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GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR

ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT
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**Command Area Development Department
Manipur**

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ABBREVIATION :

MSL	-	Mean Sea Level.
mm	-	Millimetre
M I Schemes	-	Minor Irrigation Schemes
CADWM	-	Command Area Development & Water Management
CCA	-	Culturable Command Area
OFD	-	On-Farm Development.
CAD	-	Command Area Development.
CADA	-	Command Area Development Authority.
PIM	-	Participatory Irrigation Management.
WUA	-	Water User Association.
'000' ha.	-	Thousand Hectare
H.Q.	-	Head Quarter.
I&OFD	-	Irrigation & On-Farm Development.
I&PD	-	Investigation & Planning Design.
SE	-	Superintending Engineer.
EE	-	Executive Engineer.
ASW	-	Assistant Surveyor of Works.
Asstt. Eng.	-	Assistant Engineers
Agri. Officer	-	Agriculture Officer.
AAO	-	Assistant Agriculture Officer.
SO	-	Section Officer.
FA	-	Field Assistant.
UDC.	-	Upper Divisional Clerk
LDC	-	Lower Divisional Clerk.
MFS	-	Manipur Finance Service.
CSS.	-	Central Sponsored Scheme.
T & V	-	Training & Visit.
HYV	-	High Yielding Variety
N	-	Nitrogen
P	-	Phosphate
K	-	Potassium
MT	-	Metric Ton
MOWR	-	Ministry of Water Resources
WUA	-	Water User Association

INTRODUCTION

1. LOCATION AND BOUNDARY :

Manipur, a state in the lap of the far east of India is a stretch of land lying between longitudes of 93°03'E to 94°78' E and latitudes 23°80' N to 25°68' N with an area of 22,327 Sq. Km. only which is 0.7% of the land surface of India.

The State is landlocked and has a border line of about 854 Kms of which 352 Kms. are international border with Upper Myanmar on the East and Chin hills of Myanmar on the South East. The remaining 502 Km. long border separates her from the neighbouring sister states of India, Nagaland on the North, Cachar district of Assam on the West and Mizoram on the South and the South-East. The valley is oval-shaped and is dotted with hillocks.

2. TOPOGRAPHY :

The State can be divided into two broad topographic characteristics – the mountains and the plains. The mountains run into North-South parallel folds with altitudes varying from 762m. to 3000 m. above mean sea level. The highest mountain is Mount Japvo which is 3016 m. above M.S.L. (Source “Economic Geography of Manipur” by Sultan Ahmad Ansari Gauhati University, Assam). These mountains form part of the Assam-Myanmar tertiary ranges which are occasionally connected by spurs and the ridges of lower elevation have lent a general ruggedness to the territory. The important ranges in the east are Saramati, Somram, Kasom, Dupithel and Yamadung. The noted ranges in the west are: Hugjaibung, Kalanaga, Chakka Nungba, Khoupum and Koubru Laimatol. A net work of rivers and rivulets cut transverse valleys through these mountain ranges.

The main valley consisting of about 2,238 sq. km. is situated in the middle. Oval in shape and some what irregular in outline, it stretches about 60 kms. from North to South and 32 kms. from East and West. The lowest part of the valley is the Loktak Lake.

3. SOIL :

The soils of Manipur come up from the parent rocks, viz; Shales and conglomerates in the hills. Shales are found in the North and North West whereas conglomerates are the characteristics of South-East and South-West hills. The soils are generally classified as ferruginous red soils and mountain hill soils. They are poor in lime, potash, etc. and low in phosphorus content.

The soils in the valley are alluvial in original and are mostly to silty clay-loam in texture because of the geology of the hills. The hill soils are more or less rich in organic carbon (1 to 3%).

4. CLIMATE :

Broadly described, Manipur has two main seasons – Winter, lasting from November to February and Summer, which spreads over April to September. Spring and Autumn are short duration seasons and respectively cover the transition months of March and October. Owing to the influence of altitude temperature are obviously much lower in the hills.

January is the coldest month of the year and intense cold is experienced in places like Ukhrul, Mao, Tamenglong and some other hill regions. Temperature starts rising in March and reach its highest in May. In plains, such as Moreh and Jiribam the heat can be quite oppressive .

5. RAINFALL :

Rainfall in Manipur is mainly due to the south west monsoon. The average annual rainfall in the area covering the State is 1527 mm. Rain falls mainly in June to September when the State is under the spell of the south west monsoon. The average annual rainfall in a year according to different courses of the monsoon is as below :

Sl. No.	Season/Period	Average Rainfall (mm.)	
1.	South-west monsoon (June to September)	-	949
2.	Post – monsoon period (October to December)	-	138
3.	Winter monsoon (January to February)	-	33
4.	Pre-monsoon period (March to May)	-	407
		Total :	1527

Source : (Meteorological data from 2011 to 2016 - Economic Survey Manipur 2017-18)

6. PHYSIOGRAPHY :

The Valley is situated in the middle and occupies 1/10th of the area while the hills surrounding the valley constitutes 9/10th of the total area. The average elevation of the valley is 790 metres above Mean Sea Level (M.S.L.) and that of the hills is between 1500 metres to 1800 metres. Manipur is a land locked State. It does not have any water-way and effective railway transport system to link it with other States of the country. Imphal, a small metropolitan town is the capital for the State. Imphal is linked with Guwahati, Silchar, Calcutta and Delhi by air. However, road communications connecting the State with the Dimapur Railhead and Jiribam Railhead in Manipur are the life lines of the State.

7. POPULATION :

In the 2011 census the total population of Manipur is 28,55,794 persons consisting of 14,17,208 females and 14,38,586 males thereby showing a decadal growth rate of population of 24.50 percent in (2001-2011) against 24.86 percent in (1991-2001). The sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) also increased from 874 in 2001 to 985 in 2011.

There are 51 towns in the State and the total urban population is 8,34,154 persons. The proportion of urban population to the total population of the State increased from 25.11 percent in 2001 to 29.21 percent in 2011. Coming to the economic activities of the people of Manipur, the percentage of workers and non workers to total state population are 45.68 percent and 54.32 percent respectively in 2011. Regarding the main workers, the percentage of main workers to total state population is 34.11 in 2011 against 30.43 in 2001. With reference to the broad industrial categories there is a slightly increased in the case of Main Workers such as cultivators and Household Industry workers in 2011 against in 2001.

8. WATER RESOURCES OF MANIPUR :

SURFACE WATER :

Manipur is rich in surface water resources. There are 2 (two) Major river basins, viz; the Barak River Basin and the Manipur River Basin. The total average annual runoff of Manipur River and Barak Rivers has been broadly estimated (Report of Central Water Commission, 1983) at 0.5192 million hectare metres (4.258 million acre-feet) and 1.3295 million hectare metres (10.90 million acre-feet) from a total catchment area of 6332 sq. km. and 9042 sq. km. respectively.

9. GROUND WATER :

The possibilities of tapping ground water for irrigation purpose is very limited as the knowledge of hydrological conditions prevailing in Manipur is incomplete. However, recent drilling conducted by the State Minor Irrigation Department has shown certain areas where the ground water yields were suitable for irrigation in limited commands.

1.1. HISTORY OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS :

During the pre-plan period i.e. (prior to 1951) no Major or Medium Irrigation Project was taken up in the State. It was only during the VI Plan that the Loktak Lift Irrigation Project in the State was taken up in 1973-74. Subsequently, a number of Major and Medium Irrigation and M.I. Schemes/Projects have been taken up one after another.

The State Government is planning to utilize the irrigation potentials created in the commands of the following Irrigation Project for agricultural purpose by implementing Command Area Development Water Management (CAD&WM) Programme.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	C.C.A. (Ha.)	Ultimate Potential (Ha.)	Size of CCA approved by Govt. of India (Ha.)	Year of inclusion in the Centrally Sponsored Programme
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dolaithabi Barrage Project	5500	7545	5500	2015-16
2.	Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Barrage Component Phase –III)	16536	25300	16536	2015-16

Sekmai Barrage, Imphal Barrage, Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Barrage component Phase – I), Loktak Lift Irrigation Project, Singda Dam Multipurpose Project, Cluster of 8 M.I. Schemes, Cluster of 21 M.I. Schemes, Cluster of 28 M.I. Schemes, Cluster of 37 M.I. Schemes, Khuga Multipurpose Project, Churachandpur and Thoubal Multipurpose Project, (Barrage Component Phase – II). CAD&WM Programme had been completed in these projects.

Under the Scheme to promote uses of Geotextile materials for lining of water reservoirs and ponds to conserve water for irrigation, Department has taken up lining of 9 (nine) reservoirs. The works of 9 (nine) reservoirs had been completed.

1.1.1 THE PROJECT DETAILS : (On-going Projects)

In the year 2015-16, two new projects namely (i) Dolaithabi Barrage Project and (ii) Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Phase – III) have also been included in the centrally sponsored CAD&WM Programme. Construction of these new Major & medium projects by the Water Resources Department Manipur is targeted to complete during the year 2025-26. Culturable command area of the projects are given below:-

1. Dolaithabi Barrage Project	5500	Ha.
2. Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Barrage Component Phase – III)	16536	Ha.

1.1.2 COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN MANIPUR:

The Command Area Development Programme, a Centrally Sponsored Programme of the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India was launched in Manipur in the year 1982-83 after the creation of the Command Area Development Authority in 1982. Under this Programme, emphasis is laid on On-Farm-Development works like Development of field channels, field drains, land leveling, enforcement of proper system of Warabandi, supply of inputs and services including strengthening of extension services, selection and introduction of suitable cropping pattern, development and maintenance of the main and intermediate drainage and modernization, maintenance and efficient operation of irrigation system.

As a part of the Twelve Plan objectives of the Government of India special thrust is being given to the following items.

- i) Completion of OFD work on all on-going Projects.
- ii) Reliability on irrigation water supply.
- iii) Scientific utilization/management of Irrigation water.
- iv) Encouraging Farmers' participation, through Water Users Association.
- v) Dissemination of technical know-how among the farmers through continuous training programme.
- vi) Improving, stabilizing the environment in the Command Area by preventing incidence of water logging and possible salt concentration in the Soil.

1.2.1. CONSTITUTION OF AUTHORITY :

The Command Area Development Authority of Manipur set up in the year, 1982 is not a statutory body. It is a full fledged Department of the Government of Manipur with the Additional Chief Engineer as the Head of Department observing the Rules and Regulations of the Government of Manipur including the Delegation of Financial Power Rules.

The Commissioner/Secretary (CAD) controls and supervises the working of CADA in all its activities.

1.2.2. POWER AND AUTHORITY :

The Authority decides the work to be executed through a Work Programme Advisory Committee which meets at least once a year to approve the Annual Work Programme. Execution of the work is entrusted to the Additional Chief Engineer, Department of Command Area Development. The Commissioner/Secretary (CAD) controls the scheme at the Government level.

1.2.3 OBJECTIVES :

The main objective of the Programme is to raise crop productivity level through utilization of created irrigation potential with the construction of field channels and other structures and enforcement of Warabandi System of irrigation. For identifying suitable varieties of crops Demonstration are conducted. In short, the programme is taken up with overall objectives of promotive scientific agriculture.

1.2.4. ON FARM-DEVELOPMENT WORKS (O.F.D)

The Department has taken up the following On-Farm-Development works:

1. Field Channel : a) Earthen Field Channels. b) Lining of Field Channels.
2. Land Leveling/Shaping.
3. Field Drain.

1.2.5 WARABANDI :

Enforcement of Warabandi has been taken up to ensure equitable distribution of water upto the farm gates.

1.2.6. PEOPLES' PARTICIPATION :

PIM Act has not been enacted in the State. However Water Users Association formed under the Programme had been registered under MSRA 1989.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS MADE UNDER ONGOING CAD&WM PROGRAMME :
(‘000’ ha.)

ACHIEVEMENT UNDER CAD PROGRAMME:										
Sl. No	Name of work	Achievement from the beginning upto 2022-23			Achievement during the year 2023-24			Cumulative Achievement upto 31 st January, 2025		
		Valley	Hill	Total	Valley	Hill	Total	Valley	Hill	Total
1	Field Channel	85.063	20.41	105.473	Nil	Nil	Nil	85.063	20.41	105.473
2	Field Drain	46.7468	12.3126	59.0594	Nil	Nil	Nil	46.7468	12.3126	59.0594
3	Land Leveling	5.18		5.18	Nil	Nil	Nil	5.18		5.18
4	Demonstration	13.3325	2.9644	16.2969	Nil	Nil	Nil	13.3325	2.9644	16.2969
5	Farmers' Training (Nos.)	65901	16403	82304	Nil	Nil	Nil	65901	16403	82304
6	Survey & Investigation	46.942	16.02	62.962	Nil	Nil	Nil	46.942	16.02	62.962
7	Monitoring & Evaluation Studies	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Correction of System Deficiencies	8.943	Nil	8.943	Nil	Nil	Nil	8.943	Nil	8.943
9	Functional Grant	12.194	Nil	12.194	Nil	Nil	Nil	12.194	Nil	12.194
10	Infrastructural Grant (Nos.)	64	Nil	64	Nil	Nil	Nil	64	Nil	64
11	Miro Irrigation	0.180	Nil	0.180	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.180	Nil	0.180

1.2.7. TECHNICAL :

The existing Engineering and Agriculture Wings have over all technical control of the OFD works executed and Demonstration of major field crops is conducted in the command areas.

1.2.8 EXTENSION ACTIVITIES :

Officers and Staff of the Agriculture Wing of the Command Areas Development Authority are responsible for propagation of the irrigated Agriculture Technology through Demonstration of major agriculture crops of Manipur and organising Farmers' Training.

2. ORGANISATIONAL SET UP :

Additional Chief Engineer is the Head of CAD in Manipur. The Additional Chief Engineer is assisted by three immediate sub-ordinate Officers, viz, Superintending Engineer, one Agriculture Officer and one Finance Officer.

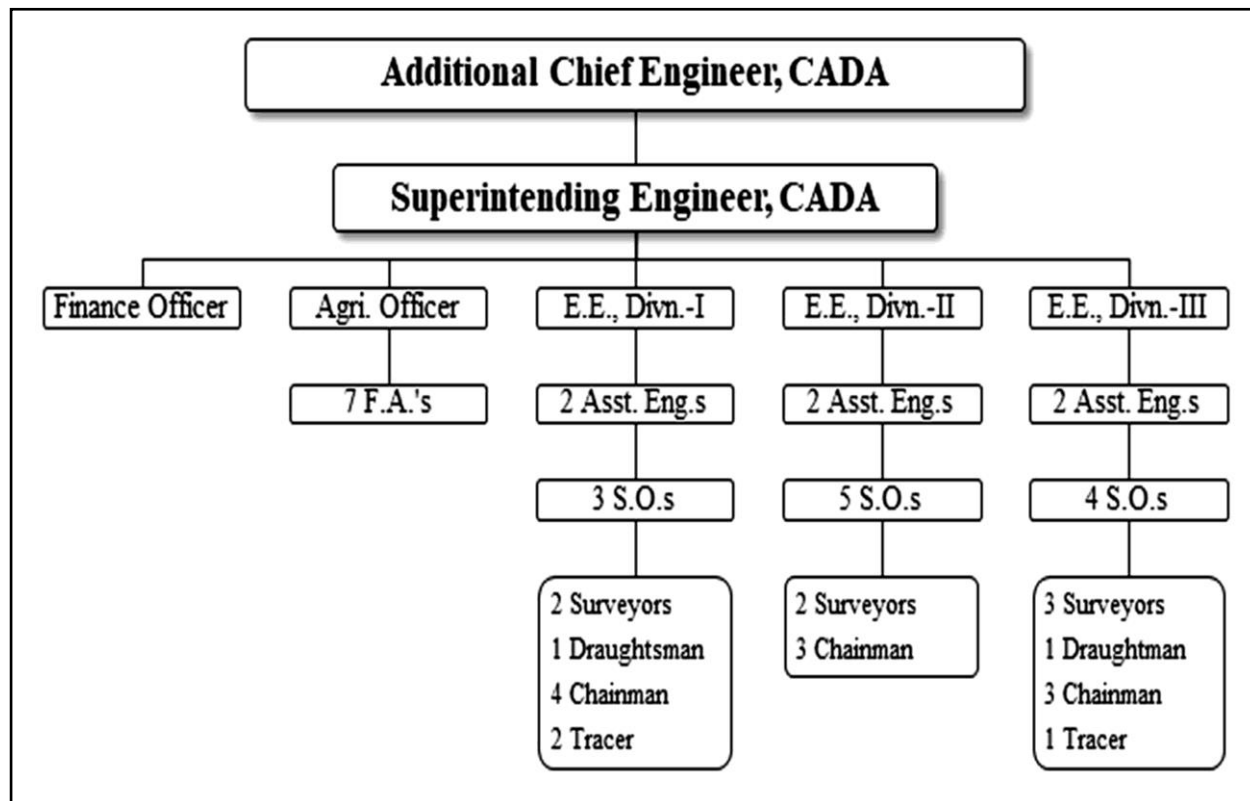
Superintending Engineer is supported by 3 (three) Executive Engineers, (a) Executive Engineer (I&OFD), (b) Executive Engineer (HQ), (c) Executive Engineer (I&PD) and (d) 6 (six) Assistant Engineers, and 12 (twelve) Section Officers. There are also sub-ordinate Engineering Staff like Surveyors and Chainman etc.

One Agriculture Officer and his sub-ordinate staff.

Finance Officer looks after the Internal Finance Division.

2.1 HEAD QUARTER'S ORGANISATION :

The Organisational Chart is furnished below:



NOTE : In addition to the above staff, there are 1 (one) Circle Supdt., 1 (one) Head Clerks, 2(two) Accountants, 3 (three) UDCs, 10 (ten) LDCs and other Grade IV staff.

INCUMBENCY POSITION OF OFFICERS

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|---|---|
| 1. | Additional Chief Engineer | : | Shri Suresh Singh Ningombam (i/c) |
| 2. | Superintending Engineer | : | Suresh Singh Ningombam |
| 3. | Executive Engineer (I&OFD) | : | Y. Suneebala Devi (i/c) |
| 4. | Executive Engineer (HQ) | : | Y. Suneebala Devi |
| 5. | Executive Engineer (I&PD) | : | Themreishang A Shimray(i/c) |
| 6. | Assistant Engineer | : | i) Vacant
ii) Vacant
iii) Themreishang A Shimray
iv) Vacant
v) Vacant
vi) Vacant |
| 7. | Agriculture Officer | : | i) Poubilung Pamei (i/c) |
| 8. | Finance Officer | : | i) Vacant |

2.2 ON-FARM-DEVELOPMENT FIELD STAFF :

The Engineering Officers under the respective Executive Engineers are responsible for the execution of On-Farm-Development works of the irrigation projects approved by the Government of India, and state government.

2.3 SOIL SURVEY STAFF :

No separate soil survey staff is maintained. Soil survey is done through the Soil Survey Team of the Department of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Government of Manipur.

2.4 OSRABANDI STAFF :

There is no separate staff for enforcement of Osrabandi. At present the extension staff of the Agriculture Wing and Engineering Wing were engaged for implementation of the equitable distribution of Irrigation water through Farmers' Association. At present there is no strict schedule of Warabandi.

2.5 EXTENSION STAFF :

All the Officers and field staff of Engineering and Agriculture Wing of the Dept. of Command Area Development perform the extension work in the CAD Projects areas.

3. TRAINING :

The provision of training of staff for any organisation is important to keep them always abreast of modern techniques. This can be achieved only with the help of regular training courses for the staff. Training Programme for the farmers within the command of the projects where CADWM Programme are being implemented have been regularly arranged by the Department.

4. BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE :

The Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme is being implemented in Major and Medium Projects and M.I. Schemes/Projects Command in Manipur since 1982-83.

The ongoing Command Area Development Projects sanctioned by the Govt. of India under Centrally Sponsored Schemes are as below :

Sl. No.	Name of Project	CCA (ha.)
1.	Dolaithabi Barrage Project	5500
2	Thoubal Multipurpose Project, Phase -III	16536
	Total:-	22036

The Provision of funds of these projects is made under two heads of Account in the State Budget under Demand No.17 Agriculture as there is no separate Budget Head for each projects command. Only two Budget heads, one for State Plan (State Share) and another for Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Central Share) are provided for all the Projects Command Areas in the State Budget in which plan funds as well as C.S.S. funds are to be allocated for these areas.

Funding pattern of the CADWMP is 50:50 Centre: State share. Unlined field channels are constructed by the beneficiary farmers, as a part of the state share is mandatory for the activities of construction of field channel, full package of OFD works and Reclamation of Waterlogged Area (vide order No. 2-10/2001-CAD/45 dt. 25-02-2004 of Govt. of India.)

The financial achievement for the year 2024-25 are summarized below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.	Particular	Centre	Expenditure during 2024-25 (upto 31 st January 2025)					
			LTIF NABARD Loan			State Budget		
			Valley	Hill	Total	Valley	Hill	Total
1	Field Channel	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Field Drain	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Micro Irrigation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Demonstration & Trial	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Training	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Functional Grant	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Infrastructure Grant	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Monitoring & Evaluation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total:	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

It is worth noting that the Command Areas Development Projects is purely financed by Central and the State Government respectively and no technical aid from any external agency is received /sought for implementation of work programme for the Command Areas Development in Manipur.

5.1 SURVEY AND PLANNING :

Topographical Surveys/Contour Survey were conducted before taking up the construction of field channel, field drains, land leveling

Accordingly the field survey and planning works were conducted by the field staff of the Engineering Wing.

5.2 CONSTRUCTION OF FIELD CHANNEL 2024-25

a) Field Channel - NIL

5.3 LINING OF FIELD CHANNEL :

20 - 25 % of field channel is to be lined with random rubble masonry /brick with cement concrete.

5.3.1. TYPICAL CROSS SECTION :

A) Trapezoidal for Unlined Channel :

Top with	-	1.0 m
Bottom with	-	0.3 m
Height	-	0.35 m
Side slope 1:1	-	

B) Rectangular for line Channel

5.3.2 COST NORM (Recommended) :

- a) Lined field channel - Rs. 6,179 per rm. (MSR-2022)
- b) Field Drain - Rs. 6,000 per ha.

5.4 MASONRY CONTROL STRUCTURES :

- a) Off take
- b) Drop structure.
- c) Check Gate etc.

5.5 FIELD DRAIN :

Field Drains are constructed to drain out excess water to avoid water logging in the commands.

5.6 SOIL SURVEY :

As stated above, Soil Survey whenever necessary is conducted through the State Department of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Manipur.

5.7 SOIL TESTING FACILITIES :

Detailed testing, if necessary are done in the State Testing Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, Manipur.

6. USAR RECLAMATION :

No. USAR Land is encountered .

7. PROBLEM OF WATER LOGGING IN THE COMMAND AREA :

Water logging due to irrigation is not encountered as yet.

8. CREDIT FACILITIES FOR CROP LOAN :

No. credit arrangement is made/available.

9. AGRICULTURE EXTENSION :

There is no separate staff for Agriculture Extension in the Department of Command Area Development, Manipur. However, the officials of the Agri. Section of this Deptt. conducted extension services for the farmers in the Command Area of the State. Technical advice as well as arrangement for supply of agricultural inputs to the farmers are done by the Agriculture Wing.

9.1 TRAINING AND VISIT OF FARMERS :

The Training and Visit system (T & V) had been conducted in the special village of command areas of Dolaithabi Barrage Project and Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Phase – III). The selected farmers are trained in the latest modern techniques of crop-water management and the response from the farmers is very impressive.

9.2 KISHAN MELAS AND EXHIBITION :

No Kishan Melas was arranged during the year 2024-25.

9.3 DEMONSTRATION :

Demonstrations are conducted on Farmers' Fields in 3 (three) seasons, viz, Pre-Kharif, Main Kharif and Rabi. It aims at bringing about a change from traditional monocropping to double as well as triple cropping system with better crop-water management.

9.4 ADAPTIVE TRIALS :

Nil

9.5 LIBRARY FACILITIES :

No Library of its own is developed for the Department

10. IMPACT OF CAD PROGRAMME :

With the implementation of CAD Programme in Manipur, the cropping pattern had changed from the traditional mono cropping to double and triple cropping in most of the areas. Before implementation of CAD Programme, the farmers mainly depended on favourable monsoon for success of their crops during Main Kharif while after Main Kharif, the fields remained fallow. After the introduction of CAD, the main thrust has been on High Yield varieties of Rice, increasing trend on demand for improved/HYV seeds, chemicals, fertilizers and pesticides. And Rabi crops are widely practiced.

11 HANDING OVER OF OUTLETS AND WATER COURSES TO FARMERS ORGANISATION :

The Outlets and Water courses are not yet handed over to the farmers, will be handed over after completion of the project.

12. MAINTENANCE OF CANAL SYSTEMS : ALLOCATION OF FUND :

Maintenance of water courses, field drain is the responsibility of the Department of Command Area Development, Manipur and Water User's Association formed by the Department of Command Area Development, Manipur.

The work of maintenance of canal system is handled by the State Department of Water Resources. The Canals are maintained every year.

The funds are allocated from the state budget.

