CHAPTER-4

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN THE VILLAGES:

DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS IN MINOU VILLAGE:

The Minou village is situated on hilly terrain. It came to public view in 1940s. It is located in a forest region with the people living a nomadic but a self-sufficient life. However, with the beginning of community development programme, the village was linked to mainstream through many ways. To begin with, the Chief Commissioner of Manipur laid a footpath, which linked Machi block to Pallel. This enabled the tribes of Machi block to come in contact with others down the valley. This contact resulted in ideas of education coming to the minds of Minou villagers. These ideas lead them to construct a school, which was administered by the village authority (Yunlhai-ur). After five years of its inception, the government of Manipur adopted the school during the tenure of Naga MLA, Mr.Haokim. He took more initiative in this regard.

The PWD added to the development process by expanding the footpath to semi pucca road in 1980. Jeeps started plying from then on. It didn't stop there. The roads were widened after which trucks and lorries started plying on this road.
In 1973, a post office was established at Minou village but without proper building. The post office was largely a single man’s institution with the postman's residence serving as his office. However, the setting up of post office not only strengthened the communications but also brought awareness among the villagers about the written mode of communication. But, a single person mans the post office even today. That's why villagers of Minou face many problems like late delivery of letters and unavailability of required postal items. It is not so regular as commonly seen in other plain areas.

Later on, through the welfare programmes the Minou village received few basic requirements. To begin with, establishment of Anganwadi Centre at the village, and availability of two hand pumps for drinking water, access to electricity facilities etc.
But, the Minou villagers still require more infrastructure to meet their daily needs and to improve their style of living.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS IN KHANDGSHIM VILLAGE:

Unlike Minou village, Khandgshim village is situated within the vicinity of the Kakching town NH 39, which is connected to Moreh, passes by the side of this village. This geographical nearness gives Khandgshim an advantage over Minou in terms of development and social outlook. However, village itself was established only in 1970s. Nevertheless, the development process was fast due to its special advantages listed before. The Khandgshim villagers enjoy other advantages, which Minou didn't have. For instance, the literacy rate, contact with bureaucrats, and awareness of development process were at the higher level among Khandgshim villagers when compared to that of Minou villagers.

Although Khandgshim village had a late start when compared to Minou, the welfare programmes it received in the last 30 years are wide and rich as compared with other villages in Manipur in general. To begin with, the Bazaar shed was established in 1970s quite adjacent to the Khandgshim village. This enabled the
villagers to sell their products outside. It was established to provide marketing facilities among the tribals living in this block. But major beneficiaries are the Khangshim villagers since it is near to the village. Some of the villagers managed to do regular types of small business in this bazaar to sustain their livelihood.

The establishment of school enhanced the development of education. Moreover, majority of the villagers were aware of the importance of education. Besides, the construction of culverts provided proper drainage system, which helped in the maintenance of hygiene around the village. Both the activities were taken up in the year 1970.

The community development programmes enriched with the setting up of infrastructure facilities in Khangshim village. For instance, in the year 1994, villagers constructed one public latrine cum urinal, which was financed by DRDA, Chandel district. Immediately after a gap of one year, villagers have installed three hand water pumps through local MLA fund. Subsequently, Khangshim people got financial support from DRDA, Chandel, to construct two ring wells in the village to provide additional water facilities. In fact, under the supervision of village Chairman, the villagers dug wells and constructed wells, and the masonry expenditure was borne by DRDA office. Khangshim villagers are not facing any problems with regard to the scarcity of water, which is very common in other hill areas. Besides, villagers themselves were involved in community development programmes as well. The establishment or construction of a Church building and digging of community pond are examples of such community work. The nineteen eighties (1980) witnessed the arrival of electricity supply to the village. Telephone facilities are also available in Khangshim village, which is also not there in many tribal villages like Minou village.

The financial packages of Center are meant for development of all the villages. But, the facilities available in the above two villages show an imbalance in some way or other. For instance, the villagers of Khangshim are obtaining more facilities like public latrine, anganwadi center building, community hall, wells etc provided by the government whereas it is not so in Minou Village which is located in
a remote hilly area. As stated before, very often-such distribution of government development programmes are disturbed at many levels. These disturbances occur due to the negligence of responsible government officials or due to the partialities of the management. For instance, the administrative division of block and district don't work in proper coordination. District headquarters often appropriates the funds, which are allocated for blocks. This is because of vested interests among various groups at the district headquarters.

Besides, due to the insensitivity to administrative apparatus of the blocks, there are problems, which are inherent to the villages. Geographical condition is one such problem. In Manipur, villages are located both in the hilly terrain and in the plain as well. As we have seen in the case of Minou and Khangshim, the villages belonging to hilly terrain don't enjoy as much wealth and progress like that of the villages in the plain area. For instance, the settlement of Minou village is much older than Khangshim village. As they are easily accessible to the plain area, more educated people and development agencies are also taking interest to the Khangshim village since it is located near to NH 39. Whereas, Minou village is not easily accessible to the plain area due to poor transport facilities and development personnel are also not interested to take up development initiatives due to the "unrest problems" existing in the hill areas. The "unrest problems" in the sense that various groups of insurgents moving in the hill areas and Naga and Kuki conflict in hill areas, make the officials reluctant to reach hill villages. As a whole, hill areas like Minou village are not favourable for development activities. The difference between the socio-economic growth of Minou and Khangshim is a classical example of such differences in the growth of Manipur's tribal areas.

Prolonged negligence lead to the disfunction of many blocks for a considerable period, as in the case of Machi block. Besides, geographical nearness, there are other parameters that aid the development process. They include literacy level, their contact with government officials and presence of wealthy, educated people in the village. These factors are more crucial than allocation of finances itself. If the village has higher literacy rate and has a wealthy educated class living in it, the village will attract more development activities. The Minou village doesn't have a
powerful people to procure the development process as that of Khangshim village. The difference of socio-economic growth between Minou and Khangshim villages is essentially created because of these differences, i.e., hilly terrain, poor literacy, poor transport and communication, unrest problems etc.

Apart from this, the planning and development strategies for the tribal development in Manipur is common for both the hill and plain areas. There is no separate planning and development strategies for tribals who are living in the hill areas. Majority of the tribals are living in the hill areas whereas very few populations live in the plain areas. They have different kinds of lifestyles which can not be treated as common with regard to their development activities. Moreover, tribals living in plain areas are more advanced and well educated, which do not require much attention like hill people. Even though, the plain people were more benefited from many development programmes carried out by the government agencies that were basically meant for the poor tribals. Hence, the common planning and development strategies also led to the deprivation of majority of the tribals living in hill areas.

FAMILY ORIENTED SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED IN MINOU AND KHANGSHIM VILLAGES:

The various developmental schemes carried out for the benefit of tribals basically aim at narrowing down the gap between the tribal and non-tribal areas by increasing the productivity and income level of beneficiaries. For that, the two major sources of finances are the special central assistance fund and state plan outlays. The programmes under the special central assistance are under agriculture, horticulture, small-scale industries, fishery, and animal husbandry, which are mainly aimed at the economic development of the tribals. The infrastructure development programmes included water supply scheme, construction of suspension and wooden bridges, inter village road, construction of school, community hall etc. Besides this, welfare schemes comprising of the programmes dealing with the financial assistance for medical treatment, imparting training to tribal youth, and housing schemes were carried out.
This section is devoted to the developmental activities undertaken during the period between 1995 to 2001 in Minou and Khangshim villages. The following table shows the various developmental benefits received in both the villages.

**Table-4.2: Distribution of development benefits according to land ownership:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme Items</th>
<th>Land ownership (plain and shifting) in acres</th>
<th>0-1</th>
<th>1.1-2</th>
<th>2.1-3</th>
<th>3.1+</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HYV</td>
<td>KV Less</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Crops</td>
<td>KV</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MV</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullock &amp; Buffaloes</td>
<td>KV</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MV</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piggery</td>
<td>KV</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MV</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bee Keeping</td>
<td>KV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>MV</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fish farming</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MV</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpentry</td>
<td>KV</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MV</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving</td>
<td>KV</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMRY</td>
<td>KV</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small scale Business</td>
<td>KV</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MV</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>KV</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MV</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* KV - Khangshim village  * MV - Minou village
The above table illustrate that there are only 64 beneficiaries in both the villages. It is observed that the share of Minou village is very less when compared with that of Khangshim village. Out of 64 beneficiaries, only 13 are from Minou village and the 51 are from Khangshim village. This shows the apathy towards hill villagers with regard to developmental benefits. This table clearly shows that landless and farmers with marginal holdings received less number of development benefits.

AGRICULTURE:

In Minou and Khangshim village, we find that agriculture represents a peculiar mix of tradition and modernity. Agriculture of this area is subsistence agriculture.

The steps that were taken up primarily to increase agricultural production in Machi block during 95-2001 include:
1. Better irrigation facilities
2. Application of improved seed and their distribution
3. Encouragement of the use of fertilizer and plant protection, etc.

To follow up these measures, government started taking up soil conservation schemes. In 95-96 a check dam was constructed at Khangshim village. The purpose was to store the water, which comes from the hill stream, and divert it to the fields through the canals, so that the beneficiary may go for wet cultivation and also enable him to do double cropping system. But the real situation in the village is quite opposite to the above statement of development agency. For the construction of check dam, materials were provided to villagers by the government officials and the village Chairman was asked to employ labourers from village by paying day wage money. The Chairman informed villagers about the construction and started working with the guidance of officials. Though work was finished within two months, the labourers did not receive their wages for one year. Taking all risks, Chairman went to meet officials in Chandel D.C. office and informed about the non-release of wage money. Immediately after a week, villagers got their wages of around Rs.200 for each individual who participated in the construction programme. Around 27 villagers participated in the construction of check dam.
When it comes to utilization of check dam, it could not be utilized by the villagers as the check dam could not store water in the rainy season, due to poor quality of the materials used in the construction of dam and unskilled work. Another reason for the failure of utilization of check dam was due to the construction of the dam directly facing to the speedy flow of water during rainy season. This was totally ignored by the concerned irrigation department official of Chandel district. After 1 ½ year of its construction, the check dam was washed away by the heavy flow of the stream. It was found difficult and very expensive to construct check dam in hilly terrain. It requires more water and extra labour than what is actually required in plain area. Due to government's failure to construct such dams, most of the agricultural practices in these areas are totally dependent on rainfall. They couldn't practice double cropping in these areas since there are no proper water facilities.

In addition to this, efforts were made to replace the low yielding variety with high yielding variety of crops. The Minou and Khangshim villagers mainly cultivate food crops as they produced mainly for their consumption. Rice is staple food of the people and other main crops are maize, potatoes, cabbage, parkia (yongchak), sugar cane, ginger, groundnut, etc.

High yielding variety of paddy (Thoibi Phau, KDI, Maming thondabi etc) was introduced by Agriculture department in the year 1994, to increase the rice production of Manipur farmers. During that time, 4 persons from Khangshim village were distributed HYV seed by the agriculture department, Chandel district. They tried HYV on their Jhum fields. After harvest they found that the output of paddy was below their expectation. That made them to fall back to the earlier type, which was very much suitable for jhum land and they are continuing it till today. Actually, HYV seed is meant for the plain cultivation. But jhum cultivators inspired by the lucrative outcome of using HYV by plain cultivators, also started using HYV. Infact, the process of cultivation in plains area is of two types i.e., sowing and broadcasting. But sowing cannot be done in hill areas whereas broadcasting is done in jhum cultivation. Due to the similarity in broadcasting, farmers thought that HYV can be applied to their jhum land. That's why jhum cultivators preferred to use HYV which
is not appropriate for them to cultivate in jhum land without a proper cross checking. After the huge failure experienced by the villagers in the jhum land, they are coming back to the earlier crops like, Ralthang, Sayang, Yang, Chingchang, Chatang, Chardans etc.

The following case studies of farmers will provide, some of the problems of using high yielding variety in the jhum land. Modan, 45 years old is from Khoibu tribe living in Khangshim village. He cultivates 2 ½ acres of Jhum land, and got HYV seed (paddy) from agriculture department, Chandel. He took help from one of his friends working in the Agriculture department as a clerk. In fact, he spent roughly one hundred rupees on travelling and other expenses for this scheme. He got one bag of HYV seed after two months of the scheme announcement. Later, he broadcast all the HYV seed in one acre of jhum land. But he didn't take care of the plants when they started growing. Due to improper caring of HYV plants, it was severely affected by insects when the paddy started flowering. At that time too he didn't consult any experts about protection of paddy from insects. Therefore, Modan could get very meagre quantity of crop, which is very much less than previous year's crop. As result of this, his family faced problem of insufficiency of food for consumption. Afterwards, he never tried this scheme.

Koshel: He migrated from Khoibu Khullen few years back and still engaged in jhum cultivation. He cultivated 2 acres of jhum land and got HYV scheme through his brother working at Chandel DC office. He didn't spend any money for this scheme, because as all the official processes were taken care by his brother. Consequently, he cultivated HYV in 1 ½ acre of jhum land with lots of expectation. In fact, he also faced the same problem of not being able to afford to buy fertilizer which is a basic requirement for this type of HYV crops. Besides there was no rain when the paddy started flowering. Due to these problems he could get only 10 sack bags (one sack bag is equal to forty kgs.) of paddy from HYV variety. Earlier he used to get minimum 20 sack bags. As narrated by the informants, these varieties of crops (Thoibi Phou, K.D.1 and Mammimg thondabi ) are not suitable for jhum land, and it adds more trouble to jhum farmers.
Solomon: He is also practicing jhum cultivation at Khoibu khullen, and once tried HYV crops in his jhum field. He got the seeds with the help of village Chairman and spent 250 rupees on getting the seeds. It took four months for him to get the seeds from Agricultural department, Chandel. According to him, the officer had given instructions about the plantation of this HYV seeds in the field. He followed the instructions given by the agro-officer at the time of plantation. Besides, he applied fertilizer and pesticide in jhum land. After the harvest, he found that the quantity was very less than earlier crops. But he spent more money on this HYV cultivation than earlier crops. Therefore, he felt that it is waste of money to go for this variety. He also reverted back to the earlier local variety of crops.

From the above case studies, it is clear that reason for not getting high yield among the beneficiaries are due to jhum cultivation. Jhum cultivation is one of the major factor responsible for deterioration of forest and ecological balance. Moreover, after sowing of HYV paddy (Thoibi, KDI, Maming thondabi), it required follow up steps like timely application of chemical fertilizer and pesticide for better yield. These HYV varieties are only suitable for wet cultivation. Generally villagers don't go for fertilizers especially in jhum cultivation, and most of the people cannot afford to buy. Moreover, HYV sowing should be done at appropriate time and fertilizer should be used at suitable period. Water supply is quite necessary in time. Since people are dependent upon the rainfall, it is unthinkable to get water in time. Jhum soil is not suitable for these varieties.

Inspite of all these problems, HYV benefited the villagers who are economically sound and practiced plain cultivation in the villages. These varieties i.e., Thoibe Phou, KDI, Maming thondabi are very much suitable for plain cultivation where fertilizers and pesticides are used extensively.

The villagers informed that some of the villagers tried HYV again in their plain fields, after HYV failed to produce good quantity at jhum area. They were very much inspired by plain farmers, as it was very popular among farmer in plain areas. As a result of this, villagers sowed the seed in a part of their plain fields under the guidance of a plain farmer living at Kakching town. After harvest, the villagers found that the
produce was more than that of earlier variety. Consequently, these varieties became very popular among Minou and Khangshim. There are some selective case studies, which provide how the villagers got benefited from HYV introduced by government agencies.

Sangraman is living in Khangshim village. He is an employee in the veterinary department, Chandel. He possess 2 acres of wet land in plain area and maintains close relationship with other plain people. He came to know about the HYV through his official friends and got it from MTDC within two months. After that, he sowed HYV in his field. Besides, he had taken all the steps which are required for HYV. He spent around 600 rupees on fertilizers and Rs.200 on pesticides. Consequently, he hired a labourer for removing unwanted plants from the field. After harvesting, he found that the paddy crops was 15 bags more than what actually he used to get before. Thus, he is continuing with HYV.

T. Angdong: He belongs to Maring tribe, and is living in Minou village. Angdong is working as a teacher and possess 3 acres of land in plain area. He was inspired by other plain farmers about HYV. He bought seeds from a plains farmer and cultivated on his land. He also followed the same steps that other plains farmers carry. Application of fertilizer and pesticide was done for his plains field. Besides, he spent Rs.600/- for clearing unwanted plants from the paddy field. As expressed by the informant, he got very satisfied with yield of crops. As of now, HYV crops are very popular among the villagers who are practicing plains cultivation.

Koshang: Chairman of Khangshim village and his educational qualification is B.A. degree. One of his sons is a doctor and other two sons are studying B.Tech. He has 3 ½ acres of plain land. In fact, he tried HYV paddy in jhum land but it was not successful. After that, he got HYV paddy seeds from MTDC, Imphal. He didn’t spend much amount on this scheme as he was familiar with officials. Initially, he tried HYV only in one acre of his land because he was not confident of getting more yield from this variety. He spent around Rs.2000/- on the fertilizers, pesticides and labour charges. After harvesting he was very much satisfied with yield, and he has been continuing with this variety. As told by him, the taste of rice is also good.
Considering these above case studies, HYV seeds gave successful results to the villagers. But, these HYV varieties gave benefit only to some villagers who possess land in plain area, and can afford to use chemical fertilizer. Majority of the tribals are practicing jhum cultivation which is their way of life, and are not benefited by introduction of HYV among the Minou and Khangshim villagers. There are 25 households practicing jhum cultivation out of 87 total households in Khangshim village whereas 106 households are practicing jhum cultivation out of total 112 households in Minou village. The extent of jhum land in Khangshim village is 29 acres, and 128 acres in Minou village. Generally, majority of the tribals are practicing jhum cultivation and sustaining their life. And HYV is introduced to improve the production level of the poor farmers and it failed to provide benefits to the poor tribals who are engaged in jhum cultivation. These varieties of seeds were introduced by the government agencies without taking into consideration of jhum land condition and its suitability. That's why, it couldn't provide benefit among the jhum farmers. According to the villagers, government agencies are not taking much initiative to improved the productivity level of jhum farmers, which constitute major population of Manipur tribals. If this situation continues for long time, it will automatically lead to widening gap between poor tribals and other elites.

In this regard, it is necessary to take up jhum control measures suitable to the tribals. Another problem is the absence of individual ownership of land in the hill areas as the land in the hill areas belong to the community or village chiefs. Only a very small area is owned by some individual tribal families, especially in plain areas. Suitable land tenure system has to be evolved for introducing land ownership for permanent improvement of the land by the individuals. Once government made an attempt to introduce permanent land ownership and started identifying jhum land with the help of survey conducted by Revenue Department during 1993. Unfortunately, it could not continued and remained incomplete due to kuki/ Naga conflict, and insurgency in hill areas. After that the government did not make any further attempt to conduct survey in the hill areas due to insurgency problems. These problems really hindered the pace of development in Manipur's tribal areas in all aspects.
CASH CROPS:

There are some changes we can notice in jhum cultivation. Because of soil erosion and increase in population, they are unable to get more returns from jhum practices. The paddy cultivation in jhum field takes more time to get yield. Under the influence of other non-tribal people who are cultivating cash crops, the tribals too started cultivating other cash crops like vegetables, potatoes, yongchak, banana, sugar cane, maize, etc., in jhum area, and leaving half of the area for paddy cultivation, for the consumption of family. Cultivation of these cash crops help to supplement their income throughout the year by selling them in plains market.

The inception of Manipur Tribal Development Corporation (MTDC) and Directorate for Development of Tribal and Backward Classes (DDTBC) have given a new thrust to the development of the tribal people. Through these agencies several schemes were implemented. In the Minou and Khangshim villages, seven persons got benefit from these agencies, and benefits given to them are for cultivation of sugarcane, potato, ginger and maize. Of the developmental benefits received in these two villages, five persons were from Khangshim village and two persons were from Minou village. The share of Minou village is less as seen in the table shown below:

Table-4.3: Showing the Number of Cash Crop Beneficiaries from these two Villages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Minou</th>
<th>Khangshim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The developmental benefits distributed in these two villages have not really benefited all the beneficiaries. There are lots of problems involved in these schemes. The following case study shows the kind of problems, and difficulties come across by beneficiaries.
T. Kodon is an attendant in PWD, Chandel district. He is living in Khangshim village for the past ten years. He had migrated from Khoibu Khullen where majority of the Khoibu tribals live. He came to know about the schemes implemented by MTDC through his personal contact with officials working in MTDC. With the help of official friends, he received a scheme, a loan of Rs.4000/- to start sugarcane cultivation. But the amount he actually received was rupees Rs.2500/- only. In this way, he revealed that the total amount sanctioned for the beneficiaries were never received. Only half of the amount is received and it is a serious problem faced by beneficiaries. Moreover, it took one year for him to get the sanction of this scheme. He went to meet officials several times for the small amount. Then, the money which he got from MTDC for sugar cane cultivation was spent on consumption purpose like family maintenance, and was not used for the real purpose.

Even if he wants to take up sugar cane cultivation, he knows that it requires a lot of hard work, labour and one person to look after the sugar cane field. It is highly impossible for him to meet all the requirements of sugar cane cultivation since he himself is an employee. That made him to misuse the scheme provided by the officials. Thus, sugar cane scheme has not really benefited him. Like him, other beneficiaries too misused the scheme money in various ways, i.e., treatment of children, family consumption etc.

There is one individual who really benefited from the same scheme. Kothel is a rich Maring tribal who lives in Minou village. He was provided sugar cane scheme with a loan of Rs.4000/-. However, he managed to get only three thousand rupees from that amount of Rs.4000/-, with the help of village Chairman. He cultivated sugarcane in part of his field. After harvesting, he could earn Rs. 15,000/- from the sugar cane cultivation. The total amount he spent for whole process of sugar cane cultivation was roughly six thousand, which includes wage labour, fertilizer etc. He is the only beneficiary who really benefited from the sugar cane scheme provided by MTDC and is still continuing sugar cane cultivation.
Actually, sugar cane is sold in Imphal or Kakching markets for making sugar cane juice. The villagers have good contact with Non-Manipuris (Mayang), who sell sugar cane juice in the town markets. Some villagers make chuhi (kind of thick juice which is made up from the sugar cane juice, by boiling it for hours together). This juice (chuhi) can be kept for a long time and can be sold to other villagers whenever the owner requires money. This juice (chuhi) is widely used for making different types of traditional sweets in Manipur. It has popular demand throughout the year.

Regarding ginger and potato provided by MTDC, were also not successful due to late supply of items. As told by beneficiaries they got 1 bag of ginger and 2 bags of potato to cultivate in their respective fields. But they couldn't do the cultivation, since Ginger and potatoes are generally cultivated before or after paddy cultivation. Due to the delay in supply of these commodities, they were given during the cultivation of paddy crops. So, the farmers had to wait for another six or seven months for cultivating the Ginger and Potatoe. They need to be preserved in safe place to prevent from spoiling. This is also a time and labour consuming practice. This lead them to sell these items to others instead of cultivating themselves.

It is seen from the case study of Thomas, an illiterate farmer who is forty one years old, belongs to Maring tribe living in Minou village. He owns two acres of jhum land and one acre of wet land. He got two bags of potatoes from MTDC with the help of village chairman. After getting the potatoes, he has to keep them in a safe place until the harvesting got over. Actually, he lives in thatch house which is a congested one. There is no proper place to keep potatoes in his house. That is why, he sold it to other villagers and got one thousand rupees. As narrated by him, the money was used for his family consumption. Considering these problems, appropriate timing and season for particular item has to be taken into consideration very seriously. Otherwise, it is difficult to see positive impact of these development scheme in tribal areas.

From the above discussion, it is understood that development agencies have provided few agriculture and allied development schemes to promote the agricultural products of the poor farmers. Unfortunately, it could not provide real benefit to the poor tribal
families since the agriculture schemes were not suitable for the jhum farmer. In fact, government has failed to take up jhum control measure in the hill areas. Considering these facts, their agriculture development has been static and still remain to continue for long time without much change and improvement. Similarly, cash crop schemes also failed to result in significant improvement among the beneficiaries due to improper implementation and lack of proper management of the schemes. Therefore, these schemes had been distributed to the undeserving clients, at the same time deprived the deserving clients who were capable of doing such cultivation.

Above all, these programmes mostly benefited the tribal elites who are practicing settled agriculture in both the villages. Moreover, poor tribals are totally neglected from getting such schemes. The schemes implemented for the upliftment of the poor tribals are giving more benefits to the economically better off families, instead of serving poor tribal families. It can be highlighted that planning and strategies for tribal development in Manipur lack proper initiatives and understanding of the tribals living conditions. Because, most of the agriculture schemes launched in Manipur are generally in tune with the plain lifestyle and it is not fit into the hill areas. To develop tribals in Manipur, it is necessary to initiate agriculture scheme related to jhum cultivation.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Animal husbandry is one of most important bases for development of tribal economy in Machi block as the hilly terrain and nature of soil is not very conducive for agriculture. The tribals by nature are non-vegetarians and they prefer rearing animals.

Taking into consideration these factors, government paid attention to animal husbandry among the development programmes undertaken in these areas, For increasing their breeds, pigs, bullocks and buffaloes etc., were distributed. Benefits that were distributed in the villages are given below:

BULLOCKS AND BUFFALOES:
Both bullocks and buffaloes are very important animals for agriculture. For poor tribal farmers, it is difficult to purchase bullocks or buffaloes on their own. Distribution of bullocks and buffaloes among land owning households of Minou and Khangshim villages was carried out by various departments. The table shows that Khangshim villagers are the most benefited:

Table-4.4: Showing the Number of Beneficiaries of Bullocks and Buffaloes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme Items</th>
<th>Minou</th>
<th>Khangshim</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bullocks</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffaloes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under this scheme, bullocks and buffaloes were to be given to farmers having terrace or plain land, not less than one acre. In Minou village, 18 families are possessing not less than one acre land in plains area, and 20 families in Khangshim village.

Altogether, there are only 11 beneficiaries from both the villages. Out of the 11, four beneficiaries don't possess a single piece of land in plain area. There are 38 households, which are in need of bullocks and buffaloes. Out of the 38, only 7 households were able to get assistance from the government authorities in the form of bullocks and buffaloes. Some of the case studies have been discussed to explain the problems of beneficiaries.

Thelhei is forty five years old Maring, living in the Minou village. He possessed one and half acres of wet land. With help of chairman of Minou village, he could get two buffaloes from IRDP Chandel, in 1996. He spent around five hundred rupees for running after the officials and to get the scheme. It took four months to get the scheme. Unfortunately, he couldn't get benefit from the buffaloes because they died in the young age. The reason for the death of buffaloes were due to illness and he did not take proper care when they were young. Moreover, he did not take any suggestion
from the official experts in the rearing of buffaloes. Therefore, he couldn't draw any benefits from the 1RDP scheme.

Mocha, forty one years old, belongs to Khangshim village and he does not have land in the plain area. But he managed to get the scheme with the help of his friend working in District Commissioner office, Chandel. He spent eight hundred rupees for bribing the officers since he doesn't have land in plain area. He got the scheme after five months of the scheme’s announcement. He reared the buffaloes provided by officials until they grew up perfectly. Because nobody is interested to buy buffaloes when they are young. It requires lot of care for feeding them. At last, he sold it to other villagers and got twelve thousand rupees. As told by the informant, the money was used for repairing his house.

Thelheiran is fifty three years old Khoibu tribal migrated from Khoibu Khullen ten years back. He is a teacher in Machi high school. He has good relations with BDO Machi Block. He possessed two acres of land in plain area. After the scheme’s announcement, he applied through BDO Machi Block. He got the scheme without much effort in the sense that he did not spend money for the scheme. All the process was done by Block officer. He is rearing those buffaloes provided by officials and using them for agricultural work. As narrated by the informant, he is planning to sell them next year for his daughter’s marriage. He is expecting to get fifteen thousand rupees from those buffaloes.

It is clear that selection of beneficiaries is based on corruption, personal contacts with officials and good rapport with Chairman of the village. In the 8 pairs of buffaloes provided to the beneficiaries, 2 pairs died due to illness as explained in the above case study. Besides, other four beneficiaries who did not possess land in plain area resorted to selling them to other villagers. Actually, distribution of buffaloes/bullocks should be given more attention rather than spending money on other schemes, because beneficiaries could earn something out of this scheme, either by selling them to the butchers for meat or to be used in agricultural work. Moreover illness or sickness is rare to the bullocks and buffaloes in these villages. There are 79 bullocks and 23 buffaloes in both the villages. Most of them were purchased on their
own without approaching government officials. Apart from this, villagers consumed meat or beef extensively during Christmas or marriage ceremonies etc. Moreover, distribution of bullocks/ buffaloes scheme doesn't conflict with any seasonal cycle, bullocks/ buffaloes can be used both the way i.e., consumption or agriculture work.

**PIGGERY SCHEME:**

Consumption of pork is very popular and it has strong demand in market of Manipur state. In this context, piggery scheme has been one of the important schemes for the development of tribals as part of supplementary income.

Considering the situation, government started implementing piggery scheme through different agencies like, IRDP, MTDC, DDTBC, animal husbandry department etc., during different plan periods. As a result of the scheme undertaken by the government agencies, five villagers were given piggery scheme in the form of 6 piglets each. Out of the 5 beneficiaries, only one household in Minou village got assistance from government agencies. Khangshim villagers are the most benefited in most of the schemes implemented by government agencies as compared to Minou village.

Unfortunately, this scheme has not really benefited the beneficiaries as the pigs died in an early age. Rearing of pigs need special knowledge and regular attention from veterinary doctor. Villagers don't take much attention especially in giving prepared feeds at the young age. The piglets that were distributed in these villages could not survive due to improper feeding, lack of awareness about diseases etc. Beneficiaries told that instead of this piglets, agencies should give middle aged pigs which don't require much attention like piglets. Generally, villagers are not able to take special care of animals since they are engaged in various kinds of agricultural works and wage labour throughout the year.

The following case study will show how one recipient got benefit from piggery scheme:
Moshang: (Khoibu tribe) lives in Khangshim village. He was provided 5 piglets by veterinary department, Chandel district. One of his brother is working in veterinary department and used to get necessary medicine for piglets to protect them from diseases etc. He kept them in a pigsty which was constructed at a cost of Rs.500/-. He regularly got piglets food from his brother's office, free of cost. After some months, one pig died due to illness and remaining four grew up perfectly. Then, he sold them in Kakching town market where demand for pork is more and earned fourteen thousand rupees from sale. After that he started rearing them. During the study period he was rearing 6 pigs which were brought from plain area.

BEE KEEPING:

Bee keeping scheme was implemented in this area to promote the honey production from local available resources. In fact, Chairman of Khangshim village was provided bee keeping scheme by IRDP during 1999 which supplied five boxes and one extractor. He got bees from one of his friend who lives in Khoibu Khullen. Generally, bees are easily available in the tribal villages. He managed to get honey from them and used it for his family. He is continuing bee keeping at home. The honey he is getting is just sufficient for his family consumption. This scheme did not give positive result on large scale.

The officials never take into consideration the eligibility criteria of beneficiary and suitable area for any particular scheme. The following case study shows the carelessness of officials with regard to suitability of area for a particular scheme. Toshelngam, a Maring lives in Minou village. He was provided a scheme for fish farming by fishery department, Chandel district. The Department provided the scheme in the form of cash of Rs.3000/-, to start fish farming. Money was spent on family expenditure and others since there is no scope for fish farming. Infact, people of Minou village are not having any sort of water facilities where they can do fish farming. Moreover, water is a serious problem in this village for their daily requirements at home. Hence, there is no scope for fish farming in this village. He managed to get the fishery scheme with the help of village Chairman.
Over all, the animal husbandry schemes provided to the villagers have yielded considerably results as compared with agricultural department schemes. It was observed that beneficiaries were able to earn thousands of rupees from these schemes except in few cases. Moreover, they could utilize it for their agriculture purpose. Infact, these schemes have more scope for getting successful results in these areas since tribals are using them for multiple purposes. Besides, it is failed to give benefit to the poor tribals. Only the persons who are skilled in bribing officials and influence the officials seems to be the most eligible applicants for any type of scheme implemented by government agencies in Manipur.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES:

The tribals are industrially very backward, because of poor means of communication, inaccessibility of the area, poverty and backwardness of the people. Industries have not been attracted to these areas. For their industrial development, therefore, a determined effort and a comprehensive programme is required. The industrialists and entrepreneurs will not be attracted to these areas unless there are both incentives and compulsions (Verma, Y.M. 1986: 87).

In Machi block there is scope for establishment of small scale industries. So far, nothing has been done from government side. Since it is located within the forest area, it has rich natural resources. Therefore, forest based small scale industries can be established.

Subsidiary occupations for the majority of the tribal people are small and village industries. Under this sector of development, tribal families are provided with training in knitting, tailoring, and carpentry. Besides, under the self employment schemes, a grocery shop, tea stall, and small scale business were also provided by various government agencies. All the activities that were distributed in both the villages are discussed below:

CARPENTRY:
In the year 1999, carpentry training had been introduced to the tribal people in district headquarters and forty people from different tribal villages were trained under TRYSEM. However, out of 40 trainers, only 35 continued till the end of the training. Trainees have been provided Rs.200 as stipend during their training period. Duration of the training was only for two months.

Under this scheme, carpentry instruments (Horai, Aramdan, Paija etc) were issued to those who have received training under TRYSEM. Carpentry instruments were provided to 4 persons in Khangshim village and one person in Minou village. This scheme was expected to provide good income to each carpenter since there is a lot of demand for wooden furniture, construction of houses in hills and plains area. Unfortunately these people who got benefited under TRYSEM are not able to derive income from carpentry work because they cannot compete with the plain people due to lack of skill and improper training provided in a very short period.

Kodon is thirty-nine years old. He is a Khoibu tribe living in Khangshim village. He got the carpentry scheme through village chairman. He is not able to earn livelihood from this occupation. Even then, he is doing it as a part-time job and making minor furniture works at home. He used to do furniture work like, making tables, chairs, cots for ordinary use, which doesn't require much technical skill. Infact he is not doing it regularly. He spends more time in agricultural work rather than in carpenter work. Because, it was difficult to manage his family expenditure with carpentry occupation.

If there is need of carpenter for construction of house or any kind of furniture, the villagers of Khangshim and Minou prefer to go to plains area carpenter who is expert in this field for the past ten/twelve years. Due to these reasons, the trainee carpenters from TRYSEM are coming back to the agriculture labour or other activities as they couldn't make a living out of carpentry. But, beneficiaries were able to do minor furniture works during odd season for villagers who could not afford to go for plains carpenter. For example, construction of school building at Minou village is done by plains carpenter along with one local beneficiary of carpentry scheme.
assisting him. These beneficiaries have been working as a assistant for the plain carpenters and getting meager amount. This is not in a regular basis.

**WEAVING:**

Under the weaving and knitting schemes, tribals in Minou and Khangshim were provided benefits in cash and kind. For poor tribal women it is difficult to buy weaving machines on their own. Since the tribal women in Manipur are well known experts in weaving activities. It was aimed at promoting local women to engage regularly in weaving occupation. Besides, they could earn some income from this activity to supplement their families expenditures.

**Table 4.5:** The Following Table Presents the Distribution of Weaving Scheme among Tribal Women of Minou and Khangshim Villages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>CASH/KIND</th>
<th>AGENCIES</th>
<th>UTILISATION</th>
<th>VILLAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tongmunshang</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Rs5000</td>
<td>DDTBC</td>
<td>House construction</td>
<td>Khangshim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Rs3500</td>
<td>DRDA</td>
<td>Family expenditure</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kooha</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Rs3000</td>
<td>DRDA</td>
<td>Health/treatment</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bongueishang</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Rs4000</td>
<td>IRDP</td>
<td>Family expenditure</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thelhuiran</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Machine</td>
<td>Khadi Board</td>
<td>Benefited</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khamran</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Rs3000</td>
<td>DRDA</td>
<td>Tea stall</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thelhei</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Rs3000</td>
<td>DRDA</td>
<td>Family expenditure</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochame</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Machine</td>
<td>Khadi Board</td>
<td>Benefited</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanreita</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Rs3000</td>
<td>DRDA</td>
<td>Family expenditure</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rita</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Rs2500</td>
<td>IRDP</td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Minou</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is evident from the above table on the development scheme of weaving implemented in Khangshim and Minou villages, the share of Minou is very less when compared with that of Khangshim village. Out of the ten beneficiaries, only two are from Minou village. Khangshim villagers are the most benefited in this scheme. However, majority of the beneficiaries did not utilize the scheme for actual purpose since the beneficiaries were provided in the form of cash. Tribal families are always in need of money and they utilized the money for their family purpose in various ways, i.e., treatment, running tea stall, house construction etc. Majority of them don’t even know actual amount of the scheme which was supposed to be given to one beneficiary. All the execution was done by village Chairman. Some of the case studies are given below to understand the utilization of money by the beneficiaries.

Kocha, a Khoibu living in the Khangshim village applied for the weaving scheme on behalf of his wife. He applied for the scheme with the help of chairman and spent five hundred rupees on getting the scheme. Later, he got from the scheme, rupees three thousand. He expressed that the actual amount must be more than four thousand, but he never tried to find out the actual money. He was happy with the three thousand rupees sanctioned by the officials. With regard to utilization of the scheme money, he couldn’t use the money for buying weaving machine for his wife. He used the money for his wife’s operation. As expressed by his wife, she could undergo an operation with the help of weaving scheme money. Otherwise her life was under threat.

Tongmunshang belongs to Kahngshim village. She is educated up to class ten. She is living with her husband and two children. Her husband has good relation with village chairman as well as with officials. She got the weaving scheme twice i.e., once in 1996 from DDTBC and another one in 1999 from DRDA. According to her, she got five thousand rupees from DDTBC and three thousand rupees from DRDA. But she couldn’t buy weaving machine for the actual purpose of the scheme despite getting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thoine</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>Rs3000</th>
<th>DRDA</th>
<th>Cultivation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
benefited two times. The first five thousand was utilized for the construction of her house and later one spent on family expenditure. She further said that none of the officials came to her for checking about the utilization of scheme.

As narrated by beneficiaries, it is difficult to get any kind of scheme without serious help of village Chairman. Once the scheme got sanctioned, none of the officials came to the village for inspection or inquiry about beneficiaries' work. There are two beneficiaries in Khangshim village who do weaving and supplement their family economy from their earnings.

Here, one of the beneficiary's case study is discussed, Kochame is thirty two years old and she is a Khoibu living in the Khangshim village. She studied up to intermediate. She acquired a good skill of weaving and she was provided weaving machine by the Khadi Board, Imphal in the year 1999. She got the scheme with help of her father's friend working in the Khadi Board. She has been actively engaged in weaving work. During the summer, she used to make ladies blouses and sell them to villagers and local merchants. Apart from this, she is also making sweaters in winter season. From these activities, she has been earning minimum two thousand rupees per month. It is always felt that providing weaving machine to the beneficiaries instead of giving money is always better in long run. Moreover, same schemes are being implemented by various agencies, leading to overlapping of programmes. Some times one could benefit two and three times in one particular scheme. Therefore, it is very necessary to specify particular department, to look after the specific scheme which will be provided to beneficiaries as to avoid the overlapping of programmes from departments like DRDA, MTDC, DDTBC etc.

All these agencies are implementing the same kind of schemes without proper coordination. It leads to the maximum benefit to some particular group or villages who have more access to the officials in various departments. That's why, it is seen that Minou villagers got very less benefit in any schemes when compared to that of Khangshim villagers.

**PRIME MINISTERS' ROJGAR YOJANA:**
The scheme was launched on the auspicious day of 2nd October, 1993, the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, all over the country. The main objective of the PMRY scheme was to provide easy subsidized financial assistance to educated unemployed youth for starting their own enterprises in manufacturing, business and services etc. The scheme was started in Manipur in the year 1994. According to the Directorate of Commerce and Industries, so far more than 7900 educated unemployed youth have been assisted through the scheme. In Khangshim village, there are two persons who got PMRY scheme provided by the Manipur Government.

The following are the case studies of the beneficiaries under PMRY scheme.

Shelthang is a graduate of Khoibu tribe. During 1995-1996, he applied for PMRY by taking help of tribal welfare Minister. After one year of struggle for this scheme, he was provided with rupees one lakh as capital to start a small business. But the amount he actually received was Rs.90,000/- only. Out of Rs.90,000/- he spent Rs.40,000/- on construction of house and remaining Rs.50,000/- was invested in grocery shop. Grocery shop functioned for one year with meager profits because there were very few customers. The shop was not popular among the villagers. In fact, it was difficult for him to attract customers due to dominance of other grocery shops which have been functioning for long time. Later on, he could not continue grocery shop for long due to his ill health and less profit.

One more example is given below where PMRY scheme given to a villager failed. Hoime, a khoibu lives in Khangshim village. He made only one attempt to get PMRY, offered by Manipur government. Some how, he could get the sanction of Rs. 1,00,000/- to start a business. After getting this money, he bought one second hand mini bus and started operating from Kakching to Pallel. From this service, he started earning good amount of money. Later on, the bus met with an accident and there was some casualty also. Because of this accident, he needed huge amount of money to repair. But due to unavailable of the required money, he was forced to stop bus service. Then, he sold it to another person. In general PMRY scheme spent lots of money for unemployed youth, but success rate of this scheme is very low. As mentioned by the two informants, as per the guidelines all the selected candidates
under PMRY have to undergo training. The concerned officials have to provide the training to the candidates by making the necessary arrangement. But in practice, there was no such training given to selected candidates. Once the scheme is sanctioned, the relationship between candidates and officials ended. There is no further enquiry about the progress of the candidates. This is also one reason for not getting successful results. However, at least two youths in Khangshim village were able get the PMRY scheme, but none of the youth from Minou village got this scheme provided by the Manipur government. There are number of youths in Minou village who really deserved to get PMRY scheme provided by government. But due to unawareness among the youth regarding the scheme and lack of influential persons in the village, no one could get a single benefit from PMRY scheme. Generally, Minou village has been neglected in every aspect of development activities taken up by government agencies. Some of the youth in Minou village know about the PMRY scheme, but they felt that it is waste of time and money, since they don't have powerful person to get the scheme. These type of activities force the youth into depression, which again is dangerous for the present day situation. In this case, these type of schemes create more problems rather than giving benefit to the unemployed youth especially in Manipur.

**SMALL SCALE BUSINESS:**

Under self employment schemes, financial assistance is given to tribals of Manipur. Coming to Minou and Khangshim villages, two persons in Minou and 3 persons in Khangshim were provided assistance for starting small scale business. With the financial assistance provided by IRDP, each beneficiary started running pan shops and tea stall respectively. This scheme is expected to provide good income to its beneficiary and they could sustain their livelihood. Beneficiaries who are running pan shop and tea stall at Khangshim village are doing good business but its quite opposite in Minou village as two beneficiaries in this village are not able to get income out of this business since there are very less customers. That's why, they stopped running the shop in the village and started engaging themselves in wage labour to earn their day to day family expenditure.
Kopham, thirty nine years old, belongs to Minou village and is living with his wife and three children. He applied for small scale business scheme with the help of village chairman. He got the sanction of five thousand rupees to start a small scale business. He spent one thousand rupees for running after the officials. Immediately after getting the scheme, he started one pan cum grocery shop in his village. Unfortunately, he couldn’t get profit from this business. As narrated by the informant, most of the villagers used to buy their daily requirements from town Markets since they often visit the plain areas. Besides, he was not able to sell at less or equal price than the market price. Generally, villagers come to his shop when they need something very urgently. Moreover, during 10 a.m to 4 p.m, nobody visits his shop since villagers are engaged in the field. Even then, he used to sit throughout the day without any customers. He continued for six months in the same fashion, after that he closed the shop due to less income and started working in his field as well as a wage labour in other’s field.

The above case study reveals the need to assess the suitability and feasibility of programmes before implementing them in tribal village. In spite of the above, these types of schemes are more suitable for Khangshim village since it is situated near NH 39 and lots of people gather in this area. Thus, these types of business are doing well especially in Khangshim village. The case study of one beneficiary who got benefited from this scheme is given below:

Konsheng, forty three years old Khoibu is living in Khangshim village for the past ten years. Actually he migrated from Khoibu Khullen. He has benefited from the scheme provided by the DRDA, Chandel. He got five thousand rupees from officials. It took him four months to get the scheme money after spending five hundred rupees for officials’ expenditure. All the processing work was done by one of his friend working in the DRDA, office. After getting money, he started one shop at his village in 1997 and was continuing till field work period. He and his wife are fully engaged in this business. His family income is dependent upon this business. He could earn minimum three thousand rupees per month. During the time of field work, he applied for one more scheme for the expansion of his shop with the help of village chairman.
From the foregoing discussion it is clear that employment and training programmes failed to give positive impact on socio economic life of the tribal families. It is a fact that it served a little purpose except among few exceptional beneficiaries. The factors responsible for the failure of these programmes are due to untimely grant, not receiving total grant money, lack of training and initiative from government side. Moreover, government need to take more initiative in these types of schemes as it is meant for the unemployed youth. Hence, it may result into various problems instead of solving the problems. Close scrutinisation of selecting deserving candidate for any schemes related to youth, has to be done very seriously to avoid negative consequences from such schemes.

HOUSING SCHEME:

Housing scheme has been implemented in Manipur for the past 5-6 years through various development agencies. This scheme is meant for poor people who cannot afford to construct houses with their own finance. Many individuals got benefited from this scheme. When it comes to Minou and Khangshim villages, there are nine beneficiaries in Khangshim and two in Minou village. They have been provided in the form of zinc sheet (35 pieces) for covering the roof of the house. Majority of the beneficiaries revealed that it is not sufficient to cover the whole roof of the house. They have to get some pieces of zinc sheet with their own money. The beneficiaries who couldn't afford to buy extra zinc sheets covered their house roof by mixing zinc sheet and thatch. It looks very ugly especially on a newly constructed house. People do not prefer to mix these two types. Thus, zinc sheet provided to the poor tribal families for housing scheme were sold to other villagers, because they are neither sufficient to construct a new house nor villagers could afford to buy additional requirements.

The following are a few case studies of housing scheme beneficiaries. Tollen is a farmer living in Khangshim village. He is considered as one of the poor persons in the village. The village chairman helped him to get the housing scheme provided by the DDTBC, Imphal in the year 1997. He spent six hundred rupees from his pocket
for other expenses. He got five bundles of zinc sheet from the officials to be used in the construction of house. As narrated by him, it was not sufficient for him to cover the entire roof of the house. Besides, he did not have money to buy extra bundle for his house. That's why, the zinc sheets lying down in the house for long time. Later, he sold them to one of his friends. He got seven thousand rupees from the scheme. After that he completed his house and he is living in thatch house.

Yaima is a Maring living in Minou village. He is a school teacher and possesses three acres of land in plain area. He has good rapport with government officials in DRDA, MTBC etc. When he started constructing his house in the year 1999, one of his friend who is working in DRDA office suggested him to apply for the scheme. Considering his requirement, he applied for housing scheme through his friend and got five bundles of zinc sheet. It was not sufficient for his house. So he brought four more bundles from local market and finished the house construction. Actually, he was not eligible for the scheme since he is a rich man and also a government employee. But the corruption prevailing in Manipur allowed him to get the housing scheme without any problem. He spent one thousand rupees in applying for the scheme.

Village Chairman of Khangshim village expressed that it could have been better if government provides money instead of zinc sheet, with proper inspection and guidance, so that a poor person also can construct a thatch house with a low budget. Moreover, these programmes mostly benefited economically sound families who are employees in various departments. The following table shows the distribution of development benefits according to occupation.

Table-4.6: Distribution of Development Benefits According to Occupation During 1995-2001:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beneficiaries occupation</th>
<th>Khangshim Village (No.of beneficiaries)</th>
<th>Minou Village (No.of beneficiaries)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wage labour</td>
<td>7 (13.7%)</td>
<td>1 (7.6%)</td>
<td>8(12.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal farmer</td>
<td>5 (9.8%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5(7.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is clear from the above table that land owners received proportionately more number of development benefits. Among land owners receipt of developmental benefits is maximum among employees. This shows the advantage of education and government employment as it helps individuals to approach the officials more easily.

It is noticed that the criteria for selecting beneficiary is other than that of helping the poor villagers. Generally people living in Minou village are not aware of schemes and development activities. They are busy in agricultural work throughout the day and don’t want to waste time in applying for schemes. It is difficult for them to go several times to district headquarters, since they are living in hilly area where communication facilities are very meager. There are examples of people who went several times to meet officials for schemes.

S. Tongkhu, aged 38 years, belongs to Khangshim village and is working as LDC in SBI, Imphal. He applied for weaving scheme one year back on behalf of his wife. He visited to DDTBC office, Imphal more than ten times. In fact, it was easy for him to visit DDTBC office as he is an employee in SBI, Imphal. Even after all the trips, officials are asking him to wait for another two months. As told by the informant, the DDTBC office is nearer to his office otherwise, it is not possible to visit them frequently. People who are living in far off places at hills do not apply for schemes implemented by Manipur government.

Another informant by name T. Angthang, a khoibu living in Khangshim village applied for housing scheme implemented through DRDA in the year 1995. He came to know about the scheme through one of his friends working in DRDA office, Chandel. After the submission of application, he started running after the officials...
and spent lots of money. According to him, he went there roughly twelve times to get scheme and every time offered them tea and snacks. Even then, officials kept postponing his sanction order. Later, he went along with village Chairman to DRDA office, and they assured to give him the benefit. At last, he got the scheme after one year of struggle. He narrated that it is difficult to get scheme without having influential people at higher level. Hence, most of the tribal villagers are not getting benefits provided by government.

It is observed that beneficiaries really struggle to get any type of scheme implemented by development agencies. Infact, most of the development schemes are managed in the state head quarters or district quarters. It is highly impossible for the poor tribals living in hill areas to run after government schemes. In this regard, one need to think the implementation of programmes through block level with proper coordination and initiative from head quarters. It could reduce the difficulties faced the villagers.

**REHABILITATION PROGRAMME:**

The Kuki and Naga “war” began in mid 1993 and has resulted in the burning of thousands of houses, killing thousands of people of both Nagas and Kukis. Many villages have been destroyed creating serious refugee problem. Lots of properties and crops were burnt down during this war. This has become one of the major obstacles for tribal development in Manipur. A lot of people are living under hand to mouth existences. In Khangshim village, there are 25 households migrated from Khoibu Khullen during Naga/ Kuki war. Their houses were burnt down by kuki people and properties were destroyed. In view of this problem, government of Manipur has taken up the housing scheme for the people who lost their houses during Naga and Kuki war. The migrants are earning their livelihood through different types of activities, i.e., some people are working as wage labourers and other migrants are engaged in small scale business, i.e., selling vegetables, fruits etc. Besides, three of them are engaged in selling goods which are brought from Moreh. They have constructed their own thatch house after migration to Khangshim village.
Through the scheme provided by different agencies, 12 people could get housing scheme in different periods, with the help of village Chairman. It was provided in the form of zinc sheets given before to the other villagers. Because of this, refugees faced the same problems like other beneficiaries in the village. As a result of these problems, majority of the villagers sold out zinc sheet to other people and constructed thatch houses in low cost. However, it was noticed that zinc sheet is lying down waste in front of two beneficiaries houses, because they got the scheme after 3 years of their house construction. Still, there are thirteen villagers who had been affected during Naga and Kuki clash, and still waiting for housing scheme. All of them submitted their application forms to concerned authorities three years back but nothing has come out for these people. They are provided kacha houses arranged by the village authority of Khangshim village. These people are suffering a lot due to lack of proper houses and other daily requirements. Here, one can see how villagers are affected due to Kuki and Naga war by taking up the case study of one victim in Khangshim village.

Koshangmen migrated from khoibu khullen during Naga and Kuki war in 1993. His wife was killed by Kuki and daughter got severe injuries on her chest. That time, he was greatly in need of money for her daughter’s treatment and nobody supported him in the financial matter. That's why he sold some of his properties and arranged treatment for his daughter. Now he is living in hand to mouth condition. Moreover he didn't get any scheme so far. He told that there are a lot of people in other parts of hill area who are suffering from financial problems due to Kuki and Naga clash. Government has not done anything for most affected victims who are living in interior part of hill areas.

On the whole, there are many villagers who applied for various schemes and not able to get even one till date. On the other hand, there are some villagers who already got more than three different schemes from government agencies. The beneficiaries who are getting more than one scheme are either government employees or who are close to village authorities. Non-beneficiaries revealed that there is lot of partiality starting from the village authority to high official. They have gone several times to meet
officials spending Rs.600/- to Rs.1,000/- and wasted precious time. That's why people are unhappy with officials.

They further mentioned that some of the family oriented programmes which were to be implemented in hill district were implemented in valley district. Some of the non-tribals also applied for the schemes which are implemented in hill area and got them easily with the help of officials. Generally, majority of the victims suffered due to the non supply of housing scheme and scheme money was utilized by the government officials.

ON GOING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:

As far as community development is concerned, one community hall has been under construction for the past 2 years. The villagers of Khangshim are not able to complete it due to lack of financial support. Still, they are trying for financial support from DRDA, Chandel. Construction of community Hall was started when there was Naga MLA in this constituency. After he lost in assembly elections, all developmental activities in Naga area came to a stand still since Kuku MLA is in office.

Regarding the communication facility, construction of village approach road from main road to the village is in progress and is expected to be completed soon. Besides, a water supply project has been started by Primary Health Engineering Department, Chandel for providing better water facilities among tribals living in this area. It may take another one year to get completed. They are now depending upon rain water and hand pump’s water.

When it comes to Minou village, one extra school building is under construction which is financed by Autonomous District Council, Chandel. For better transport facilities, village main road widening work and levelling are in progress. Besides, Church building is also under construction with contributions from villagers, Church organisation and village authority. They are planning to complete it by the end of 2002. Villagers didn't get any financial help from government or other Christian missionary agencies for the construction of Church.
For the success of any development programme, people’s participation is most important. Since the community development programme is a programme of the people and for the people, their role for its success cannot be overlooked. They are the main basis on whom depends all development. Without the will and participation of the people, development programmes will be a forced liability and will not succeed. The extent of people’s participation in the development programmes is difficult to be measured. From the previous account, it is observed that the programmes and schemes on village level development activities are successfully executed whereas the family oriented schemes or individual schemes are less successful. The success of the village development programmes are because of the involvement of village authority who are capable of organizing social activities in the village. Even the funding from the development agencies is inadequate. Village authority can mobilize money from the villagers to make a scheme successful. The money released from government are sufficient, if not misused. It is quite clear that sanctioned amounts of the scheme are misused in different ways like bribing the officials, paying for extortions by insurgents etc.

As a result of the problems mentioned above, villagers get very less financial assistance from officials. However, for the community development programme the labour works taken up in these two villages are carried out by the villagers. It has become a common activity. In Khangshim and Minou villages, almost all the programmes, especially community development programmes like labour work for construction of culvert, market shed, digging ring well, construction of school building, inner village road, levelling of play ground etc., are done by the villagers under the supervision of village authority. It is quite impressive and very successful. Sometimes, the villagers take up the development activities even without any financial help from government agencies but under the guidelines of village authority. In fact the involvement of the villagers of Khangshim and Minou in village development programmes is quite impressive.
It is observed that the programme implemented for family development and economic development have failed. Little has been done for the underdeveloped and poorest of the poor with regard to economic upliftment. The reasons for the failure are: schemes are misused due to poverty, commissions drawn by officials, partiality of officials in selecting beneficiaries and carelessness of research wing in studying the socio-economic life of tribals. Infact, there is one separate tribal research wing, which has got separate financial allocation from the government to carry out the survey on socio-economic conditions of the hill people. As far as their works are concerned, tribal research wing is not carrying out any kind of research work which they are supposed to do. Moreover, villagers are not encouraged to participate in the planning process also.

GENERAL PROBLEMS AND DIFFICULTIES FACED BY THE BENEFICIARIES:

Tribal Development Programme is an instrument to alleviate tribal poverty. Its objective is to enable families below poverty line in rural areas to cross the poverty line permanently. Programmes are implemented at Khangshim and Minou villages to help the poor families below the poverty line through various kinds of scheme. But the beneficiaries in both the villages are facing many problems. Some of the major problems as narrated by the beneficiaries are given below: -

- Maximum number of the villagers are illiterate, and villagers are not having faith on the officials and officials do not give co-operation to the villagers at the time of applying schemes.
- Corruption at the time of beneficiary selection is common.
- Total amount sanctioned for the beneficiary is never received. Only half of the amount is received and it becomes a big problem for beneficiaries. This is a common problem for most of the beneficiaries.

At Machi, the block does not function at all, as it is difficult to meet BDO at the office as the office is closed most of the time. Because of this closed office, district headquarter office has to carry on the work of this closed office. It is this block
which is supposed to administer all the programmes in the villages. But they failed to do so and the structure is not functioning at all. For instance, many of the blocks in Tribal areas don't even have proper office. In Machi block, officer is conducting his official work at home. Besides, officers working in the district headquarters are also not regularly attending their offices.

As experienced by researcher, the DDTBC, Chandel branch remained closed all the time, and only Chowkidar's family was available in the office. Deputy Director of Chandel branch is attending office at Imphal headquarters. Therefore, villagers applying for schemes have to go to officers house for any clarification or getting signature etc. The problem becomes multiple when block officer is residing far away from villager. To reach these officers, villagers have to travel forty-five kilometer from their house which costs them traveling fares and precious time. Very often the villagers were disturbed and their buses or vehicles are stopped on their way by Patrolling Army forces searching for suspected insurgents.

There are no proper training facilities to impart how to use the schemes which made them to misutilize the schemes. Moreover, development agencies take time in providing the scheme. It is found that groups like Naga/Kuki take initiative to conduct development work in the Manipur tribal areas. Officials or politicians of particular tribe are inclined to give contracts etc., to the people belonging to their own group or tribe and also help them illegally. It is clearly seen that in Khangshim and Minou village, development activities are more during the ruling of Naga MLA period for Naga villages i.e., Khangshim and Minou. This group favourism became stronger after Naga and Kuki war and is prevailing throughout the tribal areas in Manipur. Besides, beneficiaries are not utilizing the scheme for the actual purpose and they spend most of the schemes money for personal consumption and not for the meant purpose.

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE VILLAGERS OF KHANGSHIM AND MINOU:
Coming to the problems faced by villagers of Khangshim and Minou villages, we find that tribal people have a number of problems which need the attention of administration, voluntary agencies, social reformers etc.

To begin with, the villagers of Minou are facing shortage of water. There are only two underground bore water hand pumps available to supply water to the villagers for their daily consumption. And also these water sources are located at outer areas of the village. Therefore, villagers residing in the inner area of the village have to go a long distance to fetch water for drinking and other purposes. Number of attempts have been made to install more underground bore water hand pumps, but the attempts failed due to lack of financial support from government side. Moreover, it is very costly to install underground bore water hand pumps especially in hill areas.

Another important problem is the absence of health centre in these two villages especially in the Minou village. Whenever emergency health problems come among the villagers, it gives a lot of trouble to the patient because of non-availability of first aid medical facilities. However, Khangshim villagers are better in this situation since they are very near to Kakching town, where a hospital and more clinics are available. At the time of emergency health problems, number of villagers have died in Minou village due to the non availability of first aid as reported by the villagers. Besides, transport facilities are also not easily available whenever somebody wants to take a patient to town area. These are major problems which have to be taken under consideration very seriously. The villagers of Minou have submitted proposal to District Commissioner for providing medical facilities like clinic or small hospital but nothing has come out till today.

It has been observed that delay in budget provision proved to be a major obstacle in the development work. In case of Khangshim village, community hall has been under construction since last two years and not yet completed. Due to delay in funding, some part of the hall which had already been constructed is also slowly getting damaged day by day. Village Authority has been trying hard to complete the construction by collecting funds from various sources. But it is difficult task for them to complete without the financial support from government agencies.
Majority of people who practice shifting cultivation faced a problem of low productivity of land. Generally, shifting cultivation leads to heavy soil erosion and low water retention capacity. The villagers, being poor do not have the means to take up soil conservation measures on their own. Soil conservation was taken up by the government in other parts of Manipur. But there was no response from government in these areas. Recently, a plan for soil conservation programme in these areas was proposed but measures to cover the entire area of the block may take many years.

In the matter of food production, their production is far less than what actually required for them. Hence, these villagers are depending on nearby plain area for fulfilling their necessities.

In Minou village transport facilities are available only once in a day for going to the town and coming back to the village. Because of poor transportation facilities, due to poor quality of road construction (muddy road), they are totally cut off from town during rainy season. Some times, it affects their family economy especially for the people who have to go out of their village for selling their products. Whereas Khangshim village is far better in terms of transport and market facilities, since they are close to Kakching town and being roadside of National high way 39 connecting nearby town. The villagers are thus able to avail more facilities in terms of selling and buying. They don't have the kind of problem which is faced by Minou villagers during rainy season.

The excessive drinking habit of the people adds to their economic problems. Especially youth in the village spend lots of money on drinking which is waste expenditure. Most of the youth are not earning and totally dependent upon their parents for financial support and that creates a major problem to socio-economic development. Some of the youth in the villages are used to alcohols and drugs, which is very expensive since it is considered as illegal activity in the State. Generally, youth's try to get these items through black marketing system. This is one of the extra financial burdens for the villagers.
From the above discussion it is clear that both the villages have been provided with various development schemes like agriculture and allied activities, animal husbandry, self employment and training programmes by the state government development agencies, for their socio economic development. Unfortunately, most of the development schemes have failed to serve the real purpose due to many constraints. It is observed that most of development scheme's benefits differ from one village to another and from individual to individual depending upon the availability of influential and educated persons living in particular villages. As such, majority of the benefits are gained by Khangshim villagers and even more by elite groups within the village. The Minou villagers suffered due to lack of basic infrastructure in their village. The existence of imbalance in development among tribals in these areas is clearly seen from this.