CHAPTER-8
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS:

Development is a composite term, which includes various aspects of human activities such as economic, social, political, or technical point of view. The definitions given by anthropologists like Belshaw, Lucy Mair, and Vidyarthi clearly show that development is a holistic phenomenon. Generally, anthropologists strongly believe that social cultural factors are integral part of the dynamics of growth and change. United Nations Development Programme measures human development by combining indicators of gross domestic product per capita, adjusted for local purchasing power; life expectancy at birth; adult literacy and the number of persons enrolled in educational institutions. Anthropologists do not accept just economic approach to development. Over the decades, anthropologists have been constantly engaged in the various areas of development studies. Mathur (1976) says that they are best equipped to help planners in dealing with the development problems of the poor.

Anthropological studies in India are more among the tribal communities. The special emphasis given on scheduled tribes by the government of India further led anthropologist to concentrate more on problems of tribals. Their attention is mostly drawn towards various socio-cultural aspects of tribals and problems of welfare. Three main schools of thought with regard to the approach towards tribals in India i.e., isolation, assimilation, and integration are well known. Integration has been continuing as the policy for the tribal people in the country.

The Government of India has been taking special care concerning the welfare of the tribal people ever since independence. During pre British period, the tribal
communities in India remained fully or partially isolated from others in the country, and they remained backward. The British policy of isolation increased the misery of the tribal communities. The founders of Indian constitution seriously considered about the miserable conditions of the tribals who were segregated from the national mainstream and provided for special measures towards them.

Over five decades of independence witnessed the arrival of various committee reports dealing with socio-economic situation of the tribal population, and evaluation of the functioning of development agencies and their policies. Based on their reports, new strategies, initiatives and approaches came into existence for the development of tribals. Consequently, efforts were made in successive five year plans to uplift the poor tribal living in our country. In spite of all these efforts, desired results have not been achieved. There are several other constraints, which hamper the Tribal development process in India. Therefore, tribal development studies continue to receive attention from various scholars.

The available literature on tribal development studies carried out by various scholars throws light on different problems of tribal development and offer valuable suggestions for the betterment of tribal communities. Infact government has taken up many initiatives and provisions based on the guidelines provided by the committees reports and other expert’s studies. Despite of continuous efforts tribals are still living in the pathetic condition. It is true that tribal development problem in the country could not be considered as stereotyped phenomenon. It varies from one region to another region. Thus, it is important to study all the tribal inhabited regions in different parts of the country through micro-level studies, to gain better understanding of various tribal problems. The present scenario of tribal society became more complex as compared to the earlier situation. It is noticed that most of the studies conducted on tribal development have not focused on problems of unrest that is very much part of tribal development in North Eastern region. The root cause and impact of unrest need a special attention for better development in this region. These kinds of problems are more prominently existing in Manipur State. The present study is an attempt to focus on the problems of tribal development especially those associated with unrest in Manipur.
The objectives of the present study are as follows: understanding the history of tribal development in Manipur and the associated constraints through plan wise perspective; provide an ethnographic profile of the study villages; study the development programmes carried out by various departments and agencies in the selected villages; examine the role and contribution of administrators, institutions and NGOs with regard to village level development activities; examine the impact of unrest on tribal development and the socio-economic changes in the study villages.

In the backdrop of development scenario of Manipur two tribal villages have been taken up for intensive study along with their linkages with the development institutions in the region. The study combines historical and ethnographic approach combined with analysis the functioning of development agencies and programmes.

The condition of the Manipur tribes before Independence shows the impact of British policy of isolation and maintainance of the statuesque. The tribals lived in their remote hills and forests. Development activities in tribal areas were initially started by the missionaries. Later on, government officials started taking some initiatives for them. Planning for the development of the economy of Manipur was introduced with the launching of the first five year plan. During the second five year plan, Manipur became a union territory and plan outlay increased to more than four times that of the earlier plans. However, specific and special allocation was not made for tribal development in the earlier plans. It was done in the later stages. The increasing expenditure as well as the development programmes carried out during successive five year plans lead to the improvement of socio-economic conditions and education of the hill people. Five autonomous district councils were established in the tribal areas, and development programmes were implemented through twenty tribal development blocks in Manipur. Directorate of scheduled tribes was set up in January 1976. The objective of the eight five year plan was aimed at better socio-economic development of the tribals with due consideration to the existing socio-economic conditions. The ninth five year plan continued with the general strategies followed during the eight five year plan period. Along with the plans launched by government, formal agencies like NEC, DDTBC, and MTDC are taking steps for the tribal
development. Moreover, there are non-government organizations such as the church and the church run organizations, which are constantly engaged in the development of tribals in Manipur.

During these various five year plans, there has been a considerable increase in the fund allocation for the tribal areas. But most of the tribals were not able to draw benefits from the facilities provided by government because of large scale corruption among officials and improper implementation of tribal development schemes. Therefore, majority of hill tribes in Manipur suffer from the absence of proper infrastructure and communication facilities.

Manipur has ranked ninth position on the human development index in India. This is mainly because of better literacy. But, Manipur continued to be one of the most backward states in the country. The state heavily depends on other central pool states for its food requirements. Industries and factories remained closed due to law and order problems, and more particularly due to the demand for money by the insurgency groups. Dearth of banking facilities affected the spread of the bank credit linked schemes. Manipur is ahead of other states with regard to the educational improvement but it is lacking behind in technical and professional education. The same situation continues in the field of medical and health services as well.

The employment opportunities are confined to government employment and the scope in private sector is not favourable due to lack of industrial base. Government employment has been static due to ban on new recruitments because of severe financial crisis in the state. It resulted in more number of alcoholics and unemployed particularly among the educated youth. The employment problem is one of the main causes for social tensions through manifestations in the forms of drug addiction and unrest. In addition to the problems, implementation of reservation act, for SC and ST in Manipur has not been enforced effectively. This certainly brings a great disappointment especially to the educated tribal youth. These factors leads to hampering of socio economic development in Manipur State.
The study villages are located in the Chandel district which came into existence on the 13th May 1974. This district is situated in hilly region. It had a slow pace of development due to variety of factors including that of the physical, cultural, and economic constraints that have resulted in the general absence of infrastructure, amenities, and services affecting the living standards of the people. Within the limits of Chandel district lay Machi Block. This block came into existence on 6th January, 1994. The entire population of this block is tuned towards rural life style. There is only one police station located at Machi block without proper infrastructure, and one nonfunctioning bank. It is notable that there is hardly any telephone facility available in Machi block. Furthermore, there is improper management of development activities at the block level, and therefore, it is a common to see the block office remained closed most of the time. This block is considered as one of the most backward tribal development blocks in Chandel district.

Both the study villages come under the administration of Machi block in Chandel district. The two tribal villages i.e., one in plain and another one in hill area have been selected for the present study. The plain village was established just thirty years back whereas the hill village got established hundred years back. The plain area tribal village is called Khangshim village, which is located on the left side of the NH-39 linking Kakching and Moreh and Chandel district. The other one is called Minou village, which is located on the top of hill. Both the villages have homogenous population. Khoibu tribe are inhabited in Khangshim village whereas Minou village is resided by the Maring tribe. The Mating tribe is settled in Chandel District of Manipur centering around Pallel, extending their jurisdiction even upto Kabow Valley of Myanmar. This tribe may be considered to be one of the backward tribes in Manipur. Khoibus are immediate neighbour to Maring in terms of habitation. As such, there is frequent social interaction between the two tribes. Religious activities, social activities like groups and sports etc are jointly organized. There are even inter marriages between the two tribes. By this reason, other people recognized them as Maring tribe. However, the Khoibus are not pure Maring in the sense that they had a different tribal origin and different dialect.
The majority of the villagers were converted to Christianity long back, except few elderly persons in Minou village. Traditional practices of religious activities were not found in the villages. It was observed that both the villages are leading a life in tune with Christian religion. Agriculture is the main occupation practiced by majority of the villagers. They are practicing settled as well as jhum cultivation. Some of the villagers are engaged in various activities such as basket making, carpentry, blacksmith, weaving, livestock rearing, and collection of minor forest product. Besides, some of villagers are working in different state government and central government departments.

In order to fulfill the minimum basic needs and survive each and every community requires certain basic infrastructure. Villagers in the plain village have been obtaining more facilities such as irrigation, electricity, transport, market, and co-operative institutions. It certainly made it easy to cope up with their day-to-day socio-economic activities, whereas hill villagers have been deprived of such infrastructure facilities. The comparison between the two villages clearly revealed the advantages enjoyed by the plain villages with better transport and communication facilities.

The development schemes were implemented through various agencies for the tribals basically aim at bringing some positive changes by increasing the productivity and level of income for beneficiaries. Moreover, efforts were made to minimize the existing gap between the tribal and non-tribal groups. Keeping this goal into consideration, schemes had been carried out by various agencies in both the villages. Agriculture and allied activities; self-employment schemes; co-operative credit; and housing schemes were the main development schemes for the upliftment of the villages. However, these schemes failed to give positive impact among the tribals living in both the villages. Majority of the schemes sanctioned among the villagers have gone in vain with few exceptions. For instance, irrigation scheme provided in the form of check dam failed after one and half year of its construction, thereby preventing villagers getting any benefit from the scheme. In addition to this, steps taken up towards increased agriculture production by introducing HYV paddy seeds are not useful for the majority of the tribals who are practicing jhum cultivation, as the quality of soil is not favourable to the new variety of seeds. Ultimately, it resulted in
more benefits to the plains tribal who practiced settled cultivation. Government has not given serious attention to take up measures suitable to the jhum cultivators. The distribution of other agriculture allied schemes such as sugar cane plantation; potatoes; ginger; and maize were to promote supplementary income among the tribal families. These schemes failed to produce good results due to various factors like misutilization of scheme money for family consumption, late supply of scheme items and distribution of schemes among the undeserving clients.

Animal husbandry schemes like distribution of bullocks and buffaloes relatively showed positive results as compared to other schemes. Considering the fact, one feels that distribution of bullocks and buffaloes need to be given more attention rather than spending money on other schemes. Because tribals could generate good income out of this scheme, by selling to the butchers for meat and same time they used them for agriculture purposes. Moreover, it does not conflict with seasonal cycle as seen in the horticulture related schemes. On other hand, the result shown from piggery scheme was very poor since the piglets died in the young age. The main causes of death are due to negligence and unawareness of proper rearing of piglets. Moreover, it is difficult for them to take care of animals due to their constant engagement in various kinds of agriculture and allied activities. Actually, it could have produced a good result if the agencies distributed middle age pigs, which do not require much attention like piglets.

Self-employment schemes like carpentry, weaving, small scale business, and PMRY continued to show unsuccessful results. The factors responsible for getting poor results in these schemes are due to lack of skills and improper training provided to the clients, misuse of scheme money for their family consumption, and not taking follow up or enquiry from the officials side after sanctioning of the schemes. Nevertheless, small-scale business scheme provided positive improvement among the plains villagers as it is located on the main road and they could do better business, whereas it was not successful in the hill village. One can understand that the implementation of the scheme should be done based on its suitability among the people and the location.
Housing scheme was implemented in both the villages to help the poorer sections of the community who can’t afford to build their own houses and to improve their living condition with better hygiene. But housing scheme couldn't provide real benefit to the poor villagers due to insufficient house construction material provided to them and poor beneficiaries couldn't afford to buy extra requirements from their own money. Even economically better off tribals in both the villages have utilized this scheme. Similarly, the same scheme was implemented as a part of rehabilitation programme for the tribal victims who were affected during the Naga and Kuki conflict. The victims faced the similar problems.

To sum up, the land owners received proportionately more number of development benefits. Among land owners, receipt of developmental benefits is maximum among employees. This indicates the advantage of education and government employment as it helps individuals to approach the officials more easily. The programmes and schemes carried out for village level development activities show some positive aspects of change in the villages whereas the family oriented schemes or individual schemes are less successful. The reason for the successful execution of the village level development programmes is due to the dedication of village authority, who are capable of mobilizing and organizing social activities in the villages. Inspite of inadequate funding from the development agencies, village authority could collect money from the villagers to make schemes successful. Infact, the involvement and participation of the people in both the villages in village level development programmes were quite encouraging. In the case of family or individual oriented schemes, majority of the villagers are unable to get any benefit and their socio-economic conditions remained same as they were before. The general reasons for the failure of schemes are: corruption; untimely grant from the officials; schemes are misused by the villagers due to poverty; commission drawn by officials; partiality of officials in selecting beneficiaries; and carelessness of research wing in studying the socio economic life of tribals. It was observed that beneficiaries never received the actual amount sanctioned for many schemes.

Improper management of schemes and inefficient implementation of suitable programmes to villages created major problems in both the villages. Some of the
basic problems, which need to be tackled are scarcity of water in hill village, and absence of health care center in the two villages. Whenever emergency of health problem occurred among the villagers, it gave lots of trouble to the patients as well as family members because of non availability of first aid medical facilities. However, Khangshim villagers are much better in this situation since they have access to Kakching town, where a hospital and clinics are available. The hill villagers are affected by lack of transport facilities and pucca road connecting them with main town. Generally, the hill people are totally cut off from the town during rainy season and it affects their family economy especially for the villagers who have to move out of the village for selling their products. Location of Khangshim village is better in terms of transport and market facilities.

The research work indicates the existence of gap between the objectives of development programmes and their implementation among the villagers. For instance, majority of the villagers are not even aware of development schemes implemented by government agencies. Some of the villagers do not know the existence of tribal development agencies. Without creating awareness among the villagers, it is difficult to get better results.

The interviews held with different officials reflect that development of tribals in Manipur is a complex issue. It needs efficient work force from top to bottom with proper initiatives and guidelines. The personnel who work for the welfare of tribals must have sense of commitment and humanitarian outlook. It is not possible only by the group of officials. Therefore, it requires serious attention from various groups and organizations to bring better development.

The role of Village Authority has been crucial in the development of these two villages. The village authority is taking care of all the problems and development activities carried out in the village. Moreover, many of the villagers whoever got development benefits from government agencies took help from the village chairman for getting the scheme in time. It was observed that chairman and secretary take initiative in implementing various kinds of development activities in both the villages. Generally, they maintain good rapport with officials and sometimes they get into
arguments with officials regarding allotment of schemes to the villages. But, most of
the time village chairman had to chase after government officials for sanction and
execution of development schemes. Otherwise, it is difficult to get the schemes. They
maintain strong relationship with their political leaders. It was noticed that chairmen
plays an important role in the assembly elections. In the last elections, under the
guidance of chairman, both the villagers voted for Naga candidate irrespective of
political party. This shows that village authority has very important role in the village.
Besides, both the villages have their own village forests, which are controlled by
village authority. Income generated from village forest is spent on social service in the
village. It is important to empower Villager Authority through the revival of ADC,
providing it with the status of sixth schedule, to see the better progress in Manipur
tribal areas.

Education is one of the basic requirements for bringing faster socio-economic
development of any community. Many efforts have been made to improve the
educational level of the tribal communities. Educational levels in both the villages
have shown some improvement as compared to the past. Even thought, many of the
children who belong to hill areas dropped from their study after junior level due to
absence higher learning institutions in the nearby areas. As result of the establishment
of schools in both the villages there has been gradual improvement in the literacy
among the males and females. Infact, there is not much difference between male and
female with regard to literacy rate. One could see elderly people taking more care of
their children’s education. On the other hand, one can see the negative impact of
having more educated people in the villages. Especially the educated youth are more
frustrated with their life due to severe unemployment problem. Besides, they are not
inclined to engage themselves in hard labour work. It makes them to engage in illegal
activities. The existing educational institutions in the villages are in pathetic
condition due to lack of furniture and teaching aids in class room as well as
unhygienic conditions created by the cattle.

The actual purpose of opening Anganwadi Centre in the village is to promote
education among the children in the age of 3-6yrs and provide milk or meals for their
good health. It is quite contrasting when it comes to ground reality because
Anganwadi Center is not functioning properly and not giving any sort benefits to the villagers. Officials stopped supplying requires provisions, which they used to supply in initial stage of opening of Anganwadi Center. Villagers do not feel the existence of Anganwadi Center in both the villages. Earlier, center used to provide minor treatment to the pregnant women and assist them during the time of delivery. As of now, this type of activities are not seen any more in the two villages. But, regular functioning of Anganwadi Centers are shown in the yearly report produced by the department and fund allocations are made according to the number of centers available in the state as well as district level. It is clear that money spent for Anganwadi Centers are not reaching to the tribal areas.

Veterinary dispensary established at Minou village got closed down for similar reasons. This veterinary dispensary could not serve its purpose to the villagers who are rearing livestock and cattle. It was observed that employees of this dispensary are getting their salary without doing their official duty. The higher authority is not taking initiative to revive the dispensary despite numerous complaints put up by village chairman. Private Nature Cure Clinic in Khangshim village is doing much better than any other institution. This clinic offers herbal treatment to villagers who are not used to take modern medicines, especially for elderly people. This clinic has been functioning regularly and giving treatment to other villagers as well.

Co-operative society established in Khangshim village remained closed since long back due to non-recovery of credit from the villagers. Initially, this co-operative society made some contribution to the villagers by providing credit to start small scale business etc. It couldn't continue for long. On the whole, Majority of the institutions set up in both the villages remained closed for quite long time, and not able to provide expected benefit to the people. It is true that most of the institutions contributed significantly in the beginning, but none of the institutions continued their activities for long. The failure of these institutions are due to lack of interest and proper attention from higher authority, and not having influential persons in the villages who could pressurize to the higher authority.
NGOs are playing active role for the development of tribals in Manipur. Their services and coverage of development activities vary from area to area. The present study shows that NGOs activities are more confined to the plain areas whereas their works are not seen in hill areas like Minou village. Some of the NGOs have taken up various development activities in the fields of education, health and sanitation, women and children to improve the quality of life among Khangshim villagers. To begin with, SERDO has initiated latrine construction programme for the villagers to promote better hygiene condition in village surrounding. Because of this programme, many of the poor villagers are availing latrine facilities at home and able to maintain hygienic surrounding. However, SERDO couldn’t extend their service to the hill areas due to insurgency problem and meager financial source. The fact that nobody is willing to work sincerely in hill areas is the main reason for depriving Minou villagers from such facilities.

World Vision an NGO, has contributed significantly for the development of Khangshim village in various ways like construction of youth office, construction of culvert, digging of village well, and installation of water hand pump. All the programmes implemented by world vision are based on requirements suggested by villagers. Their programmes got good response from villagers and highly participatory. Villagers provide necessary labour and other support. Besides, World Vision rendered their service in helping school going children by providing educational items like, books, exercise books, umbrella etc. Sometimes, they give financial support for medical treatment to the children who suffer from diseases. Their activities have significant impact on the village.

WSDC another NGO, has been constantly engaged in upliftment of women in the study villages. This organization is helping village women through supply of credit and encourage them to start small-scale business to generate supplementary income. They provide training to the village women for making fertilizer from plants and dry leaves. Besides, they made many women to engage in weaving activity on contract basis. Most of the women in this village benefited from this organization. WSDC is involved in various social issues related to women groups and helping poor families. But it has not extended its activities to the poor women living in Minou village.
Inspite of all these activities, NGOs face many problems. Some of the basic problems are as follows: It is not so easy to create awareness about programmes in the villagers; limited resources to carry out their activities and difficulty in getting funds due to presence of many similar organizations; interruption in communication facilities because of frequent bandhs and non peaceful situation in Manipur. As a whole, NGOs activities are more successful than any of the schemes implemented by government agencies. But they are not reaching to the hill areas. It is an urgent need to establish NGOs run by local educated people to carry out some development activities in the hill areas. So that youth can be useful for their own people as well as could earn livelihood through NGOs work. On the other hand, It can protect them from illegal activities like insurgency, and drug addiction.

The village church is rendering extensive services for the welfare of tribals. In both the villages, church buildings were constructed by villagers. Church administrators are taking care of church and activities held in church. Apart from this, church rendered many constructive services among the villagers. Church funds contributed by the villagers are being used in many ways like payment of staff salaries, helping poor families, and help the village youth who are interested to do theological study. Moreover, They contribute money for the construction of community hall etc. Sunday gathering provide lots of scope among village authority to discuss about the progress and problems of the village. Otherwise, it is difficult to gather the entire village for any particular discussion. In this way, church is helping them in bringing villagers in unity, to hold meetings together. Village Church can be utilized by development agencies with the proper encouragement from government in Manipur tribal areas.

The unrest problems threatens the existing development process in Manipur. It became major obstacle for the development in tribal areas. Insurgency problem emerged in the late sixties and seventies. Later on, it started giving lots of pressure to the state as well as central government. Moreover, number of insurgency and faction groups have come up due to difference of ideas among themselves. They have been continuously fighting against each other. Villagers have come across many problems
in their day-to-day life because of insurgency activities. Many of the villagers face various demands made by them. For instance, Insurgents come to the villages and ask the villagers to provide hospitality for one night or more. This became extra burden to the villagers and their presence creates fear and anxiety among the villagers. It is disturbing the peace and harmony of villages. As a result of their frequent visits, Youth are getting attracted. Insurgency groups have been demanding money from various people in order to raise funds for their organization. Some local youth are indulging in robbery, looting and collecting money in the name of insurgency groups. Generally, insurgency intervention is more in the hill areas rather than plain areas.

For the purpose of controlling insurgency activities in the state, armed forces are overflowing in Manipur provided with wide range of powers. Many people suffered from army forces due to their operations conducted for controlling insurgency activities. They have been posted throughout the state and disturbing the traffic and people moving on the road. Their regular visit to the villages created problems for the innocent villagers and disturbed the peaceful environment. The villagers are at the receiving end whether it is activities of insurgency or that of army.

Government officials also revealed that tribal development is very much affected because of the problem of insurgents. Their interventions at government officials level resulted in negative impact on tribal development process. Officials are reluctant to carry out their duties in hill areas because of insurgency problems and lack of proper infrastructure. There are also people seeking help from insurgency groups to serve their vested interests. All these factors contribute to the slow development in tribal areas.

This study shows how the Naga and Kuki conflict accounted for the slow development in Manipur tribal areas. Many of innocent people were affected severely due to this conflict. Moreover, economy of the villagers were most affected since they couldn’t take up economic activities during the time of conflict. Some of the villagers lost their valuable houses, and properties and compelled to change their occupation from agriculture to wage labour. It was noticed that the victims engaged themselves in begging as a means of survival. As part of rehabilitation programme, huge amount
of money has been spent on affected people. Very little is reaching the victims due to heavy corruption and lack of awareness about the programmes. Nagas and Kukis have developed strong hatred among themselves after the conflict. It tends to affect both the communities in one way or other.

Disfunctioning of Autonomous district council (ADC) is considered as an obstacle in the path of Manipur tribal development. ADC stopped functioning for long time with the demand for sixth schedule. ADC failed to generate more development activities in hill areas due to less legislative power given to the council. But the demand for sixth schedule has not met with success due to lack of mass involvement from tribals, negligence of political leaders, Naga and Kuki clash and territorial problems in Manipur. Now, tribals of Manipur are left with more problems, as they are neither getting benefit from ADC nor they received the benefit of sixth schedule.

To sum up, it is very important to have "peace" in the state for progress and development. However, bringing peace in Manipur is not an easy task since there are many problems. Conflict between Naga and Kuki; insurgency problem; territorial problem; practice of heavy corruption are coming on the path of socio-economic development.

The proceeding discussion indicate that considerable attempts have been made for the upliftment of Manipur tribals though the problems remain the same. As discussed earlier, various factors are responsible for the slow development in tribal areas of Manipur. Both the villages have come across various kinds of problems and experiences in development activities. Inspite of all, the socio economic condition of the these two villages have undergone changes due to the impact of spread of education, participation in the politics, urbanization, development activities, development in transport and communication and Christianity. Infact, all these factors has brought the transformation among the villages and their social relationships. Their rich cultural heritage slowly disappeared due to the intervention of the Christian religion.
A recapitulation of the literature shows some differences and overlappings in the case of present study. Majority of the tribal development studies highlight the cultural and traditional practices as major hindrances in the way of adoption of the development innovations. In the present study, due to the conversion of the tribes into Christianity, these factors do not appear to be significant obstacle on the way of development programmes. It was found that tribal marketing and credit needs were not taken care of. Development agencies did not take much initiatives regarding these aspects. The contribution of NGOs has been clearly brought out in the present study. Besides, this study also highlights the problems of youth like drug addiction, insurgency activities and rise of Naga/Kuki conflict, which are main reasons for the stagnation in tribal development.

The present study shows that a thirty years old plain village experienced better progress than a hundred years old hill village. This is largely due to the negligence, apathetic and biased attitude of both the government as well as the NGOs towards hill areas in the implementation of the developmental programmes. Considering this fact, it is desirable to have separate allocation of funds and development strategies for the tribals living in plain and hill areas for a justified distribution of development benefits and to protect the due share of the poor tribals living in hill areas. Especially separate set of development measures are needed for hill tribes who mostly depend on jhum cultivation. In the wake of unrest problems, there is more need to enlist people’s participation either by keeping this area under sixth schedule or strengthening ADC for a prosperous future of the tribals in Mnaipur.