



Significance of Indian Republic: A Political Overview

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The Constitution of India emphasizes the sovereignty of the people of India. The Preamble of the Constitution says that it is the people of India who have solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign democratic republic and to secure to all its citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. The idea of the sovereignty of the people is re-affirmed in having an elected President as the head of State of India.

The idea of having a democratic republic in the form of an elected President may be traced back to the pre-independence period. The Indian National Congress made the demand for a Constituent Assembly as part of its official policy in 1934. Thereafter in many provincial legislative assemblies and in the Central legislative assemblies in 1937

and at Shimla Conference in 1945, the Congress reiterated that India could only accept a constitution drawn from the people and frame without any interference by a foreign authority. It was in December, 1946 that a Constituent Assembly which derived from the people all power and authority was convened. The members of the Constituent Assembly were committed to frame a democratic Constitution for India and this democracy should be expressed in the institutions of direct responsible government. The members considered three major types of executive i.e. the American Presidential system, the Swiss elected executive and the British Cabinet government. The Assembly discussed the Nehru Report, the Sapru Report,

B.N. Rau's memorandum and the draft Constitution of K.M. Munshi. The Nehru Report focused on the necessity of the executive branch to be headed by a Governor General as head of state. The Sapru Report had also favoured a Constitutional head of state. K.M. Munshi's Draft Constitution had provided for a head of state with powers like those of the British monarch. He preferred the British system to American Presidential government, believing it to be stronger because of the overlapping membership of government and legislature. B.N. Rau's 'Memorandum on the Union Constitution' also provided for a President with the powers of a Constitutional head of state, to exercise the executive authority of the Union with the aid and advice of a Council of Ministers.



Regarding the position and the status of the executive i.e. the President, there was much discussion among the members of the Union Constitution Committee. As per joint memorandum of Ayyangar and Aiyar and the proposal of B.N. Rau, the members of the Committee made the President Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces with the power to refer Bills back to Parliament and to dissolve the lower House on the advice of his ministers. Jawaharlal Nehru carefully explained the ministerial character of the Executive, emphasizing that the President had no 'real power' although the President is a position of 'great authority and dignity'. The President's role as a figurehead is to be reflected in his indirect election. "If the President is elected by adult franchise and yet (we) did not give him any real powers, it might become slightly anomalous", said Nehru, "especially since we wanted to emphasize the ministerial character of the government".

The Union Constitution Committee fully agreed that the President should be a constitutional head and the idea of his direct election was considered only in passing. There was a proposal from K.M. Munshi that the President be elected by an electoral college directly elected for this purpose. After having a joint meeting of the Union Constitution Committee and Provincial Constitution Committee on 11 June, 1947, the final decision was taken to the effect that the President should be indirectly elected, the Electoral College being the two houses of the federal parliament plus the lower House

of the Provincial Assemblies.

India's Membership of the Commonwealth of Nations :

It was a matter of great controversy when India, though a Republic, had decided to continue its full membership of the Commonwealth of Nations. India's membership of the Commonwealth of Nations was agreed to at the Prime Ministers Conference in London in 1949. It was endorsed by the Constituent Assembly of India on a resolution moved by Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. The resolution says, "This Assembly do hereby ratify the Declaration agreed to by the Prime Minister of India on the continued membership of India in the Commonwealth of Nations as set out in the official statement issued at the conclusion of the Conference of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London on April 27, 1949". There was criticism on India's membership of the Commonwealth. It has been argued that the acceptance of the British king as head of the commonwealth was incompatible with the Republican status and sovereign character of India. Some had regarded the commonwealth membership as a great betrayal and the greatest mistake committed after the partition of India. Accepting the king as head of the commonwealth and the Republican status of India appear irreconcilable and even contradictory.

It has rightly been pointed out that the Agreement of 1949, making India to continue her membership in the Commonwealth of Nations, has no value in the eye of law and is extra-constitutional. India's membership of the

Commonwealth does not in any way take away from her sovereign republican status. The decisions taken in the Commonwealth conferences has no binding against her conscience India cannot be compelled to enter into a treaty or alliance against her will. "It is an agreement by free will to be terminated by free will" Nehru said He further said, 'no treaty with a foreign power and no declaration of war by a member of the Commonwealth is binding on India without her express consent'. "It is well known that it is open to any member nation to go out of the Commonwealth if it so chooses". Although the king remains acknowledged as the Head of the Commonwealth, he no longer has any function within the Indian republic. The Prime Minister of India again clarified the position of the monarch in relation to India in his broadcast of 10th May, 1949. "It must be remembered that the Commonwealth is not Super state in any sense of the term So far as the Constitution of India is concerned the king has no place and we shall owe no allegiance to him". Thus India's membership of the Commonwealth of Nations does not affect her republican status.

The President as Head of the Indian Republic:

Article 52 of the Constitution of India provides for a President of India and the executive power of the Union including the supreme command of defence forces is vested in him. But the executive power of the President is to be exercised in accordance with the spirit of parliamentary form of government. This was made abundantly clear in the discussions in the Constituent



Assembly among the members like Dr. Ambedkar, Prof. K.T. Shah, K.M. Munshi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Krishnaswami Aiyar, T.T. Krishnamachari and others.

The President of India, according to the Constitution should be a citizen of India, must be of 35 years and is qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha. At the time of election, he must not hold any office of profit under any government, federal, state or local.

The process for the election of the President of India is original and there is no similar procedure in any Constitution of the world. The President is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of (a) elected members of both Houses of Parliament and (b) the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the states. Thus the President is elected by the elected representatives of the people though, the voters play no direct part in the election. This process of indirect election of the President shows the value and significance of the Indian republic. Article 55 of the Constitution of India provides the procedure for election of the Indian President by the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The procedure is for securing as far as possible, uniformity in the scale of representation of the different States and for securing parity between the States as a whole and the Union.

In order to secure uniformity in the scale of representation of the different states in India, it is provided that every elected member of the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have as many votes as there are multiples of one thousand in the

quotient obtained by dividing the population of the State by the total number of the elected members of the Assembly. Each member of a State Legislative Assembly has as many votes as are obtained by the formula.

Total Population of the State divided by the

Total number of elected members of the State Assembly, fractions exceeding one half being counted as one.

And each member of Parliament has votes according to the formula. Total number of votes assigned to elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States divided by the

Total number of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament,

Fractions exceeding one half being counted as one.

The President after being elected has to take oath in the presence of the Chief Justice of India (a) to faithfully execute the office of the President (b) to preserve, protect and defend to the best of his ability the constitution and the law; and (c) to devote himself to the service and well-being of the people of India.

The President of India enjoys executive, legislative, judicial and emergency powers. All important appointments including the Prime Minister of India, other Union Ministers the Attorney General, the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts and the State Governors. The President has the power to summon and prorogue Parliament and dissolve the Lok Sabha, to address and send messages to Parliament, to issue ordinance etc. The

President may grant pardons and reprieves, suspend, remit or commute sentences to persons convicted by courts. The President of India has been vested with vast emergency powers, namely emergency arising out of a threat to the security of India or any part of it either by war, external aggression or internal disturbances, to impose President's Rule in case of failure of constitutional machinery in a State and financial emergency.

Relation Between the President and the Council of Ministers :

Though the President of India has been vested with immense powers, he has to exercise these powers on the advice of the council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. Article 53 (1) of the Constitution provides : the executive power of the Union is vested in the President. But under Articles 75, there is a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. This indicates that the real executive powers are vested in the Council of Minister or the Cabinet. Of course before passing the Forty-second Amendment Act of the Constitution, there was a lot of discussion regarding the relation between the Indian President and the Council of Ministers. Some were of the view that the President could, if he so desired, become an autocrat by exercising the powers vested in him. But this view was unacceptable as pointed out by Ambedkar in the Constitution : "there is placed at the head of the Indian Union a functionary who is called the President of the Union. The title reminds me of the President of the United States. But beyond



identity of names there is nothing in common between the form of government prevalent in America and the form of government proposed under the Draft Constitution. The two are fundamentally different. Under the Presidential system of America, the President is the Chief head of the executive. Under the Draft Constitution the President of India occupies the same position as a king under the English constitution". The same observation was made by Dr. Rajendra Prasad in the Constituent Assembly. "We have had to reconcile the position of an elected President with an elected legislature and in doing so, we have adopted more or less, the position of the British monarch for the President".

For about one decade after the enforcement of the Constitution of India, there was cordial and smooth relationship between the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. The President had only acted on the advice of the Council of Ministers led by the Prime Minister. The convention in England that the Monarch should always act on the advice of the Council of Ministers led by the Prime Minister was strictly observed in India and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India had acted as a Constitutional head.

The view that the Indian President is only a constitutional figurehead and that his legal status is equivalent to that of the British monarch became a subject of controversy in 1960 when Dr. Rajendra Prasad held office for a second term. While laying the foundation stone of the Indian Law constitute in New Delhi on 28 November, 1960, Dr. Rajendra Prasad himself

a legal expert highlighted the differences between the British monarch and the Indian President. Some of the differences are (a) The British monarch receives his crown from the rules of hereditary while the Indian President is elected by the people through an electoral college. (b) The British monarch has been in existence for many centuries while the Indian President has been brought into existence as a democratic republican head by the Constitution of India (c) The British monarch's historical role was in conflict with the interests of the people whereas the Indian President holds office to some the interests of the people. (d) The British monarch represents no one except his dynasty whereas the elected Indian President is a representative of the people of the whole country (e) In British, Parliament cannot remove a monarch while in India, a President can be impeached and removed from his office for gross misdemeanor. (f) The British monarch exists independently of the political parties but an Indian President can be and in fact is sponsored by the Political parties etc.

In view of these differences between the British monarch and the Indian President, Ivor Jennings, a noted jurist and expert in Constitutional Law published a note in the commonwealth Prime Ministers conference held in London expressing his misgivings about the workability of the new Constitution of India. The note says, "The Indian constitution provides for an elected President who is apparently to be a constitutional monarch without the trappings of a monarch. This is perhaps a somewhat

hazardous experiment. Constitutional monarchy has been evolved in Great Britain by a long, and at times storey process of evolution. It is easy to translate this system through the appointment of a Governor-General but it may be less easy where an elected President, presumably a politician of some ambition, assumes royal functions. We have trained our kings and governor-generals copy kings. There is some risk that a President will desire to set his own precedents and the council of Ministers will not always agree with him". The fear expressed by Sir Ivor Jennings, more or less had reflected in the relationship between the first President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad (in his second term) and the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru. The trend had continued in a lesser degree between the successive Presidents and the Prime Ministers, of course in the milder form till the Prime Ministership of Rajiv Gandhi. This trend was inevitable due to the fact that the Constitution of India has provided for two elected heads, the President as head of state and the Prime Minister as head of the government. The innovative design, blending the spirit of American federation headed by the President and the convention based unitary system headed by the British monarch, by the framers of the Constitution of India had been tried and tested for more than half a century. And India has aptly proved that the largest Parliamentary democracy in the world could work successfully with an elected head of state namely the President, signifying the nature of Indian Republic.



LANGEI PROJECT SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURISM TRANSFORMED KHUNOU, NONGPOK SANJENBAM

Sagolsem Snehprabha, DIO
Seema Sanjenbam, PRO

The community of Nongpok Sanjenbam Khunou has come together to bring about economic and social transformation thereby creating a template for a model village

A year ago, under a pilot project, “Langei”, an obscure hamlet in the foothills of Baruni Hills in Imphal East, decided to collectively eradicate poverty. “Langei”, translated as “Pool of Wealth”, in Manipuri language is an example of success of social entrepreneurship in bringing about sustainable development while preserving the traditional ways of life. The mission was initiated by Shri Telem Arunkumar, promoter of Langei.

On 27th January 2019, the Model Village of Khunou, Nongpok Sanjenbam will celebrate one year of the completion of the project. A poultry fair along with the inauguration of Eco-Tourism centres, a Crèche Centre, and Dairy Farming Project will be the highlights on the day.

Nongpok Sanjenbam: A profile of a Development Deprived village

Nongpok Sanjenbam, located in Imphal East District, 15 km from the state capital of Manipur comprises of four villages—Khunou, Khullen, Sangsabi and Kambongput. It is a typical rural village characterized

by a lack of basic amenities like electricity and clean water, poor infrastructure and unemployment.

Farming is the primary occupation of the villages. Making “Chengpak” (flattened rice) and loin loom weaving is the traditional income-generating skills for the women of the villages, which are dying and ceased to be viable income-generating activities due to change in technologies and lifestyles. Alternative employment opportunities are non-existent forcing many villagers to migrate in search of a better livelihood.

Langei has adopted Khunou, a village of Nongpok Sanjenbam



which has 135 households with a population of 500 as a pilot project in order to create a sustainable development model in January 2018. Now the village has a Loin Loom Project and an integrated poultry unit that provides employment to some 230 people. Further, the village now enjoys basic amenities like clean water, electricity over and above facilities like closed-circuit cameras, bio-metric machines etc.

Key problems or challenges

The root cause of the many challenges that the village faced was poverty and unemployment. Langei has focused on integrated farming, alternative income generation, women empowerment and education as means to address the issues.

Social Entrepreneurism: Making a difference

Telem Arunkumar, promoter of Langei, a native of Nongpok Sanjenbam village, was one of the several who out-migrated from the village in search a better future. Armed only with a Bachelor's Degree from the prestigious Dhanamanjuri (DM)

College, Imphal and a firm will power to succeed, he migrated to the State Capital Imphal. After establishing a successful venture in Imphal, he returned to his native village to make a difference, to uplift the socio-economic conditions with his social entrepreneurial project.

Social Entrepreneurship, was first used in literature in 1953 by H. Bowen in his book "Social Responsibilities of the Businessman". As against conventional for-profit enterprises, Social Entrepreneurship is an altruistic form of self-sustaining entrepreneurship that focuses on effecting positive socio-economic changes by using available resources without grants and aids from outside.

Langei Project, with its motto of 'Together we can', by adopting modern technologies and management practices envisages to bring sustainable rural development and improve the overall quality of life through community participation. The project is also committed to women empowerment, preservation of traditional skills and environment, sanitation among others.

Enabling community participation

Langei brought the whole community together to undertake sustainable development project in Khunou. It has an integrated poultry practice and Loin Loom Project over a ten acres area owned by the community.

"Completion of master infrastructure creation within 88 days is manifestation of Langei motto 'Together we can'", said Arunkumar.

A model village: Sustainable development

The story of Khunou is an inspiring one--of income growth as well as better social indicators within a year. From regular power supply, to clean drinking water, the Model Village has been steadily emerging from poverty. What, however, made it possible was the people's realization of their economic backwardness and their determination to change the status quo.

"We realized we were poor. Arun sir brought the villagers of Khunou together and initiated the project. We were willing to participate in the project to make our lives better", said Robi Meitankeishangbam, 24. The graduate from Delhi University who was attracted by the idea of being the agent of change, oversee the sanitation drive in Khunou.

Earlier, Khunou's economy was driven by agriculture and allied activities. Now with the adoption of the social entrepreneurial project, the village economy is diversified



with activities outside of agriculture generating an alternate source of livelihood.

A poultry unit comprises two large chicken coops and a large pond for rearing ducks employs 30 men from the village. Originally started with 5000 chickens, 5000 ducks and 5000 Japanese quails, the farm supplies about 1,000 eggs which is retailed in Imphal bringing sustained income.

Milal Laishram, 24, the lone non-resident of Nongpok Sanjenbam engaged in looking after the poultry lauded the project. Milal, who is from Chingnungkhok, some 7-8 km away from Nongpok Sanjenbam came to the village as a hired help to connect the PA system but stayed on when he was hired by the poultry farm with regular pay. He was paid intermittently, Rs. 5,000 or less depending on the odd jobs he was able to land himself for the month. Now, he is paid Rs8000 as his monthly salary apart from free lodging near the poultry farm. He also earns extra by plying his old trade whenever he has the opportunity. "I don't have to commute to Imphal city daily in search of work. Also, I

have the ability to supplement my parent's household", he said.

The Loin Loom Project, a weaving unit employs 200 skilled women weavers. The women don't have to worry about selling their products. Langei provided a platform to these women to earn a regular income along with infrastructure, raw materials and market linkages.

On the process, Nongpok Sanjenbam Khunou scored many firsts. Earlier the village doesn't have portable water supply nor electric connections. At present, the Model Village has a Reverse Osmosis water project that can treat 2,000 liters per hour which supplies clean drinking water to the villagers for free. 350 LED bulbs have been installed on the lanes and by-lanes of the entire village. Further, the entire village is connected by a PA system and 32 close circuit-cameras monitors the entire village throughout the day.

Sanitation drive in sync with the Government of India's initiative Swachh Bharat Abhiyanis conducted every Sunday while

soft skills training for English and Hindi languages are taught to the children to enhance their communication skills.

Women empowerment: Loin Loom Project

What is unique about the Langei model of development is that women are taking an active role in bringing about a socio-economic and sustainable transformation that is rooted in the traditional practices of the village. The village traditionally has abundantly skilled women loom weavers who were made redundant with the onslaught of modern technology.

Langei has decided to revive the practice of Iyong (loin) weaving as an act of women empowerment by providing them lucrative employment as well as act as an agent to preserve the ancient heritage. Once upon a time, each and every household in Manipur used to have at least a loom.

Langei Loin Loom work station has 160 loin looms and employs 200 women with the capacity to produce daily up to 35 Phanek Mapalnaiba, a traditional sarong type of wrapper worn by Manipuri women. The craftswomen are paid regularly on a weekly basis every Sunday through e-banking in their bank account to maintain transparency.

Smt Thoi Mutum, 47-year-old and mother of four children, feel empowered after joining the social enterprise. "It feels like we are going to an office. We dressed up well as we don't have to engage in farm labour anymore. It gives us a sense of empowerment as we don't have to think how to make





our ends meet on a day to day basis. Come Sunday, depending on how much we manage to deliver we will be given our weekly wages” she said.

Thoi Moirangthem is among the 200 women engaged in the Loin Loom Project. While the younger women are engaged in loin loom weaving, the older women are engaged in spinning the yam. Dyeing and making yam have also been integrated into the weaving unit.

Education: Langei Sports Academy

The project has also started a sports academy for children of the village. More than 100 children, half of them

girls, in the age group 8-18 years are enrolled in Langei Sports Academy which has eight disciplines viz Fencing, Wushu, Karate, Weightlifting, Boxing, Football, Athletics and Gymnastics.

“Nine children among those enrolled in the academy have been adopted by the Sports Authority of India, under their ‘Come and Play program’. The academy also provides a bus to take the remaining children to Khuman Lampak Sports Stadium in Imphal to practice”, said Thoi Mutum. Her daughter who is in IX standard is among the nine selected children, has opted for the weightlifting discipline.

Challenges

“Conceiving and incubation of ideas were the challenges encountered during the implementation of the project. Another area of concern was how effectively the identified goals of socio-economic transformation of the village could be achieved without vitiating the social fabric, customs and tradition”, said Arunkumar.

Way forward

Future plans for the village include creation of ecotourism centers (Homestay and Restaurant), Recreational Park, community school and primary health center.

Social entrepreneurship is not always the only answer to eradicate poverty and unemployment in Manipur, but it is a powerful business model and when paired with a participatory approach from the community it can create a more just, equitable and sustainable development, beginning in Nongpok Sanjenbam Khunou. Langei project has successfully transformed an underdeveloped Nongpok Sanjenbam Khunou into a textbook case of a Model Village in a short span of a year.





PM MODI INAUGURATES 8 DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECTS IN MANIPUR

MANIPUR HAS AN IMPORTANT ROLE TO PLAY IN NEW INDIA'S GROWTH: PM

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated and laid the foundation stone of various projects worth over Rs. 1500 crores to improve “ease of living” for the people of the State on 4th January 2019.

The Prime Minister inaugurated eight key development projects and laid the foundation stones for four schemes in Manipur at HaptaKangjeibung, Imphal East district. The inaugurated projects included the Integrated Check Post at Moreh, the Dolaithabi Barrage Project, the FCI Food Storage Godown at Sawombung, Buffer Water Reservoirs, Shirui, Ukhrul, Improvement and Upgradation of water Supply for Churachandpur Zone-

III, Eco-Tourism Complex at Thangal Surung, Kangpokpi, Integrated Tourist Destination at Tupul, Noney and Water Supply Scheme at JNV, Lambui and its surrounding villages. He also dedicated the 400 kV Double Circuit Silchar-Imphal Line to the Nation.

He also laid the foundation stone for Infrastructure development of Dhanamanjuri University, Imphal, Flood Lighting at Hockey Stadium and Main Stadium at Khuman Lampak Sports Complex and Astro Turf Football at Langjing Achouba, Imphal West.

Addressing the mammoth gathering, the Prime Minister announced that five helipads will be constructed under UDAN

scheme in the State. Imphal International Airport will also be expanded and Air cargo Terminal will also be functioning soon, he added. Besides Air, Road, and Rail connectivity, Information (I) ways will also be introduced which will connect every district with the rest of the Panchayats by providing broadband connectivity. This will facilitate in DBTL to the beneficiaries of every scheme, he mentioned.

The Prime Minister also announced that three new Women’s Market will also be constructed in the State soon. The government will also work for the establishment of Mini Sports Complex, Infectious Disease centre in Imphal and



Community Health Centres in the State. During the last four years, around 1500 km of National Highways (NH) has been added for North-East Region and out of which 300 km of NH has been added for Manipur, he added.

Shri Narendra Modi paid homage to the brave freedom fighters, especially the women freedom fighters of Manipur. He recalled that the first interim government of undivided India was formed at Moirang, Manipur. He also recalled the support that the Azad Hind Fauj had received from people in the North East. He said Manipur has an important role to play in New India's growth story.

The Prime Minister said that the Union Government and the State Government of Manipur are both working with the vision of Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas. He lauded the "Go to hills" and "Go to Village" programmes of the State Government. He explained how better road, rail, and air connectivity is

being provided to the North East, with the overall vision of "Transformation through Transportation."

While delivering his speech, Chief Minister Shri N. Biren Singh said that since 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has been visiting various parts of the North East several times including Manipur to introspect the various developmental projects being undertaken in the region. Such gesture shows his love and concern to transform the region, he added. He mentioned that since the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) led government came into power in Manipur, there has been a steep increase in the foreign tourist inflow to the State.

Chief Minister said that before General Elections in 2017, Prime Minister had promised to the people of the State that what Congress Government could not achieve in 15 years, the BJP government shall deliver in fifteen months. Such promise has been fulfilled and

the people have witnessed the 'change' in the State. The 139 days long economic blockade was lifted, bridged the gap between the hills and valley, improved Imphal-Jiri Road, and implemented various 'people-oriented' welfare schemes such as CMHT, Lairik Tamhanlasi among others. The present government initiated 'Go to Village' mission, where out of around 2700 census villages, 2630 villages have been covered so far, he added.

Stating that the government is working tirelessly for the empowerment of the women in the State, Chief Minister highlighted that a Fast Track Court was established to deal the cases related to crimes against women.

During the function, the Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister Shri Yumnam Joykumar, CAF & PD Minister Shri Karam Shyam and PHED Minister Shri Losii Dikho also presented traditional gifts and shawl to the Prime Minister.





LOKTAK LIVELIHOOD MISSION

Around 1000 hectares area identified for Pisciculture

Loktak Livelihood Mission is Government of Manipur's flagship initiative to save the largest freshwater lake in the North East as well as to provide employment opportunities to youths. Chief Minister Shri N. Biren Singh launched the Loktak Livelihood Mission (LLM) at Ningthoukhong, Bishnupur District on 23rd October 2018.

The ambitious Pilot Project on Pisciculture initiated on the marshy areas of Loktak Lake covering a total area of 1,000 Hectares will provide a holistic approach for improving the socio-economic condition of Manipur. The CM said Mayang Imphal, Bishnupur, Wangoi and Thanga has been identified as sites for the pilot project.

Methods of Aquaculture for LLM

Cage culture and Pen culture farming have been adopted for this purpose.

Why is the project important?

At present, Manipur is spending around Rs 400 crores annually for the procurement of fish from outside the State. The Chief Minister's vision is that the state should be self-sufficient, self-reliant and not import fish from outside by 2020.

How will LLM help the youths in the state?

This innovative project of Hon'ble Chief Minister N. Biren Singh will give a huge improvement in the socio-

economic condition of the state by generating income growth and employment opportunities at the pilot project sites.

Double farmer's income

Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has the vision to double farmer's income by 2022. This project will help realize that. Through LLM, integrated farming which involves agriculture, pisciculture, dairy farming, poultry can be practiced in an around the Lake.

The lake, a source of livelihood for the 55 rural and urban households who live in the surrounding areas and on phumdis, also plays an important role in the economy of Manipur. Apart from its rich fish harvest, the lake serves as a source of water for hydropower



generation, irrigation and drinking water supply.

Ecological concern

The lake is important because of its rich biodiversity which comprises around 233 species aquatic flora and 425 species of fauna. Besides the lake is the visiting place for around 28 species of migratory birds from the different part of the northern hemisphere.

Due to its ecological status and its biodiversity values, the lake was initially designated as a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention on 23 March 1990. This vast body of fresh water is also important because Keibul Lamjao National Park, the only floating national park in the world is located here. The park is the last natural refuge of the endangered Sangai

(state animal), one of three subspecies of Eld's deer.

Organic Manipur

Self Help groups would be formed in villages to prepare vermicompost and other organic fertilizers from the phumdis.





CAU REGIONAL AGRI FAIR 2018-19: MOTIVATING RURAL YOUTHS TO AGRICULTURE

How modern technology and practices turned these people into agripreneurs

Sagolsem Snehprabha
District Information Officer

The 4th Central Agricultural University (CAU) Regional Agri Fair 2018-19 was held during 11th-13th January 2019 at the CAU campus, Eroisemba, Imphal West. Farm experts, Agripreneurs and farmers gathered at the three-day event to showcase their products and to discuss ideas and solutions to better the lives of the farmers.

Shri YumnamKhemchand Singh, Speaker, Manipur Legislative Assembly inaugurated the AgriFair held under the theme

'Agripreneurship for Attracting Rural Youth to Agriculture". Shri Khemchand said CAU plays an important role in modernising the farm sectors. CAU was established on 26 January 1993.

Representatives from 13 constituent colleges of the CAU in seven North Eastern States—Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, and Sikkim—participated in the mega event. Three KrishiVigyankendras (KVKs) of Assam Agricultural

University, Jorhat and four progressive farmers from Assam also participated in the fair.

Innovative and progressive farmers from different land-based Departments, Educational and Research Institutes, Non-Governmental Organisations, Self-Help Groups, KVKs, and important input dealers and agripreneurs showcased their innovative ideas in developing modern agriculture at the fair.



We spoke to three agripreneurs—a CEO of a producer group, a creator of a Facebook group that deals with horticulture and a member of an all-women Self-help Group—who are leveraging technology and modern farming and management techniques to achieve success.

THE ORGANIC ROUTE

Houbee Ching Organic Producer Company Limited has 3000 registered cereal farmers and 1300 registered seasonal vegetable farmers. Lukram Meghabama, CEO of the producer group which has a presence in six districts of the State: Imphal West and East, Thoubal and Bishnupur in the valley and Senapati and Kangpokpi in the Hill districts believed going organic is the

way forward. Incorporated on 21st March 2016, the Producer Company is involved in agriculture and allied activities.

“Following our parent company, Green Foundation, we practice organic farming for sustainable farming. Our registered farmers have switched from conventional to organic farming. Our fields are now chemical-free. This year we will be certified as fully organic”, he said.

Green Foundation, the parent company of Houbee Ching, is a social enterprise which has gained immense expertise in supplying and trading organic products like ginger, turmeric, and aromatic oils.

The graduate in political science who also has an

agricultural farm in Patsoi said though yields are less in the transitional period, their produce will yield premium price once they start selling under the “Organic Manipur” Brand.

SELF HELP GROUP

A Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Andro, Imphal East has been instrumental in inspiring a group of woman to take up entrepreneurship. Ema Emino Self Help Group (SHG) from Andro, comprised of 12 homemakers, who sell indigenous dried candied fruits, home-made pickles and pineapple juice in pet bottles.

Shanti Salam, a member of the SHG, said “The members are all homemakers. However, we underwent training at a



KVK. There we learned how to make different kinds of food items which can be marketed. Earlier our products were just indigenous food items which we sold locally, however after forming the SHG we have decided to expand our market”.

SOCIAL MEDIA WAY

Manjil Shama, a young farmer from Nongpok Heirok, Imphal East created a page on Facebook, Let's Paint the Earth Green in 2014 to connect with like-minded people. Flower enthusiasts across Manipur connected over their love for flowers. What started as a social media group now has morphed into a change agent as it sets out to influence thought and behavior of the people of Manipur.

“We first connected because of our love for flowers. Gradually we organized events, especially on World Environment Day, to help educate people, especially school children and people from the hills to make them aware of climate change and the destruction of the environment brought about by deforestation. Our members provide the plants, while the people are in charge of plantation”, said Manjil Shama.

Many members of Let's Paint the Earth Green has also converted their hobbies into business opportunities.

“Our members which include a KVK soil manager from Senapati and florists across Manipur are always ready to help out unemployed youths to set up a nursery and set them on the path of entrepreneurship”, he said.





HANDLOOM & HANDICRAFTS IN MANIPUR

Lamlee Kamei
Director, Handlooms & Textiles

Introduction: The Social entrepreneurship is, at its most basic level, doing business for a social cause. It combines commerce and social issues in a way that improves the lives of people connected to the cause, handloom for the present. They don't measure their success in terms of profit alone - success to social entrepreneurs means that they have improved the world, however they define that. The Social Entrepreneurs have long existed in history. Florence Nightingale and landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted are considered the 19th social entrepreneurs. The Social entrepreneurs share the following main characteristics.

- Achieve large scale social change.
- Focus on the social or ecological change they want to make while earning money to support the change.
- Innovate when looking for a solution to a social problem.
- Use feedback to adapt and refine.

Textile Industry covered entire value chain from Farmer to Foreign in the employment creation. Handloom and Handicrafts are the most important sub-sector of this industry. Weaving is next only to Agriculture in terms of its employment generation in the

State. Primary objective of the Department is to promote the socio-economic conditions of the weavers and artisans.

Manipur is a unique State in handloom and handicrafts having highest concentration of weavers and artisans in the country as per National Handloom Census Report 2010 with 2.04 lakh handloom weavers and 1.90 lakh looms. Thus, Manipur has both traditional and natural potential for handloom and handicrafts.

In order to promote and develop the Handlooms & Textiles Sector further in Manipur, the Department has



been extending support to weavers and artisans under various schemes and achieved in 2018-19 in respect of Cotton fibre harvested from Pherzawl, Noney, Tamenglong and Ukhrul, Home delivery of Yam with buy-back from weavers, Inaugurated Urban Haat of Manipur on 17th March, 2018, National Handloom Expo organized at Kolkata, Delhi, Bengaluru and Agartala, Powerloom have started their production since March, 2018, MANITEX, the Manipur International Textile Expo was successfully organized from November 5-15, 2018 with landmark record of distribution of 1815 fly shuttle looms to weavers, 3000 set of loom accessories, signing of MoUs for production of cloth on powerloom, garment in Apparel & Garment Centre, Skill upgradation of 750 weavers and SC artisans, Export initiatives with Business Team of Bangladesh and implementation of Modern Terracotta Project at Thongjao.

The Social entrepreneurs who work to solve employment on handloom weaving with financial support under the Handloom Cluster Development Projects under North Eastern Region Textile Promotion Scheme are usually formed Self-Help Groups. Under this model, fund is transferred to the bank account of the respective SHG and products are sold for helping each other. People are often attracted to businesses that use a social entrepreneurship model because they're helping to solve a social problem when they spend money on something they need or want. For details www.dhtmanipur.nic.in

Sl.No	Name of Cluster	No. of SHG	No. of Weaver
BISHNUPUR			
1	Bishnupur Municipal Handloom Cluster	20	297
2	Ibudhou Pangalba Handloom Cluster	30	381
3	Ishok Handloom Cluster	29	308
4	Kha Khunou Handloom Cluster	22	288
5	Kha Nachou Handloom Cluster	20	300
6	Kwasiphai Handloom Cluster	38	464
7	Kwakta Handloom Cluster	22	277
8	Leimapokpam Makha Handloom Cluster	26	390
9	Loktak Handloom Cluster	27	362
10	Lourebam Handloom Cluster	34	510
11	Moirang Lamkhai Handloom Cluster	24	299
12	Nachou Handloom Cluster	23	352
13	Ningthoukhong Bazar Mathak Handloom Cluster	33	464
14	Oinam and Irengbam Handloom Cluster	27	403
15	Oinam Handloom Cluster	37	493
16	Thingei Handloom Cluster	22	330
17	Thongjaorok Area Handloom Cluster	20	300
18	Toupokpi Upokpi Handloom Cluster	28	278
19	Utlou Handloom Cluster	39	412
CHANDEL AND TENGNOUNAL			
1	Chikim Area Handloom Cluster	21	296
2	Moreh Handloom Cluster	24	378
3	Salemphai Handloom Cluster	27	375
4	Thamlakhuren Handloom Cluster	20	314
CHURACHANDPUR AND PHERZAWL			
1	Kawnpui Area Handloom Cluster	22	312
2	New Lamka Area Handloom Cluster	23	308
3	Rengkal Area Handloom Cluster	15	300
4	Salem Handloom Cluster	26	311
5	Zingsol Handloom Cluster Churachandpur	20	305
IMPHAL EAST AND JIRIBAM			
1	Mantripukhri Handloom Cluster	18	225
2	Sonarapur Handloom Cluster	15	207
3	Top Dusara Handloom Cluster	34	460
4	Khurai Handloom Cluster	30	302
IMPHAL WEST			
1	Wangoi Handloom Cluster	34	514
SENAPATI AND KANGPOKPI			
1	Kangpokpi Area Handloom Cluster	25	500
2	Tumuyon Khullen Handloom Cluster	20	306
3	Willong Area Handloom Cluster	15	305



TAMENGLONG AND NONEY			
1	Aben Handloom Cluster	23	300
2	Kabul Khullen Handloom Cluster	23	328
3	Tamei Handloom Cluster	20	301
4	Tamenglong Distt Hq Handloom Cluster	21	320
5	Tousem Handloom Cluster	19	298
THOUBAL AND KAKCHING			
1	Heirok Handloom Cluster	20	381
2	Heirok Part 1 Handloom Cluster	25	472
3	Kakching Khunou Handloom Cluster	25	475
4	Lilong Haoreibi Handloom Cluster	20	386
5	Ningombam Handloom Cluster	25	500
6	Thoubal Athokpam Handloom Cluster	25	499
7	Thoubal Ningthou Handloom Cluster	25	491
UKHRUL & KAMJONG			
1	Kachai Handloom Cluster	23	350
2	Phungyar Handloom Cluster	18	350
3	Tuinem Handloom Cluster	21	316



6.0: In such SHGs, regular inspection and evaluation is conducted by the team of Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India.

7.0: In Handicrafts Sector, there are 545 SHGs in 10 Handicrafts Clusters in each district to solve employment on handicrafts with financial support under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas

Yojana. GOI sanctioned 10 Handicrafts Clusters in 2016-17 in 9 districts with 2 in Imphal West with total project cost of Rs.200.00 lakh each to cover 9000 artisans and released first installment of Rs.99.60 lakh.

One of Handicrafts SHG centre at Mayang Imphal with Muslim artisans undergoing training. After the training, these SHGs

were provided equipment and tool and kits for commercial production:

8.0: For Scheduled Caste, GOI approved 40 Technical Training Program for covering 800 SC artisans to solve employment through handicrafts activity with financial support of Rs. 399.33 lakh under Ministry of Textiles.



NO CHANGE OF STATE GOVERNMENT STAND ON CAB: CM

Chief Minister Shri N. Biren Singh has reiterated that there is no change in State Government's stand in pressing the Centre to give assent to Manipur People Bill, 2018 before the Citizenship Amendment Bill, 2016 becomes an Act on 20th January 2019.

He was speaking at a cards/benefits distribution function of different flagship programmes initiated under the supervision of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi at Chingamkha Model Club ground under Singjamei AC in Imphal West District.

He said that the State Government understands the urgent need for a mechanism to protect the identity of indigenous people of the State. On the other hand, Shri N. Biren

Singh also urged the public to thoroughly study both the positive and negative aspects of the Bill before coming to any conclusion.

The Chief Minister said that the State Government has been constantly putting in efforts to bring a developmental change in the State. He said that understanding the basic requirements of the masses and to fulfill it within a stipulated period is the key priority of the present Government.

The State Government has been able not only in delivering governance at people's doorsteps but also understanding their woes through 'Go to Village' mission. He said that almost all the

census villages of the State had been covered in the first phase of the mission so far. A large number of people have been provided CMHT and Ayushman Bharat cards which ensure free treatment in empaneled Government and private hospitals, he said while adding that thousands of people had also been benefited by other flagship programmes like Ujjwala Yojana and NFSA etc. 1400 cards under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (Ayushman Bharat), 200 cards each of Chief Ministergi Hakshel-gi Tengbang (CMHT), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana and Artisan Identity cards were distributed at the function.



MANIPUR STATEHOOD DAY 2019 CELEBRATED

Revolution in education sector should start from grassroots: CM

Manipur celebrated its 47th Statehood Day at 1st Manipur Rifles Parade Ground on 21st January 2019. On this day in 1972, Manipur along with two other North Eastern States, Meghalaya and Tripura became full-fledged states under the North Eastern Region (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.

Speaking as Chief Guest of the function, Chief Minister Shri N. Biren Singh said that the newly launched 'School Fagathans' mission would bring visible changes and improvement in the education sector of the State.

He said that a new revolution in education sector should start from grassroots so that

the State could produce hardworking, dedicated, sincere and patriotic citizens in the coming days. A special meeting would be convened soon to make the mission successful, he mentioned.

Stating that our people are filled with talents and potentials, Chief Minister said that there would be development in the State if we had created avenues for those talented people. Our government is working tirelessly and collectively for the development of the State. He appealed the government officials to work with sincerity and honesty for the welfare and development of the State. He mentioned that the State would honour those officials

for their dedication and commitment. He appealed the people of the State to extend their love and support to the government towards making a peaceful, prosperous and developed State.

Chief Minister said that 'Go to Village' mission was introduced to provide good governance at the doorsteps of the people living in nook and corner of the State. Mentioning that to execute such mission was a bold step of the government, Chief Minister stated that there was an apprehension that the mission would not be successful.



Chief Minister reiterated that it is the duty of the government to honour those officers whose commitment and dedication have made the 'Go to Village' mission successful. Out of around 1700 census villages, around 10 villages are left behind to be covered under the mission. Chief Minister appealed the DCs, SDOs and concerned officers to verify those left out beneficiaries as soon as possible so that the eligible beneficiaries can avail the benefits under various welfare schemes.

During the function, Chief Minister felicitated various officers who had been engaging for the successful of the 'Go to Village' mission. The Chief Minister inspected and received salute from 15 march past contingents comprising BSF, Manipur Police, Manipur Fire Service, Traffic Police, Home Guards and VDF.

Deputy Chief Minister, Ministers, MLAs, Chief Secretary, DGP and top civil and police officials attended the function.





CM N. BIREN SINGH LAUNCHES 'SCHOOL FAGATHANSI' MISSION

Chief Minister Shri N. Biren Singh launched 'School Fagathansi' mission, an initiative under the Government's popular 'Go to Village' mission, at a function held at Yumnam Huidrom Government High School, Wangoi in Imphal West District on 18th January 2019.

The mission has been introduced with an ambitious objective to give renewed thrust towards improvement of Government schools both in terms of physical and manpower infrastructure. One Government school each in all the 60 Assembly Constituencies of the State will be developed

as model schools in the first phase under the mission. All these schools would be run and developed in a uniform pattern.

Speaking at the occasion as the chief guest, Shri N. Biren Singh said that the 'Go to Hill' and the 'Go to Village' missions have been successful in connecting people with the Government. Now, the Government intends to put special focus on improvement of Government schools because economic condition of the common people is not improving despite Government's efforts as they generally spend huge amount of money in children's education, he said.

As such, after a thorough discussion, the Government decided to enhance the condition of Government schools by way of initiating 'School Fagathansi' mission for an overall long term and sustained development of the State, he added. The Chief Minister expressed hope that the new mission would garner trust of the people towards Government schools. Stating that all the model schools would have classes from pre-nursery to Class-X, the Chief Minister informed that no teacher would be transferred from these model schools for at least three years in order to maintain stability in the number of teaching manpower.



Observing that involvement of local people, educationists, local club members and Meira Paibee leaders in the scheme is of immense necessity, the Chief Minister urged all concerned to extend cooperation in making the mission a success. In addition to the existing School Management Committees, selected schools under the mission would be managed by re-defined Management Committees headed by circle MLAs concerned, Shri N. Biren said.

On the other hand, the Chief Minister said that Rs. 50 lakhs had been sanctioned by the State Planning Department for awarding cash prizes to meritorious students. It may be mentioned that in a Well Wishing ceremony held at Hapta Kangjeibung on 28th January 2018, the State Government announced to give

incentive awards to meritorious students of Government schools, who secure positions in Class X and XII examinations conducted by BOSEM and COHSEM.

The Chief Minister said that in addition to providing free education under Right to Education (RTE), the State Government has recently launched a scheme known as 'Lairik Tan'hansi - No Child Left Behind' in which school dropouts are readmitted in Government schools.

He expressed happiness that Directorate of Minorities Director Shri Ng. Uttam had sought permission from the State Government to adopt Tampha Junior High School. The Chief Minister also urged the willing people to come forward and adopt Government schools like Uttam.

Education Minister Th. Radheshyam, who graced the function as the president, said that there has been remarkable rise in the number of students in Government schools in the past couple of years. The Minister said that the new mission has been conceptualised and launched under the supervision of the Chief Minister as it is the responsibility of the Government to provide good schools having adequate modern up-to-date infrastructure and good teachers to students.



4TH MANIPUR STATEHOOD DAY WOMEN'S POLO TOURNAMENT KICKS OFF

Minister Karam Shyam Inaugurated the 5-Day series

The inaugural ceremony of the 4th Manipur Statehood Day Women's Polo Tournament 2019 was held at Mapal Kangjeibung amidst much pomp and grandeur with players from four foreign countries viz. USA, Kenya, Canada and Argentina participated apart from two other domestic teams - IPA (India) and IPA (Manipur) on 17 January 2019.

The Tournament was organized by the Department of Tourism, Government of Manipur in association with All Manipur Polo Association & Huntrel Equine.

The 5-day series of exciting polo matches took place from

the 17th to the 21st of this month.

Team Canada beat IPA (India) in the inaugural match in which Rowena Stichbury from Kenya and Ana Ninslow from USA were the mounted umpires. Lt.Col. Faiz Siddiqui was the referee of the match.

India (Manipur) took on Argentina in the second match of the day.

Minister CAF & PD, Revenue, Shri Karam Shyam; President, AMPA, Dr. K. Saratchandra Singh; Secretary (Tourism), Government of Manipur, Ms. Nidhi Kesarwani and Director (Tourism), Shri W.Ibohal Singh graced the dais at the function

as Chief Guest, President and Guests of Honour respectively.

Speaking at the inaugural function, Minister Karam Shyam recollected that even though the movement to take part in Polo by the Manipuri women sowed seeds since 1989, only a few women actually participated in the game for the first time in 1993.

AMPA should encourage female participation in the game of polo so that they take part in large number just like their male counterparts and supports the view that Manipur is the region in the world where polo originated, he stated.



COMBINED MEEYAMGI NUMIT AND HILL LEADERS' DAY HELD ON 15TH JANUARY, 2019

Hundreds of people turned up to highlight their grievances to Chief Minister Shri N. Biren Singh on the combined Meeyamgi Numit (People's Day) and Hill Leaders' Day held at the Durbar Hall of Chief Minister's Secretariat on 15th January 2019.

The Chief Minister personally attended to around 440 complaints and met nearly 1300 people from 8:30 am to 2 pm. Hundreds gathered at the gate of CM's Secretariat since early morning to obtain entry pass.

Officials of the Health Department and Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Medical Sciences (JNIMS) were there to attend to the people, who seek medical assistance,

reimbursement and health care in Government medical hospitals.

Other Departments including Minority, Other Backward Classes, and Scheduled Castes, Social Welfare, Education (S), Manipur State Co-operative Bank Ltd. and Police were also present to help resolve people's grievances.

Many differently-abled persons, widows, and people belonging to economically backward families were instantly enrolled under Government's flagship schemes like Chief Minister-gi Hakshel-gi Tengbang (CMHT) and Chief Minister-gi Sotharabashing-gi Tengbang (CMST) among others. Many educated and skilled youths

were also identified to provide soft loans from different banks.

Under the able guidance of the Hon'ble Chief Minister to bridge the disconnection between people and government a model grievance redressal procedure was formulated. On the 10th and 15th of every month, Hill Leaders' Day and Meeyamgi Numit is held at the Chief Minister's Secretariat and also at the offices of Ministers, administrative secretaries, District Commissioners, Head of Departments etc.

The first Meeyamgi Numit was held on 15th May 2017, while the first Hill Leaders' Day was held on 10th June 2017.



MINISTER SHYAMKUMAR LAUDS HORTI DEPT FOR BAGGING JAIVIK INDIA AWARDS, 2018

Manipur Organic Mission Agency bagged the first position in the category of State Government agency for Northern and NE states

Horticulture and Soil Conservation Minister Shri Thounaojam Shyamkumar Singh lauded the officials of Manipur Organic Mission Agency (MOMA) of Horticulture and Soil Conservation Department for winning the first position in the Jaivik India Awards, 2018 in the category of State Government Agency for Northern and North Eastern States on 31st December 2018. Uttarakhand and Punjab were in the second and the third position respectively.

Speaking at the reception function held at office chamber at New Secretariat, Minister Th. Shyamkumar said the State is proud of the Horticulture and Soil Conservation Department officials especially MOMA for bagging the award.

Appreciating the hard work of the organic farmers and department officials, he urged them to continue with their efforts with a mission to make Manipur an organic state.

He said that for the past two and half years, the nodal agency MOMA has been implementing Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) under the Ministry of Agriculture. He said MOMA has the vision to transform Manipur into a healthy and prosperous State through organic agriculture.

The award was presented by Shri Suresh Prabhu, Union Minister for Commerce and Civil Aviation and was received by the department officials led by Shri K Kipgen, Director and Shri K. Debadutta Sharma,

Project Director, MOMA at Regency Hyatt, New Delhi on 28th December 2018. The Jaivik India Awards is sponsored by International Competence Centre for Organic Agriculture (ICCOA) in association with Government of Karnataka, APEDA and organic stakeholders.

MOMA bagged the first position in the category followed by Uttarakhand and Punjab in second and third position respectively.

The reception was attended by Shri JC Ramthanga, Principal Secretary (Horticulture and Soil Conservation), Shri K Kipgen, Director, Horticulture and Soil Conservation Department, Shri K. Debadutta Sharma, MOMA, Project Director among others.



CM INAUGURATES, LAY FOUNDATION STONES FOR DIFFERENT PROJECTS IN LILONG

Apart from inaugurating a number of projects, Chief Minister Shri N. Biren Singh laid the foundation stone for various other projects at Lilong in Thoubal District on 28th December 2018.

The Chief Minister laid the foundation stone for Meitei Pangallma market-shed, which is to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 433.90 lakh apart from inaugurating Primary Health Centre at Lilong Bazaar. Later at Lilong Haoreibi College ground, he opened skill development training for ITI, Lilong and inaugurated a 100-bedded hostel each for boys

and girls and laid the foundation stones for Atoukhong Mini Dam, Lilong, 100-bedded hostel at Residential School, Lilong and up gradation of Residential School, Lilong.

Addressing a huge gathering at Lilong Haoreibi College ground, the Chief Minister declared that inauguration and foundation stone laying of different projects at Lilong was the beginning of various other developmental works to be executed in other Meitei Pangal dominated areas of the State.

He announced that the State Government would take

up various developmental works and welfare schemes worth Rs. 112 crore in Lilong Assembly Constituency alone. Stating that the present State Government never works on the basis of community or religion, the Chief Minister said that all those involved in the alleged custodial death of Md. Abdul Gaffar would be booked under the law of the land no matter they belong to Manipur Police Department or Assam Rifles.

Regarding complaints coming from some sections of Muslim population regarding alleged deduction of quota in the declaration of results for



Manipur Police Constable (Male 2013 batch), the Chief Minister said that Muslim candidates were never discriminated in the said result. He clarified that the total vacant seat of the said recruitment examination should be counted as 1526 only but not as 2000 because 474 seats were deducted to fill up backlog vacancies of ST candidates. As such, 4% of 1526 is 61 seats for Meitei Pangal, he clarified.

Shri N. Biren Singh said that the popular 'Go to Village' mission of the Government would focus on the education sector from the next year. He said that a detailed survey is going on to assess the sector.

Speaking on various developmental works and welfare schemes to be implemented in Lilong AC, the Chief Minister said that 2203 houses would be constructed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) apart from issuing health cards under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (Ayushman Bharat) to 465 families. He also said that Primary Health Centre, Lilong would be upgraded to the status of Sub-Divisional Health Centre

soon. A Sadbhavna Mandap would also be constructed in Lilong for the convenience of people as soon as possible, he announced.

Addressing the gathering, Works Minister Th. Biswajit Singh said that the main objective of the present Government is to address the sufferings and woes of the poorest of the poor section of people. The NDA Government at the Centre under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi is giving thrust to women empowerment. Retaining hill-valley relationship and bringing a bandh-free Manipur are the greatest achievements of the present State Government, he observed.

In his speech, CAF and PD Minister Shri Karam Shyam said that the BJP-led State Government has a firm commitment to bring equal development in all parts of the State. He said that there would be no differentiation between the opposition and

ruling MLAs in development works. He also urged the people of Lilong AC to take a leading role in bringing development and maintaining unity and integrity of the State.

Speaking on the occasion, Education Minister Th. Radheshyam called Lilong as the Mecca of Manipur. The State Government decided to kick start various developmental works and schemes of Meitei Pangal community from Lilong, he said.

Health Minister Shri L. Jayantakumar, Forest and Environment Minister Shri Th. Shyamkumar, State Planning Board Deputy Chairman Shri S. Rajen, Manipur Infrastructure Development Agency (MIDA) Vice Chairman Shri Oinam Lukhoi, MANIDCO Chairman Dr. Radheshyam Yumnam, Wangjing Tentha AC MLA Shri Paonam Brojen, Jiribam AC MLA Shri Ashab Uddin, Thoubal Zilla Parishad Adhyaksha Smt. Hasina Begum and Lilong (Thoubal) Municipal Council Chairperson Wahengbam Meenakumari were also present as dignitaries at the occasion.

The dignitaries also distributed benefits under various welfare schemes to selected beneficiaries at the function.





CM FLAGS OFF START-UP INDIA MANIPUR YATRA

Chief Minister Shri N. Biren Singh flagged off the Start-up India Manipur Yatra from the Western Gate of the Chief Minister's Secretariat on 7th January 2019.

Addressing the media persons at the Cabinet hall of the Chief Minister's Secretariat, Chief Minister said that the Yatra is organised under the Start-up India initiative of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) in association with the Government of Manipur. The yatra will cover several Educational institutions such as Manipur University, DM University, MTU, MIT, NIT, CAU, IGNTU, IIIT, Lamka College, Maram College etc. during 7th to 13th January 2019.

Chief Minister said such yatra aims to spread awareness about the Startup Policy of Central and State government at the grassroots level of the State. "The aspiring entrepreneurs would be selected for training

at prominent/reowned companies outside the State", he added. The Start-up initiative is encouraging the local entrepreneurs by providing them financial support so that they could create employment opportunities for others. Stating that the government is ready to extend any help to the entrepreneurs, Chief Minister appealed the entrepreneurs to grab such an opportunity to showcase and expose their talents to the masses.

Mentioning about the first round of Manipur Start-up Scheme, Chief Minister said that altogether 334 entrepreneurs were identified and provided financial support, out of which 29 entrepreneurs under Revenue stage, 105 under Entrepreneur Support Scheme and 200 under Idea Stage. "Those entrepreneurs selected under Idea stage are being provided training at Manipur University and ICM, Lamphelpat to make their business ideas

viable. The second round of prospective entrepreneurs is being shortlisted", he added.

Manipur Start-Up Policy, an ambitious program aimed to promote business and growth in Manipur was rolled out at the inauguration of the Manipur Startup Conclave 2018 held at City Convention Centre, Imphal on 8th August 2018.

Manipur Start-Up Policy was formulated for creating an eco-system to nurture innovation and encourage start-up/entrepreneurship for the growth of the state economy.

The scheme is proposed to be implemented with the financial assistance of Rs. 150 crores over a period of five years covering 2017-2022. The year wise fund available for the programme is Rs.30 crore for the year 2017-18 and Rs. 30 crores for 2018-19.



MINISTER RADHESHYAM INAUGURATES WANGOI HIGH SCHOOL

Education Minister Shri Thokchom Radheshyam inaugurated the Wangoi High School, Wangoi, Imphal West constructed under RMSA 2016-17 on 8th January 2019. He said that education is the basis of all achievements of every individual.

The very beginning of education, he said, begins from the family, and is the prime education of every individual. He opined that if the teacher becomes the parents and the parents guide the children as a teacher it would bring a qualitative change in education and society as well. Dedication and hard work from every stakeholder can only make education fruitful, the Minister added.

Th. Radheshyam said that it is a good sign to witness that there are certain raise in the student's strength of the government schools. He appealed the teachers to convince the

locality to send their children in the government schools. He urged to make the school an attractive place for the students so that the children would become eager to go to school. When the students are willing to attend school willingly than half the task of the teachers is completed.

Excessive homework and syllabus, he emphasised, makes the students stressed and feels burdened. He said that the weight of the school bags is sometimes too heavy and huge affecting the child. He urged the parents and teachers not to force the children under the burden of homework and exams. He said that what is being taught as lessons should be made to follow as their



principles for life so that they become humane.

Later the Minister along with the local MLA of Wangoi Assembly Constituency, also the Vice Chairman MDA, Manipur, Shri O. Lukhloi Singh, inspected two schools - The Yumnam Huidrom Government High School and the Paobitek High School.

The ministerial team first visited the Yumnam Huidrom Government High School which was established in 1961. The school has more than six-hundred students and is one of the main educational institutions of the Wangoi Assembly Constituency. The Minister inspected the classrooms, corridors and the surrounding atmosphere of the school. He said that whatever can be done by the government's side will be carried out.

The team also visited the Paobitek High School, Wangoi. The school as reported by the headmaster said that the school now have more than 250 students in this academic session. He said that in the previous years there were only 30 students.

The Minister of Education said that the Department will provide the required desk and benches for the school as per the requirement in the school as soon as possible. The team also inspected the adjacent area which is also claimed to be a part of the school area. The Minister appealed the people to regard the school property and safeguard it.

Director Education (s) Shri Thokchom Kirankumar, concerned officials, teachers, and students were present.



44TH FOUNDATION DAY OF MANIPUR PRESS CLUB OBSERVED

Forest and Environment Minister Shri Thounaojam Shyamkumar said that the media has a great role to play in promoting good governance in the State. He made the statement at the observance of the 44th Foundation Day of Manipur Press Club organised by the All Manipur Working Journalists' Union (AMWJU) on 6th January 2019.

Speaking as the chief guest of the function, Th. Shyamkumar said that the aspects of good governance are facilitated by a strong and independent media within society. He opined that only when journalists are free to monitor, investigate and criticize the public administration's policies and actions, good governance take hold.

He further suggested that all the journalists in the State must follow the basic principles of journalism which are to follow balanced reporting, taking accounts and feedbacks of all

the stakeholders rather than reporting a one-sided story. As media often highlights the problems and flaws of the Government likewise it should also highlight the good work and journalists must do reporting from the interior parts of the State for effective implementation of the various welfare schemes and programmes. Stating that media should act like a guide and a tutor to all, he said everybody has flaws which can be corrected with timely intervention.

Shri Heisnam Balkrisna Singh, Director, DIPR said that the Directorate is committed and working for the welfare of the media persons of the State. Announcing that the non-subscriber senior media persons will be covered under the Manipur State Journalists' Pension Scheme with one-time relaxation, he said that a meeting regarding the matter will be held soon with the

representatives of the Editors' Guild Manipur (EGM) and AMWJU. He also informed that the proposal to increase the pension amount will be introduced soon in the Cabinet.

He said that the Government is committed for the journalists of the State as recently the Chief Minister had announced the coverage of journalists and hawkers under the Chief Minister-gi Hakshelgi Tengbang (CMHT). He further announced that an insurance policy is in the pipeline for the hawkers of the State and invited genuine suggestions from the journalists.

Shri Brozendro Ningomba, President, AMWJU spoke about the decline in the ethics, morality, and discipline among few journalists of electronic, print and digital media recently. He advised the journalists of the State to be disciplined and ethical in order to succeed in life and for development of the society.

Ahead of the function, floral tributes were offered to the departed journalists of the State. During the function veteran journalists and families of the departed journalists were honoured with shawls.

Shri Hemantakumar Ningombam, Editor, 'Sanaleibak' and Vice President, Editors' Guild Manipur; Shri N. Rajendro Singh, social worker, former president ICHAM, and journalists of different media organizations among others attended the function.



NEWSPAPER HAWKERS TO BE COVERED UNDER CMHT: CM

Chief Minister N. Biren Singh announced that all the accredited or recognised Newspaper hawkers and their family would be covered under the Chief Minister-gi Hakshelgi Tengbang (CMHT). He appealed the members of the Association to submit the relevant documents so that they can avail the benefits under CMHT. This was stated by him at the 34th Annual function of the All Manipur Newspaper Sales' and Distributors' Association held at Khurai Nandeibam Leikai, Imphal East on 2nd January 2019.

Chief Minister stated that an insurance scheme would be rolled out for the hawkers soon so that they get some financial assistance when they met road accidents. The government is also planning to introduce a pension scheme for the members of the Association, he added.

Highlighting the importance and significance of the hawkers in our day to day lives, Chief Minister said that hawkers are no doubt rendering 'human service' throughout the year. Mentioning the hurdles and problems being faced by the truck drivers plying along the National Highways, Chief Minister said that CMHT benefits would be also be provided to the drivers soon.

Stating that the present government's mission is to root out poverty from the State, Chief Minister said that various 'human-oriented' schemes have been implemented for the poor and needy people of the State. He believed that there would be a positive and drastic change in the State in the next 10-15 years. Acknowledging the love and support of the people, Chief Minister opined that the responsibility of a government is to serve its people and to work for their welfare. Priority

would be given to the education sector in the 'Go to Village' mission programmes so that we can provide good and quality education to our children, he added.

Minister for the CAF&PD Shri Karam Shyam said that hawkers have the huge responsibility towards disseminating the day to day events and information to each and every house of the State.

During the function, Chief Minister distributed CMHT cards to some members of the Association. He also felicitated the senior members of the Association.

Deputy Chairman State Planning Board Shri S. Rajen, MLA Khurai AC Shri L. Susindro Meetei, President of All Manipur Newspaper Sales' and Distributors' Association Shri Ajit Wakhemcha and members of the Association and others attended the function.

Chief Minister-gi Hakshelgi Tengbang (CMHT), the health assurance scheme by the Government of Manipur, was launched on 21 January 2018. Under the state scheme, eligible families are assured cashless treatment up to Rs. 50,000/- for general health ailment and up to Rs. 2.00 lakhs for seven identified critical illness (cardiovascular diseases, kidney ailments, neurological conditions, liver ailments, cancer, neonatal diseases, and burns).

The pioneer project of the Manipur government has been awarded as the "most efficiently run health programme by a state government" by the Indian Express Group.



185TH DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF MAHARAJ GAMBHIR SINGH OBSERVED

The 185th death anniversary of Maharaj Gambhir Singh was observed at the Samadhi of the Maharaj located at Langthabal, Imphal West on 9th January 2019.

On the occasion, Chief Minister announced that the Samadhi of Maharaj Gambhir Singh would be developed into a distinct park cum Museum. History and timeline of various Kings since 33 A.D will be engraved on the walls of the Park so that people can easily understand the history of Manipur, he added. He appealed the intellectuals, experts, and historians to support the government in such initiative.

He lauded the sacrifice and courage of Maharaj Gambhir Singh, Meidingu Nara Singh,

Sana Heerachandra and other unsung heroes of the State. The Chief Minister said, "What we are today is because of the selfless sacrifice made by our forefathers". Stating that some people and communities are trying to deconstruct the history, he lamented that history can never be distorted as history is the account of the facts happened in the past. We need to re-read and introspect the history so as to bring peace, harmony, and integrity in the State, he added.

Chief Minister led others in paying floral tributes to the portraits of Maharaja Gambhir Singh and Meidingu Narasingh. A contingent of Manipur Rifles offered a guard of honour and gun salute and sounding of the last post as a mark of respect to

the Gambhir Singh, Nara Singh, and other unsung heroes.

Minister for Art and Culture Shri L. Jayantakumar Singh, Minister for CAF&PD Shri Karam Shyam, Titular King of Manipur Meidingu Leisemba Sanajaoba also attended the function.

TWO STATUES UNVEILED

As a part of the observation, two newly installed statues of Meidingu Narasingh and Sana Heerachandra were unveiled by the Chief Minister, which he promised to install during the previous year's observance. Narasingh and Heerachandra took pivotal roles in reclaiming Manipur from the hands of Bumese invaders during the time of Chahi Taret Khuntakpa (Seven Years Devastation, 1819-1826).



Meidingu Nara Singh was the great-grandson of Meidingu Pamheiba, and he is regarded as the epitome of courage, patriotism, generosity, and sacrifice. He assisted his cousin Meidingu Gambhir Singh in throwing out the Burmese from Manipur in 1826, ending the Seven Years Devastation. After the death of Gambhir Singh, he acted as the regent for two-year-old Chandrakirti from 1834 to 1844. After an abortive attempt to assassinate him leading to the escape of Queen Kumudini with her son to Cachar, he became the King of Manipur in 1844.



Heerachandra, the son of King Labyanachandra tried vehemently to save the lives of common people from the clutches of the Burmese Army in Manipur by using guerrilla warfare during the Seven Years Devastation. He was a great nationalist who tried to protect the nationalistic spirit of Manipuri people, a symbol of sacrifice for the cause of motherland and a great contributor to the process for the reconstruction of a new Manipur.





CHAKAN GAAN-NGAI CELEBRATED

Chakan Gaan-Ngai also popularly known as Gaan-Ngai, the biggest post-harvest festival of the Zeliangrong community was celebrated with traditional gaiety and fervour at Chingmeirong, Imphal West on 19th January 2019.

The State Level festival was organized by State Level Gaan-Ngai Celebration Committee, Manipur in collaboration with the Tingkao Ragwang Chapriak Phuum (TRCP) with Forest Minister Th. Shyamkumar Singh as Chief Guest.

Gaan-Ngai literally means the festival of the winter season (Gaan or Ganh means winter or dry season and Ngai means

festival). This is a festival heralding the New Year.

CURTAIN RAISER

For the first time in the history of Manipur, the Curtain Raiser of the Gaan-Ngai festival was celebrated with the Governor at the Raj Bhavan on 16th January.

Hon'ble Governor Dr. Najma Heptulla said that we must remember our cultural roots and practice our cultural tradition regardless of the achievements made in our life. Governor also expressed her happiness that Gaan-Ngai festival is beginning from the Raj Bhavan and hoped that the celebration will continue every

year at the Raj Bhavan. She also wished the people of the State for a good harvest, prosperity, and development.

CHAKAN GAAN-NGAI

Chakan Gaan-Ngai, is normally celebrated for five days in the month of December or January. Each day of the festival is celebrated with a certain name associated with their custom and religion.

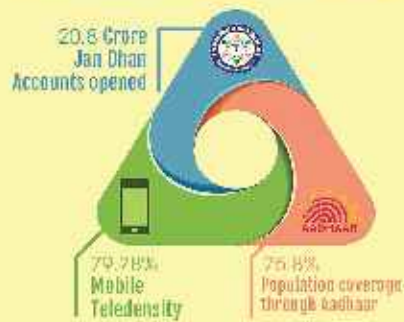
The first day of the festival, Ngai-Gangmei, opens with the omen taking (Danjaomei) ceremony, followed by the ritual farewell to all those who passed away in the preceding year, which is then followed by the Hoi Gammei procession,



and the extraction new fire known as Mhairapmei with the food for the festival is cooked. The second day of the festival is a merry-making day with eatables and drinks which are shared amongst the respective dormitories. The third day of the festival is dedicated to the boys and girls where there are songs, dances and cultural activities. On the fourth day, various traditional and cultural activities are performed on a chosen place on the top of the hill. The final day of the festival includes offering to Tingkao Ragwang with an invocation to restore the consumed and wasted rice during the festival and for the plentiful harvest of the coming year.



JAM Trinity



THE JAM TRINITY AND ITS OUTREACH

Christina Pukhrambam
Post Graduate, JNU

THE TRINITY

As the saying goes, “Change is the only constant”, so are the government schemes and policies for development. Every now and then the government comes up with different kinds of policies or updates of the existing ones for developments to take place. One of such developments that created a huge impact on the people which can be treated as one of the most extensive of its kind in the whole world was the UIDAI’s Aadhaar registration. We will go into details about what the Aadhaar is all about in the coming paragraphs. Another development to impact millions of lives was the Jan Dhan Yojana that was aimed at financial inclusion. These two schemes were later combined and the JAM Trinity initiative which is the name given to the intersection between Aadhaar, mobile and formal financial services, was formed. The Aadhaar platform can now be used to biometrically identify and authenticate residents that are deemed to be eligible for government subsidies, and mobile technology is

ensuring that these benefits are able to reach individuals’ bank accounts quickly and efficiently. The main agenda was the avoidance of leakages through middlemen so that the schemes reach the intended beneficiaries. Thus, the JAM Trinity garnered so much attention from the public and it was a huge success in avoiding leakages and assuring that the benefits of development had a spread effect. This has been made possible because of the recent advances in technology as well as the telecom sector spreading its reach to millions more through affordable tariffs. However, just like any other development policies and programmes this too had its own share of flaws and disadvantages. So, what is the current status of the scheme and how far has it penetrated the public? A look at all these schemes separately and their effects will give a fair idea.

ASPECTS OF THE TRINITY

The Jam Trinity was introduced keeping in mind the large

sections of rural population whose mainstay is agriculture and are largely the unbanked section of the population. This section of the population is facing a threat due to the declining importance of agriculture. On top of this, the widening rural-urban gap is a worrying fact as it deprives the rural population of their basic rights such as banking, healthcare and education. The economic empowerment and financial inclusion of rural population is necessary to close this gap. The advent and rapid adoption of technology brings new and innovative ways to deal with this situation in India. The economic empowerment of citizens demands a continuous connection between the citizens and the government. For a successful service provision model, the government needs to identify the citizens (the Aadhaar), create a platform (Jan Dhan bank accounts) for transfer of services and ensure last mile delivery of services (through Mobiles) to the underprivileged.

- Jan Dhan: PMJDY which was launched on 15th August 2015 was a major reform aimed



at financial inclusion. This reform was aimed at bringing the unbanked sections of the population into the financial mainstream so that they can avail the benefits of the formal banking system such as loans and direct benefit transfer of subsidies as well as accidental and life insurance and be brought out of the local traditional systems of money lending and credit facility. This is also a part of the Digital India Programme through which the government aims to convert the Indian economy into a cashless economy. Since it is not possible to open bank branches in every nook and corner of the country, for the time being Bank Mitras (or Banking Correspondents) are acting as the connecting link between the banks and the public. The benefits associated with the Jan Dhan accounts are many and varied and too good to be ignored. As a result, a record number of 15 crore bank accounts were opened till the first phase and as of November 2018, more than 33 crore bank accounts have been opened.

- **Aadhaar:** The main issue in ensuring last mile delivery is the duplication of identities by a few privileged sections of the population thus depriving the poor of their assured shares. Previous attempts at identification such as the NPR (National Population Register), MNIC (Multipurpose National Identity Card), passport, PAN card, ration card and voter ID could not provide the platform en masse and were touted to have multiple flaws

in them, thereby limiting their spread. To prevent this problem the government has come up with the unique identification number which is unique to every citizen of the country. From its inception, Aadhaar—a Sanskrit word meaning ‘foundation’ or ‘base’—was designed to reach even the most excluded residents and those least likely to possess an official identity: women, migrants, children and those living in hard-to-reach areas. Underpinning this ambition was the Indian government’s recognition that proof of identity is a key driver of socio-economic development, enabling individuals to access vital services such as healthcare, education, mobile and financial products, and a myriad of government subsidies. Thus, the Aadhaar acted as the platform through which identities can be authenticated “anytime anywhere”.

- **Mobile:** The last mile access is planned to be provided by mobile phones in the Jam Trinity. With the unprecedented penetration of mobile technology in far flung areas, the realization for last mile connectivity has made a headway. The introduction of Payment Banks and mobile banking has been achieving great strides due to the rapid development and easy affordability of the technology. Also, it has been possible to spread awareness of the various schemes and policies that the government comes up with every now and then through mobile technology. Since majority of

the Indians reside in villages and means of transport and communication is a major hurdle, mobile presents itself as the last resort to providing the last mile connectivity.

THE LOOPHOLES

Despite being touted as one of the most successful schemes of the government, the JAM Trinity has its own share of flaws and setbacks. A few of the most important issues that demand mention in the present scenario are discussed as follows:

- **Digital and financial literacy:** Even after the introduction of such a large-scale scheme in the country, there have been limited takers because of the lack of digital and financial literacy among the people.
- **Bank Mitras:** Rather than acting as the missing link and providing basic banking services there are rising concerns of fraud done by the Bank Mitras. There have been complaints from various quarters where the BCs are demanding money from the people to get basic banking services done. Also, cases of fraud and forgery has been on the rise due to the public leaking confidential data to the BCs.
- **Affordable mobile services and mobile technology:** It is true that India has one of the highest numbers of smart phone users in the world and the mobile technology has penetrated interior parts of the country. However, there have been concentration of the technology and a large



part of the country or the population have less access to this technology either due to the problem of affordability or ignorance. Thus, until and unless the technology becomes universally accessible the benefits will take time to accrue to each and every individual of the country

- Issue of privacy: The main issue in the Jam Trinity comes from the Aadhaar which is the issue of privacy and security. Since a huge amount of sensitive data is involved in the Aadhaar process where the individual's biometric details are stored in the data repository, if there arise issues of hacking or other forms of leakage of information, then a large volume of private data would be compromised. This calls for a much secure data protection system. This has also created concerns of privacy and though the Supreme Court has given its ruling that the Aadhaar does not affect the Right to Privacy of the individuals, however people need to be convinced of the effectiveness of the system. Only then could the Aadhaar cover the rest of the population.
- Issue of direct benefit transfer: For those sections of the population who are left untouched by these developments, it has been a worse hurdle than before. After the introduction of the DBT system, they are left without even the little something that they used to get since everything has been systematised and

until and unless they get into the system, they will not receive the subsidies or other benefits. Since getting into the system involves the hassle of running from one corner to another and this involves diverting time from their daily wage work, they feel that this is a waste of their time and as such they stay away from the hassles. This creates a problem for them in the long run and hence they start developing a negative attitude towards the system.

THE WAY FORWARD

The main aim of the government in introducing this reform was the avoidance of leakages in ensuring last mile delivery of services to the people. Also, the leakages and pilferages through the middlemen will assure that the percentage of GDP spent on subsidies would be considerably reduced. The loopholes that accompany this reform are more of privacy concerns as the large data repository containing sensitive information of more than a billion population of the country could come under the risk of misuse by unwanted organisations. So, if this concern of privacy is taken note of and the government assures the public that the system is full-proof, then this could be one of the most extensive and successful reforms that the government has ever come up with. The most recent ruling relating to the Aadhaar was given on 26th September 2018. The Supreme Court, under the five-judge constitution bench, led by Chief Justice Dipak Misra, struck down Section 57 of the Aadhaar Act which allowed not only the government but also any private entity to demand

Aadhaar. According to the new ruling Aadhaar is not mandatory for opening bank accounts and for procuring new sim cards. Thus, the whole idea of the Jam Trinity would get a set back from this ruling.

The JAM Trinity can be credited for the 33 million plus Jan Dhan accounts, 1 billion plus Aadhaar and 1 billion plus mobile connections. All that can be done has been done and to bring the remaining sections of the population under the ambit of this scheme will require an altogether different approach. The focus now should be on correcting the loopholes that has prevented the scheme from achieving its intended goals. Thus, the first step in this direction is not imposing restrictions on the people and making it mandatory for them, but to give them financial awareness, provide digital literacy, ease of access and most importantly, ensuring privacy. With the digital literacy programmes and the MNOs providing easy and affordable services, more people could be brought into the circuit and finding the ease and convenience of such services, they would automatically start availing of such services. Once they straddle on this path, there is no looking back as the ease and convenience because these services provide the base on which the JAM Trinity could be built up on.



Notable achievements made by Health Department Manipur during 2018-19

Dr. K. Rajo Singh
 Director of Health Services, Manipur

Ten Advance life support ambulances were procured and deployed mostly in the hill districts further 5(five) Hearses for transporting dead bodies and 18(eighteen) ventilators

are under final process of procurement. A mobile food testing has also been put into operation.

The government gave approval to the establishment of

8(eight) new districts hospital 3 (three) Primary Health Centers, 3 (three) Primary Health Sub Centers and 9 (nine) Urban Primary Health Centers. Further, the government approved to the re-location of 6(six) CHCs, 8(eight) PHCs and 17(seventeen) PHSCs.

The government launched an assistance scheme for AAY families, widows and disable persons namely "Hakshelgi Tengbang" under which the families/persons are assured cashless treatment for upto Rs 2 lac annually when treated at the State Government Hospital and empaneled Hospital.

Free dialysis for BPL patients having kidney failure is made available at JNIMS & RIMS.



Ayush Hospital, Ukhrul inaugurated on 15th Dec, 2018



TB Hospital at Keirao Wangkhem, Imphal East inaugurated on 3rd Dec 2018.

Fifty-three (53) diagnostic test have been made free at JNIMS and RIMS hospital. Other public hospital, CHCs and PHCs are also providing free diagnostic tests according to its capability if not the full 53 tests.

Genetic drugs are made available at 26 (twenty-six) health institutions in the State including JNIMS Hospital, 9 (nine) other hospitals (district and sub-district) and 16 CHCs in the State.

To tide over the situation of shortage of specialists in the State Health Service, the State Government increased the retirement age of specialist doctors to 65 (sixty five) years of age from earlier 62 years. Again, the government approved to the recruitment of 300 MBB5 doctors and 11 Dental Surgeons and recruitment process in underway. This will tide over the shortage of doctors in State service to a considerable extent.

Initiatives have been made for introduction of helicopter ambulance, establishment of a 100 bedded Cancer Hospital



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

national health agency

Chief Minister-gi Hakshelgi Tengbang
Chief & Government of Manipur Institute
its aikhonoi eirai eirai eirai

Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
Ayushman Bharat
PM-JAY

Adomgi Hakshel, Eikhoiga Loinana

Cashless Hospitalization upto Rs. 5 lacs per year for Poor Families (2011 SECC database)
Chief Ministergi Hakshelgi Tengbang (CMHT) will continue to cover other poor families, widows, disabled and AAY beneficiaries

Toll Free Nos : 14 555 / 1800 1032 015

www.pmjay.gov.in www.cmhtmanipur.gov.in

at JNIMS and a 60 bedded State Mental Hospital in Imphal West District.

TB Hospital at Keirao Wangkhem, Imphal East was inaugurated on 3rd Dec 2018.



PHOTO SPEAKS



Manipur Statehood Day 2019 celebrated at 1st Manipur Rifles Parade Ground on 21st January, 2019



Chief Minister N. Biren Singh inaugurated Women's Market at Chandel on 16th January, 2019



CAF & PD Minister Karam Shyam at the opening of 4th Manipur Statehood Day Women Polo Tournament at Mapal Kangjeibung on 17 January, 2019



IPR Minister Th. Biswajit Singh at the prize distribution ceremony of the 1st State Level South East Youth Organisation, SEYO Tennis Tournament 2019, at Akampat on 20th January, 2019



Manipur got the award for being the best performing State in the Northeast in implementation of e-procurement. Team of Finance Department and NIC receiving the award on January, 2019



Best State Government Agency Award won by MOMA at Jaivik India Award 2018 on 28th December, 2018