching
	0707	ILL_TIMBER	Illegal timber business
Tourism	0801	POOR_ACCOM	Poor accommodation facility
	0802	POOR_INFRA	Poor infrastructure
	0803	POOR_COMM	Poor transport & communication facility
	0804	TOUR_CONSV	Lack of conservation of tourist spot
	0805	LAW_ORDR	Prevailing law and order situation
	0806	IM_ILP_PAP	Imposition of inner line permit and protected area permit
Natural Resources	0901	LARG_EXPLO	Large scale exploitation of natural resources
	0902	L_EXPLRTN	Lack of exploration of mineral resources
	0903	NAV_EQPT	Non-availability of exploration equipments
	0904	L_TECH_EXP	Lack of technical expertise for exploration
	0905	L_CONSER	Lack of conservation activities
Fishery	1001	CON_ORN_FI	Lack of conservation of ornamental fish
	1002	LOW_SEEDPR	Limited seed firms for production
	1003	HATCHERY	No modern method of hatchery
	1004	US_DY_POI	Use of dynamite & poisoning
	1005	L_CAP_TECH	Lack of modern fishing crafts & gears
	1006	L_STOR_FAC	Lack of storage/preservation facility

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