

**Chapter -7**

**ROLE OF GOVERNMENT  
PROGRAMMES IN  
IMPROVING THE SOCIO-  
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF  
MAO NAGA FARMERS**

## Chapter -7

### **Role of Government Programmes in Improving the Socio-Economic Conditions of Mao Naga Farmers**

This chapter is an attempt to examine the role of government programmes in improving the socio-economic conditions of Mao Naga farmers. This has been done by first reviewing the notable agricultural programmes implemented under the several Five Year Plans in India; followed by the agricultural programmes in Manipur under the several Five Year Plans. Later part of this chapter examined the existing programmes (2007-2013) and their roles in improving the socio-economic conditions of the Mao Naga farmers in the study area i.e Senapati District. Besides agricultural programmes, other developmental programmes implemented in the study area during 2007-2012 have also been examined to find out such roles in improving the socio-economic conditions of Mao Naga farmers.

#### **7.1: Part-I: Agriculture and Farmers Under Five Year Plans In India**

Indian agriculture during the pre-independent period was unfavourable. Consequent to the partition of India and the effects of the Second World War (1939-1946), the country was faced with severe food shortage and deficit in raw materials. Industrial productions were also below capacity levels. Transport system had been severely become poor. The rehabilitation of a large number of displaced persons demanded urgent consideration. The outbreak of Korean War in June 1950 and the bad crop season in 1950-51 leading to famine further aggravated the situation. Farmers were largely indebted and suffered exploitation at the hands of the intermediaries. It was during the period that the Planning Commission recognised the importance of agricultural development for its high potential to raise income and employment for the poverty stricken rural masses. It recognised farmers' capacity to provide food grains, contribution of raw materials for industries, export, and ever expanding market for industrial goods as well as speedy overall development of the economy. Thus, agriculture being the main source of livelihood for a majority of the population by providing a large market for non-agricultural goods and services, the development of agriculture and farmers has remained one of the most important priorities in the Five Year Plans of India's Planning Commission.

In view of the importance of agriculture, efforts have also been made to fulfill the objectives of the Planning Commission. Majority of the Indian population depended on agriculture without self-sufficient production in food grains at that time. Therefore, to improve the deplorable conditions of the farmers and increase the production of food grains, the Planning Commission of India initiated special attention to the agricultural sector by means of better equipments, chemical fertilizers, quality seeds, planting materials and good irrigation facilities. Table-7.1 gives the total outlay for each plan.

**Table-7.1: Plan Outlay in Agriculture and Allied Sectors in India During the Five Year Plans**

((₹ in crores)

<i>Plans</i>	<i>Total Plan Outlay</i>	<i>Agriculture and Allied sectors</i>	<i>%</i>
I Plan (1951-56)*	2,378	354	14.9
II Plan (1956-61)*	4,500	501	11.3
III Plan (1961-66)	8,577	1,089	12.7
Annual Plans (1966-69)**	6,625	1,107	16.7
IV Plan (1969-74)**	15,779	2,320	14.7
V Plan (1974-79)	39,426	4,865	12.3
Annual Plan 1979-80	12,177	1,997	16.4
VI Plan (1980-85)	97,500	5,695	5.8
VII Plan (1985-90)	1,80,000	10,525	5.9
Annual Plan (1990-91)	58,369	3,405	5.8
Annual Plan (1991-92)	64,751	3,851	6.0
VIII Plan (1992-97)	4,34,100	22,467	5.2
IX Plan (1997-2002)	8,59,200	42,462	4.9
X Plan (2002-07)	3,98,890	20,668	5.2
XI Plan (2007-12)	36,76,936	1,63,105	4.4

\* Includes Animal Husbandry, Special Area Programme, Rural Development and Forestry and Wildlife.  
 \*\* Includes bufferstocks of ₹ 140 crore for 1968-69, ₹ 24 crore for 1969-70, ₹ 50 crore for 1971-72 and ₹ 25 crore for 1972-73 and ₹ 24 crore for 1973-73. Thus the figures for V Plan work out to ₹ 124 crore against the original Plan provision of ₹ 225 crore

**Sources:**

- (i) **From 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> Year Plan:** Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-07, Volume II, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, P.520.
- (ii) **For 11<sup>th</sup> Year Plan:** Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Volume I. ANNEXURE 3.1. Sectoral Allocation for Public Sector's Resources—Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Realisation and Twelfth Plan (2012-17) Projections.  
[http://planningcommission.gov.in/plans/planrel/12thplan/pdf/12fyp\\_voll.pdf](http://planningcommission.gov.in/plans/planrel/12thplan/pdf/12fyp_voll.pdf)

From Table-7.1, it is found that the budget allotment for agriculture and allied sector was highest in the First Five Year Plan i.e 14.9%. But, gradually, the said allocation reduced and it was only 4.4% in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. It is found that the percentage was better in the two Annual Plans of 1966-69 (16.7%) and 1979-1980 (16.4%).

Various programmes for increasing agricultural production such as irrigation, soil conservation, dry farming and land reclamation, supply of fertilizers and manures, better ploughs and improved agricultural implements, adoption of scientific practices, etc. were specified by the government. We shall now have a quick glance at the important programmes and schemes initiated by the Government of India under the different Five Year Plans:

### **First Five Year Plan (1951-56)**

The First Five Year Plan was launched with an objective to correct the disequilibrium in the economy and to initiate simultaneously a process of all round balanced development which would ensure a rising national income and a steady improvement in living standard. The Planning Commission which drafted First Five Year Plan gave the highest priority to the development of agriculture and irrigation. It prescribed Community Development launched on 2 October 1952 as the method for initiating the process of transformation of social and economic life of villages. The introduction of rural development through CDP was one of the major contributions of the First Five Year Plan. The notable feature of the First Five-Year Plan was to increase production and employment in agriculture. It includes programme such as (i) Full utilization of irrigation facilities, repairs and maintenance of community irrigation works and field channels, and economy in the use of water; (ii) Increase in the area under multiple cropping; (iii) Multiplication of improved seeds and its distribution to all the cultivators in the villages; (iv) Supply of fertilizers; (v) Programme for compost and green manures; (vi) Adoption of improved agricultural practices, etc. Besides, there were other special programmes added to the Community development Programme for agriculture and allied programmes so as to motivate farmers to maximise production. Community development and Panchayati Raj agencies were given top priorities for agriculture and allied sector programmes. Other special programmes were: Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP); Prime Ministers Drought Relief Fund; The Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project (PIREP); Whole Village Development Programme; Village and Small Industries Programme; Tribal Development Projects for Tribal development; and Hill Area Development Programmes.

### **Second Five Year Plan (1956-61)**

The Second Five Year Plan extended the community development activities all over the country. In 1956, the National Development Council appointed Balwant Rai Mehta Committee to suggest measures for the better working of the community development and National Extension Service. The Committee submitted its report in 1957 with its recommendation to introduce 3-tier Panchayati Raj. The three tier system of Panchayati Raj was first adopted by the state of Rajasthan on the 2 October 1959. Since then, Panchayati Raj has become an important part of Indian political system ensuring the direct participation of people at the grassroots level.

Important programmes in the second plan period were: major and medium irrigation; minor irrigation; soil conservation and agricultural lands; urban compost; fertilizers; pesticides; manures; improved seeds; agricultural implements, composite scientific demonstrations, land reclamation and land development; and other general improvement in agricultural practices including farmers' oriented markets. Other major programmes of rural reconstruction during this Plan Period were: The Khadi and Village Industries Programme, Village Housing Projects Scheme, Tribal Area Development Programme, Package Programme, Intensive Agricultural District Programme, etc.

### **Third Five Year Plan (1961-66)**

One of the foremost focuses of the Third Five-Year Plan was to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains and to increase the agricultural production to meet the needs of industry and export.

In view of national emergency (1966-69), a new impetus was given during the third plan on minor irrigation; soil conservation, dry farming and land reclamation; supply of manures and fertilizers; seed multiplication and distribution; plant protection and better ploughs and improved agricultural implements; and adoption of scientific agricultural practices. Special development programmes of agriculture, horticulture, livestock, poultry, piggery, sheep, and fisheries were initiated in 1964-66 for increasing production and availability in the markets of subsidised foods like vegetables, milk, egg, meat, fish, etc.

The National Seeds Corporation was set up in 1963, with an aim to ensure an adequate supply of superior variety seeds. It entrusted with the production and supply of foundation seed for all the hybrid crops throughout the country. Efforts were made

to introduce high yielding varieties (HYV). Wheat seeds were also imported from Mexico through the Rockefeller Foundation for multiplication purposes. Schemes for utilisation of sewages were brought under irrigation. The town compost sewage utilisation scheme was given an added importance under the Special Development Programmes for agriculture.

With a view to exploiting the full potentialities of some favorable areas with maximum irrigation facilities and minimum natural hazards, a scheme entitled Intensive Agricultural District Programme (package programme) was sponsored during 1961-62 with financial assistance from the Ford Foundation. It was launched in selected seven districts. It emphasised on increasing production in order to meet the existing shortage as well as to provide a base for more rapid economic development. It demonstrated the most effective ways of increased food production through concentration of both human and material resources. It set-up a pattern of extending such intensified agricultural programmes to other favorable areas also where water for irrigation was available. Based on the experience of this programme, an intensive agricultural area programme was taken up in 1288 blocks during 1965-66. Other important rural development programmes during this period were: The Rural Industries Projects, High Yielding Variety Programme, Rural Works Programme, Tribal Development Block Programme, etc. Intensive Agriculture Development programme (IADP) was initiated with all the essential elements to increase agricultural production. It aimed to provide liberal credit and agricultural extension loan to farmers.

### **Three Annual Plans (1966-69)**

The Fourth Five Year Plan was not implemented in 1966. There was devaluation of the rupee and steep fall in agricultural production during 1965-67. Consecutive 3 years (1966-69) were taken under Annual Plans. The mid-sixties were also years of severe drought so that the Country had to settle for Annual Action Plan for three years (1966-69). The adverse economic situation in the Country occasioned largely by the severe drought of 1966 and 1967 made the Government declare a 'Plan Holiday' and in the place of the Five Year Plan, India had three annual plans for 1966-'67, 1967-'68 and 1968-'69.

During these Annual Plans, top priority was given to minor irrigation. This was followed by adoption of high yielding variety programme (HYVP) during 1966-

67. It aimed to increase the productivity of food grains by adopting latest varieties of inputs of crops. This period is also considered crucial for Indian agriculture as Green Revolution (1966-67) took place to increase productivity consequent to the introduction of new chemical fertilizers and high yield seed varieties. Additionally, the Government set up Agricultural Prices Commission (APC) to assure minimum support prices to farmers and the Food Corporation of India (FCI) for maintaining buffer-stock to overcome fluctuation in the supplies of food grains and their prices.

In the wake of the Green Revolution and extended harvest to save the farmers from depleting profits Minimum Support Price (MSP) Schemes were announced by the Government of India for the first time in 1966-67 for wheat. Under the scheme, government purchases crops from the farmers, whatever may be the price for the crops. The rationale behind formation of MSP scheme was that if there was a fall in the prices of the crops, after a bumper harvest, the government would purchase at the MSP and this was the reason that the price could not go below MSP. The MSP applies for 25 crops and is announced at the beginning of each season viz. Rabi and Kharif. So this directly helps the farmers. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation implements the Price Support Scheme for Oil Seeds and Pulses through the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED). NAFED is the nodal procurement agency for Oilseeds and pulses, apart from the Cotton Corporation of India. So, when the prices of oilseeds, pulses and cotton fall below MSP, NAFED purchases them from the farmers.

#### **Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)**

The Fourth Plan had two objectives in the agricultural sector - (i) to provide the conditions necessary for a sustained increase of food production by about 5 per cent per annum over the decade 1969-78; and (ii) to enable a large section of the rural population including small farmers, farmers in the dry areas and agricultural labourers to participate in the process of agricultural development and share its benefit. The concept of area development was introduced in this plan (1969-74). Major rural development programmes launched during this period were:

- a. The Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency (MFAL)** were introduced in the Fourth Five Year Plan to improve the economic conditions of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. These programmes aim

to increase their agricultural output through adoption of agricultural inputs including agriculture implements, development of minor irrigation, subsidiary occupation schemes such as animal husbandry, dairy, sheep and goat rearing, poultry and piggery. The main objectives of SFDA were to assist potentially viable small farmers to become surplus producers. Thus, the major responsibilities were – (i) to help the small farmers by organising and arranging services and supplies (the services included customs service with regard to machines, implements and similar requirements and supplies included improved seed, fertilizers and pesticides) required by them; (ii) to arrange irrigation from the most practicable sources; (iii) to assist them in securing loan facilities from co-operative banks and other credit institutions; (iv) to arrange facilities such as storing, transporting, processing and marketing of their produce; (v) to attain income through animal husbandry (dairying, poultry, piggery, etc.) and even agro-based industries. The basic objective of the programme was to raise the earning capacity of the target groups which was sought to be achieved through programmes relating to improved agriculture and subsidiary occupation. The focus of the SFDA was directed more towards intensive farming while the MFAL laid stress on the provision of subsidiary occupations and other employment generating programmes.

- b. The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)** is an area development programme initiated in 1970s to mitigate the severe scarcity conditions in the selected chronically drought affected areas in the country. Some of the important objectives include development and management of irrigation resources, restoration of cropping pattern and pasture development, changes in agronomic practices and livestock development. It also aimed at the development of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The DPAP formerly known as Rural Works Programme emphasised on generation of employment opportunities was reconstituted in January 1972 to provide a more or less permanent solution to the problem of drought rather than on schemes merely to create employment opportunities.
- c. The Tribal Area Development Programme (TADP)** started in 1970-71 with an objective of bringing tribal areas in the mainstream of economic development of the country through programmes in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, land development, minor irrigation and intensification of co-



operatives. These were supplemented by construction of link roads in these areas.

- d. **The Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Programme (PIREP)** aimed to identify systems through which unemployed and under-employed labour force can be put to best possible use in socio-economic terms.
- e. **The Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)** introduced in 1974, during the Fourth Five Year Plan was to raise the standard of living of people below the poverty line.
- f. **The Crush Scheme for Rural Employment (CSRE)** launched in 1973 during this period aimed to provide employment based on various labour intensive rural works such as minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation, link roads, etc.

For plant protection and prophylactic measures, separate Agriculture Aviation Directorate was set up and surveillance team formed. A National Commission on Agriculture was set up in 1970-71 to enquire into the progress, problems and potentials of Indian Agriculture.

#### **Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)**

The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) was formulated at the time when the economy was facing severe inflationary pressures. The major objectives of the plan were to achieve self reliance and to adopt measures for raising the consumption standards of the people below the poverty line. Its emphasis was to be laid on integrated development. Important relevant programmes initiated during the period were:

- a. **North-Eastern Council (NEC)**: For the integrated development of the Hill States and Union Territories of the North-Eastern region, the Central Government set up the North-Eastern Council in 1971 by an Act of Parliament. The North-Eastern Council started functioning with the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Council takes up such schemes as are of common interest to more than one State or Union Territory and to the region as a whole under its development plans. The Council has played an important role in the development of inter-regional programmes of power generation and transmission, construction of roads, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, etc.

- b. **Hill Area Development:** To give major assistance to geographical areas left uncovered under SFDA arid MFAL or other special programmes.
- c. **The Special Livestock Production Programme (SLPP)** was initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1975-76 on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission on Agriculture. The programme aims at providing financial assistance to small or marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for setting up of poultry, piggery and sheep production units and for rearing of cross-bred heifers.
- d. **The 20-point programme** was announced by the then Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi on 1 July, 1975 for poverty eradication and an overall objective of raising the level of living standard. It also stressed on the implementation of agricultural land ceilings and speedier distribution of surplus land and compilation of land records, legislation for moratorium on recovery of debt from landless labourers, small farmers and artisans.
- e. **The Desert Development Programme (DDP)** was started as per the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture in 1977-78 with an objective to control desert expansion and raising the level of production, income, and employment of people of the areas covered under it.
- f. **The Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)** was launched by the Central Government on 15 August, 1979 to equip the rural youth with necessary skills and technical knowledge so as to enable them to take self-employment in different vocations.
- g. **Command Area Development Programme (CADP)** was launch in 1975 for better land and water management. It included field programmes such as field channels, land levelling, etc.
- h. **National Institution of Rural Development (NIRD)** was set up in 1977 to give training, investigation and advisory for rural development.
- i. **Food for Work Programme (1977-78)** was for providing food grains to labour
- j. **District Industries Centres (DICs)** were set up during this period for khadi & village industries.

### **Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)**

The Sixth Plan laid stress on accelerating rural development by increasing production in agriculture and allied sectors. It emphasised on poverty alleviation and employment generation. Important programmes introduced during this period are:

- i. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)** launched on October 2, 1980 planned for the overall development of rural poor.
- ii. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)** launched in 1980 replaced the erstwhile Food for Work Programme. It incorporated the same characteristics under which it was envisaged to integrate the development projects and target group oriented employment generation projects
- iii. The New 20-Point Programme** was announced on 14 January 1982 to accelerate the pace of development including raising production of pulses and vegetable oils, implementation of agricultural land ceiling, enforcement of minimum wages for farm labourer, rehabilitation of bonded labourer and welfare plan for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs).
- iv. The Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)**, a centrally sponsored scheme started in 1982 aimed at providing supporting services needed to enable women preferably from SCs and STs to take up income generating activities.
- v. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)** launched on August 15, 1983 aimed at giving employment to landless farmers and labourers. It intended to improve the consumption in favour of poorer sections of the rural population and improve their nutritional standards. Later, RLEGP merged with the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) programme.
- vi. Farmers' Agriculture Service Centers (FASCs)** launched during 1983-84 focused on the use of improved instruments of agriculture.
- vii. National Fund for Rural Development launched in 1984** to grant 100% tax rebate to donors and also to provide financial assistance for rural development projects.

### **Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)**

The Seventh Plan envisaged the continuance and expansion of the anti-poverty programmes. Expanding economy and dynamic agricultural sectors were considered

pre-conditions for the anti-poverty programmes to succeed. The major rural development programmes during this Plan Period were:

- a. **Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)** launched on 1 April, 1989, merged from the two earlier employment schemes namely, NREP and RLEGP. The main objectives were to provide additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons in rural areas and creation of sustained employment by strengthening rural economic infrastructure and assets in favour of rural poor with preference for the STs, SCs and freed bonded labourers. Major work under the programmes were social forestry works, soil and water conservation works, minor irrigation works, construction of roads, flood protection, drainage and water-logging works, construction of sanitary latrines, land development and houses for SCs and STs.
- b. **The Million Wells Scheme (MWS)** was launched as a sub-scheme of the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) during the year 1988-89. After the merger of the two programmes in April, 1989 into the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), the MWS continued as a sub-scheme of JRY till December 1995. The MWS was delinked from JRY and made into an independent scheme with effect from 1.1.1996. The scheme was primarily intended to provide open irrigation wells free of cost to the individual, poor, small and marginal farmers belonging to STs/SCs and freed bonded labourers. Where wells were not feasible due to geological factors, other minor irrigation works were undertaken such as irrigation tanks, water harvesting structures including development of land belonging to small and marginal farmers.
- c. **Agriculture & Rural Debt Relief Scheme (ARDRS), 1990** exempts Bank loans up to ₹10,000/- for rural artisans and weavers.
- d. **Council for Advancement of People's Action & Rural Technology (CAPART)** launched in 1986 to give assistance to rural people. CAPART was formed by amalgamating two agencies the 'Council for Advancement of Rural Technology' (CART) and People's Action for Development India (PADI). CAPART is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860, and is functioning under the aegis of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. It involves people through voluntary organizations (VOs) in the implementation of government programmes and

need base innovative projects. It tries to create people's movement for development in rural areas by means of high degree of social mobilization, lowering of social barriers and empowerment of rural poor.

- e. **Self Employment Programme for Urban the Poor (SEPUP)** was launched in 1986 for self employment through credit and subsidy.

Besides, there were Special Livestock Breeding Programme and Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme 1985 for crop Insurance. Various development programmes of the government to raise production of rice, wheat and pulses, Special Rice Production Programme (SRPP) for the eastern region, Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP) for major foodgrains producing states and the centrally sponsored national pulses development project continued to be in operation in 1989-90.

#### **Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)**

Eighth Five Year Plan could not be started due to international shocks on the national economy for 2 years. 1990-91 & 1991-92 were converted into Annual Plans. During the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), Rural Development and Agriculture were given priority. It aimed at faster growth, generation of more employment opportunities, reduction in poverty and regional disparities, provision of basic minimum facilities and enhancement in people's participation, reduction in population growth rate, and diversification of agriculture to horticulture, livestock, fisheries, and agro processing, etc. It also aimed to sustain agricultural productivity and production in order to meet the increased demands of the growing population; to enlarge the income of the farmers; to create more-employment opportunities in the agricultural sector; and to step up agricultural exports. Notable programmes during this period were:

- a. **National water-shed development programme** gave emphasis on dry land horticulture, optimal cropping system, firm forestry and fodder production. Here, the aim was to develop areas under dry land agriculture which were characterised by low productivity and high risk.
- b. **Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)** was launched in October 1993 for employment of at least 100 days in a year in villages for Below Poverty Line (BPL) people.
- c. **District Rural Development Agency DRDA**, 1993 was set up to provide financial assistance to rural people by district level authority.

- d. **National Social Assistance programme (NSAP)**, 1995 launched to assist BPL people
- e. **Small Farmers' Agriculture-Business Consortium (SFAC)** was established in 1994. This consortium supports the new ventures in agro-based industries. Support means capital support as Venture Capital Assistance and Project Development Facility. Under the scheme, the eligible entrepreneurs are provided venture capital for those agri-business projects which are to be started with the participation of nationalised banks, SBI and subsidiaries and IDBI. The SFAC funds up to 10% of the total project cost, or 26% of the Total project equity or ₹ 75 lakhs whichever is lower. The SFAC also provides support to farmers, Producer Groups, agripreneurs, Units in Agri-Export Zones, Organizations and Agriculture graduates for the preparation of bankable Detailed Project Reports (DPR). Over the period of time, the SFAC has emerged as a Developmental Institution which deals with agriculture in its wider connotation, including fisheries and horticulture. The beneficiaries are agripreneurs (Individuals, farmers, producer groups, partnership, propriety firms, Self Help Groups, companies, etc.) to set up agribusiness ventures in close association with banks.

National Seeds Project (Phase III) has been launched in March, 1990 with its aim to assist the farmers by ensuring timely and adequate availability of certified quality seeds of suitable varieties at reasonable price. It also aimed to improve the working efficiency of the national and state level public sector seed co-operation, so as to make them economically viable; and to provide facilities for the growth of private seed industry through adequate institutional finance.

#### **Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)**

The objectives of the Ninth Plan evolved from the Common Minimum Programme of the Government and the Chief Ministers' Conference on basic minimum services. The suggestions were: (i) priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generate productive employment and eradication of poverty; (ii) accelerating the growth rate of the economy with stable prices; (iii) ensuring food and nutritional security for the vulnerable section of the society; (iv) providing the basic minimum services of safe drinking water, primary health care facilities, universal primary

education, shelter and connectivity to all in time-bound population; (v) ensuring environmental sustainability of the development process through participation of people; Containing the growth rate of population; (vi) empowerment of women and socially disadvantaged groups; (vii) promoting and developing Panchayati Raj, Co-operatives, and (viii) strengthening efforts to build self-reliance . Important agricultural programmes introduced during this period were:

- a. **National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB)** was initiated in October, 2000 for a period of ten years. The Project envisaged genetic up-gradation and focus on the development and conservation of important indigenous breeds. The project had a provision of 100% grant-in aid to the State Implementing Agencies (SIAs).
- b. **National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)** was launched in the Rabi season of 1999-2000 to provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crops as a result of natural calamities, pests and diseases. This would stabilise the farm incomes, particularly in the time of disasters. The scheme was not for all crops but only those crops which were notified under the scheme. It was available to all farmers – loanee as well as non-loanee. However, the scheme was made compulsory for the loanee farmers. For non-loanee farmers, it was an optional scheme. The scheme covered all food crops, oilseeds and annual commercial/horticultural crops in respect of which past yield data is available for adequate number of years. Under the scheme, flat premium rates ranging between 1.5% to 3.5% for food and oilseeds crops was charged. In case of annual commercial/horticultural crops, actuarial rates have been charged. A 50% subsidy to small farmers was provided on first premium. However, this subsidy was to be phased out in 5 years. The scheme was implemented by the Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC). It was free for all states and 25 states of India opted for this scheme.
- c. **Kisan Call Center (KCC)** - The purpose of Kisan Call centers is mainly to respond to the issues raised by farmers instantly in the local language on a continuous basis. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture has launched this scheme during April 2002 with a view to leverage the extensive telecom infrastructure in the country to deliver the extension services to the farming community.

- d. **Ganga Kalyan Yojana**, 1997-98 was introduced to provide financial assistance to farmers for exploring ground water resources.
- e. **IRDP** was renamed as **Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana** from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1999 onwards for self employment in rural areas

#### **Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)**

Major programmes introduced during this plan period were:

- a. **National Food Security Mission (NFSM)** is a Central Scheme of GOI launched in 2007 for 5 years to increase production and productivity of wheat, rice and pulses on a sustainable basis so as to ensure food security of the country. The aim is to bridge the yield gap in respect of these crops through dissemination of improved technologies and farm management practices. According to NFSM report, the total financial implications for the NFSM were to be Rs 4,882.48 crore during the XI Plan (2007-12).
- b. **National Bamboo Mission** was launched in 2006-07 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to promote the growth of bamboo sector. The programmes address four major areas of bamboo development as follows: Research and Development; Plantation Development; Handicrafts Development and Marketing.
- c. **National Horticulture Mission** is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2005-06, to enhance horticulture production and improve nutritional security and income support to farm households and others through area-based regionally differentiated strategies.
- d. **Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States (HMNEH)** is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented in NE states, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.
- e. **Price Stabilization Fund Scheme** is for Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Tobacco. This scheme was launched in 2003 with an objective to safeguard the interest of the growers and provide them financial relief when prices fall below a specified level.
- f. **National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF)** is a central sector scheme launched in 2004 by subsuming National Project on Development and use of Bio-fertilizers under the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. Its objectives are to promote organic farming practices to reduce the burden on chemical fertilizers; to ensure effective utilization of farm resources; to give



financial and technical support for setting up of organic input production unit such as fruits and vegetable market waste compost, bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides and vermiculture hatcheries. It includes human resource development and awareness creation and market development for quality control of organic inputs. Under National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), financial assistance is provided as back ended subsidy @ 33% for setting up fruit/vegetable waste compost and 25% for bio-fertilizer production units of total project cost. Besides, under "National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility" (NPMSF) there is provision for subsidy on promotion of organic fertilizer up to ₹ 500 per hectare. Assistance is also available for organic fertilizer under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

- g. Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)** was launched in order to provide flexibility to the States in implementation based on regionally differentiated approach. It intends to promote crop diversification and to provide focused approach to the programmes. Thus, the four erstwhile schemes of OPP, OPDP, NPDP and AMDP have been merged into one centrally sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) being implemented from 01.04.2004.
- h. Bharat Nirman**, launched on December 16, 2005, aims at development of India through irrigation, water supply, housing, road, telephone and electricity.
- i. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme NREGS**, launched on February 2, 2006 ensured to provide 100 days wage employment for development works in rural areas for BPL people.
- j. Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana**, 2007 is a health insurance for all workers in unorganised sector living below poverty line.
- k. Aam Aadmi Bima Yojna**, 2007 is an insurance launched to cover to the head of the family of rural landless labour.

#### **Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012)**

The approach of the Eleventh Plan was "towards faster and more inclusive growth". Its objectives include accelerating agricultural growth through strengthening extension and technology transfer, improved credit flows along with diversification into horticulture and floriculture.

Important programmes during this period were:

**a. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):**

The economic reforms of the 1990's successfully pushed up the economy in a higher level with more than 8% growth rate in the total national GDP. Agriculture, though accounted for more than 30% of the total GDP at the beginning of the reforms, it failed to maintain its pre-reform growth trend. It witnessed a sharp decline in growth during the 1990s as the annual growth in agriculture dropped to 1.9% (1997-2002) from 3.2% (1995-1996). On the contrary, the target to achieve 4% annual growth in agriculture and allied sectors during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period also could not be fulfilled. Therefore, the National Development Council (NDC) in its effort to look into the matter held a meeting on 29th May, 2007 and resolved that a special Additional Central Assistance Scheme (RKVY) be launched. The NDC resolved that agricultural development strategies must be reoriented to meet the needs of farmers and called upon the Central and State governments to evolve a strategy to rejuvenate agriculture. The NDC reaffirmed its commitment to achieve 4% annual growth in the agricultural sector during the 11th plan.

Thus, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana is a special Additional Central Assistance Scheme which was launched in August, 2007 to orient agricultural development strategies, to reaffirm its commitment to achieve 4% annual growth in the agricultural sector during the 11th plan. The scheme was launched to incentivise the States to provide additional resources in their State Plans over and above their baseline expenditure to bridge critical gaps. The RKVY covers all sectors such as crop cultivation, horticulture, animal husbandry and fisheries, dairy development, agricultural research and education, forestry and wildlife, plantation and agricultural marketing, food storage and warehousing, soil and water conservation, agricultural financial institutions, other agricultural programmes and cooperation. The total outlay of this scheme was kept ` 25,000 Crore for the 11th plan period in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA). Thus, it became the biggest scheme in the agriculture sector. Despite the fact that India has not been able to achieve the targeted growth in farm sector, the scheme has been continued with increased outlays and increase number of sub schemes every year. Areas of focus of these schemes has been Seeds, fertilizers, IPM Testing laboratories,

Horticulture, Farm Mechanization, Extension, Crops, Marketing and Cooperatives, animal husbandry, etc.

- b. Rainfed Area Development Programme** aims at improving productivity of crops in rainfed areas.
- c. Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme (MMA)** was formulated in 2000-01 by bringing together under 'one umbrella'. 27 centrally sponsored schemes relating to cooperatives, crop production programmes, watershed development programmes, horticulture, fertilizer, mechanization and seeds. This scheme was revised and its role was redefined in 2008-09. The Revised scheme has 10 Sub-schemes which are related to crop production and natural resource management. Under the scheme, the practice of allocating funds to States/UTs on historical basis has been replaced by new allocation criteria based on gross cropped area and area under small and marginal holdings. The Central assistance is provided to the States/UTs as 100% grant. The areas which are not covered under ISOPOM are covered by MMA as a new component. The revised MMA seeks active participation of all tiers of the Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs). 10 Sub schemes of the MMA are as follows:
- (i) Integrated Cereal Development Programme for Rice, Wheat and Coarse Cereals
  - (ii) Integrated Cereal Development Programme for Pulses and Oilseeds
  - (iii) Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System
  - (iv) Farm Mechanization
  - (v) Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
  - (vi) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Area (NWDPRA)
  - (vii) River Valley Project & Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR)
  - (viii) Reclamation & Development of Alkali & Acid Soil (R&DAAS)
  - (ix) State Land Use Board (SLUB)
  - (x) Primary Market Activities and Extension Activities
- d. National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)** was launched during February 2011 by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) with the funding from Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. Objective of this initiative is to enhance the resilience of Indian agriculture covering crops,

livestock and fisheries to climatic variability and climate change through development and application of improved production and risk management technologies. Under this initiative, the site specific technology packages are demonstrated on the farmer's fields so that they can be educated for adapting to current climate risks. Another objective is to enhance the capacity of scientists and other stakeholders in climate resilient agricultural research and its application.

- e. **Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme** was announced in the Union Budget 2007-08. Weather Based Crop Insurance aims to mitigate the hardship of the insured farmers against the likelihood of financial loss on account of anticipated crop loss resulting from incidence of adverse conditions of weather parameters like rainfall, temperature, frost, humidity, etc. Weather Insurance has been piloted in the country since Kharif 2003 season. However, Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme took off from Kharif 2007. The Crop Insurance scheme specifically indemnifies the cultivator against shortfall in crop yield while, Weather Based Crop Insurance is based on the fact that weather conditions affect crop production even when a cultivator has taken all the care to ensure good harvest.
- f. **Bharat Nirman** is a time bound programme (2005-09) for bridging infrastructure gaps in the area of irrigation, rural roads, rural housing, rural water supply, rural electrification and rural telecommunication connectivity are to be addressed.
- g. **Agricultural Extension Approach for XI Five Year Plan**

Extension reforms was a major intervention in overhauling the extension system for making it farmer driven and farmer accountable through process and institutional reforms mechanism in the form of Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at district level. It operationalises the extension reforms with focus on reforming public sector extension, decentralised decision making, farming systems approach, bottom-up planning, group approach in extension, promoting private sector, augmenting media & information technology, mainstreaming gender and capacity building of various stakeholders. Commitment to promote public-private partnership (PPP) in agricultural extension management is demonstrated by reserving minimum 10% of the funds. Similarly, considering the need for gender concerns to be

mainstreamed in agricultural extension, minimum 30% of resources on programmes and activities are earmarked for women farmers. ATMA promotes an active participation of farmers / farmer groups, NGOs, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Panchayati Raj Institutions and other stakeholders operating at district level and below. In addition to Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) has initiated number of schemes to revitalise the agricultural extension system in the country, duly incorporating the elements needed for reforms. These Schemes are mass media support to agricultural extension — utilizing infrastructure of Doordarshan and All India Radio; Kisan Call Centres — for providing agricultural information through toll free telephone lines; establishment of Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres — by providing self-employment opportunities for professionally qualified agricultural graduates facilitating delivery of value added extension services and finally Extension support to central institutions.

## **7.2: Part-II: Agriculture and Farmers Under Five Year Plans in Manipur**

Manipur merged into Indian Union on 15<sup>th</sup> October 1950. It was a part C state under a chief Commissioner. During 1950-51, an advisory form of Government was introduced and in 1957, this was replaced by a Territorial Council. Later, in 1963 a Territorial assembly was established under the Government of Union Territories Act, 1969. The status of administrator was raised from that of a Chief Commissioner to that of a Lt. Governor in December 1969. Manipur became full-fledged State on 21 January 1972. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood and occupation of the people in the state. But, till the inception of State Agricultural Department in 1946 with its Head Quarter at Imphal (Babupara), there was no government institution or department for the farmers in Manipur. Agriculture was also not given due importance in the initial stages of the Five Year Plans. The pace of agricultural development till the 5<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan was rather slow. Total outlay for agriculture and allied sector (horticulture, soil conservation, forest, animal husbandry, fisheries, community development, panchayat, minor irrigation, etc.) during this period was in small amount.

Table-7.2 shows the Five Year Plan Outlays and Expenditure on Agriculture and Allied Services out of the Total Outlays and Expenditure in Manipur.

**Table-7.2: Plan Outlay in Agriculture and Allied Sectors in Manipur During the Five Year Plans**

( ₹ in lakhs)

<i>Plan</i>	<i>Total Plan Outlay</i>	<i>Agriculture and Allied sectors</i>	<i>%</i>
1st Five Year Plan (1951-56)	1,54.89	6.30	4.06
2nd Five Year Plan (1956-61)	6,25.11	1, 09.51	17.52
3rd Five Year Plan (1961-66)	12,87.56	1, 90.97	14.83
Adhoc Plan (1966-67 to 68-69)	10,13.58	1, 25.97	12.42
4th Five Year Plan (1969-74)	30,25.00	3, 56.42	11.78
5th Five Year Plan (1974-79)	92,86.00	16,35.00	17.60
6 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (1980-85)	2,4665.00	4,361.00	17.68
7 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1985-90)	43,000.00	566.00	13.16
8 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1992-97)	97900.00	9,149.00	9.34
9 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1997-2002)	242669.00	18,317.00	7.54
10 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2002-07)	2,80,400.00	**11,386.00	4.06
#11 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-2012)	7,261.50 crore	391.15 crore	5.39

**Sources:**

(i) Secretariat, Planning Department, Manipur

(ii) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur

\*\* Agricultural activities: Planning Department, Government of Manipur

#Sectoral allocation of the proposed outlay of draft 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 2007-2012 and annual plan 2007-08 proposals, Planning Department, Government of Manipur, March 2007, p-xxxii

**First Five Year Plan (1951-56)**

Manipur during the First Five Year Plan lacked adequate infrastructure, financial resources as well as human resources to develop agriculture. The total outlay for agriculture and allied services was only 4.1%. The use of chemical fertilizers was introduced in the state from the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. Improved method of paddy cultivation previously known as Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation started from 1953. The Community Development Programmes were also introduced in Manipur from 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1952 in one block i.e Thoubal Community Development Block. It covered the whole of Thoubal sub-division which had a population of 77,105 according to 1951 census.

Experimental-cum-demonstration farms and orchards at Mantripukhri (Imphal), Ukhrul and Churhanpur were initiated during this period. There was an introduction and popularization on the use of manures, fertilizers, improved seeds, improved implements, plant protection measures, improved method of paddy

cultivation. According to L.U Singh, Former Director of Agriculture, Government of Agriculture, improved agricultural implements and tools were first introduced in the state from the year 1951 onwards.

### **Second Five Year Plan (1956-61)**

Agricultural development plan in Manipur during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Five Year Plan was to encourage the farmers to use manures on a large scale. Farmers were given financial assistance for preparation of compost manure and growing green manuring crops. Improved seeds, fertilizers, improved agricultural implements, plant protection chemicals and equipments were distributed at subsidised rate. It was during this period that about 3, 700 acres were brought under the Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation. The experimental-cum-demonstration farms and orchards at Maram, Tengenoupal, Nungba, Thanlon, Tinsong, Jiribam and Phungyar-Pheisat were started during the Second Plan period. The plan also included soil conservation measures where shifting cultivation was practiced. It also included technical guidance and financial assistance for the construction of bench terraces and contour bunds to the extent of 75% of the cost.

It was during this period that the Central Government Fertilizer Control Order (FCO) came into force on 15<sup>th</sup> May, 1957 and extended to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir. To help the farmers mitigate of indebted from money lender and relatives, the Manipur State Cooperative Bank Ltd was established in the year 1956 with a meager paid up share capital of ₹ 2,400/- for meeting the credit requirement of the farmers in the state. However, no proper survey could be done to ascertain the agricultural credit requirement of the farmers in the state. Farmers in general lacked awareness and considered loans as grants or subsidy.

### **Third Five Year Plan (1961-66)**

Important programmes which were implemented during the Second Five Year Plan were continued during the Third Five Year Plan such as improved seeds, fertilizers, improved agricultural implements, plant protection, chemicals, etc. It gave importance to the intensification of farm works. Two seed multiplication farms at Chakpikarong and Thoubal and a Soil Conservation Demonstration farm at Kangpokpi were newly started. Agricultural extension programmes were taken up. High Yielding Varieties of wheat and rice were introduced to Manipur during this period. Horticulture was given

priority to cover 900 acres. Other important programmes include soil and water conservation and conversion of highly jhuming areas to terrace with irrigation facilities.

To assure the farmers with high quality seeds and planting materials, the Seeds Act 1966 which was passed by the parliament was extended to the whole country and Seed Rules, 1968 was extended to Manipur. The Manipur Plant Diseases and Pests Act, 1966 was enacted to prevent the introduction, spread or re-appearance of plant diseases, pests, parasites and noxious weeds. Subsequently, the Insecticide Act, 1968 was passed to regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risks to human beings or animals and for matters connected therewith.

Since India's independence, various rural development programmes have been launched. The programmes could not do much for eradication of rural poverty. Therefore IRDP was additionally introduced as a last device. It is a centrally sponsored programme for amelioration of rural poverty and upliftment of the living standard of the rural poors in the entire country. The target group of this programme consists of small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and those whose annual income was less than ₹ 4,800/-. The main schemes taken up under the IRDP in Manipur were DWCRA and TRYSEM.

DWCRA was implemented to help the needy women, in groups so that women beneficiaries could receive proper attention under the IRDP. TRYSEM was an important component of IRDP scheme in the state. The main thrust of TRYSEM scheme was to equip rural youth who were below BPL with necessary skills and technology to enable them to seek self-employment by giving them necessary training and subsidised loan facilities.

#### **Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)**

Agricultural programmes which had already been operationalised previously continued in the 4<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. This period marked the beginning of Green Revolution in Manipur. It was during this period that improved varieties of rice, maize and wheat resistance to pest and disease were taken up in the departmental farms and progressive farmers' fields. During 1967, the department acquired about 561 acres of land in Lamphalpat area and started a State Mechanised Farm. With the attainment of statehood in January 1972, the Basic Agricultural School was converted



into Gram Sevak Training Centre cum- Vocational Agricultural School from 1972. Other important schemes taken up during this period were: (i) Potato and Vegetable Development scheme; (ii) Cashew nut and Walnut development scheme; (iii) distribution of tractors and pumping sets at subsidised rates; (iv) Construction of temporary dams across some of the rivers and riverlets for diverting water to nearby fields; and (v) Intensive Area Programmes, etc. Soil and Water Conservation measures were taken up in compact areas which was sponsored by the Central, State and North-Eastern Council.

Community Development Project and National Extension Service Blocks: By the end of 1969-70, twenty six Community Development Blocks were set up in Manipur - six blocks in the valley and 20 blocks in the hills. For the tribal blocks in the hill areas, there were special programmes and additional grants from the Ministry of Home Affairs. The year of opening the Block and their conversion to Tribal Development Block are shown at Box-7.1. Multifarious programmes had been implemented. Majority of the people being from agricultural background, one third was earmarked for agricultural development schemes.

### Box-7.1: Phase of Development Block in Manipur

Sl.No	Name of the block	Year of opening	Date of opening / converting T.D Block
1	Thoubal C.D Block	1952-53	
2	Mao East T.D Block (Tadubi)	1954-55	1/4/1962
3	Imphal East C.D Block	1955-56	
4	Ukhrul T.D Block	1956-57	1/4/1963
5	Jiribam C.D. Block	1957-58	
6	Tamenglong T.D Block	1957-58	1/10/1962
7	Churachanpur T.D Block	1958-59	1/10/1964
8	Phungyar Pheisat T.D Block	1959-60	1/10/1964
9	Bishenpur C.D. Block	1960-61	
10	Chandel T.D Block	1960-61	1/4/1961
11	Thanlon T.D. Block	1961-62	1/4/1965
12	Mao West T.D Block (Kangpokpi)	1962-63	1/10/1965
13	Imphal West -I C.D Block	1963-63	
14	Imphal West-II C.D Block	1964-65	
15	Kamjong T.D Block	1967-68	1/10/1967
16	Nungba T.D Block	1967-68	1/10/1967
17	Tengoupal T.D Block	1967-68	1/10/1967
18	Chapkikarong T.B Block	1967-68	1/10/1967
19	Henglep T.D Block	1967-68	1/1/1969
20	Tousem T.D Block	1968-69	1/1/1969
21	Parbung T.D Block	1968-69	1/1/1969
22	Sardar Hills T.D Block (Saikul)	1968-69	1/1/1969
23	Ukhrul South (Kasom Khullen) T.D Block	1969-70	1969-70
24	Ukhrul North (Chingai) T.D Block	1969-70	1969-70
25	Thinghat T.D Block	1969-70	1969-70
26	Tamenglong North (Tamei) T.D Block	1969-70	1969-70

Source: Singh (1989). *A Brief History of Agricultural Development in Manipur (1946-1983)*. Imphal, L. Saratkumar Singh & Brothers.P-246.

#### a. Composite Scheme for Marginal Farmers, Agricultural Laboureres and Small Farmers in Manipur.

During 1970s itself, all the farmers in the Hill Development Blocks are regarded as Marginal farmers in Manipur. In order to help the small, marginal and agricultural labourers, a composite scheme was started from the year 1971. As was the pattern elsewhere in the country, a separate Agency namely, Marginal Farmers, Agricultural Labourers and Small Farmers' Development Agency (MFAL & SFDA) in Manipur was also constituted and registered

under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 in the beginning of 1971 for effective implementation of development programmes of the Agency. The special scheme covered five blocks out of 26 blocks in Manipur. It gave importance to the increasing agricultural productivity particularly horticulture and vegetables activities as one of the most important rural development schemes.

### **Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)**

The department of agriculture essentially improved from the 5<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan onwards. In addition to the ongoing programmes, other innovative schemes had been taken up during the period. It was during this period that under the aegis of the North-Eastern Council, the Potato and Vegetable farm at Mao in Senapati district was converted into Regional Potato farm by acquiring new areas to produce potato seed tubers of improved varieties to meet the requirements of Manipur as well as neighbouring states from 1975. A Horticulture Research Station was set up at Churachanpur in 1975. The progeny orchard-cum-nursery at Maram was converted into a Regional Orchard-cum-Nursery under the North- Eastern Council in 1977. The Agricultural office which started in 1946 was bifurcated into the Department of Agriculture and Soil Conservation in November 1977 i.e after 37 years (P.65). In the beginning of 1979, the State Government accepted to introduce centrally sponsored scheme of ‘Strengthening and Reorganization of Agricultural Extension Administration in the States’. Under this scheme, which is popularly known as (Training and Visit) T&V system, a large number of new technical and administrative posts were created and 12 offices of Sub-Divisional Agricultural Offices were opened. Consequently, various schemes were introduced – (i) fruits and vegetables growing demonstration; (ii) Intensive Fruit Development Project; (iii) rejuvenation of orchards; and (iv) development of cultivation of spices and mushroom. Agricultural research and training programmes were given due importance.

**The Integrated Hill Areas Development Project**, a centrally sponsored scheme was started at Nungba in 1974-75. It aimed to bring about all round development of the project area by introducing improved technology particularly in the fields of agriculture, co-operation, small scale industries, etc.

Recognizing the importance of irrigation, a major Department of Irrigation and Flood Control was created under a separate Chief Engineer in the year 1976 and

took up Multipurpose Irrigation Projects like Loktak Lift Irrigation Project, Singda Multipurpose Project and other medium irrigation projects. To assist the State government in taking up agricultural research and development programmes, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Complex was started in Manipur on 15<sup>th</sup> May, 1975 followed by Agriculture College in 1979.

### **Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)**

The implementation of programmes to alleviate poverty is a centre piece of India's planned development strategy. With this objective, the Sixth Five Year Plan of Manipur had set out a strategy accordingly. Emphasis was laid on accelerating the pace of agricultural development since it was felt that this would be a beneficial effect on raising the standard of living of the poorer sections of society. Simultaneously, it was felt necessary to strengthen and expand the scope of beneficiary oriented anti poverty programmes in rural area.

The Manipur Agro-Industries Corporation was set up in the year 1981-82 with an objective to develop marketing and distribution network for providing varied agricultural inputs. It also planned for undertaking marketing of surplus agricultural products, setting up of agro-service network and undertaking reclamation of wasteland. A new department viz Command Area Development Authority (CADA) under Agriculture department was established in 1982-83 for proper utilization of the existing irrigation potential and better management of the available irrigation water for raising crop. Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP) which started as a centrally sponsored scheme was extended to all the blocks in Manipur from 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1980. In pursuance of the National policy for setting up other subsidiary organizations for promoting agricultural development, Manipur Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd. was set up as a State Government undertaking on 19<sup>th</sup> March, 1981. It was during this period that the importance of fibre crop development was introduced in 1980 at Sangaithek Village. The objectives of establishing the farm were to conduct experiments and propagate the planting materials of best suitable varieties of fibre crops which extractions from the leaves can be used for making good ropes, mattresses, brushes, doormats, etc. Box-7.2 shows the development of farms and orchards in Manipur and Box-7.3 shows the Departmental Agricultural Farm in the different districts of Manipur.

**Box-7.2: Establishment of Farm and Orchards in Manipur (year-wise)**

<i>Sr.No</i>	<i>Name of the farm/orchards/Research station</i>	<i>Year of establishment</i>
1	Mongjam farm	1946
2	Kanglatongbi farm	1949
3	Mantripukhri (Leiingkhoh) farm	1951
4	Ukhrul farm	1952
5	Churachandpur farm	1953
	(Horticulture Research station, Churachanpur)	1975
6	Wangbal farm	1952
7	Maram farm	1956
8	Tengnoupal farm	1957
9	Progeny Orchard-cum-Nursery at Imphal	1957
10	Nungba farm	1957
11	Basic Agriculture School Farm	1958
12	Thanlon farm	1959
13	Tinsong farm	1959
14	Jeribam farm	1959
15	Phungyar Pheisat farm	1960
16	Chakpikarong farm	1961
17	Thoubal Seed Multiplication farm	1961
18	Soil Conservation Demonstration farm, Kangpokpi	1962
19	Tamenglong Multipurpose farm	1960
20	Soil Conservation Research Centre, Gelzang+G64	1967
21	State Mechanised farm Lamphelphat	1967
22	Potato and Vegetable Development farm Mao (State Agricultural Department)	1970
23	Intensive Maize Development farm at Thawai Mahadev	1979
24	Fibre Crops Development farm	1980

Source: Singh (1989). *A Brief History of Agricultural Development in Manipur (1946-1983)*. Imphal, L. Saratkumar Singh & Brothers.P -80& 81.

### **Box-7.3: Departmental Agricultural Farm in the Districts of Manipur**

<p><b>Imphal District</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) State Mechanised Farm, Lamphelpat</li><li>2) Seed Multiplication Farm, Mantripukhri</li><li>3) G.S.T.C Farm, Iroisemba</li></ol> <p><b>Thoubal District</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>4) Rice Research Station, Wangbal</li><li>5) Regional Seed Production Farm for Major Field Crops, Kharungpat</li></ol> <p><b>Ukhrul District</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>6) Block Seed Farm, Ukhrul</li><li>7) Block Seed Farm, Nechi</li><li>8) Intensive Maize Development Farm Thawai</li></ol> <p><b>Senapati District</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>9) Seed Multiplication Farm, Kangpokpi</li><li>10) Regional Pulse and Oilseed Production Farm, Gamphazol</li></ol> <p><b>Chandel District</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>11) Seed Multiplication Farm, Chapkikarong</li></ol>
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#### **Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)**

Consistent with the approach for poverty eradication, the Seventh Five Year Plan laid emphasis on adoption of special measures to increase productivity and incomes of small and marginal farmers and expansion of irrigation facilities. The plan also included anti poverty programmes and employment generation programmes specially designed to raise income and productivity to people living below poverty line. The Government of Manipur had fixed the target of reducing the numbers of persons below poverty line in rural areas from 39.9% (at the beginning of the plan) to 28.2 % in 1989-90.

The 20-Point programme 1986 of Central government had been launched on 1st April 1987. Accordingly, government of Manipur started many programmes. Some of them were:

- (i) National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP)
- (ii) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)
- (iii) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
- (iv) Small Scale Industrial (SSI) Unit
- (v) Distribution of land
- (vi) Drinking water
- (vii) Community Health Centre
- (i) Primary Health Centre PHC

- (ii) Primary Health Centre PHC (sub centre)
- (iii) Immunisation of children
- (iv) Sterilisation
- (v) Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) houses provided
- (vi) Low Income Groups (LIG) houses provided
- (vii) Fair price shop
- (viii) Scheduled Tribe (ST) families assisted
- (ix) Scheduled Caste (SC) families assisted
- (x) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
- (xi) Tree plantation
- (xii) Village energised
- (xiii) Improved chullah
- (xiv) Biogas plant

In 1988, the chief Minister of Manipur also announced a new programme called 6-points new welfare programme for the BPL people.

- (i) Free in-patient medical treatment for a period of 15 days for families of BPL
- (ii) Free supply of uniform to ST/SC girls (class IX to X) in government schools for the BPL
- (iii) Free supply of note book to students (class I to VIII) in government school for the BPL
- (iv) Free electricity connection upto 1 point to every BPL families
- (v) Supply of minimum monthly ration of 20 Kg of rice, 2 Kg of sugar, 1 Kg of iodised salt, 1 Kg of edible oil and 2 litres of kerosene to BPL families.
- (vi) Enhancement of stipend for inmates of government schools for blind, deaf and dumb.

But, unfortunately, Chief Minister's programme did not specifically have any programme for the welfare of farmers in Manipur.

### **Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)**

During the 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan in Manipur, agricultural land comprised only 9% of the total geographical area which was far below the National status of 47.05%. But agriculture was the main occupation of the people in Manipur where 73% of the working population of the state confined. Horticulture was also confined only to 1.08% of the total geographical area whereas forest covered 79.2% of the total area.

During this period, as much as 58 schemes were implemented by the Agriculture Department, Manipur(See Table-7.3). Out of 58, 43 schemes were on crop husbandry including Manipur Agro Industries Corporation. 11 schemes were on research and education including Manipur Agriculture College. 01 scheme was for the cold storage and warehousing, 2 schemes were for agricultural marketing and 01 scheme under Manipur Plantation Crop Corporation.

**Table-7.3: Agricultural Schemes in Manipur During the 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan**

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of scheme</i>
1.	Crop Husbandry	43
2.	Research and Education	11
3.	Agricultural Marketing	2
4.	Storage and warehousing	1
5.	Manipur Plantation Crop Corporation	1
	Total	58

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur

From the Table-7.3, it is found that majority of the scheme (43) are on crop husbandry.

### **Name of the Schemes**

#### ***Crop Husbandry***

- Strengthening of Agricultural Extension Administration under T& V System
- High Yielding Variety Programme
- Procurement and distribution of seeds
- Extension of seed Certification agency
- Maize Development Programme
- Modernisation of Agricultural Farm
- Establishment of Block Seed cum Multiplication Farm
- Regional Seed Production Farm for major field crops
- Regional Pulse and Oilseed Production Farm, Gamphazol
- Procurement and distribution of P.P chemicals
- Procurement & Distribution of chemical fertilizer
- Development of rural and urban compost
- Organisation of pest surveillance and mobile squad
- Demonstration of weed control
- Control of rodents in hill areas
- Gall midge and stem borer eradication programme



- Control of pests and disease of agricultural important crops (50% CSS)
- Cotton and Fibre Crop Development Programme
- Sugarcane Development Programme
- Reorganisation of Agricultural Information Unit
- Contingency Plan Disaster Management
- Agricultural Statistics
- Improvement of Crop Statistics (50% CSS)
- Pulse Development Programme
- National Pulse Development Programme (50% CSS)
- Reorganisation of Agricultural Engineering wing and customservice centre
- Farm Mechanisation Incentive Scheme
- Popularisation of improved implement (50% CSS)
- Agricultural Development in shallow lake areas
- Oilseed Development Programme
- Oilseed Production Programme (75:25)
- Minikit Programme (50%)
- Minor irrigation (60% CSS)
- Popularisation of Kauna cultivation
- Introduction & popularisation of Ramie cultivation
- Survey investigation and development of hill
- Modernisation of Agricultural practices in hill areas
- Integrated Pest Management (50%CSS)
- Integrated Programme for Rive Development (75:25 CSS)
- National Watershed Development project for rain fed areas (100%CSS)
- Manipur Agro Industries Corporation
- Crop Husbandry including MAIC

***Some of the research and education***

- Reorganisation of Agricultural Research
- Establishment of Sol Testing Lab
- Seed Testing Lab
- Plat Protection lab
- AICRIP (50%SCC)
- AICWIP (75: 25SCC)
- Sub Centre for crop system and experimentation of cultivators field

- Training of graduate and post graduate
- Farmers' training programme

***Agriculture marketing***

- Reorganisation of agricultural marketing
- Regulated market
- Storage and ware housing
- Manipur plantation and cropping
- Investment to other financial institution

It was during this period that the foundation stone of the Central Agricultural University was laid on 13<sup>th</sup> February 1993 by Honorable Union Ministry of Agriculture. The State Pesticide Testing Laboratory of the department of Agriculture Manipur started functioning in the year 1995-96 with an analysis target of 30 pesticide samples per annum with minimum of laboratory equipments and machineries.

**Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)**

During the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period, the total outlay was ₹ 3468.00 lakhs that included ₹ 3238.00 lakh under Crop Husbandry (Agri), ₹ 33.00 lakh under Storage and Warehousing, ₹ 176.00 lakh under Agriculture Research & Education and ₹ 21.00 lakh under Agriculture Marketing. The Year wise outlay is shown at Table-7.4.

**Table-7.4: Total Outlay for Agriculture Related Activities in Manipur During the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan**

(in lakhs)					
<i>Year</i>	<i>Crop Husbandry</i>	<i>Storage &amp; Warehousing</i>	<i>Research &amp; Education</i>	<i>Agriculture Marketing</i>	<i>Total</i>
1997-98	560.00	10.00	40.00	5.00	615.00
1998-99	500.00	6.00	37.00	4.00	547.00
1999-2000	560.00	7.00	37.00	5.00	609.00
2000-2001	1073.00	7.00	52.00	5.00	1137.00
2001-2002	545.00	3.00	10.00	2.00	560.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>3238.00</b>	<b>33.00</b>	<b>176.00</b>	<b>21.00</b>	<b>3468.00</b>

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur, Imphal

At the beginning of the Ninth Plan Period (1997), the joint cadre of the department of Agriculture, Horticulture & Soil Conservation and CADA has been trifurcated into three important cadres: Agriculture; Horticulture & Soil Conservation; and CADA.

### ***Schemes implemented during 2001-2002)***

Different schemes implemented in Manipur during 2001-2002 are divided into three categories namely-

- (A) State Plan (Table-7.5)
- (B) Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Table-7.6)
- (C) Central Sector Schemes (100% Central funding) State Plan (Sector-wise number of schemes

#### **(A). State Plan**

State plan (sector-wise number of schemes) is shown at Table-7.5

**Table-7.5: State Plan (Sector-Wise Number of Schemes) in Manipur During 2001-2002**

<i>Sector</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>C.S.S</i>	<i>C.S</i>	<i>Total</i>
Crop Husbandry	23	3	11	37
Agri. Research & Education	10	2	0	12
Agri. Market	1	0	1	2
Cold Storage & Warehousing	1	0	0	1
Other	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>53</b>

Includes Manipur Agro Industries Corporation Ltd  
Source: ([http://mastec.nic.in/About\\_agriculture.htm](http://mastec.nic.in/About_agriculture.htm))

#### **(B). Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

Centrally sponsored schemes implemented in Manipur during 2001-2002 are shown at Table-7.6.

**Table-7.6: Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Manipur During 2001-2002**

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of scheme</i>	<i>Funding pattern</i>	
		<i>Centre</i>	<i>State</i>
a.	National Pulses Development Project (NPDP)	75	25
b.	Oilseed Production Programme (OPP)	75	25
c.	Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP)	75	25
d.	All India Ordinated Wheat Improvement Programme(AICWIP)	50	50
e.	All India Ordinated Rice Improvement Programme (AICRIP)	75	25

#### **(C) Central Sector Schemes (100% central funding)**

Other schemes which were 100% funded by the Central government were:

- ❖ State Pesticide Testing Lab
- ❖ Strengthening of Agricultural Extension in N.E States
- ❖ Women in Agriculture

- ❖ Agricultural Census Survey and Statistics
- ❖ Development of Prototype and Industrial Design
- ❖ Strengthening of Seed Quality Control
- ❖ Integrated Cereal Development Programme
- ❖ Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Base Cropping System Area
- ❖ Farm Mechanisation
- ❖ Strengthening of State Seed Farm
- ❖ Reclamation of Acid Soil
- ❖ Integrated Pest Management & Rodent Control

### Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)

During the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period, the total outlay was ₹ 1616.71 lakhs that included ₹ 1519.71 lakh under Crop Husbandry (Agri), ₹ 19.00 lakh under Storage and Warehousing, ₹ 58.00 lakh under Agriculture Research & Education and ₹ 20.00 lakh under Agriculture Marketing. The Year wise outlay is as follows (See Table-7.7).

**Table-7.7: Total Outlay for Agriculture Related Activities in Manipur During the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan**

					(in lakhs)
<i>Year</i>	<i>Crop Husbandry</i>	<i>Storage &amp; Warehousing</i>	<i>Research &amp; Education</i>	<i>Agriculture Marketing</i>	<i>Total</i>
2002-03	311.00	3.00	10.00	8.00	332.00
2003-04	365.00	4.00	12.00	3.00	384.00
2004-05	301.71	4.00	12.00	3.00	320.71
2005-06	252.00	4.00	12.00	3.00	271.00
2006-07	290.00	4.00	12.00	3.00	309.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1519.71</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>58.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>1616.71</b>

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur, Imphal

Major programmes implemented during this period and their purposes were:

- a. **Procurement and distribution of Seeds** from National Seeds Corporation and other State Seed Corporation for timely availability of quality seed for Agricultural production.
- b. **Development of Rural and Urban Compost** to supplement chemical fertilizer at the time of shortage supply of chemical fertilizer or non availability of fertilizer.
- c. **Maize Development Programme** to increase maize production in Manipur and expand cultivable area under maize by tapping the unexploited foot hills and increasing the productivity per hectares with latest technology.

- d. Fibre Crop Development Programme** to introduce and popularise the cultivation of medium and long staple fibre crop by adopting latest method of cultivation practice for increasing production of fibre crop in the State.
- e. Plant Health Clinic (PHC)** acts as Consultation cum Empowerment Centre for Extension functionaries as well as farmers of the State for sustainable agriculture. According to the government of Manipur, 789 cases of insect pests and diseases faced by the farmers of the different crops from different location were identified and recommended remedial measures during 2012-13.
- f. Seed Certification Agency** to replace the farm saved seeds with certified seed from research farms as measures for seed production, distribution and up gradation of seeds at farmers' level. The Department of Agriculture estimated that 85% of the seeds used across the State are farm saved.
- g. Popularization of *Chak hao*, Black Scented Rice:** To save and popularise the rare species of this indigenous rice varieties which is becoming extinct. *Chak hao*, Black Scented Rice is the only rice variety of its kind available in the State and South East Asia. *Chak hao* has export potentiality and has high demand in the festive seasons.
- h. Popularisation of Multiple Cropping:** To increase agricultural production by means of extending the area under agricultural operation and multiple cropping so as to motivate the farmers through extension service based primarily on demonstration.
- i. Development of Organic Farming for Sustainable Agriculture:** To avoid the use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides.
- j. Introduction and popularization of System of Rice Intensification (SRI)** for increasing the productivity of irrigated rice by changing the management of plants, soil, water and nutrients. These practices contribute to both healthier soil and plants supported by greater root growth and the nurturing of soil microbial abundance and diversity. It is based on a number of agro ecological principles with good scientific foundations. SRI concepts and practices have also been successfully adapted to upland rice.
- k. National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS)** introduced in the year 2009-10, provides financial assistance by the State Government and Government of India at 50:50 to the registered farmers when their crops are

lost by natural calamities in notified area and notified crops like paddy, mustard and other seeds. This scheme is in operation in Manipur.

### **Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012)**

During the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period, the total outlay for agriculture related activities was ₹ 5249.99 lakhs. This includes ₹ 5138.99 lakh for Crop Husbandry (Agri), ₹ 20.00 lakh for Storage and Warehousing, ₹ 71.00 lakh under Agriculture Research & Education and ₹ 20.00 lakh for Agriculture Marketing. The Year wise outlay is as follows (See Table-7.8).

**Table-7.8: Total Outlay for Agriculture Related Activities in Manipur During the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plans (2007-2012)**

(in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Crop Husbandry</i>	<i>Storage &amp; Warehousing</i>	<i>Research &amp; Education</i>	<i>Agriculture Marketing</i>	<i>Total</i>
2007-08	500.00	4.00	12.00	3.00	519.00
2008-09	650.00	4.00	13.00	4.00	671.00
2009-10	1091.00	4.00	13.00	4.00	1112.00
2010-11	1638.36	4.00	13.00	4.00	1659.36
2011-12	1259.63	4.00	20.00	5.00	1288.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>5138.99</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>71.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>5249.99</b>

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur, Imphal, 2013

Table-7.9 shows the number of schemes implemented in Manipur under crop husbandry, storage & warehousing, research & extension and agricultural marketing during 2008-13.

**Table-7.9: Number of Schemes Implemented in Manipur for Agriculture Related Activities During 2008-13**

<b><i>Crop Husbandry</i></b>				
<i>Year</i>	<i>State Plan Scheme</i>	<i>Centrally Sponsored Scheme</i>	<i>Central Sector Schemes</i>	<i>Total</i>
2008-2009	20	1	1	22
2009-2010	20	5	-	25
2010-2011	36	6	1	43
2011-2012	36	4	1	41
2012-2013	27	5	1	33
<b><i>Agricultural Research and Education</i></b>				
<i>Year</i>	<i>State Plan Scheme</i>	<i>Centrally Sponsored Scheme</i>	<i>Central Sector Schemes</i>	<i>Total</i>
2008-2009	4	2	-	6
2009-2010	4	1	-	5
2010-2011	4	2	-	6
2011-2012	4	2	-	6
2012-2013	4	2	-	6
<b><i>Agricultural Marketing</i></b>				
<i>Year</i>	<i>State Plan Scheme</i>	<i>Centrally Sponsored Scheme</i>	<i>Central Sector Schemes</i>	<i>Total</i>
2008-2009	1	-	2	3
2009-2010	1	-	-	1
2010-2011	1	1	-	2
2011-2012	1	-	-	1
2012-2013	1	-	-	1
<b><i>Cold Storage and Warehousing</i></b>				
<i>Year</i>	<i>State Plan Scheme</i>	<i>Centrally Sponsored Scheme</i>	<i>Central Sector Schemes</i>	<i>Total</i>
2008-2009	1	-	-	1
2009-2010	1	-	-	1
2010-2011	1	-	-	1
2011-2012	1	-	-	1
2012-2013	1	-	-	1

During this period, centrally sponsored schemes were implemented in Manipur where the state government also had a share on 75:25, 90:10 or 50:50 basis. These programmes were:

- (i) Double cropping in Manipur
- (ii) All India Co-ordinated Wheat Improvement Programme (AICWIP)
- (iii) All India Co-ordinated Rice Improvement Programme (AICRIP)

***Central Sector Schemes (100% funding) Implemented in Manipur During 2008-2013***

- (i) ***Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY)*** is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. It has been implemented in Manipur since 2009-10 with a target to achieve 4% growth in the agriculture sector. The Department of Agriculture, Manipur being the nodal department has a Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan (C-DAP) for all the districts under RKVY. In Manipur during 2012 (till August 3, 2012) rainfall was 31% below the normal that adversely affected the rice cultivation. Due to the deficit rainfall, all the standing crops were also adversely affected. The situation led to low production in the state. Due to poor monsoon, food grains production had been adversely affected. To compensate the losses of food grains and oilseeds during kharif 2012, the department took up a compensatory rabi crop production programme on pre *kharif* paddy, *rabi* maize pea, mustard, etc. under the Flagship Programme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY). As a result, the cropping Intensity has increased and is estimated at 175.69% for 2013 against the 149% for 2012-13.
- (ii) **The National Food Security Mission (NFSM)** launched from 2007-08 has three components: (i) National Food Security Mission – Rice (NFSM-Rice); (ii) National Food Security Mission – Wheat (NFSM-Wheat); and National Food Security Mission –Pulses (NFSM-Pulses). Its objectives are: to increase production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the country; Restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level; Creation of employment opportunities; and enhancing farm level economy (i.e farm profits to restore confidence amongst the farmers. The National Food Security Mission –Rice (NFSM-Rice) was introduced and implemented for the first time in Manipur during 2012-13. Under the programme demonstration of System of Rice Intensification (SRI), improved packages of practices were taken up at the farmers fields. The Manipur state had been conferred Krishi Karman Awards for the year 2011-12 in honour of the best performing state in overall production of foodgrain under category –III States (whose annual total food grains production is less than one million tons). The award consists of a



citation, trophy and cash amount of Rs 2.00 crore. The award was presented by Hon'ble President of India on 15/1/2013 at New Delhi.

**(iii) Agricultural Technology and Management Agency (ATMA)** is a centrally sponsored Scheme implemented since 2005-06 to support to State Extension Programme for Extension reforms. Under this programme, the State Agriculture Management and Extension Training Institution (SAMETI) have been established in the state. The state has 44 ATMA blocks.

**(iv) Agricultural Marketing Research & Information Network (AGMARKNET)** is a Farmers Centric Portal on Agricultural Marketing backed by a wide area information network connecting agriculture markets, State Marketing Boards/Directorate and also providing linkages to the websites of the important National and International Organisations. In Manipur, state wide information is being established through electronic connectivity to AGMARKNET. 27 commodities are being reported daily on the website under Market Research and Market Information Project.

**(v) Macro Management Mode of Agriculture (MMA)** was launched in 2000-01 by integrating 27 centrally sponsored schemes to ensure that central assistance is spent on focused and specific interventions for the development of agriculture in states. The scheme provides sufficient flexibility to the states to develop and pursue the programmes on the basis of their regional priorities. Thus, the states have been given a free hand to finalise their sector-wise allocation as per requirements of their developmental priorities. When the National Horticulture Mission was launched in 2005-06, 10 components relating to horticulture were excluded from the MMA scheme. The components, or sub-schemes under the scheme focuses on rice, wheat, coarse cereals, sugarcane, soil health, nutrient and pest management, farm mechanization and watershed development. Components/Sub schemes under the revised MMA scheme are: Integrated Cereal Development Programme for Rice, Wheat and Coarse Cereals; Integrated Cereal Development Programme for Pulses and Oilseeds; Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System; Farm Mechanization; Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM); National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Area (NWDPR); River Valley Project & Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR); Reclamation & Development of Alkali

& Acid Soil (R&DAAS); State Land Use Board (SLUB); Primary Market Activities and Extension Activities.

**(vi) Agricultural Census Survey and Statistics** is a large-scale statistical operation for collection of requisite data and derivation of quantitative information about the structural characteristics of agriculture in the country. Through Agriculture Census, basic data on important aspects of agricultural economy of operational holdings in the country is collected.

### ***Other Important Programmes***

Together with the eleven major programmes implemented in the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan mentioned above, the following programmes/activities have been carried out by the department of Agriculture during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

- (i) Phyto-Sanitary Certification Unit** is an official declaration stating that plants and plant material that move across international boundaries are free from pests and diseases so as to prevent introduction and spread of any pests in the newer areas. PSC paves the way for rapid screening and expeditious release of imported plants/ plant material at the port of arrival. The Phyto Sanitary Certification (PSC) Unit of the Department of Agriculture, Manipur is located at Moreh. During 2012-13, the department issued 115 number of Phyto-Sanitary Certificate (PSC) as per guidelines of the Government of India.
- (ii) Farm Mechanisation:** Under farm mechanisation and plant protection, equipments are provided to the beneficiaries. During 2008-2013, the equipments distributed to the farmers of Manipur are shown at Table-7.10.
- (iii) System of Rice Intensification (SRI)** is a new rice production technology widely popularised and considered as the best practice adopted in the state.
- (iv) Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and Integrated Pests Management (IPM)** envisages soil test based judicious and balance use of chemical fertilizers, bio-pesticides and organic manure. Under this programme, Farmers' Field Schools (FFS) are also organised.
- (v) Popularisation of Coarse Cereals** is a new *rabi* maize and a short duration HQPM varieties intercrop with potato was introduced and popularised in the state.

**Table-7.10: Machineries/Equipments Distributed to the Farmers in Manipur During 2008-2013**

Sl.No.	Machineries/equipments distributed to the farmers	2008-09 (Nos.)	2009-10 (Nos.)	2010-11 (Nos.)	2011-12 (Nos.)	2012-13 (Nos.)
1.	Thresher/rotavator	90	-	-	50	13
2.	Power tiller/reaper	-	200	-	-	-
3.	Reaper	-	-	-	200	50
4.	Power tiller	200	-	100	200	40
5.	Power drawn cultivator	100	-	-	-	-
6.	Animal drawn cultivator	200	200	-	-	-
7.	Paddle thresher	200	-	-	-	-
8.	Power thresher	200	20	-	-	-
9.	P.P Sprayer	8222	-	1460	5000	625
10.	Power sprayer	-	-	74	100	-
11.	Peterlo Planter	50	-	-	-	-
12.	Power drawn hurrow/equipment	100	100	-	-	-
13.	Levelers	50	-	-	-	-
14.	Mould Broad Plough	40	-	-	-	-
15.	Seed drill	50	-	-	-	-
16.	Post Hole Digger	50	-	-	-	-
17.	Sugarcane Cutter	300	-	-	-	-
18.	Maize seller	1950	-	-	-	-
19.	Distribution of farm implements bullock/manual	-	400	-	-	-
20.	Tractor	-	40	20	100	20
21.	Pump sets (15HP	-	300	150	375	250
22.	Manually operated implements/tools	-	200	-	-	-
23.	Cono weeder	-	500	1260	5000	308
24.	Plant protection equipment (K.S Sprayer)-Manual	-	2000	-	-	-
25.	Plant protection equipments – power operated	-	100	-	-	-
26.	Plant Protection equipment – tractor mounted	-	50	-	-	-
27.	Potato planter	-	100	-	-	-
28.	Potato digger	-	50	-	-	-
29.	Tractor drawn reaper	-	50	-	-	-
30.	Power driven implement (leveller)	-	50	-	-	-
31.	Power driven implement (Seed drill)	-	100	-	-	-
32.	Power driven implement (Post hole digger)	-	25	-	-	-
33.	Power driven implement (Rotavator)	-	50	-	-	-
34.	Seed drill, potato planter and others	-	-	188	-	-
35.	Other implements	-	-	-	500	925

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur and compiled by the researcher.

**(vi) Intelligent Advisory System for Framers (IASF)** was introduced in collaboration with C-DAC, Mumbai. It is an advisory system as well as hybrid system by integrating Expert System (ES) and Case Based Reasoning (CBR)

for answering queries related to farming activities carried out in all over the state. It helps agricultural experts on complex decision making process in farming related problems; it gives one time advice to farmers even in physically absence of agricultural experts; and provides a platform for excellent learning for students with real life cases. IASF supports 4 major farming activities: crop selection; weed control; pest control; and disaster control. A farmer can ask question related to the above farming activities and the system provides highly probable solution from a large database containing collection of queries and expert opinions given to them. IASF is a self learning system that acquires new problems and corresponding solutions. The system can help farmer on time in physical absence of agricultural expert. So far the department received 1250 number of calls under IASF and solved the problem online.

### ***Human Resource Development***

#### **(a) Training Programme**

Efficient implementation of any programme/scheme depends on the skilled staff. The department of agriculture organises various kinds of training programmes as a part of human resource development activities (See Table-7.11)

**Table-7.11: Farmers' Training in Manipur During 2008-2010**

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Training/Demonstration</i>	<i>2008-2009</i>	<i>2009-2010</i>
1.	Farmers' training	625	400
2.	State level training	8	8
3.	Farmers' field school	1250	312
4.	Demonstration	3084	500
5.	Demonstration Block	-	2400
6.	Farmers' exchange programme	60	200

Note: Record not found from 2010-11 to 2012-13.

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2008-09 & 2009-10, Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur

**(b) Graduate and Post Graduate Education Programme:** The Department of Agriculture sponsors students for undergoing training in different courses under the Central Agricultural University, Iroisemba, Imphal. The number of Graduate and Post Graduate students sponsored by the Department of Agriculture during 2008-13 is shown at Table-7.12.

**Table-7.12: Number of Graduate and Post Graduate Students Sponsored by the Department of Agriculture During 2008-13**

<i>Year</i>	<i>B.Sc (Agri)</i>	<i>B.Tech (Agri. Engg)</i>	<i>B.Sc (H.Sc)</i>	<i>B.Tech (in process and Food Engg.)</i>
2008-2009	16	7	5	-
2009-2010	16	8	6	-
2010-2011	16	8	6	4
2011-2012	16	8	6	4
2012-2013	16	8	6	4

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2008-09 to 20012-13, Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur

And the number of students enrolled in a two year integrated training course on agriculture at GSTC is given at Table-7.13.

**Table-7.13: Two Year Integrated Training Course on Agriculture at GSTC, Lamphalpat During 2008-13**

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of students</i>
2008-2009	40
2009-2010	40
2010-2011	20
2011-2012	20
2012-2013	20

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2008-09 to 20012-13, Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur

**(c) Agricultural Production Support Service**

- (i) **Seed Certification** committee works with a view to avail quality seeds to the farmers.
- (ii) **Crop competition** – Crop cutting experiments on rice in all the districts for crop competition to encourage competitiveness amongst the farmers. The prize of the state level is one power tiller, 2<sup>nd</sup> prize is one reaper and 3<sup>rd</sup> prize is one water pump set.
- (iii) **Agriculture Research** – The Rice Research Station, Wangbal – the only one of its kind for the state have been evolved and released 14 varieties.

**(d) Other Agriculture Extension**

- (i) **Agricultural information Unit** – The Department of Agriculture has a unit to provide extension support to extension workers and farmers with the latest development in agricultural technology through audio-

visual aids, extension literatures, journal, films, video shows and organisation of exhibition and other programme.

- (ii) **ATMA** – Centrally sponsored Scheme implemented since 2005-06 to support to State Extension Programme for Extension reforms. Under this programme, the State Agriculture Management and Extension Training Institution (SAMETI) have been established in the state.
- (iii) **Mass media support to agricultural extension:** The Department provides information on latest agricultural technologies to the farming communities through All India radio and Doordashan Kendra Imphal.
- (iv) **Exposure Visit** - Under ATMA – Visit to agriculturally develop districts for exposure of advanced technologies.

### **7.3: PART-III: Role of Government Programmes in Improving the Socio-Economic Conditions of Mao Naga Farmers**

Like most tribal areas in the North-East, Senapati district of Manipur too remained a neglected area of development programmes for many years. But, today, there are 32 Departments of the State Government and Six Branch Offices of Central Government in the District. Subsequently various efforts have been made to address the developmental needs and to connect them to the main stream of nation. In the backdrop of the constraints faced by the farmers in the district, the department of agriculture and allied departments/offices have been specially established to address the problems of the farmers in the district which are mainly due to gaps in the adoption of innovative measures, lack of appropriate infrastructure, technical knowhow, inadequate road connectivity, lack of financial and other support system. These departments/offices have been implementing a number of schemes sponsored by central and state government as well as externally aided. They are: (I) Department of Agriculture; (II) Department of Horticulture and Soil Conservation; (III) Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry; (IV) Department of Sericulture; (V) Department of Forestry; (VI) Department of Fishery; and (VII) Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK). In the following part of this chapter, an effort has been made to study the role of government programmes in improving the socio-economic conditions of Mao Naga farmers in Senapati District of Manipur. This has been done by finding out all the government programmes/schemes of different departments implemented in

Senapati District during 2007-2012. Attempt has also been made to examine the effectiveness and the extent of benefits received by the targeted group: identify unforeseen problems that are affecting the implementation of those programmes. The main ongoing programmes in Senapati District during 2007-2012 and benefits received by the respondents from the programmes have been discussed below.

## **I. Department of Agriculture**

Several centrally sponsored programmes as well as state programmes have been implemented in the District during 2007-2012. They are:

### **A. Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

(i) **Macro Management Mode (MMM)** is centrally sponsored scheme implemented in Senapati District of Manipur. The detail components of the scheme have been described in the earlier part of this chapter. The programmes of MMM in Senapati district are: (i) Integrated Cereal Development Programme (ICDP); (ii) Farm Mechanisation; (iii) Oilseed Production Programme (OPP); (iv) Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP); and (v) National Pulses Development Project (NPDP).

(ii) **Agricultural Technology and Management Agency (ATMA)** is an autonomous body established in the District for technology dissemination of agriculture and allied sector. Senapati District has 8 ATMA blocks viz: Tadubi, Paomata, Purul, Willong, Phaibung, Kangpokpi, Saikul and Saitu Gamphazol. The ATMA in Senapati aims to bring small and marginal farmers to credit worthy (without collateral). However, it has been reported by the department that till 2011, the district wise allotment of fund by Inter Departmental Working Group (IDWG) was yet to be received by Senapati District. The benefits of ATMA had not been reported by any respondent. Through ATMA, another scheme called National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is being implemented in Senapati District. The achievements of NFSM during 2013 reported by the Department of Agriculture have been shown at Table-7.14.

**Table-7.14: Achievements of NFSM in Senapati District During 2013**

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the programme</i>	<i>No. achieved</i>
1.	Cluster demonstration/System of Rice Intensification (SRI)	322
2.	Assistance for purchase for farm equipments	
	i) Cono weeder	39
	ii) Knapsack sprayer	460
	iii) Power weeder	1
	iv) Pumping set	17
	v) Training programme	7
	vi) Farm pond	19

Source: Senapati Calling, 2013

### **B. State Sponsored Schemes/Programmes**

Besides the centrally sponsored scheme, it also implements State Sponsored programmes viz: (i) Improvement of traditional method of jhum cultivation and (ii) Distribution of Seed (lentil, oilseeds, pulses, potato, soyabean, urd, pea, maize, etc.) so as to compensate the losses suffered by the farmers in the District due to drought. According to the report of agricultural department during 2009 when the rainfall in the district was 509 mm as against the normal rainfall of 968 mm (which is about 52.61% of the normal rainfall), it create drought like situation. To counter the affected crop plans were taken up by the government. It has been reported that 20 number of water pumping sets of 7 HP and 5HP were distributed and 20 numbers of temporary earthen dams were constructed for providing supplementary irrigation to the crops. Quantities of seeds distributed to the farmers in Senapati during kharif 2009 and after are shown at Table-7.15.

**Table-7.15: Quantities of Seed Distributed to the Farmers in Senapati During Kharif 2009 and After (in Kg)**

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the area</i>	<i>Pea</i>	<i>Mustard</i>	<i>Potato</i>
1.	Kangpokpi	9000	2000	-
2.	Paomata	9000	-	15,550
<b>3.</b>	<b>Tadubi</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,500</b>
4.	Purul	11,000	-	18,500
5.	Saitu	21,000	5,500	-
6.	Saikul	18,500	5,000	-
7.	Senapati	1,600	800	1100
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>83,100</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>57,600</b>

Source: Senapati Calling, 2010,p.2



From time to time, the department also distributed vegetables seeds, knap sack sprayers and organised crop competition on HYV among the framers so as to bring awareness about crop production through competition.

Table-7.16 shows the benefits received by the respondents from the department of Agriculture. Only one respondent (i.e 0.3%) had responded to have received vegetables seeds of more than 2 Kgs and 6% of the respondents received just a single handful of vegetables seeds (1-3 time/s) during the reported period. The rest i.e 93.7% respondents did not receive anything from the department. Further findings on the utilization of such benefits show that only very few people could make use of the seeds because as responded that the seeds are not distributed during plantation season. Such seeds cannot be used for consumption as well because of the chemicals applied for preservation. Some complained to have received old stock seeds that did not grow.

**Table-7.16: Benefits Availed by the Respondents From the Department of Agriculture**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Types of benifits received</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
1.	Planting seed materials of more than 2 Kgs	1	0.3
2.	Single handful of vegetables seeds (1-3 times)	18	6.0
3.	Did not receive anything	281	93.7
	Total	300	100

It has also been admitted by the Department of Agriculture, Senapati district that the impact of government programmes in the district is hardly felt by the majority of the farmers of the district because of erratic method of input allocation and other accompanying factors by the implementing authority in the state level. Lack of specific plan of agriculture for the district has further led to the slow pace of progress. During the interview, the staff members of the department also hinted on the difficulties to convince the farmers to replace the traditional seeds with hybrid seeds as farmers are averse to take risks. That is why progressive farmers are preferred by the department. They also mentioned that they cannot help when the bags of seeds without manufacture date reach them or when it arrives to the department during off plantation season.

In addition to the department of agriculture there are other/allied programmes being implemented by different department in the District as shown at Box-7.4.

**Box-7.4: Institutions of Allied Sectors in Senapati District and Their Status**

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the institution</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Present status</i>
1.	K.V.K Henbung, Senapati	Research/ Extension	1	Functional
2.	Regional Potato Farm, Mao	Research/ Extension & Production	1	Functional
3.	Regional Progeny Orchard	Research/ Extension & Production	1	Functional
4.	Block Seed Farm, Paomata	Research/ Extension & Production	1	Functional
5.	Vegetables Research Farm, Paomata	Research/ Extension & Production	1	Functional
6.	Seed Production Farm, Gamphazol	Extension & Production	1	Non-functional
7.	Seed Multiplication Farm, Kangpokpi	Extension & Production	1	Non-functional
8.	Veterinary Hospital, Senapati	A.I services, health coverage of animals & livestock	1	Functional
9.	Maram Veterinary Hospital	A.I services, health coverage of animals & livestock	1	Functional
10.	Tadubi Veterinary Hospital	A.I services, health coverage of animals & livestock	1	Functional
11.	Paomata Veterinary Hospital	A.I services, health coverage of animals & livestock	1	Functional
12.	Mao Veterinary Dispensary	A.I services, health coverage of animals & livestock	1	Functional
13.	Kangpokpi Veterinary Hospital	A.I services, health coverage of animals & livestock	1	Functional
14.	Kanglatongbi Veterinary Hospital	A.I services, health coverage of animals & livestock	1	Functional
15.	T. Waichong Veterinary Hospital	A.I services, health coverage of animals & livestock	1	Functional
16.	Kamuching Veterinary Hospital	A.I services, health coverage of animals & livestock	1	Functional
17.	Saikul Veterinary Hospital	A.I services, health coverage of animals & livestock	1	Functional
18.	Persian Veterinary Hospital	A.I centre	1	Functional
19.	Cattle Breeding Farm, Toribari	Production & Extension	1	Functional
20.	Tasar Seed Farm, Tobufii	Production & Extension	1	Functional
21.	Tasar Extension Farm, Maram	Production & Extension	1	Functional
22.	Tasar Extension Farm, Senapati	Production & Extension	1	Functional
23.	Tasar Seed Farm, Taphou	Production & Extension	1	Functional
24.	Mulberry Extension Centre, Tadubi	Production & Extension	1	Functional

Source: Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan (C-DAP): Senapati District 2009-2012, Department of Agriculture, Senapati, P. 50.

**II. Department of Horticulture and Soil Conservation**

The Horticulture and Soil Conservation Office, Senapati was established in the later part of 1981 with an aim to increase horticultural crops production through various schemes/programmes at the same time to supplement and complement farmers' effort in the horticultural crop production. The administrative set up of Horticulture and Soil conservation Department in the district is divided into two: (i) Office of the District Officer Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Senapati whose jurisdiction covers Tadubi, Purul and Paomata blocks and (ii) Deputy Director Horticulture & Soil

Conservation, Sardar Hills, Kangpokpi look after Kangpokpi, Saikul and Saitu Gamphazol blocks.

**Table-7.17: Manipur State Horticulture Potential Area (District wise)**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Area (ha)</i>
1.	Churhanpur	38,542
2.	Ukhrul	48,292
3.	Tamenglong	38,167
4.	<b>Senapati</b>	<b>45,567</b>
5.	Chandel	40,592
6.	Imphal West	15,267
7.	Imphal East	20,856
8.	Bishnupur	16,139
9.	Thoubal	13,642
	Total	2,77,064

Source: Horticulture and Soil Conservation Office, Senapati

The Department of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Manipur have identified 2,77,064 Ha as potential area for growing different horticulture crops like Fruit, Vegetable, Spices Root & Tuber crops, Aromatic & Medicinal plants, etc. Senapati District is considered as a centre of origin for many locally important fruits, vegetables, flowers and rare orchids and has the second largest potential area for horticulture in the state next to Ukhrul. It is seen at Table-7.17 that the potential area for horticulture in Senapati is 45,567 ha under which 5,020 ha has been covered by fruit production; 4,100 ha by vegetable production and 1,496 by spices and medicinal plants covering only 10,616.0 ha. Therefore, area covered under the identified potential horticulture area in Senapati is only 23.2%. The remaining potential area to be covered is 77.8%. Schemes implemented by the department during 2007-2012 are:

**A. Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

Centrally sponsored schemes such as Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA), Horticulture Mission for North-Eastern Himalayan States (HMNEHS), Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY) and National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) have been implemented.

**B. North-Eastern Council (NEC) Sponsored Scheme**

The North-Eastern Council is the nodal agency for the economic and social development of the North-Eastern Region which consists of the eight States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim

and Tripura. Under NEC, a scheme called Amelioration of Acid Soil in Horticulture Crop Areas is being implemented in Senapati District.

### C. State Plan Scheme

Under the State plan, no remarkable activities had been taken up reportedly due to serious financial crunch. Two schemes taken up in Senapati District are: (i) establishment of orchard in hill area for horticulture and (ii) land development for small and marginal farmers under soil conservation sector.

**Table-7.18: Benefits Availed by the Respondents From the Programmes of Horticulture**

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Types of benefits received from the department of Horticulture &amp; Soil Conservation</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Assistance for construction of high tech poly green house	1	0.3
2	2 tree saplings (1-3 times)	53	17.7
3	Single handful of mixed vegetable seeds (1-3 times)	71	23.7
4	Did not receive anything	175	58.3
	Total	300	100

There are so many important programmes of horticulture implemented in Senapati district of Manipur. Progressive farmers are more preferred by the department for distribution of benefits under horticulture. The same have been availed by some of the respondents. We see from the Table-7.18 that only 01 respondent (i.e 0.3%) had received assistance for construction of high tech poly green house, 17.7% also reported to have received 02 tree saplings for 01-03 times during 2007-2012 and 23.7% also received a single handful of mixed vegetables seeds for 01-03 time/s.

### III. Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry

The main objective of the veterinary and animal husbandry department in general is to render service to livestock and poultry birds for their sound health coverage and to save their lives from dreadful diseases. During the reported period, the department has implemented National project on Cattle and Buffalo breeding. Project activities of the department includes: treatment of animals and livestock; vaccination; training; Artificial insemination AI; and awareness campaign.

Table-7.19 shows the benefits availed by the respondents from the Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry. Only 01 respondent (0.3%) received treatment for its livestock by free of cost; 21 respondents (7%) of the respondents also received treatment by paying; 01 respondent (0.3%) received training to take care of its own

livestock; 276 respondents (92.1%) responded that they did not approach the service of the department because some did not own livestock, some owned only very few livestock that they manage to take care by themselves, some did not know the service availability of the department; and 01 respondent reported to have been refused to attend to help by the department.

**Table-7.19: Benefits Availed by Respondents From the Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry**

<i>Types of benefits received from the Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Treatment of livestock by free of cost	1	0.3
Treatment by paying	21	7.0
Training to take care of the livestock	1	0.3
Did not approach the service of the department	276	92.1
Asked for service but refused	1	0.3
Total	300	100

#### **IV. Department of Sericulture**

Sericulture can give annual revenue higher than other agricultural crops and also give several returns in a year at the desirable time. Even unskilled or uneducated rural and semi-urban population could also practice the Sericulture activities enabling them to improve their income. In Manipur, varieties of Silk are produced viz. Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Oak Tasar. In order to provide self-employment and also for the development of rural economy in the State by increasing silk production, the department of Sericulture, Manipur initiated to implement various schemes. Schemes implemented by the department of sericulture in Senapati district during the reported period are: Manipur Sericulture Project (MSP), Catalytic Development Programme (CDP), Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana, (RKVY) and External Aided *Project (EAP)*

From this department, 5 respondents (i.e 1.7%) reported to have received employment by getting financial assistance for raising Mulberry/eri food plant with supply of rearing appliance and construction of a Silkworm Rearing House.

#### **V. Forest Division**

Senapati Forest Division was bifurcated from Northern Forest Division in January 2004. The total geographical area of Senapati District is 3271 sq.km. The total forest area is 78.23% of the geographical area of the district. The division has implemented central schemes such as National Afforestation programme; Jhumia Rehabilitation programme; National bamboo mission; and XII finance commission award. It also has

activities under the state scheme such as intensification of forest management, forest communication, forest housing, social forestry, forest conservation and development and joint forest management.

It is found that any respondents under the present study have not received any benefits from all these programmes.

## **VI. Department of Fishery**

The activities carried out by the department during the reported period are: survey of water resources; extension of fish cultural activities; training of fish farmers; and organization of pisciculture and associations (ngayok marup)

It is found that any respondents under the present study have not received any benefits from all these programmes.

## **VII. Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) –Senapati**

KVK – Senapati was set up in the year 2002 under the management of host institute FEEDS (Foundation for Environment and Economic Development Services). KVK Senapati is situated in Hengbung village with a total land of 50 ha allotted for various activities under different disciplines such as Agronomy, Horticulture, Soil Science, Plant pathology, Veterinary, Agri-Extension, Agro-forestry and Home science. KVK-Senapati implements different schemes/projects of state and central organizations. KVK- Senapati is the partner organization of DBT, DST, MoRD, IGNOU, Horticulture Technology Mission and Directorate of Maize Research. Important projects implemented by KVK-Senapati are:

**i. Development of appropriate technology of mushroom cultivation for improvement of socio-economic status of ST women of Kangpokpi block.**

The project was funded by the department of Bio-Technology, Government of India with a duration of two years (2004-2006) for a cost of ₹ 7.94 lakh.

**ii. Integrated Wasteland Development Project-VI.** The project was funded by the Department of Land Resources (MoRD), Government of India with a budget of ₹ 4, 20, 00, 000/-. Duration of the project was 2007-2012.

**iii. Integrated Piggery cum Arum, pumpkin and banana plantation project for tribal women in Senapati district, Manipur.** The project was funded by the department of Science & Technology, Government of India. The project duration was from 24-10-2007 to 23-04-2009 with a cost of ₹ 12, 57, 520.00.

**iv. Integrated Project for Women Empowerment through organic kiwifruit plantation and piggery.** The project was funded by the department of Bio-

technology, government of India with a cost of ₹ 40.46 lakhs. The duration of the project was from 01-02-2010 to 31-01-2013.

**v. Survey of important pest and diseases of rice and adoption of their management practices in Senapati District, Manipur.** The project was funded by DST Science for Equity, Empowerment and Development (SEED) Division DST, Government of India. The project duration was from 2007 to 2009 with a cost of ₹ 6, 94,600/-.

**vi. Creation of geo-spatial data base for medicinal herbs in Senapati District, Manipur.** The project was funded by NRDMS, department of Science and Technology, Government of India. The duration of the project was from 2008-2010 with a cost of ₹ 63.65 lakh.

**vii. Training and demonstration on Emu and Turkey rearing technology for economic upliftment of scheduled tribe families in Senapati district, Manipur.** The project is funded by the department of Bio-technology, government of India with a cost of ₹ 24.76 lakh. The duration of the project is from 01-04-2011 to 31-03-2014.

It is found that any respondents under the present study have not received any benefits from all these projects of KVK, Senapati. During interaction with the KVK officials, it is also understood that benefits under KVK especially training is mostly availed by educated or literate farmers as basic knowledge of communication is also required from the beneficiaries.

### **VIII. District Industries Centre (DIC) Office**

District industries Centre (DIC) came into limelight in pursuance of the Industrial Policy Resolutions of the Government of India adopted in 1977. Its emphasis is laid on dispersal of industries in the district headquarters, small towns and rural areas. The intention of the policy makers is to make the DICs to work as catalysts for promotion of cottage and small industries. It provides all the resources with its facilities required by the entrepreneurs including identification of suitable schemes, preparation of feasibility reports, arrangements for supply of machinery and equipments, provision of raw- materials and facilities for marketing and extension services. DIC Senapati was opened on 5<sup>th</sup> June 1979. Under DIC, various schemes are taken up such as handloom scheme, handicraft scheme, Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) to encourage the educated un-employed youth to undertake self-employment ventures in industries, services and business

through the provision of package of assistance, Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for generation of employment opportunities through the establishment of micro-enterprise in rural as well as urban areas, etc. There are also two regular training centres imparting training in the trade of Carpentry, Weaving and Tailoring. The selected trainees are given stipend @ ₹ 150/- per month of elementary course and @ ₹200/- per month for advanced course. The details of training center are given at Table-7.20.

**Table-7.20: Cluster Training Centre in Senapati Under DIC**

<i>Cluster Type Training Centre, Tadubi</i>			
<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Trade</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Intake Capacity</i>
1.	Weaving	12 months	12
2.	Carpentry	12 months	12
3.	Tailoring & Cutting	12 months	15
<i>Cluster Type Training Centre, Saikul</i>			
1.	Tailoring & Cutting	12 months	15

Source: District Industries Centre, Senapati

During some of the year under reported period, there was no advanced course in both the training centers as no candidates turned up for the course. Besides, there are also other incentive schemes.

It is found that any respondents under the present study have not received any benefits from all these programmes during 2007-2012.

#### **IX. Industrial Training Institute (ITI)**

The Industrial Training Institute, Senapati came into being on 28<sup>th</sup> October 1974 under the Craftsmen Training Scheme of the state government. The institute provides training in four trades: (a) Stenography; (b) wiremen; (c) Welder; and (d) Carpentry respectively. The duration of Wiremen Trade is two years whereas other trades are one year course. The intake capacity of this institution is 60 trainees (stenography-16, wiremen-16, carpenter -16 and welder-5).

It is found that any of the respondents under the present study have not received any benefits from all these training programmes during 2007-2012.

#### **X. Department of ST/SC**

The department for Development of Tribals and Scheduled Castes takes up various development and welfare programmes to promote and uplift the socio-economic conditions of the STs/SCs people with funds available under State Plan and Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan. The various programmes taken up by the department for promotion of socio-economic conditions of the STs/SCs can be



mainly divided into three groups. Viz: economic development programme, infrastructure development programme, welfare programme, post-matric scholarships, etc.

From Table-7.21, we see that from the sample respondents of 300, there were 77 respondents with their family member/s entitled for post-matric scholarship. Out of which, 91% have responded to have received scholarship and 9% have also applied and likely to receive soon. Schemes of Top class Education for ST Students aims at recognizing the need to support meritorious ST students by providing full financial support to the selected meritorious students which would enable them to complete their courses of higher studies. Under the top student fellowship, there was a respondent whose daughter has received financial assistance under the fellowship.

**Table-7.21: Benefits Availed from Post-Matric Scholarship**

<i>Post matric scholarship</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Received financial assistance	70	91.0
Applied and likely to receive	7	9.0
Total	77	100

From this department, other than educational support, only 2 respondents had received some sort of financial assistance for medical treatment while 298 respondents reported of not receiving any benefit.

## **XI. Social Welfare Department**

The District Social Welfare Office Senapati was opened in 1982. The whole district of Senapati was covered till the bifurcation of a temporary branch office at Saitu-Gamphazol for three Assembly Constituencies viz. Saitu, Kangpokpi and Saikul in the year 2005. Under the department, the following schemes/programmes are taken up under state plan and central plan schemes.

### **i. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)**

Under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), elderly people above 65 years of age and belonging to the below poverty line are paid Rs 200 per month as pension. We see at Table-7.22 that out of 64 entitled members, 23.4% were covered under the pension scheme and 76.6% did not receive the pension inspite of having their eligibility.

**Table-7.22: Senior Citizens Covered Under IGNOAPS**

<i>IGNOAPS</i>	<i>No. of senior citizens</i>	<i>%</i>
Covered	15	23.4
Not covered	49	76.6
Total	64	100

**ii. Manipur Old Age Pension Scheme (MOAPS)**

The scale of benefit under Manipur Old Age Pension Scheme (MOAPS) is ₹ 100/- per month. It is given to senior citizens belonging to BPL. The eligible age for female to get the pension is 55 years/above and for male it is 60 years/above. We see at Table-7.23 that, 106 members were entitled to be covered under this pension scheme. However, only 17% received the pension and 83% did not receive the pension scheme inspite of having their eligibility.

**Table-7.23: Senior Citizens Covered Under MOAPS**

<i>MOAPS</i>	<i>No. of entitled members</i>	<i>%</i>
Covered	18	17
Not covered	88	83
Total	106	100

**iii. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)**

Similarly, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) is given to the widows aged between 45 and 64 years of age and belonging to BPL. From the sample respondents, a total of 33 widows were eligible to get the pension under the scheme. However, we see at Table-7.24 that only 2 widows (6.1%) received the pension scheme and 31 widows (93.9%) did not receive the pension inspite of their eligibility.

**Table-7.24: Benefits Availed by the Widows From IGNWPS**

<i>IGNWPS</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Receiving the pension	2	6.1
Entitled but do not get	31	93.9
Total	33	100

Village people understand that pension schemes (IGNOAPS, MOAPS & IGNWPS) come from the minister's quota. This is because beneficiaries under the pension scheme cannot directly apply but the pension application forms and the authority to select beneficiaries in the village are given to the village leaders. And as such Pension schemes do not provide universal

coverage a large number of those who actually are eligible for the schemes get left out. Cases occur where 2 members in a household get old age pension but the more deserved member in another household does not get. The much elderly and deserved person may not get but a much younger and ineligible person gets. Such discriminatory attitude hurts the sentiments of the poor. Further findings from the beneficiaries show that even if the entitled amount of pension is provided to the beneficiaries, one month pension does not meet the cost of 1 kg of meat in Manipur. Till the time of data collection i.e September 2012, the last pension paid was at district head quarter Senapati though most of the beneficiaries have begun to open their bank accounts. So, just to receive the pension, the pensioners have to travel around 100 kms (to and fro) or more that requires a transportation fare of atleast ₹ 200/- . Therefore, being illiterate and unable to travel, in most cases, it is usually the paid agent who helps and derives advantage by bringing the pension to the beneficiaries. Under such circumstances, the beneficiaries under MOAPS finally receives pension of around ₹ 500/- a year or beneficiaries under IGNOAPS receives around ₹1,000/- in which case the pension amount is pathetically small that MOAPS does not even work out to ₹ 2/- a day and ₹ 4/- a for IGNOAPS day where some of them are entirely dependent.

**iv. Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) and other disability programmes**

Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) and other disability programmes are implemented in order to benefit persons with severe or multiple disability between 18-64 years in the form of free and adequate education to disabled children, scholarship to disabled students, aids and appliances, unemployment allowance, economic rehabilitation programme, job reservation and marriage incentives.

**Table-7.25: Benefits Availed by the Entitled Member/s From Disability Scheme**

<i>Disability pension</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>
Covered	3
1 entitled member in the family not covered	10
2 entitled members in the family not covered	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>

From the total sample respondents of 300, it is found that 14 respondents have a family member/s with disability and are entitled for the benefit. Yet, we see at Table-7.25 that only 03 beneficiaries got benefit under the scheme and the rest 11 entitled members i.e 10 respondents with 01 disabled member and 01 respondent with 02 disabled members in the household did not receive any assistance inspite of their eligibility.

Other schemes of the department like Annapurna - a free grain scheme for the old people above 65 years of age who have been left out of the old age pension scheme to provide ten kilograms of free grains each month and National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)-where financial assistance of ₹10,000/- is given to the family on the death of the breadwinner in the family remain unknown to the respondents in meeting any needs in all the villages under study.

## **XII. District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)**

The District Rural Development Agency is visualised as a specialised and a professional agency capable of managing the anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development on the one hand and to effectively relate these to the overall effort of poverty eradication in the district. Important programmes implemented by DRDA , Senapati are as follows:

### **i. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)**

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) stands out to bring about perceptible changes in the life style of the agriculturists through its job providing mechanism, providing an alternative path for the farmers as wage labourers. With the implementation of the scheme, road conditions in the village and drainage system have been improved. With easy money coming from MGNREGS, villagers opine that labour force for the agricultural fields have become scarce. The scheme guarantees a minimum of 100 days of work to each rural household, whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work, at the state's minimum wage. Figure-7.1 shows the availability of Job Card of the respondents.

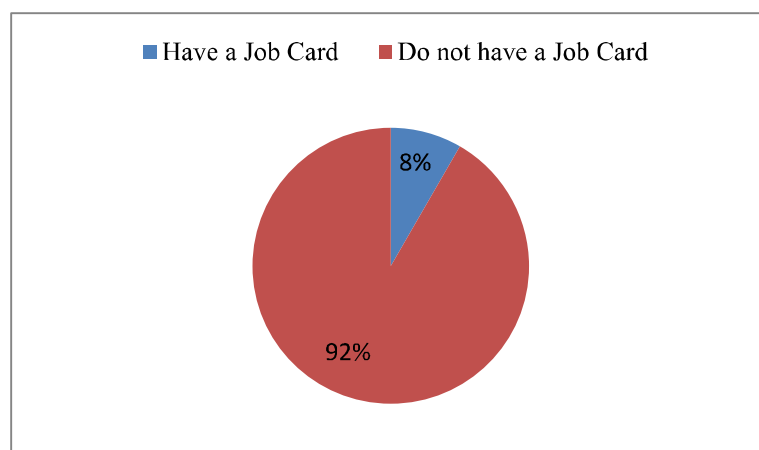


Fig.7.1: Availability of Job Card

Out of 300 respondents, only 25 (8%) respondents have their job cards with them. The rest 275 (92%) do not have the job cards with them. Some of them have been convinced to keep their job cards with the village authority for fear of being lost or damaged as farmers are illiterate. They have never known whether the muster rolls would normally reflect their actual number of labour days on the field or it would carry inflated numbers. In some village, without any labour and without making any distinction on the basis of small/big/rich/poor/government officers' families, funds allotted under the scheme is equally distributed among themselves. Some villagers have reported to have received a lump sum of ₹ 3,000/-, or ₹ 4,000/-, or ₹ 8,000/- or even more or some even lesser without project being implemented. Cases have been come across where the funds allocated under MGNREGA get diverted or fail to reach those for whom they are intended. It has been known to the farmers that employment under the scheme is grabbed by the powerful persons, by the friends and relatives of those in power in the village. Skilled people and young men are always preferred. Women and old people have reported that even when they turned-up at the work site are sent back home as unwanted, some even experienced payment hassle. In a particular village, where a single religious denomination dominates, the allocated funds of MGNREGA are reserved for the church building construction. That is how households from the minority group in the village are excluded from the funds.

The findings of the benefits received by the respondents from MGNREGA at Table-7.26 shows that 25% responded of having received wages upto 10 days; 7.7% for 11-20 days; 25% for 21-30 days; 21.3% for 31-40 days; 12.7% for 41-50 days; and 0.3% for 51 days and above. The remaining 8% did not receive any benefit due to lack of interest to work or difficulty to work due to old age or health problem.

**Table-7.26: Benefits Received Under MGNREGA**

<i>Benefits received</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
upto 10 days' wage	75	25.0
11-20 days' wage	23	7.7
21-30 days' wage	75	25.0
31-40 days' wage	64	21.3
41-50 days' wage	38	12.7
51 days' wage and above	1	0.3
Not even one day wage	24	8.0
Total	300	100

Ground realities proved that the promised days of work to be offered are hard to come by. While in some parts of India, there have been reports of where only ₹ 60-₹ 70 per head is being given (as against the promise wages of Rs 132 per head per day) on the specious plea that they have not removed the mandatory 42 cubic feet of soil. In the case of Mao in Manipur as against the guaranteed wages, during the reported period, a wage of not less than ₹ 200/- per day per head is paid. This is because the normal rate of wage situation per head per day is not less than ₹ 200/- that nobody intends to work when the wage is to be paid less than ₹ 200/-. Therefore, even if the beneficiaries get only 10 days of wage a year under study area, it will literally be much above 10 days of wage when it is calculated in terms of guaranteed wage.

#### **ii. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)**

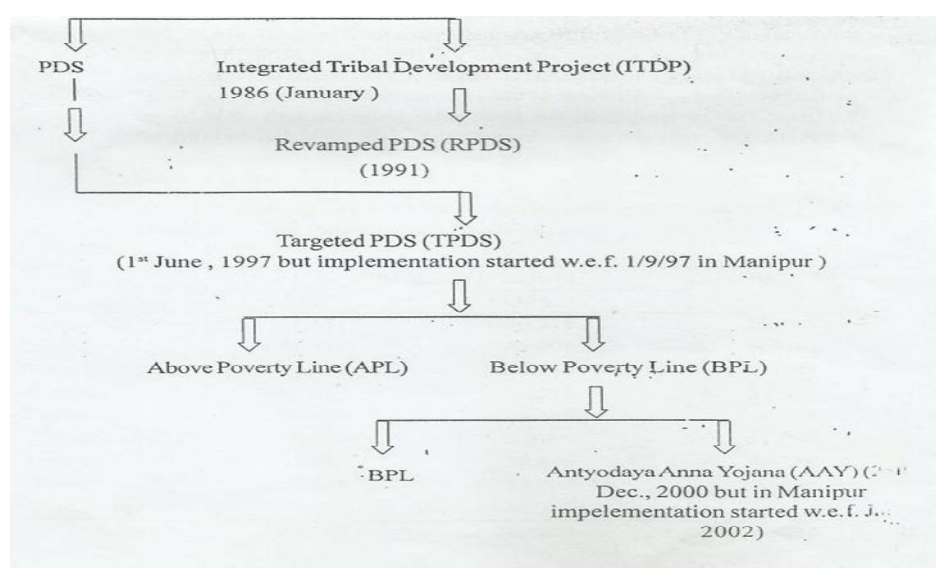
Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is designed to provide shelter to house-less people living in rural areas. Table-7.27 shows the benefits availed by the respondents under IAY. Out of the total respondents of 300,11 respondents (3.7%) had availed benefits for either construction or repairing of the house.

**Table-7.27: Benefits Availed by the Respondents Under IAY**

<i>Benefits under IAY</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Availed	11	3.7
Not availed	289	96.3
Total	300	100

### XIII. Department of Food and Civil Supplies

Food and Civil Supplies department is responsible for procurement of food grains and other essential commodities, their storage and supply and the delivery to the distribution centre in the district. The trends of Public Distribution Scheme (PDS) in Manipur can be explained as follows:



Source: Annual Administration Report 2006-07, Department of Food & Civil Supplies, Manipur, P..6.

#### Scale of Issue Under TPDS

The scale of distribution of food grains and other essential commodities under PDS are:

a) Rice (TPDS)	: 35 Kg/family/month of both APL & BPL families
b) AAY (Rice)	: 35Kg/family/month
c) Annapurna (Rice)	: 10Kg/Head/month (free of cost)
d) Wheat (APL)	: 4 Kg/head/month (both hills & valley)
e) Levy sugar	: 400 gms/head/month for urban areas
	: 300 gms/ head/month for rural areas
f) S.K oil	: 5 litre per family per month

Source: Annual Administration Report 2006-07, Department of Food & Civil Supplies, Manipur, P.6.

Under the Targeted Public Distribution Scheme (TPDS), the commodities namely wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene are being allocated. Some States/UTs also distribute additional items of mass consumption through the TPDS outlets such as pulses, edible oils, iodised salt, spices, etc. MGNREGA, being the most popular scheme in the villages, farmers assume that the commodities they get under TPDS also come from MGNREGA. They are unaware of the TPDS. Although flour is also included in the list of items to be distributed under TPDS, people do not get it at all. They do not even know that they are also entitled to get flour. One does not notice any Fair Price Shops being set up or stock registers put on display.

Findings show that PDS items such as rice, sugar and kerosene oil are seldom provided to them on a monthly basis as is the norm. The quantities are also far lesser than they are entitled to; and often the price of TPDS rice per kg differs from market price by one rupee. In most of the villages, rice distributed is measured not according to the kgs but a traditional basket called *pisii* and sugar in terms of a sweet container which weights lesser than the actual kgs. Table-7.28 shows the benefits availed by the respondents under TPDS. 85% reported to have received 1-4 times of rice with 1 or 2 times distribution of kerosene and sugar in a year; 13% responded to have received more than 9 times and 02% responded that they have been denied of the items. In a particular village, 1 bag of rice each containing 50 Kgs is distributed almost every month to all the households. Sugar and kerosene price from TPDS is cheaper by around ₹ 10/- or more per Kg/liter when compared with the market rate.

**Table-7.28: Benefits Availed by the Respondents From TPDS**

<i>Number of times, items received in a year under TPDS</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Receive 1-4 times of items in a year	255	85.0
Receive 9 or more times of items in a year	39	13.0
Denied of the items	6	2.0
Total	300	100

It has been observed that government officials do not come to the villages for disbursing of TPDS items but agents are appointed from respective villages to collect the items from the District Head Quarters. The agents on the one hand take the responsibility of depositing money in advance for the TPDS items for the entire village while they are also being given free hand to earn private income



through TPDS thus in the process, the whole matter become politicised. It is alleged that in the first place, the officials concerned withdrew the TPDS items for their personal gains instead of reserving for the common and even when distributed; they take into possession of better quality rice and disburse the common people with sub-standard quality. Table-7.29 shows the comparison of central issue price and village distribution price of rice from TPDS.

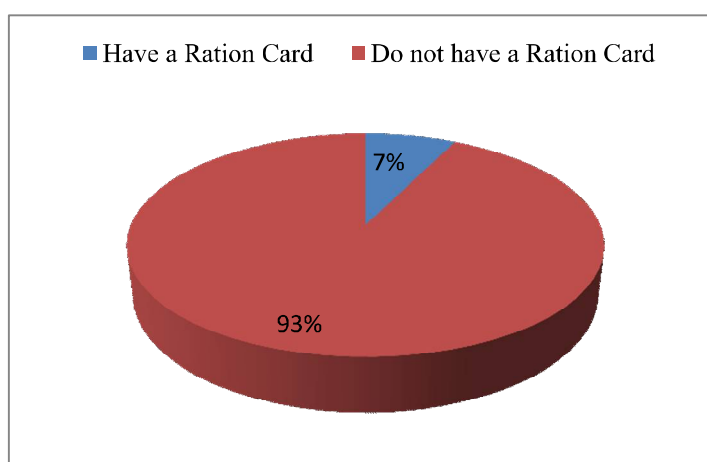
**Table-7.29: Comparison of Central Issue Price and Village Distribution Price of Rice From TPDS**

Commodity	*CENTRAL ISSUE PRICE (CIP) (Figure in ₹ per kg.)			**VILLAGE DISTRIBUTION PRICE (Figure in ₹ per kg.)		
	APL	BPL	AAY	APL	BPL	AAY
Rice	8.30	5.65	3.00	10-15	10-15	10-15
Wheat	6.10	4.15	2.00	0	0	0

Source: \*Department of Food and Public Distribution <http://dfpd.nic.in/?q=node/101>

\*\* Primary data

Figure-7.2 shows the number of respondents having a Ration Card.



**Fig. 7.2: Availability of Ration Card**

Out of the total survey of 15 villages of 300 respondents, only 22 (7 %) respondents have responded to have ration card and 178 (93%) did not have ration while some were underway to get ration cards.

#### **XIV. Public Health Engineering Department (PHED)**

This department co-ordinates rural sanitation programme and quality monitoring and surveillance of various water sources. This office also works in hand with the Investigation and Planning Division of PHED in the field of ground water exploration. An important sanitation campaign implemented by this department is **Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)**. It is a comprehensive programme to ensure

sanitation facilities in rural areas with broader goal to eradicate the practice of open defecation. We see at Table-7.30 that under TSC, 15 respondents (5%) reported to have received one incomplete set of materials for toilet construction such as only 01 small/big plastic squatting plate while some received a small plastic squatting plate together with tin/plastic for roof/wall; 4 respondents (1.3 %) responded of having received 1 complete set of materials for toilet construction for the household use such as a plastic squatting plate and a pipe with tin for the roof and plastic for the wall; 3 respondents (1 %) responded to have received 1 complete set of materials for toilet construction for the common neighborhood use; 1 respondent (0.3%) received the same by paying; and 277 respondents (92.3%) did not receive anything under TSC.

**Table-7.30: Benefits Availed by the Respondents Under TSC**

<i>Types of benefits received under TSC</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
1 incomplete set of materials for toilet construction	15	5.0
1 complete set for toilet construction	4	1.3
1 complete set for neighborhood common use	3	1.0
Received materials for construction by paying	1	0.3
Did not receive anything	277	92.4
Total	300	100

No wonder, it has been reported that the Communication and Capacity Development Unit (CCDU) which was set up in 2005 with the sole purpose of implementing the TSC in Manipur is singled out as the poorest performer among the states of the country in implementing "Total Sanitation Campaign", with only 9000 individual household latrines (IHHL) completed out of six lakh targeted under the scheme till the end of fiscal year 2009-10.

#### **XV. Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD)**

Important programmes under the Department of Women and Child Development are:

- i. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)** is India's response to the challenge of providing learning opportunities for pre-school children and their mothers by simultaneously providing all the requisite services at the village level by breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality. Six package of service under ICDS are: Pre-School education; Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP),

Immunization, health check up, health and nutrition education and referred service. In the study area, the existence of ICDS is known for distribution of 2 or 3 kgs of rice or serving tea or cooked food 2-5 times in a year besides the services of immunization. It can be seen at Table-7.31 that from the total sample of 300 respondents, 137 had an entitled member/s to be covered under the scheme. And all of them i.e 135 respondents (98.6%) except 2 respondents were covered under such benefits of ICDS. It had been observed that the remaining 2 respondents did not receive as most of the time they lived nearby the agricultural fields far off from the villages.

**Table-7.31: Benefits Availed by the Respondents Under ICDS**

<i>Benefits received under ICDS</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Immunization, 2-5 times of tea/cooked food served in a year/receive 2/3 Kg of rice	135	98.6
Entitled but do not get	2	1.4
Total	137	100

- ii. **Keshori Shakti Yojana (KSY)** is a scheme where vocational training of embroidery, tailoring & cutting is imparted to adolescent girls with a stipend of ₹ 200/- pm.
- iii. **National Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)** is for underweight adolescent girls. Beneficiaries identified by anganwadi workers are given approx 20 kgs of rice.
- iv. **Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG or SABLA)** was launched on 20<sup>th</sup> November 2010 to improve nutritious and health status of women.
- v. **Bal Kendra** has been functioning in Senapati district since 2001. It imparts classes of drawing, music, dance, creative writing, handicrafts and innovative science with the objective of uprooting the inner potentials of children.
- vi. **Scholarship to dependent children** is a scheme for orphan children. Children, 6-15 years and who do not have parents are given scholarship of ₹ 60/- pm.
- vii. **Balika Samridhi Yozna (B.S.Y)** is a scheme where a sum of ₹ 500/- is deposited in SBI for the girl child born of BPL mother. The girl on attaining 18 years of age can withdraw the cash.

**viii.** Domestic Violence Act 2005 safeguards women victims of domestic violence.

Any of the respondents under the present study have not received other child development services in the district (ii to viii).

## **XVI. Education Department**

Important programmes of education department in Senapati district are (i) Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM) and (ii) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

- i. **Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM)** mandates the school to distribute cooked meal to students so as to boost universalization of primary education by increasing enrolment, retention and attendance of children attending primary school and to improve (the) nutritional status of students of primary classes.
- ii. **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)** is also another flagship programme for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) by making free and compulsory Education to the Children of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right.

Out of the total sample respondents of 300, a number of 57 respondents (19%) have their children enrolled in government school and all of them (100%) responded that mid day meals of 2-3 days in a week and some sort of free books and uniforms had been provided to their children. For the rest of the respondents, even if they know about the benefits of government school, their children have been enrolled in private schools for want of better quality education. Hence, they are not eligible for such benefits. During fieldwork it has been reported that some village does not have any student in government school. So the benefits under SSA and MDM are given to the children in private school. Likewise, the names of the children in private school are also shown as enrolled in government school record. Simultaneously, students from private schools are also brought to the government school to show as studying in government school at the time of enquiry from outside.

## **XVII. Role of Autonomous District Council ADC ( North Autonomous District Council, Senapati)**

The sole reason for the establishment of separate administration for the hills since the British colonial period was to give autonomy to the tribals to administer for themselves. However, it is understood from the data gathered during the interview with ADC members that more than 90% of the financial control rests with the government. Lack of financial autonomy has rendered it ineffective. Coupled with ambiguity in its function results in ADC not being able to function for the intent it was created. For instance the election of ADC during 2012 was boycotted by the public due to demand for alternative arrangement of the Nagas. Moreover, the meagre and uncertain budget allocation for the ADC remains unutilised for the intended purposes due to lack of resources. For instance: During 2011-2012, a sum of Rs 1,00,84,250/- had been sanctioned by the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission out of which ₹ 76,00,000/- had had been reported to be deficit for reason unknown and the remaining amount had been kept unutilised due to controversy among the ADC members in Senapati. The role of ADC to reach the grass root level people has further been aggravated due to disillusionment of public in ADC's powers and functions .Therefore, ADC does not enjoy popular mandate. In view of this, their roles for agricultural development have been dysfunctional.

Despite the fact that the distribution of benefits is uneven, schemes like MGNREGA, TPDS, ICDS cover all the villages under study area. Findings also show that all the entitled beneficiaries under educational programmes such as SSA, MDM and post matric scholarships have also been covered in all the villages. In addition, other programmes like IAY, MOAPS, IGNOAPS, IGNWPS, IGND, TSC and other benefits from the departments of Sericulture, Agriculture & Horticulture, Veterinary & Husbandry are being implemented by reaching only few beneficiaries and does not at all reach in the far off villages like Robve Solephe. Other approaches of government programmes such as Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) Scheme to eradicate poverty in rural areas through creation of self-employment opportunities; Annapurna - a free grain scheme for the old people above 65 years of age who have been left out of the old age pension scheme to provide ten kilograms of free grains each month; National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)- where financial assistance of ₹10,000/- is given to the family on the death of the breadwinner in the family; AAY- a reformed and improved system of Public Distribution System so as

to serve the poorest of the poor; DIC- whose emphasis is laid on dispersal of small and cottage industries in rural areas remain unknown to the respondents in meeting any needs of the respondents. Besides other entitled facilities available in the country like cooperatives, farmers' help line, credit and insurance, etc. remain non-existent to the respondents. The Food and Civil Supplies department which has been set up to provide food items through TPDS at subsidised rate to its citizens is the only scheme that categorise three consumer classes such as the BPL, APL and AAY with a perspective to help the poorest of the poor to get the food items at some level of affordable prices. Cards are to be issued to the consumers corresponding to their categories. The respondents under study are those who are at the bottom with regard to economic indices and are entitled to get the benefit under the category reserved for poorest i.e AAY. However it has been observed that a household whether very rich or very poor i.e APL/BPL/AAY in the village is not differentiated with disbursing of TPDS goods. That is one of the reasons why one believes that the right of the weakest families (AAY) to have their essential food items gets distributed. We see at Table-7.28 that the minimum village distribution price of rice is ₹ 10 and maximum is ₹15/- . More to the point, it has been found that there has never been any programme or scheme exclusively meant for the households whose source of livelihood is only agriculture. Benefits received by the respondents as indicated studies (e.g MGNREGA, IAY, ICDS, MDM,SSA, TPDS, TSC, Agriculture & Horticulture. etc.) are also meant for the households of good salary government job holders/army/police, part of whose family also work as agriculturists. So for those families, benefits from government programmes become an additional source of benefits/livelihood where as for the farmers it is the only means of benefit.

The study also indicates a very low level of awareness about the government programmes. There has been no initiative on the part of the Government to spread awareness. While the villagers have resigned to the fact that the state had utterly failed to judiciously implement the welfare scheme on the other hand, beneficiaries seemed to have reconciled to the meager benefits and entitlements they have so far received as it is indicative from the general opinion of the respondents that 'something is better than nothing'. Proper monitoring and evaluation mechanism can tackle such ground realities of recklessness which is also unfortunately not done. During the interview a question was posed as to whether the beneficiaries of any government programmes have ever been evaluated by the officials concerned, 291 respondents responded 'no'

and 9 respondents responded 'yes'. Those respondents who have been taken into evaluation are no other than influential people in the village. Ordinary villagers have never been considered for formulation of any programme as well. There are also other attributing factors which hamper proper functioning of government programmes. Though the District Head Quarters has been in existence since 1969, it has been reported that many departments were functioning /located at the state capital. Even essential staff members at the District Head Quarter do not attend the office regularly as expected for want of residential accommodation and on grounds of such other petty pretext. It has been known that for many, attending the office is like a ritual to only sign in the attendance register. Frequent and or indefinite ban/economic blockade, some as long as continuous 92 days, also underscore the lapses and delivery failure in the system. Naturally, the losers are the poor as officials get paid irrespective of the situation. This perhaps is one of the reasons why the desired results are not achieved. Many officials appoint substitutes and middlemen. These substitutes and middlemen may or may not be qualified for the job profile however they become very dominant and influential within the system. There has been a general observation that other unforeseen situation also often arises mainly where provision from the government schemes from time to time have to be allocated for the different underground groups. Only the left over that has not been usurped by the middlemen or unintended persons reach the entitled beneficiaries. Hence Programmes/schemes guidelines have not been implemented at the grass root level.

With the transition of time, food habits of the indigenous people have also began to change. For example, traditionally, milk was not a part of their food items however in present time; the demand for milk outweighs supply. In Senapati, one local chicken egg costs atleast ₹ 15/- as compared to ₹ 8 in Silchar, Assam where the demand for egg is the same. A good quantity of non-vegetarian food items which are much relished by this indigenous people have to be imported from outside the community. Such situation indicates that programmes based on local requirements considering the socio-cultural factors like animal husbandry and poultry become imperative. It is also necessary to popularise programmes that can be supported with locally available raw materials, such as agro based small scale industries, handicrafts, handlooms, forest based industries, medicinal &herbal plant extraction, food processing units and storage facilities by imparting skills with necessary loans, insurance, credit policy, etc.

Mao, being the seat of the origin of many Naga tribes, the importance of the role of government in preserving their cultural identity and other traditional values cannot be denied. However it can be said that the role of government in preserving the traditional identity or providing suitable potential services or industries and promoting Human Development Indices to Mao Naga have been left much to be desired. As discussed, the economic life of Mao Naga in the past was purely agrarian and forest based. With changing time, traditional occupations have began to diminish due to shortage of land, lack of resources to maintain traditional occupation and also due to lack of demand for traditional products. In such scenario, it has been observed that programmes which extends and explores beyond the traditional occupation have been found to be out of reach for ordinary population. Their socio-cultural life was seen in the light of egalitarianism. In the process of transition certain traditional identity like egalitarianism which should have been retained have began to degrade and certain traditional practices which should have been made modern remain unchanged. So, had the government or policy makers been able to recognise and exploit the egalitarian ideology of an indigenous tribe like Mao Naga, the disbursement of benefit schemes could have equally reached the intended beneficiaries. The churches, students and other social organizations have occupied the vacuum created by the lack of government effort in preserving the tradition and culture of the people by providing a platform like 'Mao Mega Meet', Students' Conference, Churches Associations, etc. where traditional/cultural festivals and practices are observed and social life promoted. Thus, the study throws a considerable light that most of the well-meaning programmes and schemes are merely on the paper and less known to the people for which they are meant. Certain government programmes do significantly contribute to the development needs of the people but they fall short of expectations. Hence, it is believed that the study inspite of its limitations have been able to bring out some notable observations on the perspectives and roles of government in meeting the developmental needs of the people. It necessitates rethinking for the planners and policy makers to wisely devise and adopt appropriate strategies by considering the ground realities and other socio-cultural factors.



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