

ETHNIC CONFLICT AND ITS IMPACT ON THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT IN TAMELONG DISTRICT OF MANIPUR, INDIA

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Abstract

Manipur is home to many ethnic communities, this ethnic diversity creates tension and conflict. Moreover, the basic infrastructure has not been developed. This study attempts to understand the overall impact of ethnic conflict on development process, and development in its true sense can only be achieved by developing facilities like education, health, and infrastructure for production and distribution facilities such as irrigation, power, transport, communication, marketing and banking. However, the frequent occurring of tension between the communities has been a stumbling block for development in state.

Key: Ethnicity, Conflict, Development, economy, and political.

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Introduction

Development is a process of change, normally considered as a necessary plan of activities, which is administered with government guidance. “Development is usually conceived as an aspect of change that is desirable, broadly predicted or planned and administered or at least influenced by governmental action. Thus, the concept of development consists of (a) an aspect of change (b) a plan or prediction, and (c) involvement of the government for the achievement of that planned or predicted goal. The term, ‘development’ is also used for the process of allowing and encouraging people to meet their own aspirations” (Basu, 1985: 26). The term involves all aspects of human activity. A society or nation may be more developed in economic front but could be underdeveloped in social front. So, one cannot define development in some aspects only, rather it should be viewed multi-dimensionally. The concept of development during fifties and early sixties has been seriously questioned and has been widened to include non-economic aspects as well.

“The concept of indigenous development centres on man, and correspond to the internal characteristics of the society in question that take into account its specific features and its integrating qualities. It must retain its individual character drawing its strength from its own innate models of thought and action and adopting goals in keeping with these values. When a society develops indigenously, its way of life should be based on respect for its traditional values, the authenticity of its culture and the creative attitudes for its people. If development is to fulfil people’s expectation it cannot be wholly patterned on an outside model. It must be achieved in accordance with goals and methods freely chosen by the society. Hence, development is not merely an economic phenomenon, rather a societal phenomenon encompassing all aspects of human life” (Singh, 2006).

Weidner (1970) defines the process of growth in the direction of nation building and socio-economic progress, and sees development as a process which stands for transformation of society (Chaturvedi, 1978). Development denotes in social sciences that the advancement of a society was through different stages. It is found in various fields intertwined with the process, self-consciousness, productivities and creativities. It is always associated with the total process of society (Nagel, 1967). Thus development is an organized activity and a multi -dimensional

process to improve the social, cultural, economic and human conditions of the people and balanced growth of the society. Therefore, development should be considered a holistic phenomenon.

North-eastern part in India is home to many ethnic communities with rich natural resources, yet relatively backward in economic development. It has landscape with potential for rapid development. However, racial, lingual and ethnic diversity in the region creates potential for ethnic tensions and conflicts. Despite rich mineral and forest resources, the infrastructure for development remains weak and the pace of modernization and economic growth is very slow due to prevalence of ethnic conflict. Infrastructural, structural and sociological factors are basically responsible for the poor economic development in north-eastern region. Despite potentials and natural resources the basic infrastructure has not been developed in the North-Eastern region. Integrated development of infrastructure in backward area of the region is the urgent need to uplift the people through socio-economic development and industrial development. To meet this all, infrastructure facilities like transport and communication appears fundamental issues in the region (Neog 1988, Agarwal 2003, & Sajenbam 1996).

Societies that are ethnically divided are more prone to polarization and social conflict. The adverse ethnic effect on economic development does not simply reflect real wars fought along ethnic lines. While studying ethnic conflicts in the 'north-east of India', one cannot but look at Manipur which exhibits as many problems that could possibly appear in the discourse of collective conflict. Perhaps it is the only state in the entire north-east which experiences such varied forms of issues and problems. Economic and social developments are severely affected by ethnic conflicts. However, the state has not taken any initiative to understand the cause and extent of conflict and the impact on the process of development. Social planning for development would depend on understanding the systematic knowledge of the social resources and liabilities of the people and their culture; their similarities and differences, organizations and operative control of their needs, hopes, aspirations and problems. Development process has to be assessed from impact on quality of life and human well-being as the human development index, developed and refined by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has appropriately suggested. The overall development can be achieved by developing strategy for

human development facilities like education, health and family welfare and infrastructure for production and distribution facilities such as irrigation, power, transport, communication, marketing and banking. Comprehensive reports from various committees and experts revealed repeated suggestions for the improvement of tribals. Most of these reports mainly emphasis on the preservation of tribal culture, working through or making use of tribal institutions, instilling among tribals a sense of confidence and self-respect. It evokes serious concerns for understanding and taking care of the tribals consent, initiative, and involvement and felt-needs of the tribals. In spite of all these efforts and massive investment in tribal development, desired results have not been achieved. There are several other constraints that hamper the development of tribals in the region.

From the above it is obvious that for the process of development of the North East community, social, political, ecological, legal, religious co-efficient of economic factors and their interactions with each other in the social system should be taken into account. Thus, this study attempts to understand the overall impact of ethnic conflict on development process in Manipur, north-eastern part of India.

Methodology

State of Manipur comprises of 9 districts and 35 blocks. Tamah and Lasan villages is under the Tamei Block of Tamenglong district has been selected as study area and it is considered to be one of the most backward tribal districts in Manipur, and inhabited by large tribal population. Tamah village is resided by Liangmei Naga tribe whereas Lasan village is resided by the Thadou Kuki tribe. Census sampling method was used for selecting the head of the households from both communities and all 150 head of the households from Liangmei Naga of Tamah village and 72 Thadou Kuki head of the households of Lasan Village were selected for the study. The primary data was collected using questionnaire and secondary information also have been collected from different sources like Tribal Research Centre, Central Library in Manipur, State Library, Universities and Government agencies etc. Other qualitative information was collected from the villagers and other officials through in-depth interview on information regarding implementation of development programmes and peoples participation. The collected data was analysed using SPSS, with the identified dependent, independent and intervening variables.

Government Schemes and Programs and Development

India is a welfare State, committed to the welfare and development of its people and of vulnerable sections in particular. The preamble, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Rights and specific sections, viz., Articles 38, 39 and 46 in the Constitution of India, stand testimony to the commitment of the State to its people. Socially disadvantaged groups of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes have received special focus over the years for their social and economic advancement. Government has taken several steps for framing appropriate policies needed to design and implement various welfare programmes for achieving the objective of creating favourable environment to ensure speedy socio economic development of SCs/STs. For the well-being of these communities, special target-oriented programmes are being implemented by earmarking funds, providing subsidies, offering reservations in employment and educational institutions etc.

The tribal population habitations are located in difficult and isolated hill/forest areas and terrains. Their socio economic conditions are mostly bound with their unique nature of social and cultural heritage. It is imperative for the State to promote appropriate conditions that would enable the tribals to have an economic stake in the resources in their area so that they can achieve adequate levels of livelihood and well-being.

The state of Manipur has also implemented many of the national development programmes, policies and schemes such as Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Indira AwasYojana (IAY), Swarnjayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY), Backward regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana Rural Road (PMGSY), Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), Manipur State Old Age Pension Scheme (MSOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), Rastriya Sam VikasYojana (RSVY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) etc. for overall development of the area. In addition Ministry of Tribal Affairs continues to implement programmes and policies aimed at bringing the overall development specifically in scheduled area.

The government programs and schemes would support the development activities in the conflict affected areas. In the present study 16.0 percent of the respondents from Naga community and 12.5 percent of the respondent from the Kuki community are aware and got benefited from the government program and schemes and 44.7 percent from Naga and 73.7 percent from Kuki community are aware but not benefitted from the government programs and schemes while 39.3 percent of the respondent from Naga and 13.8 percent of the respondent from Kuki community are not aware about the government programs and schemes.

Table 1. Distribution of respondents by awareness and utilization of government programmes and schemes

Government program/scheme.	Naga		Kuki	
	No of respondents	Percent	No of respondents	Percent
Aware about any development program/scheme by govt.				
Yes	24	16.0	9	12.5
No	67	44.7	53	73.7
Don't know	59	39.3	10	13.8
Govt. Scheme/program				
NREGS	140	93.3	72	100.0
JFM	7	4.7	0	0.0
IAY	15	10.0	4	5.5
OAPS	45	30.0	19	26.3
PDS	146	97.3	0	0.0
Support from politician for getting benefit				
Yes	33	22.0	47	65.3
No	31	20.7	3	4.1
Can't say	86	73.3	22	30.6

Any compensation from govt. after conflict				
Yes	0	0.0	0	0.0
No	150	100.0	72	100.0
Total number of respondents	150		72	

Sources: Field survey

It is evident from the table 1 that 93.3 percent of the respondents from Naga and all 100.0 percent the respondents from Kuki community are benefitted by NREG scheme, 30.0 percent of the respondent from Naga and 26.3 percent of the respondent from Kuki community are benefitted from Old Age Pension scheme, 97.3 percent of the respondent from Naga community alone are benefitted through PDS while the Kuki community are not benefitted by PDS. Similarly 10.0 percent from Naga community and 5.5 percent from Kuki community are benefitted from IAY and 4.7 percent of the respondents from Naga community alone are benefitted from JFM respectively.

Nearly three-fourths 73.3 percent of the respondents from Naga community and about one-third 30.6 percent of the respondent from Kuki community said that it is no matter that a politician could help to receive and benefit from the government programs and schemes while a little above one-fifth 22.0 percent of the respondent from Naga community and two-third 65.3 percent of the respondent from Kuki community reported that support from the politician helped them to avail the benefits and the remaining 20.7 percent of the respondents from Naga community and 4.1 percent of the respondents from Kuki community reported that they didn't get any support from the politician to benefit from the government programs and schemes. All the respondents from both the community reported that they didn't receive any compensation from the government after the conflict.

Socio-economic Status and Development

Manipur and other parts of the Northeast are characterised by the dominance of tribal culture and ethnic diversity. One of the major dilemmas in development versus environmental protection is

the issue of displacement. Another important issue is Manipur's remoteness from Indian mainland; accessibility to the rest of India on land is possible only through a circuitous route via a narrow corridor to Assam. These factors add to the constraints under which development has to be undertaken.

Economics, popularly speaking, deals with the aspects of production, distribution and exchange in totality. Economic system is designed in such a way to satisfy material wants of the people to organize production, to control distribution and to determine the rights and claims of ownership within the community (Piddington, 1952). And economic organization is a type of social action. It involves the combination of various kinds of human services with one another and with non-human goods in such a way that they serve given ends (Firth, 1952).

An examination of contemporary tribal economies in India, which are broadly presumed to represent ancient phases of the economic order, may provide valuable illustrations of a wholesome understanding of the issue. As in most of the world, economic involvement of tribals in contemporary India is diverse and multiple. An examination of distribution of means of livelihood and levels of economic involvement reveals agriculture as the most widely practiced among tribals in India and majority of them carry out settled cultivation as the primary means of subsistence.

Due to its physical geography as well as the social and political conditions prevailing in the region, North east India has a relatively backward economy. The production per hectare is lower than that of India's as a whole. Geographically, the area consists of hills and plains with different levels of production. The agricultural economy consists of wet rice cultivation in the plain areas and shifting and terrace in the hill areas. The single crop agricultural economy of North-East India has resulted in low production and low living standards for the inhabitants of the region.

The tribal culture is cognate to the economic system of the tribals which can be understood in the purview of the cultural factors. Economy is an important constituent of the tribal community life and plays a deciding role in the formation of the culture and social structure of a tribal society. The economic life of the tribal people helps us to understand important features of their culture.

Every basic need is related to the existence of the members failing which they are threatened with extinction. Nature comes forward and joins hands with them to fulfil their needs fashioned in their customs, traditions, demographic structure etc. Owing to this, people with the same natural surrounding have developed different economic processes to meet their ends.

The scattered tribal settlements do not constitute a composite economy in terms of territorial units. Tribes in Manipur, however, have a more or less similar economy as their settlements have been made within similar topography and natural co-system that greatly influence their economic system. The main sources of earning a living are agriculture crops (like paddy, ginger, cabbage, sugar cane, banana, potatoes etc.), household industry (making of baskets, furniture, weaving etc.), animal husbandry (rearing of pig, fowl, dog, buffaloes, cow etc.), government employment and other gainful activities, such as business. However, majority of them depend on agriculture for their livelihood.

Manipur has a small valley area of about 1843 sq. km, which is about 8 percent of the total area of the state. The remaining 92 percent is hills and mountains. Agriculture is the single largest source of livelihood for about 70 percent of the population. It is also the mainstay of the state's economy. The cultivation of rice is the major agricultural activity in Manipur and the main food for the people. The agro-climatic conditions are most suitable for the cultivation of rice by traditional method of farming. Rice contributes a major share of household income to Manipur. However, out of the total hill area of 2.05 lakh ha, only 0.64 lakh ha are cultivated area. It is approximately 3 percent of the total land area. Whereas in the valley, out of the total land area of 1.84 lakh ha, 0.87 lakh ha are under rice cultivation. It is more than 47 percent of the total area of the valley.

Conflict and Development

Manipur is composed of different ethnic groups and is plagued with regular ethnic assertions and regionalism. Development is one vast issue that needs to reflect many dimensions like socio-economic, education, political, cultural and social development. A deeper study would reveal the impact of ethnic conflict on the development process. To understand the effects of ethnic conflict on development process, information pertaining to ethnic conflict during and after conflict has

been collected from the respondents of the study area. The study narrows down to the effects of conflict on economic activities, agriculture, education and livelihood,

Table 2. Distribution of respondents by effects on developmental process during conflict

Process of development during conflict	Naga		Kuki	
	No of respondents	Percent	No of respondents	Percent
Economic activities				
Yes	127	84.7	56	77.8
No	23	15.3	16	22.2
Education of the children				
Yes	146	97.3	56	77.8
No	4	2.7	16	22.2
Livelihood				
Yes	120	80.0	63	87.5
No	30	20.0	9	12.5
Agriculture activities				
Yes	139	92.7	58	80.5
No	11	7.3	14	19.5
Total number of respondents	150	100.0	72	100.0

Sources: Field survey

The table 2. presents the effect of developmental processes during conflict in the communities. With regard to economic activities, 84.0 percent of the respondents from the Naga community and 77.8 percent of the respondents from the Kuki community reported that there is an effect on the economic activities during conflict, 15.3 percent of the respondents from Naga community and 22.2 percent of the respondents from Kuki community reported that there is no effect on economic activities during conflict. With regard to education of the children, 97.3 percent of the respondents from Naga community and 77.8 percent of the respondents from Kuki community

reported that education of children is affected during conflict while 2.7 percent of the respondents from Naga community and 22.2 percent from the Kuki community said it is not affected during conflict. For 80.0 percent of the respondents from Naga community and 87.5 percent of the respondents from Kuki community their livelihood is affected during conflict while 20.0 percent of the respondents from Naga community and 12.5 percent of the respondents from Kuki community reported their livelihood is not affected during conflict. With regard to agricultural activities majority (92.7 percent) of the respondents from Naga community and 80.5 percent the respondents from Kuki community reported that agriculture activities are affected during conflict while 7.3 percent of the respondents from Naga community and 19.5 percent of the respondents from Kuki community said that agricultural activities is not affected during conflict.

With regard to co-associates of effects on development process in terms of education of the children, livelihood, agricultural activities and business/economic activities during conflict by background characteristics, (Table 3) shows that, among Nagas those who are up to 40 years of age, males, married, literates, involved in farming, shifting (jhum) cultivation, belong to BPL family, larger family size (above 5), monthly expenditure of the family up to Rs.3000, don't have any savings and those doesn't have any debts largely stated that their development process in terms of education of the children, livelihood, agricultural activities and business/economic activities have been effected during conflict than those who are above 40 years of age, females, single or widow, illiterates, involved in non-agricultural occupation, wetland cultivation, belong to APL family, lesser family size (up to 5), monthly expenditure of the family above Rs.3000 have some savings and debts. A similar sensitivity is evident from the Kuki community with regard to effects on development process in terms of education of the children, livelihood, agricultural activities and business/economic activities during conflict by the background characteristics except for type of cultivation where people from Kuki community who cultivate both in wetland as well as shifting cultivation stated that their development process in terms of education of the children, livelihood, agricultural activities and business/economic activities have been effected during conflict.

Table 3. Effects on development process during conflict by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Development process							
	Naga				Kuki			
	Children's Education	livelihood	Agriculture activities	Business activities	Children's Education	livelihood	Agriculture activities	Business activities
Age								
Up to 40 year	78	70	74	71	38	43	38	37
Above 40 year	68	50	65	56	18	20	20	19
Sex								
Male	140	114	132	121	52	60	55	53
Female	6	6	7	6	4	3	3	3
Marital Status								
Married	140	114	132	121	52	60	55	53
Widow/single	6	6	7	6	4	3	3	3
Educational Status								
Illiterate	34	24	30	29	20	21	21	19
Literate	112	96	109	98	36	42	37	37
Occupational Status								
Agriculture	92	72	86	80	46	51	46	45
Non-agriculture	54	48	53	47	10	12	12	11
Family Size								

Up to 5	56	47	55	52	22	25	21	21
Above 5	90	73	84	75	34	38	37	35
Types of Cultivation								
Shifting (jhum)	142	119	136	124	5	7	6	7
Wetland/shifting	4	1	3	3	51	56	62	49
Family status								
BPL	127	106	122	114	53	59	55	52
APL	19	14	17	13	3	4	3	4
Expenditure (per month)								
Up to Rs.3000	103	86	96	86	48	54	49	46
Above Rs.3000	43	34	43	41	8	10	9	10
Savings								
Yes	58	50	57	50	15	18	16	16
No	88	70	82	77	41	45	42	40
Debts								
Yes	54	43	53	47	23	26	25	20
No	92	77	86	80	33	37	33	36
Total	146	120	139	127	56	63	58	56

Sources: Field survey

Further to understand the independent effect of conflict on development process during conflict by background characteristics a logistic regression model was used (Table 4). The results portrays that among Naga community there is no significant differences in terms of effects on development process during conflict by background characteristics such sex, educational status, occupational status, family size and savings while there is significant differences in terms of age,

type of cultivation, family's monthly expenditure, family status and debts. It indicates that Naga people who are up to 40 years of age and engage both in shifting and wetland cultivation likely to be more effected on development process in terms of their livelihoods (0.080 $p < 0.10$; 0.010 $p < 0.05$), those who engage in both shifting and wetland cultivation and have debts likely to be more effected on development process in terms of their agricultural activities (0.011 $p < 0.05$; 0.037 $p < 0.05$) and those who belong to APL and family monthly expenditure is above Rs.3000 per month likely to be more effected on development process in terms of their business/economic activities (0.006 $p < 0.01$; 0.030 $p < 0.05$). Similarly among Kuki community there is no significant difference in terms of effects on development process during conflict by background characteristics such educational status, occupational status, family size, type of cultivation, family status and savings while there is significant differences in terms of age, sex, family's monthly expenditure and debts. It indicates that Kuki people those who are females are likely to be more effected on development process in terms of their livelihoods (0.064 $p < 0.10$), those monthly family expenditure is above Rs.3000 likely to be more effected on development process in terms of their agricultural activities (0.069 $p < 0.10$) and those below 40 years of age and having debts likely to be more effected on development process in terms of their business/economic activities (0.021 $p < 0.05$; 0.009 $p < 0.01$). From the above results it is understood that both Naga and Kuki community doesn't differ significantly in terms of effect on their development process during conflict by background characteristics except a few since both these communities were equally effected by conflict.

Table 4. Results of logistic regression of effects on development process during conflict on selected background characteristics among Naga and Kuki community

Predictor Variables	Naga								Kuki							
	Children's education		livelihood		Agriculture activities		Business activities		Children's education		Livelihood		Agriculture activities		Business activities	
	OR	Sig	OR	Sig	OR	Sig	OR	Sig	OR	Sig	OR	Sig	OR	Sig	OR	Sig
Age																
Up to 40 years	0.37 3	0.60 3	3.355* 0	0.08 0	0.556 9	0.44 9	1.080 6	0.89 6	0.70 7	0.67 6	0.685 4	0.73 4	0.238 9	0.18 9	0.048** 1	0.02 1
Above 40 years (RC)																
Sex																
Male (RC)																
Female	0.00 0	0.98 7	1.212 9	0.86 9	8.539 9	0.99 9	0.840 0	0.88 0	0.98 4	0.98 9	0.087 *	0.06 4	0.366 7	0.37 7	0.468 5	0.53 5
Education Status																

Illiterates	2.348	0.990	0.707	0.528	0.376	0.328	0.679	0.538	1.130	0.889	0.972	0.980	0.728	0.777	0.182	0.146
Literates (RC)																
Occupation Status																
Agricultural (RC)																
Non-agricultural	0.000	0.993	2.124	0.318	0.557	0.562	1.343	0.693	1.162	0.881	1.023	0.987	4.122	0.999	0.788	0.835
Family Size																
Up to 5	0.124	0.274	1.806	0.227	1.627	0.570	1.213	0.712	1.742	0.429	5.058	0.156	1.735	0.485	3.078	0.222
Above 5 (RC)																
Type of Cultivation																

Shifting (jhum) (RC)																
Wet land/shifting	0.11 1	0.21 2	0.035* *	0.01 0	0.034**	0.01 1	0.164	0.11 7	1.13 7	0.90 4	0.000	0.99 9	0.173	0.25 7	0.000	0.99 9
Family Status																
BPL (RC)																
APL	0.67 3	0.83 4	0.035	0.43 3	0.241	0.18 6	0.078** *	0.00 6	0.93 7	0.96 8	1.325	0.99 9	0.000	0.99 9	2.131	0.99 9
Expenditure (INR per year)																
Up to Rs.3000 (RC)																
Above Rs.3000	0.00 0	0.98 8	0.577	0.31 2	6.802*	0.07 7	5.711**	0.03 0	0.67 3	0.64 6	0.307	0.40 6	0.144 *	0.06 9	0.145	0.11 6
Savings																

Yes	0.00 0	0.99 3	1.199	0.79 0	3.419	0.16 2	1.019	0.97 9	1.07 4	0.93 5	4.926	0.29 5	1.593	0.67 7	1.029	0.97 8
No (RC)																
Debts																
Yes	0.00 0	0.99 0	0.798	0.70 8	13.011* *	0.03 7	0.951	0.94 1	0.68 8	0.56 0	0.659	0.61 6	0.820	0.78 9	0.121** *	0.00 9
No (RC)																
Constant	2.05 1	0.98 8	3.390	0.03 9	7.382	0.02 1	5.703	0.00 8	3.52 0	0.34 5	2.248	0.65 9	47.58 0	0.05 5	2.828	0.99 8
Number of cases	150		150		150		150		72		72		72		72	
-2 Log likelihood	19.831		130.074		60.758		113.864		74.704		44.858		58.750		56.092	
Nagelkerke R sq.	0.493		0.198		0.276		0.162		0.033		0.231		0.248		0.374	

Note: RC – Reference category; ***p<0.01; **p<0.05; *p<0.10

Table 6. Distribution of respondents by effects on developmental process after conflict

Process of development after conflict	Naga		Kuki	
	No respondents	Percent	No of respondents	Percent
Economic activities				
Yes	126	84.0	38	52.8
No	24	16.0	34	47.2
Education of the children				
Yes	136	90.6	58	80.6
No	14	9.4	14	19.4
Livelihood				
Yes	78	52.0	25	34.7
No	72	48.0	47	65.3
Agriculture activities				
Yes	98	68.4	25	34.7
No	52	31.6	47	65.3
Total number of respondents	150	100.0	72	100.0

Sources: Field survey

Table 6. shows the effect on the developmental process after conflict in both the Naga and Kuki communities. With regard to economic activities, 84.0 percent of the respondents from the Naga community and 52.8 percent of the respondents from Kuki community reported that economic activities are affected after the conflict while 16.0 percent of the respondents from Naga community and 47.2 percent of the respondents from Kuki community reported that their economic activities are not affected after conflict. Regarding children's education, majority (90.6 percent) of the respondents from Naga community and 80.6 percent of the respondents from Kuki community reported that their children's education has been affected after the conflict while only 9.4 percent of the respondents from Naga community and 19.4 percent of the

respondents from Kuki community reported that it is not affected. In the part of livelihood, a little over half of (52.0 percent) of the respondents from Naga community and a little over one third (34.7 percent) of the respondent from Kuki community reported that their livelihood was affected after conflict while 48.0 percent of the respondents from Naga community and 65.3 percent of the respondents from Kuki community reported that their livelihood is not affected after conflict. Similarly on agricultural activities, 68.4 percent of the respondents from Naga community and 34.7 percent of the respondents from Kuki community said that their agricultural activities are affected after conflict while 31.6 percent of the respondents from Naga community and 65.3 percent of the respondents from Kuki community said that their agricultural activities are not affected after conflict.

With regard to co-associates of effects on development process in terms of education of the children, livelihood, agricultural activities and business/economic activities after conflict by background characteristics, (Table 7) shows that, among Nagas those who are up to 40 years of age, males, married, literates, involved in farming, shifting (jhum) cultivation, belong to BPL family, larger family size (above 5), monthly expenditure of the family up to Rs.3000, don't have any savings and those doesn't have any debts largely stated that their development process in terms of education of the children, livelihood, agricultural activities and business/economic activities have been effected after conflict than those who are above 40 years of age, females, single or widow, illiterates, involved in non-agricultural occupation, wetland cultivation, belong to APL family, lesser family size (up to 5), monthly expenditure of the family above Rs.3000 have some savings and debts. A similar sensitivity is evident from the Kuki community with regard to effects on development process in terms of education of the children, livelihood, agricultural activities and business/economic activities after conflict by the background characteristics except for type of cultivation where people from Kuki community who cultivate both in wetland as well as shifting cultivation stated that their development process in terms of education of the children, livelihood, agricultural activities and business/economic activities have been effected after conflict.

Table 7. Effects on development process after conflict by background characteristic

Background characteristic	Development process indicators							
	Naga				Kuki			
	Children's Education	livelihood	Agriculture activities	Business activities	Children's Education	livelihood	Agriculture activities	Business activities
Age								
Up to 40 year	70	46	47	70	39	20	22	28
Above 40 year	66	22	51	56	19	5	5	9
Sex								
Male	130	75	94	120	53	24	25	35
Female	6	3	4	6	5	1	2	3
Marital Status								
Married	130	75	94	120	53	24	25	35
Widow/singl	63	3	4	6	5	1	2	3
Educational Status								
Illiterate	34	17	25	28	21	4	4	8
Literate	102	61	73	98	37	21	23	30
Occupational Status								
Agriculture	88	49	69	76	49	19	21	31
Non-agriculture	48	93	29	50	9	6	6	7
Family Size								

Up to 5	52	35	35	51	19	11	14	15
Above 5	84	43	63	75	39	14	14	23
Types of Cultivation								
Shifting (jhum)	134	76	96	124	6	3	3	4
Wetland/shifting	2	2	2	2	52	22	24	34
Family status								
BPL	119	119	88	110	54	22	24	35
APL	17	17	10	16	4	3	3	3
Expenditure (per month)								
Up to Rs.3000	97	51	67	86	49	18	19	29
Above Rs.3000	39	27	31	40	19	9	8	9
Savings								
Yes	53	31	31	48	16	11	9	10
No	83	47	47	78	42	14	18	28
Debts								
Yes	50	30	36	46	24	8	8	17
No	86	48	62	80	34	17	17	21
Total	136	78	98	126	58	25	25	38

Sources: Field survey

Further to understand the independent effect of conflict on development process after conflict by background characteristics a logistic regression model was used (Table 8). The results portrays that among Naga community there is no significant differences in terms of effects on development process after conflict by background characteristics such age, sex, educational status, family size and debts while there is significant differences in terms of occupational status,

type of cultivation, family status, family's monthly expenditure and savings. It indicates that Naga people who are engaged in both shifting and wetland cultivation likely to be more effected on development process in terms of children's education (0.017 $p < 0.05$), those who are engaged in non-agricultural activities and their family's monthly expenditure is above Rs.3000 likely to be more effected on development process in terms of their agricultural activities (0.010 $p < 0.05$; 0.086 $p < 0.10$) and those who are engaged in both shifting and wetland cultivation, belong to APL and have savings likely to be more effected on development process in terms of their business/economic activities (0.016 $p < 0.05$; 0.087 $p < 0.10$; 0.069 $p < 0.10$). Similarly among Kuki community there is no significant difference in terms of effects on development process after conflict by background characteristics such sex, occupational status, family size, type of cultivation, family status, family's monthly expenditure and debts while there is significant differences in terms of age, educational status and savings. It indicates that Kuki people those who are illiterates and have savings likely to be more effected on development process in terms of their livelihoods (0.011 $p < 0.05$; 0.032 $p < 0.05$), those who are below 40 years of age and illiterates likely to be more effected on development process in terms of their agricultural activities (0.093 $p < 0.10$; 0.010 $p < 0.05$) and those who are illiterates likely to be more effected on development process in terms of their business/economic activities (0.065 $p < 0.10$). From the above results it is understood that both Naga and Kuki community doesn't differ significantly in terms of effect on their development process after conflict by background characteristics except a few since both these communities were equally effected by conflict.

Table 8. Results of logistic regression of effects on development process after conflict on selected background characteristics among Naga and Kuki community

Predictor Variables	Naga								Kuki							
	Children's Education		livelihood		Agriculture activities		Business activities		Children's Education		livelihood		Agriculture activities		Business activities	
	OR	Si g	OR	Si g	OR	Si g	OR	Si g	OR	Si g	OR	Si g	OR	Si g	OR	Si g
Age																
Up to 40 years	1.522	0.536	0.776	0.534	1.327	0.506	1.647	0.402	0.402	0.343	2.295	0.265	3.633*	0.093	0.885	0.865
Above 40 years (RC)																
Sex																
Male (RC)																
Female	4.431	0.254	0.797	0.781	2.003	0.404	0.690	0.748	0.000	0.999	4.576	0.257	1.260	0.838	0.652	0.680
Education Status																
Illiterates	0.000	0.998	1.260	0.606	1.115	0.831	1.640	0.415	1.134	0.900	9.867**	0.011	9.059**	0.010	4.097*	0.065
Literates (RC)																

Occupation Status																
Agricultural (RC)																
Non-agricultural	2.340	0.369	1.290	0.594	3.793**	0.010	0.252	0.117	6.484	0.067	2.193	0.383	2.214	0.392	1.801	0.483
Family Size																
Up to 5	1.644	0.436	0.593	0.140	1.750	0.144	1.057	0.912	5.660	0.038	0.657	0.517	0.510	0.292	1.547	0.467
Above 5 (RC)																
Types of Cultivation																
Shifting (jhum) (RC)																
Wet land/shifting	12.257**	0.017	1.764	0.557	3.134	0.242	14.277**	0.016	0.975	0.986	0.824	0.857	0.806	0.831	0.796	0.820
Family Status																
BPL (RC)																
APL	0.740	0.742	0.753	0.643	1.752	0.374	4.777*	0.087	0.000	0.999	0.465	0.619	0.171	0.263	0.451	0.595

Expenditure (INR per year)																
Up to Rs.300 0 (RC)																
Above Rs.300 0	1.87 8	0.4 14	0.6 31	0.2 68	0.44 4*	0.0 86	0.42 8	0.2 29	1.7 54	0.5 84	1.39 1	0.6 97	0.41 2	0.2 82	0.3 81	0.2 39
Savings																
Yes	1.26 6	0.8 14	1.3 40	0.5 36	0.71 2	0.5 14	4.38 4*	0.0 69	0.8 04	0.8 33	0.16 1**	0.0 32	0.47 0	0.3 58	1.1 13	0.8 87
No (RC)																
Debts																
Yes	0.32 4	0.3 24	1.0 09	0.9 84	1.23 8	0.6 72	2.32 6	0.2 80	1.3 74	0.6 67	1.55 6	0.4 90	0.68 3	0.5 34	0.8 51	0.7 71
No (RC)																
Constant	0.02 2	0.0 00	1.0 94	0.8 38	0.25 5	0.0 05	0.07 3	0.0 01	0.1 07	0.1 84	1.55 6	0.4 90	1.14 7	0.9 10	0.6 94	0.7 55
Number of cases	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
-2 Log likelihood	73.748	202.032	177.073	116.427	55.722	76.426	79.548	90.019								
Nagelkerke R square	0.261	0.050	0.144	0.168	0.304	0.283	0.267	0.166								

Note: RC – Reference category; ***p<0.01; **p<0.05; *p<0.10

Conclusion

Despite of being rich in mineral and forest resources, the infrastructure for development is weak and the pace of modernization and economic growth has been slow due to regular occurrence of ethnic conflicts in the state of Manipur. Development in its true sense can only be achieved by developing facilities like education, health and family welfare and infrastructure for production and distribution facilities such as irrigation, power, transport, communication, marketing and banking. Various programmes, policies and schemes have been implemented by the government for overall development of the area. In addition Ministry of Tribal Affairs continues to implement programmes and policies aimed at bringing the overall development specifically in scheduled area. Absence of industries and low urbanization are also the prominent characteristics of the region. There is poverty, unemployment, economic exploitation, social deprivation, poor health, illiteracy and lack of infrastructure facilities in the study area. However, the frequently occurring tensions and unrest between the communities has been a stumbling block for rapid development. It has been reported that encouraging people to people interaction programme will bring normalcy in the conflict affected areas. Majority of the respondents in the study area feel that there is limited access to higher education, health care facilities as well as transportation. It is also seen that people feel that road conditions, water facilities, management of irrigation system are poorly maintained. This has significantly influenced the agricultural activities which is the most important sector in the region.

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