Rural Youth in Agribusiness: The Potentials to curtail Migration Aspirations in Ethiopia

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Abstract

The attractiveness and ability of rural areas in providing opportunities for rural youth have the clouts to curtail migration aspirations. Depopulation trend of rural youth majorly due to urbanization and migration stands as major aggravating factors of over population of urban centers and its consequent effects in cities around the globe. The unattractiveness of rural and remote areas for youth is further exacerbated by the limited or no access to land for them; and if plausible and practicable alternatives to this challenge are not readily available, curtailing aspirations of rural youth to migrate to urban centers would be a toughly challenge to deal with. In this paper, the authors argue on the normative issues surrounding how agribusiness could be a way out and the necessary conditions that should be fulfilled for agribusiness to work ingeniously. As policy remedies to the generational challenge of making rural areas more attractive for youth in Ethiopia; investing more in infrastructure, introducing minimum wage structure into the private sector and enhancing access to land could be taken as policy measures for retreating the challenges of migration through agribusiness.

Key words: *Rural, Youth, Migration, Agribusiness*

1. Introduction

Africa has the youngest population in the world, and it is growing fast. According to UNDP (2017), it estimated that by 2055, Africa's youth population (aged 15-24), is expected to be more than double of the total of 226 million counted in 2015. Yet still, the region remains obstinately inhospitable in terms of political, economic and social opportunities for the young population. Besides, according to AfDB, (2017) the total population below the age of 30 years accounts for 60-70% of the total population.

Africa is a home to a large number of population living below the international poverty line, and even though the overall economy is diversifying, *farming still* remains as the main source of livelihood for many especially for those residing in the rural areas. In Ethiopia also, around 80-85% Ethiopians engage in agriculture as a main source for livelihoods, and depend mainly on the subsistence and rain-fed mode of farming and livestock production. Apart from these, challenges like frequent drought, lack of training and equipment for farmers, and poor access to markets makes it difficult for them to earn a living (Farm Africa, 2019).

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Considering the size of the rural population and the dependency on farming, rural agriculture still holds a considerable potential to provide gainful employment opportunities to a large number of youth if the sector is supported with increased investments and conducive legal and policy frameworks (Koira, A.K, 2014). What I argue is that this kind of interpolations in turn can help fight the challenges of migration aspirations, lessen the urban loads and make rural youth productive in their native areas. But through what? Agribusiness.

Agribusiness which consists of farming and allied business activities ranging from production to retailing can help create job opportunities, generate incomes and have the power to retain the rural youth from migration (Roepstorff, T.; Wiggins, S.; Hawkins, A., 2011). For instance, World Bank (2013) report revealed that by 2030 the Food and Beverage industry is forecasted to become a 1 trillion industry and has a great prospective to generate employment opportunities for the rural youth. This shows that it is quite necessary to support the youth in pinpointing business opportunities in the agricultural sector. While identifying the business opportunities, essential focus should be given starting from farm production to providing services such as processing, storage, marketing and transport (World Bank, 2013).

In actual fact, there has been a growing commitment by the Government of Ethiopia and donor organizations for engaging youth in agribusiness. One of the major commitments was reflected through the agreement of the African Youth Charter in 2006 by the African Union. Particularly the Declaration of the Youth Decade plan of Action for 2009-2018 is a notable one (NEPAD, 2016). Following to this, the Government of Ethiopia in collaboration with different development partners have developed various strategies and have implemented different interventions to create opportunities for youth to engage in agribusiness.

In another initiative, in the year 2015, the Government of Ethiopia and FAO signed a partnership agreement with an aim to reduce youth mobility (migration) that is specifically caused by poverty. This was aimed to be achieved through innovative policies that can create employment and business opportunities for young people in the agricultural sector, especially in the rural and remote areas. Overall, strong initiatives were given for skills development, smoothing the way for youth to access resources such as land, and use of different technologies in agribusiness. For example, financial literacy coupled with entrepreneurial trainings helped the youth manage money, know the market and create business plans.

Regardless of other strong legitimate alternatives to curtail migration aspirations and its pursuant challenges, in this paper I argue why and how

agribusiness is a plausible alternative as a way out for two major reasons. First is for the size of the population residing in the rural areas and second is for the heavy dependence on agriculture as a means of livelihood and its limited ability to ensure livelihoods for the growing population if no other supportive alternatives are created. Optimistically, this paper will help policy makers improve agricultural and rural development policies so as to facilitate more employment opportunities and ensure the attractiveness of rural areas for young people.

2. Conceptual enlightenments

The United Nations defined youth as individuals in age group ranging from 15 to 24 years (Filmer, D., 2014). Moreover, rural youth are young people residing in rural areas rooted in the socio-cultural contexts (Leavy, J.& Smith, S., 2010). Like any other segments of a population, rural youth are heterogeneous in age, gender, religious views, family position and ethnicity among others (Bennell, P., 2007). In Africa, every year nearly 10 million youth enter the continent's workforce and in most developing parts of the world, the total share of youth in the population has immensely increased.The number of youth joining the labor market is estimated to be 440 million by 2030, posingcrucial development challenge for nations in Africa (De Pinto, A. & Ulimwengu, J.M. A., 2017).

In line to this, Ethiopia faces similar challenge with regard to youth migration especially with from rural areas to urban centers. Though the country also has untapped potential to transform the unattractive situation of rural areas to the youth through innovation and entrepreneurship, there is yet much to be done. In so doing, many have suggested and argued on the potentials of agribusiness to rejuvenate the unattractive conditions of rural and remote areas and curtail migration and of its aspirants. A question can be raised of why and how agribusiness is different from the conventional transformational changes in the agricultural sector. The conventional approaches in revitalizing agriculture – especially the farming sub sector – are facing heavy pressures and stiff challenges due to limited access to land and other vital resources. In this regards, agribusiness has been praised by various eminent scholars in the field, national and international organizations like FAO (2014) in its ability of retaining and making youth productive in the agricultural sector.

Agribusiness, as defined in plain terms refers to agriculture directed on strictly commercial principles. In similar words, it refers to the business of agricultural production that are associated with producing, preparing, and selling farm products. The term is believed to be first conceived by in 1957 by Davis and Goldberg. Agribusiness as a field incorporates crop and animal

production, distribution, agrochemicals and farm machinery, processing, seed supply, marketing and retailing. Moreover, rest agents and institutions in the food value chain are also parts of the greater agribusiness system.

Concomitantly, so as to integrate the notions of agribusiness into the world of rural youth, a number of intervention mechanisms have to be developed. Unlike other segments of a population, the youth especially in the adolescence period is a period which needs a special attention and strong interventions for them to engage successfully in agribusiness and for ensuring agribusiness to have effective impact on migration aspirations especially and on the economy in general. Therefore, this requires placing the right intervention and developing means of communication is a necessary condition for its success. In this regards, ENRD (2018) has stated that to ensure effective communication with and by young people, seven success factors and elements of transferability listed below are necessary:

➢ **Active participation** that can be a transferable through peer toper mentoring.
➢ **Youth language** to put aside institutional jargon and to leave youth to speak to youth.
➢ **Intergenerational links** to incorporate youth perspectives into agribusiness works and other chief supporting institutions.
➢ **Connectivity** goes beyond access to ICTs or their related technological means of communications and so face-to-face meetings, events in community gatherings and others.
➢ **Enabling environment and Bottom-up approach** as young people in remote and rural areas are unable to travel frequently and reach the centers of power, other flexible meetings and networking opportunities are necessary.
➢ **Trust and confidence** goes two-ways: youth need to be trusted and adopt the "Let's do it" approach.
➢ **Skills** training to youth in rural and remote areas to effectively use communication means is important.

Concomitantly, these aforementioned seven success factors are deemed to be necessary and plausible factors as well as conditions for the success agribusiness addressing migration aspiration issues and attractiveness of rural areas through creating job opportunities and generating incomes.

3. **Challenges related to Youth Migration**

Optimistically, migration can widen alternative opportunities for youth through expanding educational and employment horizons and letting young people to acquire and use new skills and technologies. For some others, it can stand as the only way out from poverty, violence, or other extreme

inhabitable encounters. Whereas pessimistically, youth migration can pose hefty challenges for urban centers which are already over-saturated due to in-migrations. Youth migrating to these areas might even face conditions which are not even better from what they had before migrating or might even be shoddier.

Therefore, having optimistic or pessimistic views on migration of youth depends on the situation of an area. For instance, for developed areas like some urban centers in parts of Japan facing aging challenges, in-migration of youth can be a positive addition and an opportunity for both the area's economy and the youth in return. Likewise, for areas with unattractive and uninhabitable situations for youth due to lack opportunities and resources, out-migration of youth can have positive impact if the out-migrating youth are able to secure opportunities somewhere else which they were not able to find in their native places. However, most developing nations are facing the challenge of unbalanced rural to urban migration where urban centers are already over-saturating and incapable of providing opportunities to the incoming migrants while rural areas still remain to be unattractive for youth in terms of providing opportunities and resources.

Likewise, the heavy dependence on the agricultural sector and its limited ability to ensure access to land and other crucial resources for the growing youth population in most parts of Africa is further exacerbating the number of migration aspirant youth to migrate to urban centers. The push and pull effects of migration and urbanization remain to be one of the major variables affecting the current population dynamics of rural-urban population trend in Africa. Report by African Union (2017) shows that current trends of migration and urbanization in continent are the highest in the globe. Even after Africans being the most itinerant people in the world, migrants from the continent are relatively younger (on average at 29 years) comparing to migrants from other parts of the globe.

Migration in the continent has had its negative social influences over the past few decades especially. For example in 2015, the widespread xenophobic incidences in South Africa reveal that nations should start formulating means to alleviate the challenges faced by both the migrants and local host communities due to the stiff competition created by migrants for opportunities (Bennell, P., 2007).This is further intensified in every lessening job and crucial opportunities. In line to this, the Eurocentric sentiments in Europe also continues to affect the relations between African migrants and their host nations.

In similar lines, the growth of urbanization in Ethiopia also shows hefty migration flows from rural areas, which poses daunting challenges for development. Youth migrating into urban areas undoubtedly intensifies great pressures on land, infrastructure and on the overstretched basic services such

as education and health (IDS, 2018). While conversely, the rural areas are being deprived off their young energetic labor forces. Thus, in both the urban and rural situational cases, aspirations for migration compromises the wellbeing of the population.

In Ethiopia more than 70% of youth reside in rural and remote areas of the nation and more than 24% of youth are unemployed, particularly in the urban areas. Although youth unemployment is principally an urban problem, in rural areas above 27% of young people are underemployed due to limited availability of job opportunities (IDS, 2018). This can also reveal the unattractive conditions in the rural parts of the nation for youth. As the youth population is set to grow, support to the growing agribusiness sector is vital and could drive many job opportunities, make rural areas attractive for youth and can curtail migration to urban centers.

4. **Methods used**

This study employeda mix of qualitative and quantitative approachesto address the issue of rural youth migration aspirations and the potentials of agribusiness in Ethiopia. Qualitatively, the study has given several normative arguments on the potentials of agribusiness, the necessary conditions that must be fulfilled for agribusiness to work efficiently on curtailing migration aspirations by rural youth and on the ways out for developing nations like Ethiopia.

In addition to this, the study has incorporated sectoral analysis on agriculture, industry and service sector to see the trends in their contribution to the GDP and assess the agricultural transformation. To analyze these, information were gathered from World Bank - World Development Indicators (WDI) database (World Bank, 2019)and this was intended to triangulate and support the normative arguments empirically regarding the present conditions of agricultural transformation, youth unemployment and migration. Lastly, the comparative significance of agribusiness in Ethiopia was assessed by analyzing secondary information gathered from the Horticultural Producer Exporters Association in line with Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs).

5. **Youth and Agribusiness in Ethiopia; Trends and Challenges**

The agricultural sector in Ethiopia has shown a transformation through labor drive to more productive manufacturing (industry) and service sectors, and growth of productivity through commercialization which have steered the sector to the creation of various agribusinesses. This is presented in the chart below;

Chart 1. Share of Economic Sectors in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (2007 to 2017)
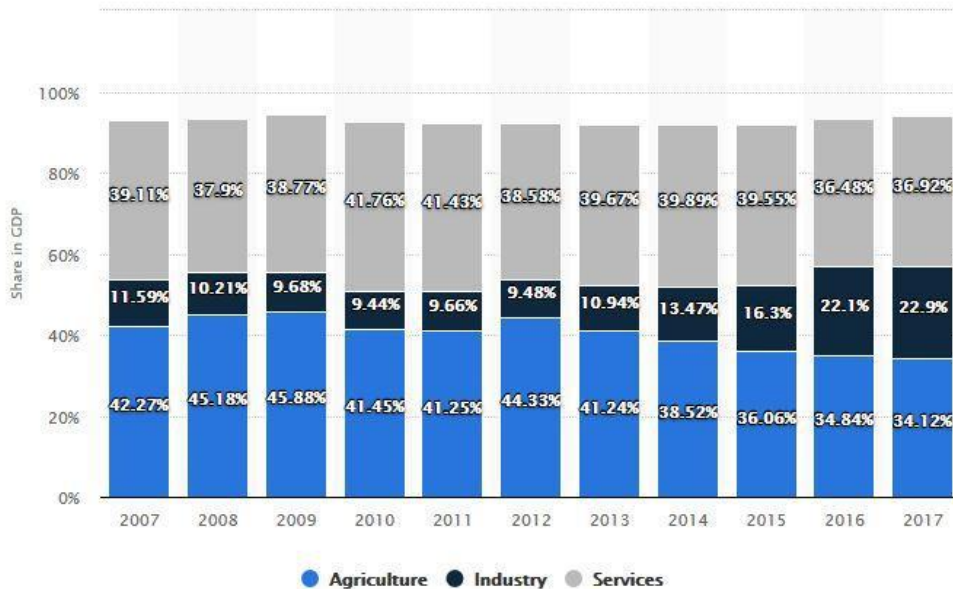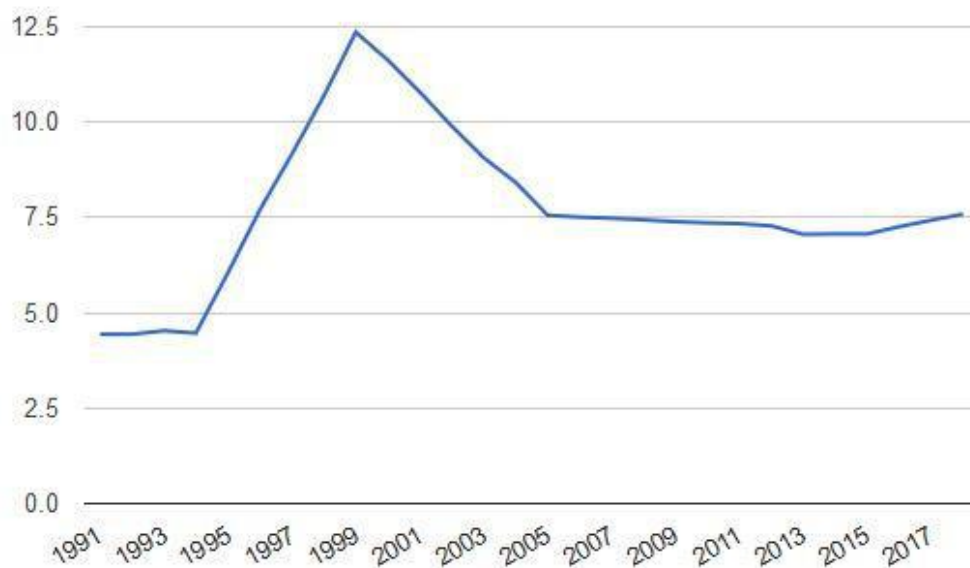

Source: Authors own computation, based on WDI (2018)

The statistical information in the above Chart 1 from World Development Indicators by World Bank shows share of economic sectors in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Ethiopia from 2007 to 2017. The trend shows that the share of the agricultural sector has declined comparing the 2017 to 2007 by 8.15 percentage points. Whereas, the share of the industry sector has increased by 11.31 percentage points. In 2017, the share of agriculture in Ethiopia's GDP was 34.12%, while industry was contributing approximately 22.9% and service sector contributed about 36.92%. The changes in total share of the agricultural sector and the manufacturing (industry) sector are indicatives of structural transformation in the nation.

Regarding unemployment, CSA (2017) records show that between 2002 and 2016, general unemployment rate in Ethiopia has shown a decrement. Due to the commonness of unpaid family work, rural unemployment has remained low in rural areas, yet, the CSA data revealed that 26% of the employed people in rural areas are underemployed. In line to this, World Bank (2016) report revealed that unemployment problem in Ethiopia seems to be principally an urban phenomenon. These occurs due to the substantial rural-urban migration, high job-searching costs, skills and quantity demanded and supply mismatches.

Chart 2. Youth Unemployment Rate in Ethiopia

Source: Author's own commutation, Based on FRED Data (2019)

The above Chart 2 shows that youth unemployment in the nation has declined enormously with a decrement at a decreasing rate whereas after 2015 small increments can be noted comparing to the previous years though the rate is not as such as it was between 1995-2001. In similar findings, Tesfamicheal W., & Seife A., (2018) revealed that youth unemployment is very high in urban areas especially among women. From 1999 to 2013, rate of youth unemployment in urban areas declined by 12 percentage points from 32% to approximately 20%. In the same period, the rate in rural areas declined by 2 percentage points from 5% to 3%. Furthermore, underemployment was mentioned as a major challenge among rural youth especially (Tesfamicheal W., & Seife A.,2018).

The Agribusiness

In Ethiopia, agribusiness has grown considerably in the past two decades (IDS, 2018), and this growth is set to continue farther. This growth presents opportunities to work on the nation's high unemployment of youth. So far, the agribusiness sector has created a significant number of jobs for youth through diversifying the types of produce that it farms and sells. For instance, by 2017 the flower, fruit, and vegetable sub-sectors had created employment opportunities for over 180,000 people (Tesfamicheal W., & Seife A., 2018). Due to the labor-intensive nature of these jobs in these sub-sectors attributed to the intensive care required for horticultural products, the

sub-sectors have been creating vast job opportunities for significant number of youths. For instance, a hectare in the flower, fruit, and vegetable farming subsectors creates a minimum of ten jobs. This rate is much higher compared to jobs created by large-scale farms that are only engaged in production of food crops.

By 2014, MSEs had created jobs for nearly 1.7 million people (Table 1 below), and over 85% of those jobs were related to agribusiness, i.e. using agricultural products as inputs like raw materials in their business (IDS, 2018).In line to this, the horticultural sector especially the cut flower industry and agro-processing sectors have grown significantly. In the last two decades, the number of cut flower farms for export has increased from 5 to more than 100. Similarly, over 17,000 micro and small enterprises (MSEs) have emerged, with more than 70%engaging in activities which are directly linked to agriculture, such as milling and food processing. The transformations in the industrial organization of the agricultural sector have also transformed significantly due to the emergence of private investors in contracting, processing and marketing of agricultural products (IDS, 2018).

Table 1. Manufacturing Industries in Ethiopia

Industry group	No. of establishments	No. of employees	Employees permanently employed (%)
Food produce (excl. grain mills)	25,430	373,171	41.5
Grain mill	35,430	540,339	35
Textiles	3,416	49,280	47
Wearing apparel, drying of fur	18,199	246,062	40
Leather products	1,113	16,182	44
Wood products (excl. furniture)	1,548	13,348	38
Non-metallic minerals	1,709	29,155	39
Metal products	12,531	182,115	37
Machinery and equipment	58	941	31
Furniture	17,693	289,853	35
Others	182	3,024	38
Total	117,309	1,743,470	

Source: IDS (2018)

The above table also shows that the private sector is paying a significant role as a major employer in the agribusiness sector. Moreover, the topmost three employers were grain mills, food processing industries, and manufacturers of wearing apparel and the drying of fur. In fact, more than 85% of the jobs in MSEs were created by enterprises related to the

agribusiness sector (Tesfamicheal W., & Seife A., 2018). Nevertheless, it was also noted that jobs that were created in the agribusiness sector are mostly low-paying and less skill-intensive.

On the other hand, while many jobs are being created, considerations must be taken in relation to the quality of work provided, and the skills support in educational institutions for taking up these roles. For instance, in the cut flower sector, the managerial level wages are over ten times greater than starting jobs such as preparation of land, works related to fertilization and harvesting. Yet, most youth join in this sector majorly engage in the entry level and they work in unwarranted conditions even when they are engaged in paid jobs. Importantly, this occurs majorly due to low level of educational attainment mostly holding below secondary education qualifications, including those in the cut flower sector and MSEs. This in turn leads to lower paying jobs in the private sector.

The Opportunities and challenges: Transforming job prospects in the agricultural sector

The agribusiness sector has created a significant number of jobs for youth through diversifying the types of produce that it farms and sells. Yet, agriculture, being the greatest provider of employment in the nation, and by taking the great challenge of youth unemployment as an opportunity for youth to become the change making forces for new agriculture plus with integrating agribusiness enterprises into the circle, transformation of rural areas can be taken as an opportunity for change. Besides, the sector provides opportunities for the greatest number of new economic opportunities beyond sole production (GFAR, 2018).

Apart from production related activities, youth can also get employed beyond production related activities if the necessary supports are rendered. That is, they can also engage in processing, value addition, and provision of services for the agricultural sector itself (FAO, 2014). Yet, youth seeking opportunities in rural and remote areas especially within the agriculture sector experience several obstacles. One of which is related to land tenure. Land scarcity creates an ever increasing difficulty for youth specially by hindering them from engaging in modern farming and other allied agribusiness activities. This often leads to increased aspirations for migration to urban centers. Apart from these, they also face challenges related to access to credit, inputs including new technologies, hands-on skills and market related challenges for agribusiness to succeed in creating the expected opportunities for youth in rural areas. Moreover, the mind-set barriers from youth themselves which creates difficulty for them to envision futures

through engaging in farming related activities is another challenge (GFAR, 2018).

It is thus imperative to engage youthful energy in agriculture and allied activities such as processing and similar industries in areas with great number of unemployed youth and aging of smallholder farmers. This will give rural youth to have meaningful future in line to reducing poverty and hunger. However, there are many challenges now confronting rural youth from engaging and benefiting from this sector. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO, 2014) has identified six principal challenges affecting young people going into agriculture:

- insufficient access to knowledge, information and education;
- limited access to land;
- inadequate access to financial services;
- difficulties in accessing green jobs;
- limited access to markets; and
- limited involvement in policy dialogue.

Apart from this, in Ethiopia, other additional challenges are being faced including; the level of investments made towards attracting rural youth in agribusiness remains low compared to the high attention given to the youth agenda at the international, regional, and national levels. This is further worsened by the limited investment in supportive infrastructure such as storage and transport facilities, modern irrigation systems, and technologies (Lucchesi, 2012).

6. Concluding Remarks

In Ethiopia, rural youth continues to migrate to urban centers leaving urban areas at risk of congestion and unemployment; and rural areas being affected by loss of youthful energy in the agricultural sector. Whereas, the remaining youth in rural and remote areas continues to aspire for migration as there are less conducive and attractive opportunities for them in their native areas. Therefore, curtailing this trend and breaking the circle of migration and aspiration to migrate, the agricultural sector in Ethiopia needs to provide attractive opportunities for rural youth to remain and be productive where they are. Challenges faced by rural youth include limited access to land, credit services, less skilled, less opportunities in the market and etc. To address issues related to migration aspirations by youth and to make agribusiness work, the government and civil society organizations collaboratively can take strong initiatives starting with policies that can intertwine trade, investment, transport and movement of youth. If these conditions are fulfilled, agribusiness can stand as an alternative mechanism to alleviate the aforementioned challenges. Conditions like transportation,

storage and processing facilities need to be fulfilled and should be accessible by youth. Apart from these, policy wise interventions such as strengthening infrastructural facilities, introducing minimum wage to lessen challenges of underpayment by corporations and private investors and working on land tenure policies in such a manner that can give youth better access to it are very crucial intervention points. Project wise, among others focusing on developing entrepreneurial skills, facilitating opportunities for paid internships in remote areas, interconnecting rural youth with companies, supporting generational renewal on farms and allied activities can help engage the youth in productive opportunities in rural areas and pull away from their aspiring mindset for migration.

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Job Vs Entrepreneurship: Opportunities for Youth in Guwahati, Assam

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Abstract

In India, youth is considered to be the biggest national asset. Simultaneously, unemployment among the youth has emerged as one of the main concerns confronting the country. Assam is not an exception. Assam is India's 12th most populous state with a population of about three crores. Assam has about 63 percent population currently being in the working-age group of 15 to 59 years and has 20 lacs of registered educated unemployed youth in the Kamrup district of Assam. The overall development of the state largely depends on the proper utilization of its human resources and the aspiration of its youths. However, alongside high working poverty, young people are facing a dangerous mix of high unemployment, increased inactivity, and hazardous work. Sufficient Jobs are not there to employ the existing youths. Fear of taking risks prevents the promotion of entrepreneurship among youth which is also a solution to the unemployment situation among youth. This paper attempts to find out the problems faced by youths from the perspective of youth seeking jobs and youth creating jobs through entrepreneurship. The study is conducted in the Guwahati city of Assam and is exploratory and descriptive. A sample of 30 youth has been taken from Guwahati through random sampling and has been interviewed to understand the demographic profile of the youth, livelihood options they have chosen and the problems they are facing with a structured interview schedule. The study identified that risk-taking abilities are reducing in today's youth and they are more comfortable in doing jobs than business. However, with low salaries and poor economies of the state, their growth is slow and stagnant. The study highlights in detail the problems of youths employed in jobs and business and suggests measures to create the ecosystem which would help flourish the youth community.
Keywords: Youth, Entrepreneurship, Unemployment, Assam.

Introduction

Youth are defined as those aged 15 to 35 by the United Nation. This age group contributes 27.5% of India's Population. History speaks that youth have been the initiator of change. Promoting the development of India's youth must be one of the important priorities, among all sectors and stakeholders, of this nation. However, it has been studied that the Youth population is getting more vulnerable to the unemployment scenario of the nation. An unemployed youth is unemployment of young people within the age group of 15 to 29 years (National Youth Policy 2014). The policy says

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about 34% of India's Gross National Income (GNI) is contributed by the Youth. The number of unemployed persons as per Live Register (Economic Survey of Assam, 2011-2012) is 1911431 number in 2010 in Assam. Acute unemployment specially educated unemployment continues to be a serious problem in the State. As per data available from the Employment Exchanges of the State it is revealed that the number of educated job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges has stood at 14 lakh in 2010. The registration during the year was 181743 from different disciplines of education. The previous year's registration of educated job seekers was 154999. The number of persons employed in organized economic activity (comprising both Public and Private Sectors) was 11.14 lakh in the year 2010. The employment of women in the organised sector of the State was 366.7 thousand at the end of 2010 which was around 32.9 percent of the total employment. (Economic Survey 2011-12).

The number of unemployed youth as per Live Register (Economic Survey 2011-12) is decreased by 0.08 percent in 2010 over 2009. According to the records of the Employment Exchanges of Assam, the total job seekers in the Live Register recorded fall during 2010 with 1911431 numbers compared to 2079558 numbers in 2009. This may perhaps be due to non-renewal of registration by the job-seekers or non-reporting by the job-seekers about their engagement in services. However, the percentage of placement is not encouraging against the number of notified vacancies through Employment Exchanges. The size of the educated job seekers is considerably high, which is a challenge to the growing economy of the State. From the records of the live register of Employment Exchanges, the registered educated job seekers stood at 1433218 during 2010 and recorded decreased by 5.73 percent over 2009. The percentage of educated job seekers constitutes about 75 percent of the total job-seekers. Against this, the creation of job opportunities is less. Considering the present situation promotion of entrepreneurship has become the need of the hour to provide economically viable life.

Unemployment has not only financial impact but also has social impacts like increase in case of theft, violence and other criminal activities. As an answer to unemployment, the Government has introduced different vocational training schemes. It has helped in countering the problem to a certain extent. But there's much more to be done. A lot can be done by promoting entrepreneurship among youth. If the government can strategies a system to provide initial funding, training and consultancy support to interested youths, a huge number of the unemployed youth would find a better alternative to become job creators from job seekers.

As of now, only about 5-6 percent of youth have access to some kind of skills. The youths in Assam grow up with a job-oriented mind-set and seldom think of entrepreneurship as a career. Our educational curriculum does not include courses to help the students to explore entrepreneurship; and prepares them for a job instead. Even if someone with interest on entrepreneurship wants to set up a business, she/he is discouraged by a many factors: lack of adequate access to information on setting up and operating a business, procedural hurdles, lack of start-up funds, lack of adequate networks and mentoring support, difficult access to technology, lack of a supportive system, operational difficulties, and the fear about the consequences of failure. These factors loom large and hinder the emergence of entrepreneurship, inadequate measure.

Need of the Study

It has been identified that entrepreneurship is the need of the hour for helping youth in not only getting employed but also generating employment and we have government machinery set up especially for the cause. However, the reports from banks reveal that even after starting the units, there is the maximum number of Nonperforming assets. In the report on the third All India Census Scale Industrial Units, prepared by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Government of Assam it is observed that the main reason for the closer of registered small scale industries were "Marketing Problems, Finance Problems, and Competition". Different reports of IIE & Banks reveals that most youths in Assam are 'necessity driven' 'forced entrepreneurs'. They enter into the realm of business as they have no option to earn their livelihood from any other source. As a result, whenever the economy does well, the size of the self-employed category invariably shrinks, as these self-employed 'pseudo' entrepreneurs' move to jobs that provide financial security and decent earning, which, as self-employed, they will seldom earn.

Thus, there is a need to understand where better growth and opportunities lies for the youth and how to help unemployment among the youth. The question is why even after loans and programs available, the youths are not confident to enter into the realm of business. What are the problems they face in earning their livelihood? Where are the gaps that the sense of fear prevails within the youth? Where is the gap in the awareness level of the youths towards such programs?

Review of literature

On reviewing of ILO Asia-Pacific Working Paper Youth Employment and Unemployment: An Indian Perspective by Mitra (2013) found that the different entrepreneurial opportunities that a youth should explore and also found that the author is emphasizing on strengthening the information dissemination and skill development before engaging the youth directly into business for a positive outcome. The study on the Problems and Prospects of Entrepreneurship in the Kamrup District of Assam by Dasgupta (2014) explains how important entrepreneurship and the problems and prospects associated in Assam. This study explained the problems in the Kamrup metro district, the study of which helped in analyzing the situation in the adjacent Kamrup rural district. The review report of State Level Bank Committee (Sept 2015, Dec 2015 & March 2016) speaks about the different available govt. and bank schemes to promote youth entrepreneurship in the state. It further helped the scholar to learn about the NPA rates especially among the youths in different areas to understand the weak sectors. The study on the Rural Entrepreneurship Development in Assam concerning Sonitpur District by Hazarika (2018), explains the poor and complicated loan processing of the rural banks. The study also explains the backgrounds of different rural entrepreneurs and found the majority to be illiterate and from 35- 45 age group. Further, reviewing the publications of the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship in Guwahati, the research scholar gained an understanding of the different areas where youths have an opportunity to start an enterprise. The publication however also reveals how these areas are going towards a declining trend owing to the huge competition in markets.

A careful review of existing literature reveals that although studies have been conducted on women, clusters, artisans, their problems, etc., there are no records of any scientific study on Youth entrepreneurship. Though there are many sources on youth unemployment or problems of youth, no concrete information could be availed on the promotion of youth entrepreneurship for creating employment opportunities.

The research will thus try to explore the various problems the youth face in perusing their choice of career. It shall also identify the level of awareness among the youths regarding the existing entrepreneurship development programs.

Objectives of the Study

1. To understand what is more popular among youth- starting a business or getting a job?

2. To identify the problems faced by youths engaged in Jobs in Guwahati city of Assam.

3. To identify the problems faced by youths engaged in entrepreneurship in Guwahati city of Assam.

4. To suggest measures for the development of youth in Guwahati city of Assam.

Methodology

Study Area

Assam covers an area of 78,438 km2 (30,285 sq mi). For the study, Guwahati city of Assam has been selected. Guwahati is the largest city of Assam and also the largest metropolis in Northeast India. Dispur, the capital of Assam, lies in Guwahati. Guwahati Municipal Corporation (GMC) is the local body responsible for governing, developing and managing the city. GMC is further divided into 31 municipal wards. Guwahati consists of four assembly constituencies: Jalukbari, Dispur, Gauhati East, and Gauhati West, all of which are part of Gauhati (Lok Sabha constituency).The total population of the city is 957,352 and the density of population is 2,900/km2. The total area is 328 km2. The city falls under the district Kamrup Metropolitan district.

Method

The data for the present study have been collected from both primary and secondary source. Primary data have been collected through interview method while the secondary data have been collected from various published journals, books and from relevant websites. The present study is exploratory and descriptive in nature and youth of the Guwahati city formed the universe of the study.

Sample & Tools

The study adopted a purposive, convenience and random sampling technique. Purposively three different groups of the sample have been taken like Youth student studying in the final year of Post graduation. 2) Youth running business, 3) Youth in jobs. A sample of 10 youth each has been taken from the above mentioned three categories forming a total of 30 units. The youths studying in the final year of post graduation, have been purposively taken from Guwahati University, which is the highest body of education in Assam. For the youth running a business, purposively the fancy bazaar area has been selected, which is the business hub of the city. For youth in jobs, 10

youths have been selected as per convenience. All 30 units have been selected and interviewed to understand the demography of the youths, choice of livelihood in which they are interested, source of earning and the problems they are facing with a structured interview schedule.

1. **Results & Discussions:**
   - **Demographic profile of Youth sample:** To understand the background of the youths in the Guwahati city of Assam, the respondents were studied based on their age group, gender, education, religion, language etc.

Table 1: Demographic Profile

Criteria	Category	Nos	Percentage (%)
Age	Below 20 years	10	33.33
	21 - 30 years	7	23.33
	31 - 35 years	13	43.33
Religion	Hindu	12	40.00
	Muslim	10	33.33
	Jain	8	26.67
Sex	Male	19	63.33
	Female	11	36.67
Education	Nil	0	0.00
	HS	7	23.33
	Graduate	18	60.00
	Post Graduate	5	16.67
Community	Assamese	16	53.33
	Bengali	7	23.33
	Marwari	4	13.33
	Others	3	10.00

From the above table, it is understood that 33% of the sample are below 20 years. This group is mainly the student group who were interviewed for their choice of career opportunities. 23% are between 21 to 30 years and 43% are between 31-35 years. Youths till 35 years are taken as beyond 30 years' adulthood starts and individual is generally considered to be in the adult category. 40% of the respondent were Hindu, 33% Muslim and 26% Jain.

Any other religion was not found among the respondents. 63% of the respondents formed the male category while 36% female. All the respondents were found to be educated. 60% were from the graduate category, out of which 16% were students in their final year of post-graduation. 16 % were postgraduate while 23% were HS passed. The highest number of respondents i.e. 53% were from the Assamese category while 23% from the Bengali community. 13% were from the Marwari community. 10% belonged to other communities that formed Bodo, Khasi, Manipuri, Naga, etc.

Chart 1: Future livelihood plan
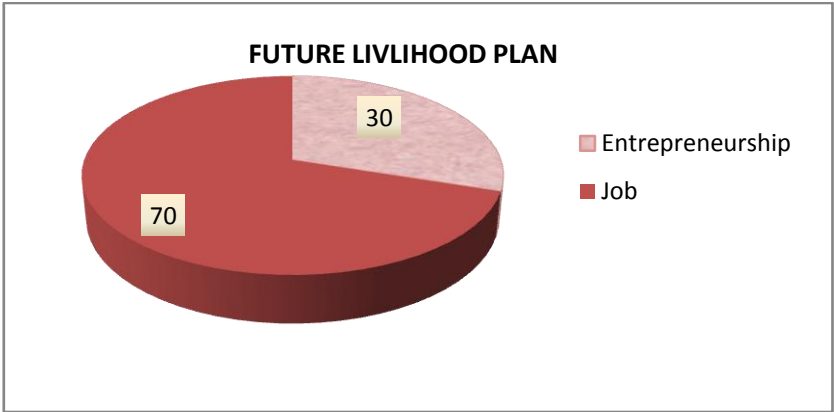
30% were found to select entrepreneurship. However, 70% wanted to get employed and earn a monthly salary for their livelihood. It can be assumed that risk-taking abilities are low and earning through employment is still found lucrative among the energetic youth student group.

Chart 2: Problems faced by youths engaged in Jobs in Guwahati city of Assam

Chart 2: Problems of youth engaged in job
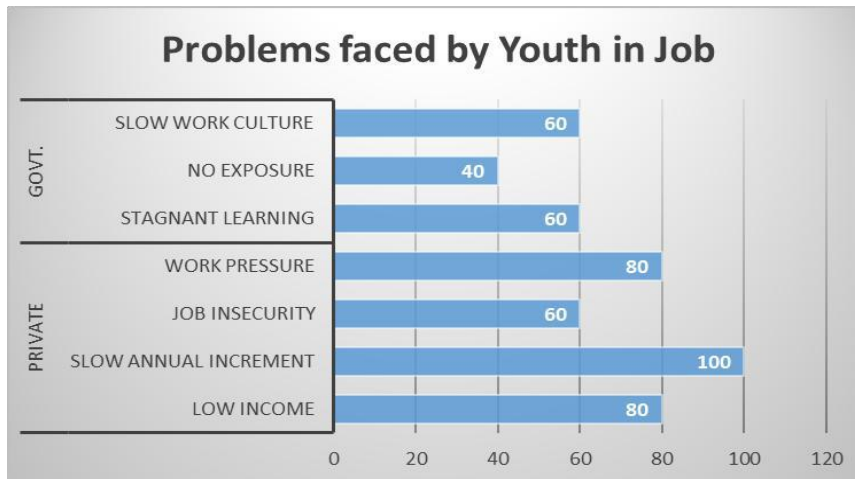
10 youths in jobs were studied. 5 of them were selected from Govt. offices and 5 from private. The problems have been categorized as per private employment and Govt employment. Under Govt. employment, 60% of youth complained about a slow working culture, 40 % youth complained they don't have any national and international exposure and the work profile seems monotonous and 60% youths complained that their learning became stagnant and there is less scope of new learning and scope. Under private employment, 100% of the youth complained about a slow annual increment and 80% on low income and hence are scared of meeting their future needs. 60% of them are having job insecurities as their future depends on the stability of the organization they work. 80% also complained as work pressure without any fixed timings.

It has been studied that in comparison to govt employees, the private employees are more vulnerable as they are succumbing to a bad combination of workloads, job insecurity with slow income.

Problems faced by youths engaged in entrepreneurship in Guwahati city of Assam

The youth running the business in Guwahati have also shared the different problems. The problems are presented and analyzed below.

Chart 3: Problems of youth engaged in entrepreneurship
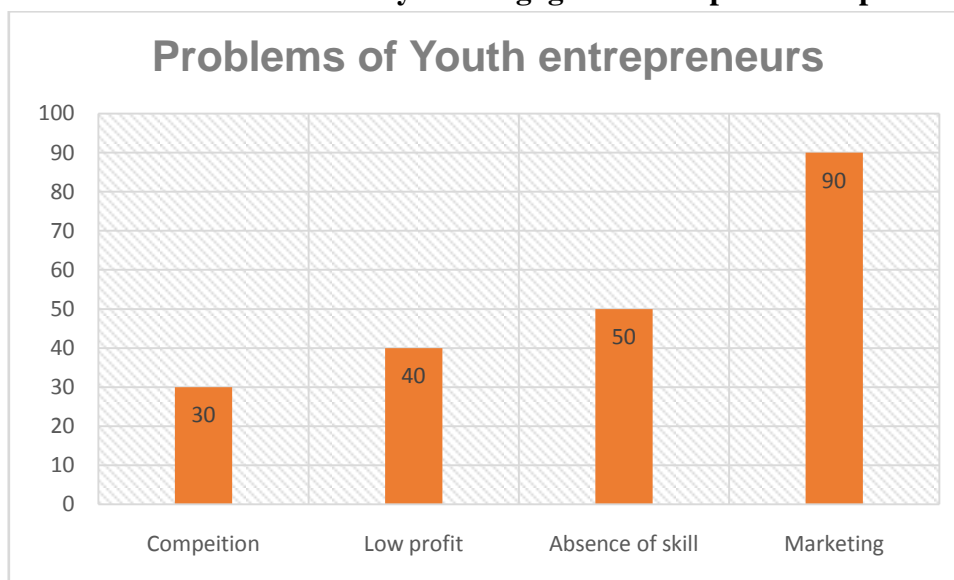
10 youth respondents were studied who are running a business. 90% of them faces marketing problems. Being young and new to the profession, they don't have appropriate knowledge on market and are yet on exploring stage. 10 % of the youth who are engaged in the family business still have a stabilised market but the youth startup is facing this problem. 50% states that they do not possess any skill and have chosen the business as per their interest and need of the area. 40% of the youth are not running a business which is not yielding good profit and is unsure of the continuity of the business. They also do have sufficient capital to invest in the business to make it profitable. 30% of youth complained there is competition. There is a similar type of business nearby and the customers are shared and hence to earn the customers, they have to give out the products at a very low-profit margin which ultimately leads to slow business growth.

Discussion

For economic development of a state the human resources needs to be used to its maximum. For optimum utilization of human resources, employment problems need to be solved. It has been found that job opportunities are very low in an economically backward region like Assam. In order to create more opportunities, more and more private companies should come up. Side by side young generations should start taking risks to become entrepreneurs. Only when the job seekers become job creators, the

problem of unemployment can be solved. In this study the young group was found to be keener to have 9 to 5 jobs but problems are many and growth is less. But there is ample opportunities to become job creators by investing the young minds in innovative business that will multiply jobs and add to the economy of the state. Entrepreneurship is the answer to the unemployment problem and Govt and Non Govt institutes must reach out to the young groups and inculcate the business spirit since early age to help them become good entrepreneurs by choice.

Suggestions for Promoting Entrepreneurship in Youth

a. Entrepreneurship should be an important subject in school and colleges where the importance and the basics of running a business should be taught. Learning entrepreneurship at a young age will inculcate the interest of starting a business at a younger age and they will have sufficient time to plan and achieve their goal. Entrepreneurship should be opted by choice and not force.

b. Large scale awareness programs to be organized by both Govt. and Non-govt. institutions, at university levels where young people must be sensitized on entrepreneurship and business skills. The awareness programs must focus on information relating to schemes, market linkages, training programs and other benefits for entrepreneurship.

c. Youth should engage themselves in the training programs run by various Govt. and Non-govt. institutes for the skill updation before starting their units. Once they can upgrade and learn new skills, the youths will be more confident to take up entrepreneurship as a profitable career option

d. Banks have many good schemes for financing startups. There must be proper publicity of the programs to reach out to more youths. There must be a special help desk for each scheme to answer to all the queries of the prospective youth entrepreneurs.

e. Simplifying the loan application in the banks must be ensured and the loan processing must be stipulated within a specific time.

f. The special initiative must be taken by the government to start mentoring programs to mentor the new business for 1 year to help them understand and stabilize the business. Special effort to set up market linkages will be helpful for the business.

Suggestions for Youth in Jobs

a. Youth in jobs must always develop a tendency to do improve their education, do extra courses in order to step out from their stagnant posting and explore better opportunities

b. Youths must develop the art of multi tasking so that their contribution in work is not limited to only their departments and other department as well, to get recognized and climb up the ladder of growth

c. Discipline and hard work are important mantras for the youth to get successful in life. Whatever role is assigned, the early years they must be disciplined and work hard to learn and grow.

d. With the digital media, the youth must keep themselves updated, look for opportunities, and enhance their knowledge to do away with their stagnancy.

e. The young earners must devote their time to improve their earning by part time jobs if suits them well. The early years are challenging years. The more you work hard, the more success you reap.

Limitations

The limitation of the study is mentioned below:

1. The study covered only 30 samples while there are many youths registered under unemployment in Guwahati city of Assam.
2. The business units covered only Guwahati city which has mixed community and interest and does not focus on specific communities who are only into running a business.
3. The study does not cover the youth who had started a business but closed down the unit being unsuccessful.

Conclusion

Development of youth have a direct impact on social as well as cultural and economic progress of the State. It is the need of the hour to build an environment that promotes creativity and provides opportunities for young people either in jobs or in creating jobs. The Youths need to be viewed as true partners in development, rather than just as beneficiaries. Govt should work towards creating more jobs for the young generation of people in Guwahati. Youth from nearby states also migrate to Guwahati for seeking jobs. There must be opportunities to employ them. But with limited opportunities Entrepreneurship must be a important drive in the city. Working towards Youth Entrepreneurship programs will also help solve as well as avoid a lot of problems associated with unemployment and pave way for a better and progressive future. youth entrepreneurship remains a topic that lacks broad research even though it is recognized as an important aspect of economic development. The youth network is a strong network and a business community with experienced mentors will confront the challenge of

youth unemployment by developing strategic partnerships. This will be possible if more and more institutions come forward to counsel the youth to think beyond jobs as a comfortable career choice and provides them with opportunities to build leadership, management, and entrepreneurial skills in the context of sustainable development. Youth entrepreneurship and must be promoted by the launch of special programs with special focus on education, skill-building, access to finance and market linkages.

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Problems and Prospects of Rural Entrepreneurs in Manipur

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Abstract

India lives mostly in villages where nearly 73% of the Indian population lives in rural areas and they live mainly on agriculture and allied activities for their survival. Rural entrepreneurs are one of the most important inputs in the country economy contribution. They need to be given special priority, privilege and facilities for the upgrading of their entrepreneurship. When we deeply analyze the rural entrepreneurship we see that the rural entrepreneurs are facing lots of inconveniences and problem as compare to the urban entrepreneurs. Most of the rural entrepreneurs are far behind in every fields and lack in all aspects of development as compare to the urban entrepreneurs. The rural entrepreneurs lack in so many areas like the financial, skill development, awareness and many other problems. This paper focuses on the problems and prospect of the rural entrepreneurs of Manipur. It will look at as to why many of the rural entrepreneurs migrate to the urban area for job and established their business leaving their rural areas. To find out what are the government and policy makers role in order to improve the condition of the rural entrepreneurs.

Key words*: Rural entrepreneurs, Migration, Skilled Development, Financial, Facilities*.

Introduction

Rural entrepreneurship is becoming a blooming business with the rural people picking up various trades in business fields. India is the second most populous country with more than 65% of the population living in the rural areas. To feed the fast growing population the government needs to look out for some means to accommodate this population. Ultimately encouraging the young rural entrepreneurs is one of the best groundwork to the problem above. As with the increase of rural entrepreneurs it would boost the economy of the country. With the growth of entrepreneurship it is expected to generate more income also provide more job opportunity to the unemployed rural people.

An entrepreneur is a person who both creates new production factors such as new methods of production, new ideas, markets, and finds new sources of supply and new organizational forms. Or as a person who is willing to take risks by exploiting the market Opportunities to runs a business of his own.

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Rural entrepreneurship can be define in simple language as any entrepreneurship taking place in the village area in various fields like in agriculture and allied, small scale industry or any business. According to United Nations Census 'rural includes all the people living outside the urban areas and who live on the firm' therefore majority of the population lives in the rural areas.

India today still battles against one of the most social evil of called unemployment; though various initiatives have been taken by the government in this regard it is not able to bring about any noticeable change. It is also impractical to generated jobs for the entire mass of unemployed youth of the country. There are so many institutes that the government has started to provide education but very few get employed. There can be various reasons behind that may be due to poor quality of education infrastructure for which the candidate cannot be fit in industry. At these circumstances the government needs to bring out some solution to solve them. It should stress on promoting more entrepreneurs especially in the rural areas so that the rural youth starts their own enterprise and that would bring an end to the old ways of migration to urban areas which would result to more problems for those who stays in the urban areas.

Developing and encouraging the rural entrepreneurs is a very necessary at this present point of time where there is lots of unemployment problem. These entrepreneurs can be the savior as they bring along with them not only economic development for themselves but also job opportunity for the others. In some rural areas there are lots of problems like lack of proper educational system, financial problem, insufficient facilities, lack of technologies etc. All these problems should be tackling in a proper way making it easy for the rural people to come out of themselves and contribute to the nation building.

Today, if we look into entrepreneurship it has become a welcome approach everywhere as it brings along with it job creation for many unemployed people. Many of the rural people failed to invest into the entrepreneurship as it is as risk to be taken. A fear taking up activities as it is uncertain of their income this cause one main reason for discouraging rural people to start their enterprise. Only a few tried their luck however the difficulties happen they don't give up and being optimistic they perused their goal thus leading them to succeed in running their enterprise.

Study area

Manipur is one of the states of north eastern India. It has two distinct areas that can be called a Hills and Valleys. The Valley is surrounded by the Hills where most of the tribal live in the hills areas and non tribal in the

valleys. In general when it comes to Industry Manipur has lots of homework to be done as it is far below comparing with others states of India. There are no enough industries to generate employment and income to feed the growing population.

As a result lots of unemployment problems have come up leading the state to many unwanted social activities. This is a burning issue which should be tackled urgently so as to control various problems especially of unemployment in the state. The study area focuses in the rural areas where mostly settled by the tribal who lives mostly in the hills and lacking in all round development as compared to the urban areas in the valleys of Manipur. Due to connectivity problem many of the rural people have no knowledge of the latest happening in the state capital too due to the lack of means of communication in various fields.

Statement of the problem

North East India according of 2011 census the youth population is 4% of the country. When we look into the rural area we see a very high unemployment as a result of the lack of basic skills to get a required job. Most of the rural people especially the youths waste their time and their productive age is a complete failure as they stay in their villages doing nothing. This rural youth who are enthusiastic unable to get any job go out looking for a means to earn their living unable to find any crate lots of problems in the society. Many of the unemployed rural youths join various anti social activities and in return create lots of destruction to the rural areas instead of bringing development and other activities to the society.

North East India is among the most important regions of the country and yet, in national consciousness, it is both territorially and emotionally remote and remains amongst the most neglected parts of the country. Overburdened with all sorts of political and economic problems, it struggles with finding gainful employment for the youth of the region (Pisharody, 2015).

When we look into the rural entrepreneurs we find that most of the entrepreneurs are of the first generation entrepreneurs making them no were to turn but only to themselves. There is no one to guide them about the pros and cons of entrepreneurship but they are left up to them to make their enterprise success or failure. These create a vague picture for them to the road to success. The first generation should be trained in various fields and areas so that they can preserver and challenge the market and compete with everyone to survive in this competitive world.

There are lots of benefits if we stress on the problem solving of unemployment by upgrading the rural entrepreneurs. Firstly with the rural

entrepreneurs development the problem of unemployment would be solves as the rural entrepreneurs would provide jobs to many. Secondly it can help in checking the migration of rural population to urban areas and bring many developments in roads, infrastructure, electricity and many more development. The youths of the rural population will not migrate and thus develop their area as well. Thirdly it can promote lots of society development by keeping the youths engage and many anti social activities will be control too (Saxena, 2012).

The local leaders and NGOs and who are committed to the cause of the rural people have to be an agents for development when it comes to rural areas as they whole an important post in the society for developing the undeveloped areas. Their efforts to work for the need of rural areas should be recognized as there is much to be done especially bring the rural people back to the areas and developed it. It does not stop the outflow of rural people but also attract them back from the towns and cities where they had migrated to the original place. And this is possible only when young people consider rural areas as places of opportunities with different means of livihoood by training them in this basic '6m'- Manpower, Money, Material, Machinery, Management and Market to the rural population (Brijesh Patel, 2013).

Review of Literature

Review of literature is one of the most important parts of the research. It not only provides the information but also helps in finding the research gap. Review of literature also means a summary of previous scholarly writings on a particular topic. Although review of literature may be time consuming, daunting and frustrating but at the end it is rewarding after a fruitfully done with it.

Rural entrepreneurship is a type of entrepreneurship which emerges in the rural areas. The main source of income of the rural people is agriculture and they solely depend on it for everything. Therefore to reduce dependency only on agriculture for employment must be a new venture for the rural people in simple words the rural people should be encourage to take up different field to upgrade and encourage entrepreneurs in the rural village level by setting up small scale industry, or agriculture related entrepreneurship (Kalita, 2018).

When we study the rural entrepreneurs it is centrally located in the traditional intellectual and the practical of programme of David McClelland and his associates. Entrepreneurs are made, not born and they are made by identifying properly and cultivating the attitudes and behavior patterns of which entrepreneurship is a composite. Broehl agues straightforwardly

"change must be psychologically based … the key to rural change is the change of mentality" (Ariina, 2018).

There is lots of scope in the rural areas of Manipur it has a long way to go and to become a flourishing area the rural areas although rich in many natural resources but it is unable to make use due to unskilled and untrained. Therefore it is high time the government make such a policy to boost up the rural areas of Manipur by establishing more training facilities at the village level especially the youth and create more awareness of various programmes and facilities at the rural setup. (Abel Ariina, 2017)

Some banks have not ventured out to serve rural customers because banks are expensive to be reached by rural customers and, once reached, are often too poor to afford bank products. Poor people often have insufficient established forms of collateral (such as physical assets) to offer, so they are often excluded from traditional financial market. The government is providing subsidies to rural areas but due to the high cost of finance, these subsidies are not giving fruitful results. Major sources of finance in rural areas are loans from regional rural banks or from zamindars but their rate of interest are usually very high. The government has various institutions for this purpose but the results are not up to the level expected (Brijesh Patel, 2013).

Human capital is proportional to the amount of time an individual has worked. It declines when an individual is unemployed. Perhaps, the greatest challenge on youth unemployment is their use for political and military ends. Deprived of employment opportunity and livelihood, youths are actively mobilized by politicians and armed groups alike (Awogbenle, 2010).

There are many who have excellent ideas for business, or are keen in displaying their creativity and ability. Such men or women should definitely be given the chance to come to the forefront and start on their business venture. This will also ensure the effective utilization of human resources When an entrepreneur starts up their venture, he or she not only ensures self employment, but also generates employment for the people of that society or say locality. This further helps in raising the income level of the families. When the income level of the family increases, the standard of living of the families develops (Dasgupta, 2014).

One of the Nigeria writers argues an entrepreneur is a human bulldozer, who can convert a stumbling block into a stepping stone. The author added that there is no mountain that is unmovable to an entrepreneur. He is a creative and aggressive innovator who promotes the necessary relationships required for the new business to come into existence (Nafukho, 1998).

Utilizing abundant natural resources (land, water, forest, biodiversity, fossil fuel and minerals), congenial climate and rich human capital and converting the inherent weaknesses to opportunities in the NER is a challenge. Because, in reality, the agricultural economies have been falling back to the vicious cycle of low productivity, unemployment, low income and limping poverty giving rise to growing social threat perceptions. Due to lack of agro-processing and marketing facility, the producers have failed to reap their benefits (Barah, 2007).

Objective of the study
The present paper focuses on the following objectives:
1. To look into the socio-economic background of rural entrepreneurs in Manipur
2. To examine the problem and prospects with the rural entrepreneurs.

Methodology of the study
The descriptive research design has been followed in the present study. In the study both primary and secondary sources of information is taken. Primary information had been availed through interview schedule. The secondary data is taken from the published and unpublished works related to the topic. Journals 'articles newspapers are some of the major source of secondary data information.

Convenient sampling method has been used for the purposed of this study. The sample unit of 30 respondents who are rural entrepreneurs as selected for this study. The main reason for taken up convenient sampling is that there is very less secondary data on rural entrepreneurs and so to make up the time who are ready to be availed themselves where taken as respondent for the study. The personal interview is mostly based on their problems and prospects of their enterprise and their entrepreneurial experiences in the way to become entrepreneurs,

Some of the major problems faced by the rural entrepreneurs are:

1. **Finance problem:** Financial is one of the most important elements in the life of an entrepreneur as it is one of the main backbones for running an enterprise. It is considered to be the major problem for the rural entrepreneurs as they are unable to find source where they can excess to finance and invest them. There are so many resources that can be put into use but due to financial problem the old traditional method is not able to bring out to the competitive market which is full

of technology. If there is proper financial supply to the tribal areas there is a greater scope for blooming lots of enterprise that would boost the economy of the community.

2. **Marketing problem**: In the rural areas it is said that there are so many resources that are available but they are unable to market them due to so many reasons like (a) there is difficulty in transportation due to lack of proper road connectivity the rural people find difficult to bring their product on time and reach the destiny on time. (b) unable to store and keep for long duration of time as it take lots of time for them to bring to the market and due to the time taken the good parish in due time.

3. **Lack of skilled labour**: there is very little skilled labour in the rural areas making the rural people to run their enterprise in a proper way. To progress and be updated with the latest technology and compete with the others in the market we need lots of talented skilled labour which is very difficult to find the rural areas. As those who are skilled usually move to the urban areas to work and they don't come back to work in the rural areas thus making the rural entrepreneurs more down.

4. **Seasonal availability of material**: there are so many material that are seasonal in nature as most of the rural entrepreneurs deals with the agriculture related business sector it has a huge dependence on the season for their business to run smoothly.

5. **Antisocial activities**: there are lots of antisocial activities that are going on in every nock and Conner of the rural areas where their activities are not healthy thus by collecting unnecessary taxes and create lots of disturbance for the improvement of their business. As their activities never encourage the rural entrepreneurs to move forward.

6. **Management problems:** lack of knowledge of I.T information technology which hampers the business field of connectivity of various areas that can connect the flow of various goods and services. Knowledge of latest means of technology of social media like whatsapp, Face book, Instagram Etc.

7. **Lack of skills:** There are so many scopes for expanding business enterprise but due to lack of trained skilled people are unable to run the business well and the skilled people from outside the state take up all the works and business.

8. **Temporary business:** Many of the rural entrepreneurs are not focus based in running their enterprise but they are easily blown away with

the wind. The entrepreneurs are not static with their attitude they are not preserver in their business and easily give up without thinking the cause and effect of the business.

9. **Copied business:** Rural entrepreneurs take up a copy of other successful entrepreneurs business without studying how they had work hard and became successful. This chasing the wind is also a major problem among the rural entrepreneurs as they are not well aware of various pros and cons of running an enterprise.

10. **Low risk:** There is a lack of entrepreneurial spirit and are scare and doesn't take risk for fear of failure. Many of the rural entrepreneurs are scare of investing much money in their business as they are scare of risk and uncertainty of their business basically due to lack of education in running an enterprise.

11. **Poor maintenance:** There rural entrepreneurs are not expert in financial management and maintaining accounts of their enterprise. Maintenance is one of the major activities of entrepreneurs as the rural person needs to learn how to maintain and run their business. The rural people should know that there are ups and downs in business and they give up easily without given a second time due to lack of poor maintenance in their business.

12. **Entrepreneurship Attitude:** One of the main reasons for not going towards entrepreneurial is that the rural people do not have the entrepreneurship attitude however qualified they are. The entrepreneurial attitude is not just inborn but it can also be taught and transmitted by the policy makers by insisting in entrepreneurial activities training programmes looking to the need of the rural people.

Prospect of rural entrepreneurship in Manipur

1. **First Generation Entrepreneurs:** The entrepreneurs in the rural areas of Manipur are mostly the first generation entrepreneurs making is a very challenging when it comes of entrepreneurship. These rural people are into the world of entrepreneurship for the first time making it a very vast scope to be talked. There are lots of scope for setting up entrepreneurship in the rural areas as very few have taken up this particular field. Proper training is necessary as there is vast scope of entrepreneurial activities in the rural setup with abundance of natural resources.

2. **Micro finance**: This is one of the most important fields that would support the rural entrepreneurship as it will boost the financial part for

the rural people. There are countless problems in the rural areas but the most important of all is the financial part as it is the backbone for any business to establish. Therefore setting up of micro finance will benefit both the financer and the beneficiaries.

3. **Agriculture and allied business**: Naturally given by the nature in rural areas there are lots of agricultural product and allied that can be business. With some basic training and awareness all the available agricultural products can be marketed as most of the rural people practice organic cultivation of agricultural product it can be a good scope for the rural entrepreneurs to take up and get themselves trained in various agricultural productions.

4. **Flower business**: In these recent times flower business has become one of the hot cake of business especially in rural areas of in of Manipur. There is a huge income generating enterprise that has started in the rural areas due to its suitability of atmosphere especially the hill areas of Manipur. Thus bringing lots of income amongst the rural entrepreneurship with a very low investment.

5. **Herbal business**: Herbal business is a very encouraging prospect in the northeast of India. The season and the location of the areas especially in the rural areas is abundant with lots of herbal plants and other medicinal herbs. The rural entrepreneurs should be trained in this field so that they can used the naturally available herbal medicine as in this modern times everyone is looking for a herbal and natural organic medicine for their used.

6. **Sericulture** is also a very healthy business especially with the rural women as it is very beneficial and the business seems to be growing in rural areas due to availability of resources in their rural areas for raw materials.

7. **Usage of Upgraded technology**: The technology that is used by the rural entrepreneurs should be upgrade only them they will be able to come out to compete with the urban people who are using other technology. Most of the machinery used in the rural areas need to be updated replace with the modern things that would be beneficial for the rural entrepreneurs in competing with the others.

8. **Small Scale Business:** There are so many scope of entrepreneurship in rural areas especially in the field of manufacturing and service sector. Like food processing. Repairing maintenance handicrafts, handloom. And agricultural related entrepreneurship.

9. **Entrepreneurs meet:** There should be entrepreneurs meet every year so that they can come and share their success and failure stories and

also encourage the younger generation to come out and take the risk of joining them in road to become successful entrepreneurs.

10. **Association:** The rural entrepreneurs should set up entrepreneurship Association where they can address their problems and help each other as there are lots of competitions in the market they need to coordinate with each other to run their enterprise successfully.

Suggestion:

Base on the interview and findings of the study here are some suggestion given by the rural entrepreneurs so that they can improve and encourage many more young people to come into the field of entrepreneurs. As we see in every rural areas there are so many qualified young people passing out every year and on the look for some other job like in the field of entrepreneurship as there is insufficient job for all therefore some of the suggestion are listed below that would boost the upcoming rural entrepreneurs in the times to come.

1. There should be training centre for entrepreneurship set in a suitable place. Many of the training are held in the urban areas or in the district HQ and the rural people are unable to reach the training center for the training. As they need to spend good sum of money which they can't afford to join the training in the state head quarter which are far for their villages.

2. The selection procedures for the trainees are also very biased according to the survey. Therefore proper procedure should be followed to select out the right people for the training. As some of the people says that the candidate are selected by some agency and send for the training while others who are not connected with the Agency are left out. A selection board should be set up so that they will be able to select right candidate who are really interested into starting an entrepreneurship

3. Information about the training must be well advance made for the public. The advertisement should be done in all the leading newspapers notice posters etc so that those who are far away from the main district HQ will also be able to know the information and come for the programme.

4. Financial linking is one of the most important elements. The training should lead the people with the banks so that after the training or so they will be able to take out loans and other necessary financial activities with the banks. Otherwise the rural people aren't interested

in the banks as they said that the process is too loan and time consuming and to avail the loan take more expense then without.

5. The rural people who are far away should be able to reach the training by creating more centers in the grass root level. Skilled based training in various entrepreneurial activities with low expense should be given especially the rural unemployed youths to encourage them to join the family of entrepreneurship.

Conclusion

Rural entrepreneurship is one of the most important inputs in the economic development of a country and of regions as they used the resources available in a most efficient way. From the study we can know that there are so many problems to be addressed for the rural entrepreneurs like in the financial problems, storage facilities, marketing hurdles, seasonal availability of material road connectivity, anti social activities, training and awareness of various business traits and goes on. Moreover the rural entrepreneurs of Manipur are mostly the first generation entrepreneurs that make them more challenging to come out with their products to compete with the more experience and well knowledgeable entrepreneurs.

The rural entrepreneurs should keep up their attitude to carry out their plans however failure the come across without given up. The government and policy makers must provide enough training, finance, facilities and all the necessary equipment needed to bring out successful rural entrepreneurs. The more the rural entrepreneurs there is more change of economic development. They can generate more employment for many bring the unemployment rate down and encouraging more people to the line of development for the society and not to join any unwanted anti social groups making the state an unpleasant for everyone.

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Role of Social Media in Promoting Education among the Tribal Youths in Manipur

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Abstract

Today Social Media is the primary means of communication through diversified communication technologies for vast majority of people. Social Media can act as powerful medium to disseminate information, and powerfully promote educational interest of Indian youths and tribal youths of Manipur in particular. It can create, shape and strengthens educational curriculum and even co-curricular activities while upholding societal and democratic principles and values. Mass general public awareness should be promoted on the issues impinging youths pertinently. It should open up for them vast opportunities and enable them estimate the realities of life, decipher and focus on their future.

In an attempt to study on how Social Media can act as a catalyst in tribal youth education in the five hill districts of Manipur. The research scholar had used semi-structured and structured interview schedules for primary data collection. A mix methodology was used to describe the role of social media in education promotion of youths in Manipur. A total of 95 respondents were studied comprising 65 respondents from Manipur youth development organization and 30 respondents from various stake holders.

During observant study it was very impressive to note that tribal youths of Manipur were fast in learning and using social media apps in their android mobile phones extensively. Despite restriction over the use of android mobile phones within the educational institution premises, tribal youths stealthily use them. Societal restrictions over the use of social media need a consideration here. While adhering to ethics and cyber crime related laws the tribal youths must use it responsibly and constructively towards enhancing their further education leverage.

Key words: *Social Media, Corporate Media, Mass Media, Study apps, World Wide Web, Promotion of Tribal Youth Education*

Introduction

Manipur was a princely charming independent hilly state that separated Assam and Myanmar before the creation of present North-eastern states. It being endowed with natural beauty the state of Manipur today has become a tourist friendly and attractive beautiful state with an area of 22, 327 sq. km. and a population of 28, 55,794 of which male and female are 14, 38,586 and 14, 17,208 respectively (Census,
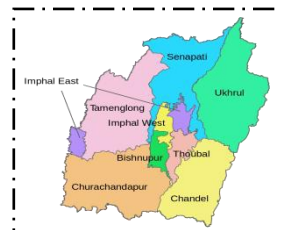
Figure 1: Political Map of Manipur

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2011). It is very fascinating to see the state of Manipur naturally bounded in the north by Nagaland, in the east and south by Myanmar, in the south-west by Mizoram and in the west by Assam. It is the only state in North-east that is connected by Asian High-way-1 and Asian Highway-2

The literacy rate in Manipur had seen upward trend. It was 66.61 percent in 2001 census and 76.94 percent in 2011 census. In 2011 census the male literacy stands at 83.58 percent while female literacy stands at 70.26 percent. The literacy rate of tribals was 65.9 percent (pib.nic.in 2019). Its economy is largely on agriculture, forestry, cottage industries and border trade.

Creative and responsible use of social media can leverage literacy rate in the state of Manipur especially that of youth literacy rate of Manipur. It can act as a powerful medium to disseminate information, and powerfully promote interest of tribal youths in Manipur. It can even hasten their socio-economic and political transformation. If this happens social media can be the most important wheel of formation and transformation of tribal human capital.

Importance of the study

India has the largest tribal population in the world, numbering about 68.34 millions constituting 8.45 percent of the total population of the country. India has 573 tribes and sub-tribes. They are the oldest ethnic group of India's population (2011 Census).

The present study is special, unique and focuses examination on issues related to Role of Social Media in Promoting Education among the Tribal Youths in Manipur.

The genesis of Social Media can be traced back to 1989 when Swiss Berners-Lee introduced World Wide Web in communication technology. Today 'WWW' is the 'URL' (Uniform Resource Location) that made internet navigation easy and seamless and this had accelerated the growth of the internet worldwide. Internet host servers had increased with the number of increasing internet users (Aggarwal, 2004).

Social Media is the current technological electronic internet based communication trend. It is a collective online communication channels dedicated to community based input, interaction, content-sharing and collaboration. Websites and applications dedicated to forums, micro blogging, social networking, social bookmarking, social curation and wikis. The various social media applications use today include blogs, MySpace, WeChat, Line, Viber, Imo, Vimeo, Bumpy, Instagram, Skype, Telegram, ShareChat, Hotstar, Crowdfire, Linkedin, SnapChat, Whatsapp, Face-book,

Twitter, Chat Messenger and Hangouts (whatis.techtarget.com, 2019). Social media, as app base, is being used extensively by everyone globally, especially by youths of today. This has a great impact upon their lives and their studies. Social media is one aspect of Mass Media. Mass Media, on the other hand, is the main collective means of mass storage and mass communication which include broadcasting, publishing and the internet (google.com, 2019).

Objectives

1) To study the Role of Social Media in Promoting Education among the Tribal Youths in Manipur.

Related Literature Review

Jadava J.S, in his book 'Role and Development of Rural Press in India' found out that Mass Media in India was elitist focused and was largely circulated in urban areas (J.S., 1994). In his descriptive writing he reported his finding stating that Indian Mass Media had been carrying political events, controversies, personalities, crimes, sports and entertainment for urban elites. It had by-passed the multitude of people in rural India and issues of rural youths. The issues of rural India got media focus only when disaster visited them or whenever there were some inaugural functions or laying of foundation stones under certain government projects or schemes under the aegis of state governments (J.S., 1994). The trend continues even today. We had been witnessing the same scenario in North-east India as well.

Very much related to what Jadava had said Banerji A.K. (1994) in his book, 'Role of Press in Rural Development' questioned the Indian corporate media because Indian Corporate Media had failed to promote rural India. He said that India has a population of 1.35 billion. More than half of the Indian population lived in 6, 40, 867 villages in India. The rural tribals languished in abject poverty. They suffered from frequent despicable pestilence and deplorable squalor. They were faced with acute unemployment and underemployment issues. Wrinkles of frustration were seen on every face of rural India. Tribal youths wore sad tone on their faces and yet Indian Corporate Media refused to turn its attention on the rural India and rural tribal poor youths and their issues.

Gupta V.S. and Rajeshwar Dyal (1994) had made little more in-depth research study on rural India and rural Indian youths. In their research study book entitled, 'Rural Press, Problems and Prospects' Gupta and Rajeshwar had said that the cultural ethos and milieu of India was and is rural in nature. The Indian fairs and festivals were rural. The Indian tradition of dance and music has strong rural roots. They have the history. They have the historical

monuments. But rural India was far from development despite all the successive Five Year Plans with economic packages since 1952. If attention were to be made on human capital formation of rural Indian youths the Indian villages would have been filled with buzzing book outlets, magazine and news paper outlets, periodicals, reports and pamphlets.

In their co-edited book 'Electronic Media' Sudarshan K.N., D'Souza Y.K., Singh P.P. and Ganesh S. (1998) studied the impact of electronic media amongst the rural Indians and rural youths in particular. They adopted multi-stage Sampling method for their study. They found out that in rural India everybody young and old, male and female sat hours and hours in front of Television channels and YouTube apps watching glamorous and glittering personalities and events, international conferences, sports, festivals, fashion shows, rich banquets, travels and advertisements but nothing about the rural poor and rural youths. The Indian youths are glued to emotive level of social media. But the rural poor, especially the tribal youths did not feel hurt when they were not presented. Ironically the urban rich and urban rich youths were not fired with zeal for the rural India and rural poor youths even though the later depended on the rural poor and rural youth for their farm related food production.

In relation to what was stated by Sudarshan and his three co-editors, there is a beautiful allegorical thought brought out by Khemchand Rabin in his research book, 'Journalism and Human Development: Making of the Global News Person'. He also found out that Media failed to cover the core issues of rural India. He critiqued the duty and responsibility of Social Mass Media. Khemchand Rabin (2000) said, "Media must lift the rock and expose the worms. It must also clean the ground under the rock by focusing light on the worms hidden under the rock" He asked media the reason for halting and not reporting on the rural India, especially the educational needs of the rural youths. Not reporting is equivalent to making rural India non-existent entity.

Related to promotion of Tribal youth Education by Social Media Shyam Lal (1987), in his book, 'Education among Tribals' found out that the curriculum used for tribals was not tribal related. There was no link with their cultural ethos and practices. The tribal students did not perform well in their academic studies. Therefore, he was of the opinion that education curriculum in rural India should be tribal oriented. Curriculum should include tribal language and tribal culture. The same matter could be circulated amongst the tribal student youths in tribal related social media apps.

After tribal base curriculum we come to educational facilities, infrastructure and issues of teaching faculty members. Desai and Pandoor had conducted their research studies on 'A Profile of Education among the

Scheduled Tribes of Gujarat'. They found out that all the educational institutions in the tribal belts of Gujarat were with minimal facilities. The teachers were ill-trained; and many teachers had no B. ed. or equivalent certificate. Personnel policies in the schools were of very low standard and absenteeism among the teachers was very high (Pandoor, 1974). The demerits of poor policy, poor infrastructure or facilities and high absenteeism of teachers and students could be avoided when social media has the full curriculum and are made available in app base studies.

From all India level we now come to the study of tribal youth education in the state of Manipur. Dr. Valui (2012) in her book, "Hundred Years of Education in Manipur", highlighted the plight of tribal youth education system in the Ukhrul district of Manipur state. The government school building located in each village were in pathetic conditions – with no maintenance, no proper doors and ventilations, no electricity, worn out blackboards and no regular teachers. Very few students were attending the classes regularly and the teachers were ill-prepared for teaching. As the village children grew in age they all left for better schools in the district headquarter. Most of the Tangkhul youths spent their education formation years in missionary run institutions. She appreciated the missionary schools for doing well in educating the tribal children and youths of Manipur.

During his preliminary research study on **'**Role and Impact of Social Media on Manipur Tribal Youth**'**, the research scholar has not come across any book, periodical or journal published on the topic yet. There are no research theses available at Shodhgangotri. But at google.com there is a non-research paper but a mere article published in pdf format with a title 'Impact of Social Media on Tribal Youth by Shesh kumar Ramchandra Sharma. The paper does not show how much impact and what impact social media had made upon the youth in North-east India.

Methodology

A descriptive method is used to describe on how Social Media can play, address and promote education among the tribal youths in the hill districts of Manipur.

Sample

The universe of the study comprises of 438 enlisted tribal youths under Manipur Youth Development Organization in the five hill districts of Manipur. 15% of 438 tribal youths come under this study. Therefore, the number of tribal youth respondents is 65. Proportionate numbers of respondents from each district were selected making 13 youths from each of five hill districts. Other respondents consisted of 2 respondents from each of

stake holders viz: Academic experts, Village Authority, Educational Institute management from each five districts. Therefore the total respondent including the stake holders is 65+30-(2X5X3=30). Distribution of 95 respondents is shown in the pie chart.

Figure 2: Types of Respondents

Tools and Methods of Data Collection

Categories of Respondents

- Academic Experts (2x5) 11%
- Village Authority (2x5) 11%
- Educational Institute Managemen t (2x5) 10%
- Youth (13x5) 68%
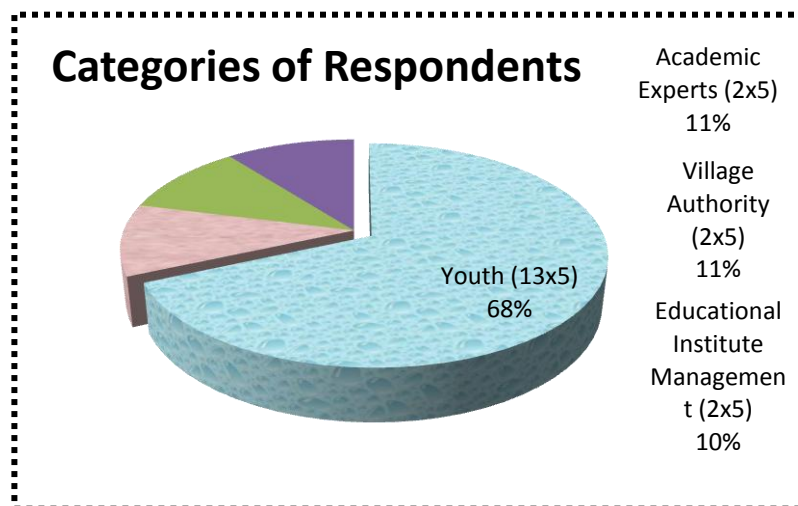
Depending on the type of respondents the research scholar used semi-structured interview schedules for primary data collection. Various sources like books, journals, periodicals, newspaper clippings and internet were also used to collect secondary data.

Major Observation

1) Social Media

Some of the major observations with regard to use of social media by tribal student youths during conducted study are listed below:

- ➢ On screening two years (2016-2018) Newspapers, both National and Local dailies the Research Scholar found no reports on tribal areas and education issues of tribal Manipur Youths, except names of new districts in the hills of Manipur

- ➢ Not a single family whom the scholar had visited and interacted with had a small book shelf, local or national newspapers, magazine or pamphlets

➢ None of them had access to Manipur local newspapers in hard copy

➢ Majority of the families had Television to watch but there were no programs related to them and their issues

➢ Radio, an important medium of disseminating information, had lost its charm among the hill district dwellers

➢ Many villages in the hills were still devoid of proper mobile network connectivity

2) Use of Mobile Phone Internet by Hill Tribal Youths of Manipur

During the Study all the Student youth respondents were asked question on the use and role of Mobile Internet and some of the major findings were:-

- Almost all the youths in the villages where the schools were located had Android smart phones and they use it mostly for Face-booking, Whatsapp messaging and You-tube base movies and albums

- None of them use Twitter account, e-mail and Skype

- 95 percent of the interviewed youth respondents loved to play mobile games and listen to vernacular and English songs

- 91.66 percent of them were found to be exceptionally good at mobile video shooting and mobile phone photo clicking and sharing the clipping with their friends over the Whatsapp and Face-book

- 93.33 percent of hill tribal youths of Manipur had mobile phones of their own but the educational Institution authority did not permit them to use it

- 73.33 percent of tribal student youths of Manipur used internet mobile for word meaning and for more information on the subject or topic covered during the class

- 43.33 percent tribal girls interviewed loved online dress shopping sites such as Jabong.com, Amazon. in and Myntra.com

- 46.66 percent of the tribal female youths interviewed watched dances from the YouTube and downloaded songs with Vidmate app downloader and browser

- 21.66 percent of male youth respondents watched action movies from YouTube

- Only 51.66 percent of tribal youth respondents used mobile study Apps such as Mystudygear, Byju's and Merination

- All the respondent tribal youths were well conversant with the use of Mobile phones for SMS, Whatsapp, face-booking and Telephone calls

3) School Management and Social Media

+ Only 80 percent of the educational institution had library, computer library, reading room for Newspapers, and Magazines but no radio or TV or E-Library. The Educational Institute Management used social media apps extensively but would not allow students to use it

+ No educational institute in the hill districts had provided free Wi-Fi in the institute's premises

4) Social Media with Tribal Parents and Village Authority

✓ In the hill districts of Manipur no tribal village had outlet for books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers or any report

✓ But almost 45 percent of the families had TV in their homes. They watched it mostly in the evening and on week-end days. They loved to watch world cup foot-ball

✓ Parents who were above the age of 60 years of age did not use social net-working sites or social media apps but they had seen their children using Whatsapp and Face-book extensively

Discussions

Social Media is considered to be the catalyst of change and development, and expected to accelerate the process of social welfare and empowerment of youth. Media has been playing the role of gatekeeper and contributed in people's empowerment, diffusion of innovations and ideology of progress and modernity. One can also consider Social Media as a friend and voice of the masses against the odds of power, capital and exploitations. But how far is social media going to address and solve the educational concerns of tribal youths in the state of Manipur!

Another vital factor inherent in the mass media is the relationship between content and ownership. The Social media tend to become manipulators of the mind because they are owned and operated by people whose objective is to make huge personal profits for the share holders and not for the betterment of society. How far will social media promote, monitor, evaluate and report the education of rural tribal youths of Manipur!

Conclusion

It is true that Mass Media is owned by Indian corporate and is profit oriented as its focus is on the Indian elites. The poor and the rural India are not proportionately presented even though Indian culture, traditions, folk tales, folklores, music and dances have their roots in rural India. Yet, every Indian young or old, literate or illiterate, rural or urban love to watch Television and get glue themselves to social net-working mobile apps and sites.

Social net-working mobile apps and sites through internet servers are also owned by corporate. But here the owners are corporate both from India and outside India. Unlike Mass Media the users have freedom and a control over what is to be done with the contents of social net-working sites and mobile apps. It is here promotion of education among the tribal youths comes handy. Social media becomes powerful medium for promotion of education among the tribal youths of Manipur where geographical distances greatly hinder progress of education. The progress is visible and measurable.

Suggestions

The Scholar, after thorough review of literature and collection of primary data and analysis, has made the following suggestions:-

- ✓ Social Media Education should be a part of Educational Institute's curriculum in the state of Manipur

- ✓ Social Media education should be a part of adult literacy initiatives in the hill districts of Manipur

- ✓ Social Media should truly present the rural India and rural Tribal youths of North-east India in particular.

- ✓ Social Media should promote their rich heritage, culture, tradition, folklore, folktales, dances, language, flora and fauna, social issues and challenges of tribals in India

- ✓ Corporate base Social Media should come in and promote and protect rural tribal youths and address their issues

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HIV/AIDS, Social Work and the Youth

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Abstract

The 'youth' comprises almost half of the world's population. This population is at the greater risk of various health hazards and maladjusted behavior that put their life in a greater risk. They are witnessed and represent maximum number of infected with the deadly disease of HIV/AIDS. Being young, dynamic, energetic and excited group of population they always prompt to get experienced with the new things and resulted they themselves invite such risk for them. Starting from excitement towards sexual orientation in the initial stages, consuming drugs, alcohol and other similar practices those make them vulnerable towards HIV/AIDS. This group especially between the ages 15 and 24 are in greater need of social work intervention in this phase of modernity. Hence, this paper describes the roles and scopes of social work intervention to deal with the issues of HIV/AIDS among the youth. The study is based on secondary method by reviewing various research based articles, books, reports of government and of various international organizations.

Key words: *Youth, Social work, Intervention, Vulnerable & HIV/AIDS*

Introduction:

To be very common HIV/AIDS is very much widespread among the youth. Witnessing the recent global epidemic over 90.0 percent of HIV infected people are youth which reflects the vulnerability of youth towards HIV/AIDS. Most of the youth get infected with HIV/AIDS through unprotected sexual activities. Factors increasing the vulnerability among youth due to lack of basic information about HIV/AIDS besides this, few factors like use of low rate of condoms, high rate of sexually transmitted diseases, consumptions of alcohol and drugs and misconception about HIV/AIDS . Other factors among the youth push them towards the vulnerability of HIV/AIDS such as busy schedule and day long work activities makes hard to take regular HIV/AIDS medicines by infected people some other issues may be issues in the family, loneliness, unemployment, physical and mental illness, unstable housing situation and others. United Nations Development Programme that about 87 per cent of young women and men living in developing countries are facing challenges of limited and unequal access to

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resources, healthcare services, and scope for education, training, and employment as well as economic, social and political opportunities (UNDP, 2017). Status of youth has been identified that around more than 600 million of youth in today's world are living in fragile and most conflict-affected countries and territories (UNDP, 2017). There are problems of environmental, social and economic opportunities and risks which affecting their development thinking, knowledge regarding diverse current issues of the world.

A study conducted by Dahlui et al., (2015) on HIV related stigma and discrimination against PLHIV in Nigerian population with a demographic and health survey were conducted by the national population commission. The study found that about half of the population in Nigeria have HIV stigma. The study suggested that education seems to play a major role in the society with respect to HIV stigma and discrimination against PLHIV and other vulnerable group. Another study examined the risk behaviour and HIV risk factors among youth people living in a Black South Africa Township which found men having highest risk behaviour / sexual behaviour which pushed them to the vulnerability of HIV/AIDS. Madlala (2002) discussed on the social context and contemporary sexual culture which is high risk factor among the youth. American Federation of AIDS Research (2001), the sexual behavior of young people is highly influenced by the use of alcohol and drugs. The study found that 3 million people are alcoholic. These studies have shown the vulnerably of youth towards HIV/AIDS.

The Youth: Definition and Concept

Defining youth it is always known as the energetic group of society. They always want to bring positive changes in the family, community and society. Youth works at as the change agent in real world. This is the group of people who will lead the country tomorrow by becoming a leader, professional, and academician and will contribute for the overall development of nation. The United Nations defines youth are those person between 15-24 years. Estimation said approximately half of world's population are youth i.e. 15-24 age group whereas, 76 percent of young people aged 15-24. The National Youth Policy initially (in 2003) defined the youth as in the age group 13-35, whereas it is modified by National Youth Policy (2014) that youth are those aged between 15-29 that constitute 27.5 percent of India's total population. This age group defines a productive age group with full of enthusiasm which contributes country's economic development, social values and national integration.

As per census 2011 India constitutes one-fifth (19.1 percent) youth (15-24) of its total population. The increasing rate of youth is accounted for 17.9 percent of world's population. The growth is expected to continue up to 2030. It is seen that total youth population has increased from 168 million in 1971 to 423 million in 2011. That level is increasing continuously from 30.6 percent in the year 1971 to 34.8 percent in the year 2011. Seeing the current trend India is expected to have 34.3 percent share of youth in total population by 2020 (Youth in India, 2017). Apart from total population number 1, 368,257,501 the youth population covered 891846556 young people are living in India. According to Central World Population Prospects 2017 stated that around 63.0 percent of people living under the age group of 15-49 also half of the world's population with the majority less than 25 years of age.

HIV/AIDS, Youth and Vulnerability:

According to UN population division, there are over 1.8 million young people in the world today and whereas 90 percent who are living in developing countries. Question is that why they are vulnerable towards HIV/AIDS? Youth are the backbone bone of the country. Cohen (2010) also considered that youth are the future of the state since they determine what good to be achieved. In India there are number of social, economic and political barriers which prevent youth to participate in the development (Yadav, n.d.). Facts such as Industrialization, Urbanization and environmental factors youth are now facing numbers of social problems such as unemployment, health drug abuse (Gribble, 2010). They are not getting adequate scope to prove the efficiency resulted they remain unemployment over the period of limits. It becomes difficult for them to survive and struggle during the period. More than 40.0 percent of the people are fighting against poverty and because of which youth are facing problems of inequality, discrimination in different spheres. The different situation makes them frustrated and psychologically disturbed. Due to these they are attracted towards consuming drugs (which represent highest numbers of drugs consume by youth) and towards the practice of unsafe sex which two are key factors in spreading of HIV/AIDS among the youth. Today in the name of excitement youngster are more acquainted with consuming drugs and substances. Many research has also been found several tension among youngsters which led them co-dependence in consuming various substances to get relax from tension, anxiety, depression all other issues. They do not know the fact that the medium which they are using in such cases there are chances of being infected with numbers of infection among these transmission of HIV/AIDS is highly found among them. NACO's HIV

estimation report has reported that 2017, youth (15-40) are comprises 0.22 percent IV infections. Among the states of India Maharashtra has the highest estimated number of youth HIV population i.e. 3.30 lakh, followed by Andhra Pradesh 2.70 lakh and Karnataka 2.47. In addition Centre for disease control and Prevention of USA stated a fact that over 50.0% of HIV infected youth in USA do not know they are infected. Whereas the World Health Organization estimated 10.3 million youth aged 15-24 years are living with HIV/AIDS and most without knowing that they are infected (Naswa & Marfatia, 2010). This group of people is more oriented towards sex and sexual activities and also sexual behavior. They need to be educated on adolescent development, sex and sexuality and basics about STIs and HIV/AIDS.

Social Work intervention:

Social work is a noble profession that has its root in social justice and empowerment of the most marginalized (Dominalli, 2009). In today's world social work practice is in a context of rapid changes with the implications of new and variety of fields. In its practice tradition social worker working with the youth has realized various trends and approaches to meet the temporary needs of dynamic and energetic young population. Its field has extended from individual level to societal form different spheres of life.

According to Cameron & Burkley (2013) stated that youth are highly vulnerable with limited supports and often experienced a complex and dynamic process where social worker need to balance a range of consideration. There is a scope to impoverish their emotional mental and physical wellbeing too. There are many reasons which have been found among the youth to be infected with HIV/AIDS. Abstinence from sexual abstinence from sexual intercourse delayed initiation of sexual behaviour is among the central aim of HIV prevention efforts among young people. Social worker can promote direct intervention through one-to-one counselling to the young people. Besides, this social worker needs to promote preventive education and intervention access to condoms among youth who are sexually active.

Promoting youth leadership and empowerment can make lot of changes which can motivate the young people in social change. They can play a role in transformation of prejudice, stigma and discrimination associated with HIV/AIDS. The young social worker while working with the youth can lead them in this type of activities because stigma and discrimination continues to be n important barriers in effectively responding to HIV/AIDS. A study in united states found 84 percent of youth aged 15-24 having stigma about HIV/AIDS. One of the primary roles of social workers while working with youth is to protect them from different harms of HIV/AIDS. One of the very

important roles can play by social worker by promoting peer-to-peer education to fight against HIV/AIDS. Further, Social worker in preventive approaches can collaborately work with wide variety of stakeholders by involving youth in various welfare projects by reducing their behaviour towards attractions towards substance abuse, violence, harassment, depression and maltreatment. Social worker have also numbers of activities to deal with them in their extreme vulnerable situation which Domineilli (2009) stated few important efforts to be given such as upgrading youth personalities, meeting basic needs, relationship enhancement, coping with stress, personal attitude towards self and others.

Intervention through the Primary Methods of Social Work:

Social Case Work: social case work is the one of very core method of social work which posses number of techniques for developing one's personalities through one-to-one relationship. In the field of HIV/AIDS and youth social case worker can provide counseling to their youth clients in coping mechanisms and managing stress. Social case worker can also promote awareness among the youth about the avoidance of condoms and its consequences. As a case work counselor social worker can teach resilience which can individualize the client by decreasing exposure to various risks. One can promote family communication and family, building positive peer networking, helps youth in developing skills for problem solving and gives support to dealing with emotional struggles.

Social Group work: Intervention through social group work also very much useful in bringing change among individuals. The main reason is that in this stage individuals are mostly remain associated. In order to foster youth development social worker can directly work with young people in small groups and collaboration with youth families and etc. (Group work). WHO also recommended young people who are living with HIV need special and positive prevention services (WHO, 2019). WHO further recommended that peer group support, peer counseling for adolescent and young people? Peer groups always remain an important component of one's life that will increase their potentialities to deal with.

Community Organization: In promoting social change and development youth can change the world as community organizers such as youth-led-activism by building alliances and by transforming society. Engaging youth organizers in activism can control on the hearts and minds of adults, youths

and children (Fletcher, 2011) where they can promote awareness among these groups. In such cases the youth itself are a leader in community organizing. The youth as a leader can bring together everyone in a community fostering social change. These leaders in the community they rally their peers, families and the community members for action (Fletcher, 2011).

In Community organization youth can be engaged in various youth driven programmes through implementing different welfare programmes. Very important role such as long tern community development initiation, building partnership with multiple organizers and group, greater likelihood of effectiveness and sustainability (McKnight, 1995; Morris, Pomey and Murray, 2002, Cited in Cammino, 2005). Further, Benson (1997) and Werner (1990) have also mentioned that meaningful participation in community; problems solving, goal setting and planning are the major protective factors that help youth withstand the negative impacts of neglect, poverty and other problems.

Conclusions:
Being only the traditional techniques in social work practice have become much obsolete and ineffective in meeting the needs of young people (Domineilli, 2009). This dynamic group of population has numbers of choices in this era of modernity. A well said quote by Michel Sidibe, the Executive Director of UNAIDS (2016), that social workers worldwide are implementing creative and compassionate responses to HIV. By working the most vulnerable people social workers are helping to bring about dignity, solidarity, social justice and hope (UNAIDS 2017). Hence, Social workers have much more to do in response to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS among the youth or to promote sensitization about HIV/AIDS among youth such as;

- Risk factor assessment – risk assessment individual level, family intervention, group intervention.

- Social work can provide sex education and awareness on access to condom use to practice more safe sex. There are number of issues and challenges facing by various marginalized people those are vulnerable to HIV/AIDS such as racism, homophobia and transphobia, isolated, stigma and discrimination.

- Social worker as a role of policy developer should also focus on policies on prevention assessing risk behaviour that may lead HIV infection.
- Effective use of ICT in community building and organizing youth in community can be more effective to deal with.

- Social worker can give awareness through use of mass media, print media, social media like face book, twitter especially for the young generation in which they are attracted.
- They may have the issues of stigma and discrimination among the youth which may causes for suicidal attempts. Thus social worker can enhance capacity of people living with HIV/AIDS to challenge such stigma and discrimination.
- Social worker need to provide comprehensive, flexible tools for organizations, to strengthen staff skills and develop or strengthen interventions to reduce HIV-related stigma.
- Social worker should promote and support a comprehensive sexuality education for youth and adult which are culturally sensitive. Social worker should have sufficient knowledge about culturally competencies of particular client.

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PSYCHO – SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF YOUTH ADDICTED TO DRUGS OF CHANDEL DISTRICT, MANIPUR

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Abstract

A drug is a chemical substance that changes the way body works when a pharmaceutical preparation or naturally occurring substance is used primarily to bring about a change in some existing process for state (physiological, psychological or biochemical), in short any chemical that alters the physical or mental functioning of an individual is known as drugs. A drug can be also defined as any substance other than food that produces changes in the physical or mental functioning of an individual. Whereas drug addiction is a form of psychological conditioning that implies a set of mental and behavioral response to drugs and related stimuli that result from repeated reinforcement produced by the use of drugs, it implies physical, psychological, and psychic dependence on the tolerance of drug with tendency to increase the doses, it is also a state of assimilation into a specific life style of drug consumption and thereby creating a unique group culture where membership is strictly monitored.

The aim and objective is to study the personal characteristics and behavior patterns of youth who are addicted to drugs and the psycho-social problems of the youth who have taken drugs for more than two years. The exploratory research design was adopted in order to explore the youths of Chandel district who are addicted to drugs. The sample size consists of 100 drug addicts of Chandel district at the age group of 15- 35 years old. Probability sampling method was adopted under the probability sampling multi-stage sampling was used. From the collected data it is found out that 62 percent of the respondents came from the age group of 25 to 35 years and 80 percent of the youth have been taking drugs for more than three years. The sex reveals that 95 percent of the youth belongs to male whereas only 5 percent of the youth belongs to female that shows male dominant in taking drugs among the youth of Chandel district. The collected data also found out that 89 percent of the youth were unmarried, 97 percent of the youth were found out that the respondents were unemployed this shows the frustration of being unemployed it leads them to drug abuse and then addiction. However it can be concluded that some factors like peer pressure, fantasy, loneliness, inferiority complex, unemployment, absence of parents, worthless, tensions, infected with diseases, pain internally or externally and due to easily availability of drugs in the district the youth are easily engage in drug abuse and then after addicted to drugs which ruin their precious life in the hands of drugs.

Key words: *Drug, Drug addiction, Psycho-social, De-Addiction Centres.*

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Introduction:

Chandel district is one of the districts in Manipur bordering Myanmar in the east, north by Ukhrul district, and to the west by Thoubal and churanchandpur districts, having a total population of 1, 44,182 of which 69,603 female and 74,579 male respectively. The sex ratio is 933 and an average literacy of 71.11 as per the 2011 census. It is located about 64 Km from Imphal and the national highway 39 passes through the district. Chandel district is situated near the Golden triangle nations (Laos, Thailand, Myanmur, Vietnam) is inhabited by different Tribes and Communities, the prominent tribes in the district are Anals, Marings, Lamkangs, Thadous, kukis, Zous, Moyon, Monsangs, Chothes, Koms, Aimols, Tarous, etc. there are also other communities like Meiteis, Meitei-Muslims, Tamils, Marwaris, Biharies and Punjabis in smaller numbers as compared to the dominant Tribes. There are four main sub-divisions in Chandel district namely Chandel, Chakpikarong, Tengnoupal and Machi. In which various tribes and community inhabited the beautiful pine tree district of India. Chandel district has been struggling with various vices like widespread of insurgency, drug and alcoholism, HIV/AIDS, unemployment and underdeveloped blocks, therefore it has been regarded as one of the most backward districts *in 2006 by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Chandel as one of the country's 250 most backward districts out of 640.* So the youth in Chandel district are confined to drugs and alcoholism due to various untold problems and issues, every now and then one or the other is caught in drug illicit trafficking in the district by the state police or by Assam Rifles or Indian Armies. Some of the main factors that lead to drug addiction are due to lack of proper awareness on abuse of drugs and alcoholism, peer pressure, fantasy, unemployment, tensions, pain and easily available of drugs and alcohol in the district though Manipur is called Dry state. However the government is trying their best to control the illicit trafficking of drugs from neighboring country that is Myanmar by checking every vehicle or passengers or passersby at the Khudenthabi check post and Tengnoupal check post by hard working Assam Rifles and state police now and then to prevent and control the illicit drug trafficking. Manipur a dry state which has border in the west with Assam, Mizoram in the south, Nagaland in the north and international boundary with Myanmar, which has also close proximity with Golden Triangle countries such as Myanmar, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam. The state has been in the news for drug trafficking and the some of the youth involved in abusing drugs for a decade that leads them to many deadly diseases and sufferings, in the early 1970s drug users in Manipur among the local youth took a new turn, injecting heroin locally known as number 4 took their lives and spreading

many diseases to their fellow being and families, pain and burden to families, relatives, society and nation as a whole, as per the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime report (UNODC, 2005) alcohol was the most common drug abuse in all the states of india. Even though Manipur has been categories as a dry state or sale of alcohol was prohibited it seems that alcohol users were the second most group seeking treatment in health institutions where as inhalants comes under the third largest group of abusing drugs in the state. It is found out that about 40,000 to 50000 drug users are there in Manipur state where chandel district is one of them as it is very close to Myanmar where most of the drugs are trafficked, among the addicts half of the youths are injecting drug users popularly known as IDUs, 12 percent of the drug abusers are in the age group of 15 years, 30 percent of the drug users in the age group of 16 – 25 years and 58 percent of the youth are in the age group of 26 to 35 years old. According to (IMPULSE NGO 2002) it is found out that 80 percent of the drug users are injecting drug users were introduced to drugs while they were below twenty years. It is also found out that most of the drug users were associated with petty crimes and violence within the family and outside the family. The most common crimes were thefts within the family property or neighbor's property in order to fund their eager drug habits. With this disease the youth are affected with their personal health situation, physical and psycho-social problems. Drug abusers are both educated and un-educated persons and are the smarter and cunning persons in the community where they belong. The youth of Manipur are associated with unlike heroin, with higher risk of abscesses, ulcers, amputations, HIV/AIDS and various diseases due to drug abuse and sharing of needles, as per the study there are more than 40 percent of IDUs sharing needles and syringes in-spite of their knowledge on HIV transmissions through sharing of syringes. According to oxford dictionary Youth is define as the period of life between childhood and adult age. The National youth policy 2014, defined youth as 'a person at the age group of 15- 29 years, Manipur state youth policy 2011 covers youth at the age group of 15-35 years. Youth in Manipur comprises about 40 percent of total population. The core problems faced by the youth of Manipur are unemployment, defective education, insurgency, corruption and health care (Singh, 2013). As per the report of NACO 2015 Manipur state has the highest number of HIV positive adult with 1.5 percent.

The first assembly of League of Nations was held in 1920 and established an advisory committee on traffic in opium and other various drugs in order to help and advise the League of Nations. In 1925 second international Opium convention introduced the control system and subsequently a permanent central narcotic board of independent was establish

to supervise. By 1936 it was felt that international laws were not sufficient to deal with trafficking in drugs therefore by 1936 the convention introduce severe punishment for the illicit drug traffickers. The commission on Narcotic Drugs formulated an international Drug Abuse Control strategy containing a basic five year 1982-86 programme of action to deal with drug control, drug abuse, drug trafficking, treatment and rehabilitation (UN, 1987).

The main laws of India on drug policy are as follows Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (1985), Prevention of illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (1966), The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) which is the main law enforcement and intelligence agency responsible for controlling, preventing and fighting drug trafficking in India was enacted in 1986 to enable full implementation of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (1985) and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (1988). As per the law of India any person who possesses a small quantity less than 1 kg will be put behind the bar with rigorous imprisonment of 6 months or with a fine of Rs. 10000 that may extend Rs. 10000 or with both. Involvement of commercial quantity will be of imprisonment for a term or less than 10 years which is extendable to 20 years, and a fine or 1 Lakh or extendable to 2 Lakhs.

Drug is a chemical substance that changes the way body works when a pharmaceutical preparation or naturally occurring substance is used primarily to bring about a change in some existing process for state (physiological, psychological or biochemical), in short any chemical that alters the physical or mental functioning of an individual is known as drugs. A drug can be also defined as any substance other than food that produces changes in the physical or mental functioning of an individual. Whereas drug addiction is a form of psychological conditioning that implies a set of mental and behavioral response to drugs and related stimuli that result from repeated reinforcement produced by the use of drugs, it implies physical, psychological, and psychic dependence on the tolerance of drug with tendency to increase the doses, it is also a state of assimilation into a specific life style of drug consumption and thereby creating a unique group culture where membership is strictly monitored.

Types of drugs: There are various drugs available in and around the world abuse by human being, to classify briefly there are two types of drugs namely narcotic and non- narcotic (WHO, 1984). Under the Narcotic drugs there are Opium, Morphine, Heroin, Codeine, Methadone, Wellconal and Tildine. And under the non-narcotic drugs the following are the drugs namely, cocaine, Amphetamines, Barbiturates, Mandrax, Librium, Nitrazepam, Lysergic Acid

Diethylamide(LAD) and Organic Solvents. Under these types of drugs it is again group into 7 different types and each drug has its own set of effects and risks, they are stimulants, depressants, hallucinogens, dissociative, opioids, inhalants and cannabis. Some of the drugs are as follows; Heroin: Heroin is a powerful narcotic analgesic drug and a semisynthetic drug produced by chemical modification or morphine. In pure form heroin is a white crystalline powder with a bitter taste, soluble in water. It is diluted for sale on the illicit market with a variety of substance such as milk sugar, dextrose, quinine etc. Heroin from certain parts of Maxico and Asia is brown in color because of impurity. It is swallowed, smoked, sniffed and injected. It may produce euphoria, tranquility, analgesia; prolonged abuse can cause reduced appetite, constipation, and respiratory impairment. Withdrawal symptoms in Heroin users: It occurs typically between 8 to 12 hours after the last dose. The following symptoms include watering of eyes, nasal discharge, yawning and sweating. This stage is again follow by an agitated sleep after which the agitation continues accompanied by depression, loss of appetite, gooseflesh, dilated pupils and tremors. The peak of these symptoms generally occurs between 36 and 72 hours after the last administration. Symptoms similar to morphine occur and the severity gradually dies within 7 to 10 days. Heroin produces some kind of psychological dependence in the sense that long after the drug has been given up the craving for it continues. Whether it is purely psychological or there are certain underlying physical causes also is not very well understood.

Nitrazepam: It is one of the Non- Narcotic drug, possesses marked sedative properties and is used principally as hypnotic. It is used medically for insomnia and sleep disturbances. It is produced through chemical synthesis, is white in colour and is taken orally in the form of tablets. Its action is similar to libruim. Long term use may produce drowsiness, hangover, fatigue, confusion, and light headedness. Excessive secretion of mucous and saliva may occur in children with high doses. It causes physical and psychological dependence on prolonged use.

Organic Solvents: There are many organic solvents which are abused for purposes of drug abuse. The most common of these are volatile hydrocarbons like methanol, ethanol etc. automobile fuels, cleaning fluids and paint thinners, etc. the typical effects of these organic solvents are similar to anesthetics. Small doses can produce alcohol like intoxication, euphoria and hallucination. Long term use of these solvents has very damaging results on nerves, brain, mucous membranes, liver, kidney, heart, etc. general withdrawal symptoms are mild but they produce psychological dependence

of a high order so that the drug use becomes a very important part of the person's everyday life.

Causes of drug addiction can be broadly classified into three indicators they are (1) Agent: the drug itself is an addictive nature, it is easily accessible. (2) Host: the drug taker himself, due to his weak personality, lack of strength to fight the strains of life, inability to find Solutions to his problems, low self – esteem, negative moral values are some of the factors which contribute to an individual decision to take drugs. In the same category they are group into Peer- group, college friends, etc. which pressurize an individual to taking drugs. The socio-cultural background of a community may also influence an individual for or against drug addiction. The way of life in slums or rural areas gives an easy sanction to addiction. Similar in villages after a hectic day of manual work it is considered acceptable to relax with liquor, ganja or bhang. (3) Environment: the environment can be physical, such as the locality where one lives in and around can be psychological environment that is one's family. It is important that the conditions at home satisfy one's basic and psycho-social needs. In the social environment factors like changing norms of society, unemployment, economic strains and other social problems could be also the causes of drug addiction. There are multiple factors leading to the cause of drug addicts and alcoholism like fantasy, peer pressures, experimentations and easily availability of drugs in and around the environment.

Effects of drug addiction: There are two effects of drug addiction that is (1) physical effects and (2) psychological effects. The physical effects: some of the drugs cause permanent physical disorder such as mental instability, or damage of the vital organs such as liver, kidney, and brain. The terrifying experience after taking LSD can sometimes be everlasting and is known to cause permanent mental disorder. Also an addict's appetite is affected adversely, his or her food intake decreases and his or her health deteriorate to such an extent that he or she becomes a mere skeleton. The psychological effects: the personality of the addicts changes gradually. These effects are not noticeable at the initial stage, however abnormalities can be a puzzling to an observer, as an addiction progresses there is changes in behaviors and early signs of inactiveness, drowsiness and loss of faith and this leads to basic distrust in the fellow human beings, violent in nature, depression, anxiety, lie and in extreme cases it leads to stealing, killing and trafficking.

Objectives of the study: The aim and objective is to;
1. To study the personal characteristics and behavior patterns of drug addicts.
2. To know the social cultural and economic patterns of the youths dealing with drugs
3. To identify the psycho-social problems of youth engage in drugs.
4. Suggest an input to prevent drug abuse and alcoholism in the state.

Research methodology:

The study was conducted in Chandel district among the youth who are engage in drug abuse for more than two years. The exploratory research design was adopted inorder to explore the youths of Chandel district who are addicted to drugs. The sample size consists of 100 drug addicts of Chandel district at the age group of 15- 35 years old. Probability sampling method was adopted under the probability sampling multi-stage sampling was used as most of the addicts where confined to drop in centres and primary health centres where they usually comes to take prevention and treatment. The study was conducted in the mid of May to October 2018. Interview scheduled was used for collecting primary data and secondary sources like books, journals and internet was also used for collecting data. The data was edited in the spss software and then analyze accordingly.

Findings & Discussion:

On the basis of objectives of the study the following inferences where drawn from the study among the youths who are engaged in drug abuse for more than two years. From the collected data it is observed that 62 percent of the respondents came from the age group of 25 to 35 years which shows that being exposed to a new world they were more attracted to various kinds of drugs, and 38 percent of the respondents were in the age group of 15-24 years at the same time during this age period the youth were in confused mind to make a decision. 80 percent of the respondents have been taking drugs for more than three years this clearly shows that the longer they consumed drugs the youth are addicted to the substances. The sex reveals that 95 percent of the respondent belongs to male whereas only 5 percent of the respondent belongs to female this shows male dominant in taking drugs among the youth of Chandel district is clearly stated. The collected data also found out that 89 percent of the respondents were unmarried that indicates the problem of drug addiction is to a great extent among the unmarried persons, 52 percent of the respondents have cleared their 10 + 2 course this shows that they are

educated but did not continue their higher studies due to influence of drugs, 38 percent of the respondents were graduated however due to frustration of unemployment and family problem they are addicted to drugs ones they get into the world of drugs which gives them relaxation and pleasure by the effects of drugs. The data reveals that 97 percent of the respondents were found out that the respondents were unemployed this shows that frustration of being unemployed, drug is the main solution for giving them relaxation and pleasure to kill the pain of frustration. The data also reveals that 53 percent of the respondents have family monthly income of Rs. 35000 to Rs. 45000, it is concluded that drug addicts are more in middle class family. 45 percent of the respondents show that the respondents took drugs for pleasure and 29 percent of the respondents took drugs, due to peer pressure or for company sake. 26 percent of the respondents took drugs to kill the pain they are suffering from one of a kind of diseases or tensions this shows that majority of drug addicts consumed drugs for pleasure, peer pressures and tensions in chandel district. It is also found out that 85 percent of the respondents took Tablets this shows that tablets are easily available at their disposal as compared to other types of drugs in the black market in chandel district or neighboring places. The study reveals that 40 percent of the youths have inferiority complex, 22 percent of the respondents have love failure 35 percent of the respondents have job tension therefore problems like inferiority complex, Job tension and love failure are the main factors that makes them search for loyal companion in which they find in the trap of drugs and later becomes an addict. 60 percent of the respondents have a family problem like lack of affection either from parents, siblings, relatives and friends, 28 percent of the respondents have faced the problem of prolonged absence of parents in childhood and 12 percent of the respondent have a divorced parents problem, this clearly shows that absence of lack of love and affection in the family and prolonged absence of parents in childhood can make a normal person feel rejected which leads to certain individual problems and further promotes a person to become a drug addict. 40 percent of the respondents consume drugs to be in company, 22 percent of the youth thinks that drug have no tragic effects and 18 percent of the youth consume drugs to escape loneliness. The data shows that the level of ignorance of people in the district, some of the respondent feel it as accompany and others feel that it has no tragic effects while some forcibly due to peer pressure or socially discomfort, and the rest of the youth to escape from certain individual problems, therefore such factors lead a person to become a drug addict but above all it is all about ignorance. 30 percent of the respondents consume drugs to overcome physical discomfort, 22 percent of the respondents to overcome restlessness, 20 percent of the

respondents consume drugs to get extra money while 16 percent of the respondents consume to kill depression and 12 percent of the respondents consume drugs to climax sexual experience. So it is found out that these physical factors such as physical discomfort, restlessness, depression and sexual experience lead a person to become a drug addict. 41 percent of the respondents consume drugs to have a pleasant feeling, 26 percent of the respondents to overcome inferiority complex, 22 percent of the respondents to get relief from anxiety and 16 percent of the respondents consume drugs to be in the world of fantasy.

This indicates that psychological factors like pleasant feelings, inferiority complex, relief from anxiety and fantasy world play a vital role in a person getting easily attracted to drugs affecting self-control and will power of the youth. 70 percent of the respondents consumed drugs at isolated place, 26 percents of the respondents consumed drugs in drop in centres and 14 percent of the respondents consumed drugs at home or friends place, this reveals that consumption of drugs generally takes place at isolated place and drop in centres which are the places that comfort the youth for consuming different types of drugs for different purposes. 80 percent of the respondents consume drugs twice a day, 14 percent of the respondents consume drugs several times a day, 6 percent of the respondents consumes once a day, this clearly states that majority of the drug addicts consume drugs regularly and very few are there who consume drugs for a day. 54 percent of the respondents reveal that their pocket money is not sufficient therefore they meet their expenses by taking money from parents, 32 percent of the respondents steal from family or neighbors for buying the drugs, 14 percent of the respondents meet their expenses by disposal of their property, therefore the youth are dependent on their parents, relatives and by stealing or selling their properties. 40 percent of the respondents experienced loss of weight, 36 percent of the respondents experienced loss of appetite 20 percent of the respondents feel sleep disturbance while 4 percent of the respondents experiment restlessness, so the data clearly reveals that consumption of drugs had several health related problems which further compel a person to get in and become addicted. 48 percent of the respondents are shocked when they come to know their drug addiction, 32 percent of the respondents are disturb, 12 percent of the respondents objected and 8 percent of the respondents accepted normally, this shows that majority of the youths are shocked and disturb when they came to know or realize that they are not normal but addicted to drug which is a deadly disease. 50 percent of the respondents reveal that they are worthless, 40 percent of the respondents reveal that they

feel loneliness and 10 percent of the respondents feel depressed so it is concluded that consumption of drug makes a person worthless, loneliness and depressed which is also known as low self-esteem. 58 percent of the respondents know that family members are concerned of them, 22 percent of the respondent feels that family members are unconcerned while 20 percent of the respondents feel that family members are indifferent, with the above findings it is drawn that majority of the youth realized that family members are always concerned and wanted them to become a good normal person in this fantasy world. Majority of the youth reveals that they visited health centres for treatment, 90 percent of the respondents reveal that they are aware of drug de addiction centres or rehabilitation in and around the state. 40 percent of the respondents reveal that they seek psychological helps from counselors and religious leaders. 56 percent reveals that they are facing Psycho-social problems and in the society too as they are neglected and not given an opportunity for decision making in the society. The study also found out that majority of the respondents feel sad and scared when they think about their future however majority of the youth reveals that due to their extreme addiction none can help them to recover them from drug addiction.

Suggestions:

There should be strict implementation of laws against elicits drug dealings and trafficking in the state. Disseminations of information on various facts of drug abuse should be made available in huge pamphlets and other forms of literature. Inclusion of information on drugs, drug abuse, Alcoholism and addiction should be made compulsory in curriculum of the students. Involvement of civil societies, village authorities, religious leaders, youth leaders, agencies and organizations, public and private sectors on campaign against drug trafficking and drug abuse. Last but not the list provisions of much needed facilities for treatment and rehabilitation centres on drug de addiction centres should be available at each block of the district with fully equip with recreation centres and skill based training for the addicts so that the youth who are addicted to drugs can learned while in the centres and earn a living after withdrawal from the centres. Professional's social workers should be employed in the primary health centres so that the patients who are prone to drugs and who are yet too can be given professional help from the medical social worker at the grass root level, as primary health centres is the focal point where the patients arrive for medical treatment at the initial stage.

Conclusion:

From the study it can be concluded that male dominance in consuming drugs is clearly stated, and there is no boundary for the specific category either rich or poor, young or old drugs is consumed by various persons for various reasons at their disposal. However it can be concluded that some factors like peer pressure, fantasy, loneliness, inferiority complex, unemployment, absence of parents, worthless, tensions, infected with diseases, pain internally or externally and due to easily availability of drugs in the district the youth are easily engage in drug abuse and then after addicted to drugs which ruin their precious life in the hands of drugs. It is also concluded that majority of the youth are from broken family, due to their rejection and avoidance the youth are in search of love or company at last they confined in the trap of drug addiction. Majority of the youth are facing psycho-social problems and mentally disturbed due to drug addiction so as to kill the pain and depression the youth have no way to escape from taking more doses of drugs. Therefore to prevent and control the youth from drug abuse special education, prevention and awareness should be implemented in the district with the co-ordination and co-operation from public and private sectors, civil organizations, religious leaders, youth leaders, village authority, teachers and mothers involvement are must, then we will see a bright future for the youth of chandel district and India as a whole.

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The Quest for Identity, Development, and Human Rights in Forlorn Manipur

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Abstract

The fierce clench of insurgency gripping Manipur has its genesis in a search for that elusive thing called "identity". The identity movement that is now synonymous with insurgency in the state is pushing the people against the wall. The cry of the armed rebellions for social justice, springing forth from a deep-seated anguish of loss of its erstwhile sovereign status is perhaps dated now. This paper argues that "identity" is a dynamic concept and the ideology with which insurgency germinated in Manipur is passé. New ideologues of the state being left out of the development paradigm and casting it under the human rights umbrella are also typical. The result is a chaotic stalemate. What then, must be the answer?

Keywords: *Development, Insurgency, Identity, Human Rights, Manipur*

Manipuri Identity and Insurgency

Most identity movements are borne out of the urge to transform a society purportedly living in the dark shadows of a significant other and to promote the rights of certain groups of individuals who feel discriminated against (Langlois, 2001). Jenkins (1996) too says that identification of the self is tied up in most instances with emotional attachment. He further adds that where there are such emotional attachments, they have the capability of influencing actions. Insurgency in Manipur thus rose as a symbolic entity to proclaim such an identity against the significant other of the Indian Union. The following discussions will shed further light to this.

The Anglo-Manipuri war took place in 1891, whereby Manipur became one of the last native states of the British. In the subsequent interim, a momentous political event occurred; India's independence from British rule in 1947. Manipur was subsequently merged with the Indian Union on October 15, 1949, and on January 21, 1972, it became a full-fledged territory of India and remained so for twelve long years. Meanwhile, resentment and mutinous feelings burgeoned as Manipur was 'forcefully' merged with an alien power Centre. The Manipuri intelligentsia contend that the merger was 'forceful' as a referendum never took place. There is also widespread 'belief' that Manipur had never been truly annexed by the British except for 'some

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political autonomy'. This tumultuous merging with the Indian union marked the change from the familiar terrain and 'frame' of monarchy to a pseudo-democracy; being left to be governed by a distant Centre. Consequently, Manipuri identity is rattled by its history of loss of sovereignty, and a continual perception of hegemony. Today, the state and its people are grappling not only with 'identity' but also other intricate forces such as insurgency, development and human rights. This paper thus highlights the loss of identity and its consequent insurgency movement.

Lack of, or the denial of a sense of identification with the Indian Union is the fulcrum of Manipuri insurgency today. Conversely, harking of a lost sovereignty is no more palatable in the new social and economic order. This 'identity crisis' is further worsened by a bleak future resulting from a false consciousness of the alienated Manipuri society and its inability or refusal, to perceive the changed state of affairs over time and an impending state of anarchy. This argument is in the context of an insurgency-driven-identity movement with the ultimate political goal to erode the monolithic control of the state by the Indian union, and establish self-determination. Now, let us look at some key concepts.

What is Identity?

Taylor explains the concept of identity in three ways. Firstly, morality is at the basis of an individual's stance towards one's identity. Secondly, emerging contemporary trends have proved to be game-changers in establishing identities. Thirdly, the focus is on national identity as all individuals relate to a collective past. Democratic ideals, education and economic development have created new virtues in individuals and societies in the lived world. These are in turn drawing new vistas of both individual as well as collective identities that will be witnessed through various social movements in the effort of 'self-affirmation and recognition by a significant other' (Taylor, 1989). Identity movements arise out of the perception of being left out of the democratic loop, making a struggle for recognition its hallmark. The search for identity in Manipur thus fits very well in the conceptual framework that Taylor enlists. A deeply perceived sense of discrimination and felt wrongs by the dominant other dominate the discourse on Manipuri society and its present situation. Much of this pathos springs from its history as opposed to its diluted identity in the new socio-economic paradigm. Here, I look at identity in its collectiveness, where Manipuris nurse the ideal of being a truly 'Socialist' State, without disputing the significance of individualness. Identity is thus contextualised as a "collective

phenomenon" that "denotes fundamental and consequential *sameness* among members of a group or category…This sameness is expected to manifest itself in solidarity, in shared dispositions, or in consciousness or in collective action"(Brubaker & Cooper, 2000). I also present the concept of identity being unstable, multiple, fluctuating, and fragmented as we examine the situation in Manipur, driven towards separatist ideologies owing on many accounts to its ethnicity as well.

Polletti and Jasper also echo Taylor's concept of morality as the basis for identity by stating that all of us get involved in some kind of moral protest to develop the kind of self we want. They also assert that "movements promote new identities as a way to gain power as well as to transform selves". They further stress the prominent role of "collective identity in movements' emergence, trajectories and outcomes" and also pose some questions of very high intrinsic worth. They ask:

Is the identity a group projects publicly the same one that its members experience? Are collective identities imposed on groups or invented by them? Do individuals choose collective identities to maximize their self-interest or do interest flow from identities? How is collective identity different from ideology? From interest? From solidarity? (Polletta & Jasper, 2001, p. 285).

These questions are going to assume more weight as we analyse the insurgency situation in Manipur, driven by a search for identity.Later parts of this paper will highlight how individual members of the group that comprise the collective identity appear uncertain about their self-interests. It becomes more complex, given that the ideology with which insurgency germinated is almost passé in the context of the new social, political, cultural and economic formations. The people of Manipur are now increasingly getting weary of insurgency and its unfinished and endless agenda of self-declaration. To elucidate, Polletta and Jasper define collective identity as:

…an individual's cognitive, moral and emotional connection with a broader community, category, practice or institution. It is a perception of a shared status or relation which may be imagined rather than experienced directly, and it is distinct from personal identities, although it may form part of a personal identity (Polletta & Jasper, 2001).

Jenkins also adds:

…who we are, or who we are seen to be, can matter enormously. Nor is identification just a matter of the encounters and thresholds of individual lives. Although identification always involves individuals, something else, -- collectivity and history--, may also be at stake… identity involves

knowing who we are, knowing who others are, them knowing who we are, us knowing who they think we are, and so on: a multi-dimensional classification or mapping of the human world and our places in it, as individuals and as members of collectivities (Jenkins, 1996, p. 5).

It must be recognized that the process of identification over time is situational; influenced as it is by a wide array of self-identification mechanisms such as interests, frame of reference and culture. When a group of individuals share such commonalities, a collective identity is formed. This self-identification is in turn shaped by a self-understanding of the structural and political paradigms within which such self-identification occurs. The concept of self-understanding is therefore very much significant in the context of the irrelevance of sovereignty and the increasing relevance of democracy in the contemporary world. However, it must be noted that individual self-identifications put together do not necessarily make up a collective identification as situational contexts and frames of reference tend to change over time (Brubaker & Cooper, 2000).

How Identities Evolve

Identity is a multi-conceptual and dynamic entity, assuming various meanings and forms in varied contexts and scholars continue to theorise or contextualise it in equally varied ways. However, we limit our contextualisation to the notion of identity being dynamic and influenced by frames of reference, especially in the collective identity problem manifested as insurgency.

It is the relentless and reckless pursuit for identity that is spurring insurgency in the State. Such pursuit of a particular interest becomes entrenched in the individual or group identity as the case may be. Nevertheless, individual identification and collective identification may operate with wide chasms as interests vary or evolve(Jenkins, 1996). Identity is not an entity that people can possess. Rather, the interests that we possess determine our identity. This is frequently moulded to suit varied purposes and hence we must agree upon an ongoing process of 'identification' that determine action and chart the course of history instead of remaining hinged on the amorphous notion of identity (Brubaker, 2004).

It is highlighted that identity is not always a static; and if so, it is constrained by the context in which it is looked at. It is rather more profoundly enthused with dynamism in the context of changing paradigms of values and interests; driven by the new virtues of the modern world.Even as I

write this, an identification process is going on within me; where I identify myself with the several researchers and scholars, with immense insight into deconstructing identity.

The Identity Movement in Manipur

The identity movement in Manipur may have been distinctively spontaneous in its birth, insofar as it is driven by "local initiative and action by moral imperative rather than by bureaucratic planning" (Polletta, 1998). However, narratives too occupy a significant place in social movements as most narratives are emotionally charged; and they in turn establish the moral frame of the movement. We can develop self-understandings only over a period of time, for which we reflect largely upon our past; and where narratives have a great role to play. Nevertheless, it is also simultaneously important to reflect upon our present, and most certainly, upon our future; as narratives shape ideologies as well as actions and vice versa. Thus, we are all trying to continually establish who we are, caught as the world is in a dynamic motion of incessant social transformation. This is why rather than the 'identity' we carry or that which marks us; the enduring 'identification process' necessarily becomes a strong force as it is this process that can carry on any protest movement along. Insurgency as a movement thus needs to be examined in the light of all the dynamic forces of the new world.

Any kind of a protest movement germinates with the utopian ideal of positive social change. In Manipur, this was in the context of the altered framework of the state, subsequent to its merging with the Indian Union in 1949. This then sort of explains the well-entrenched relationship between identity and state processes (Clemens 1997; Stevens 1999; Meyer, et. al., 2002). However, the more pertinent and larger questions of, *"Why do they (movements) take the forms they do? When and how do protest movements bring about meaningful social change?"* need to be addressed. Therefore, in an attempt to understand the identity movement in Manipur, we will not lodge ourselves in any particular disciplinary approach. Meyer et al suggests that a 'fuller understanding of social movements necessitates breaking out of disciplinary trenches' (Meyer, Whittier, & Robnett, 2002).

Langlois also contend that:

Identity movements have three main and very distinct objectives. First, they denounce injustice toward minorities. Second, they convey the idea that specific cultures must be taken into consideration when public policies are elaborated so that they meet the specific needs of minorities.

Third, they demand greater control of their institutions—a demand that sometimes goes as far as self-government (Langlois, 2001).

There is also a belief that individuals involved in identity movements promote their perceived interests based on their way of seeing things and their personal knowledge and values. Such values which shape interests of the members of a group or community act as a pivot in emerging identity movements (Langlois, 2001; Olson & Olson, 2009).

Understanding Insurgency

Insurgency is referred to as a protracted political and military activity directed towards completely or partially controlling a state through the use of irregular military forces and illegal political organisations. *Typically, insurgencies are responses to chronic governmental ineptitude and corruption, or to other forms of bad governance*. Insurgent movements use a variety of means to achieve their ultimate political goal of eroding government control and legitimacy. These actions can include guerrilla warfare, terrorism and political mobilization(Malaquias, 2001, p. 314; Snow, 1998, p. 228).Guerrilla warfare is understood as military conflicts using unconventional tactics to achieve their political objectives. This is preferred by insurgent groups opposed to conventional armies. Although such groups may not be well-trained conventionally, they have an edge of economies of warfare and know where and when to strike(Minix & Hawley, 1997).

Malaquias (2001) further elaborates that unlike conventional wars, which is intended to control territory, guerrilla warfare seeks to destabilize the prevailing central political authority by de-linking it from the countryside and its population and, ultimately, de-legitimising it. These de-linking and de-legitimising processes often build on incipient dissatisfaction with prevailing socioeconomic conditions of decay caused by government incompetence, corruption, or both. Manipuri insurgency has a lethal fusion of guerrilla warfare, terrorism and political mobilization.

Insurgency is also interpreted as a syncretic phenomenon- one that joins diverse elements in a syncretic mix. It combines three elements: one, the "spirit" of traditional peasant "rebellion"; second, the ideology and organisation of modern "revolution"; and third the operational doctrines of guerrilla warfare. The first though now archaic remains of critical importance: it supplies the great passionate energy that moves insurgents. The second which originates in the American, French and Russian Revolutions, harnesses that energy and directs it toward great and not merely hopeful ends. The third more recent in origin provides the practices

appropriate to the energy and the visions. This mix has the force of a natural calamity (Desai & Eckstein, 1990, p. 442).

Certain pre-existing conditions favour insurgency. Poverty, rough terrain, distance from the centres of state power, large populations for recruitment, poor governance with weak local policing and poor counter-insurgency measures, rebels with superior knowledge of the local population, and foreign base camps that provide financial support and training (allegedly Bangladesh, Myanmar and Bhutan) are some of the conditions persisting in Manipur.Large scale prevalence of corruption and political apathy allow insurgency to persist as it becomes a device to justify poor development. A supportive local population thriving upon false consciousness where the irrelevance of the rebellion ideology is not aptly understood also continue to churn insurgency at their own peril.

Contextualising Insurgency in Manipur: Then and Now

Hijam Irabot Singh was the first leading revolutionary of Manipur. He was deeply provoked by earlier British atrocities wherein the Manipuri warrior, Thangal General, and the crown prince Bir Tikendrajit were hung to death in public after they were defeated in the Anglo-Manipuri war, 1891. Out of anguish and with the hope of paving the way for the identity movement, he founded the Communist Party of India in Manipur in 1948. Hijam Irabot held the ideal of an independent and socialist Manipur and wanted the state to be treated equally with the rest of India. The struggle was however short-lived as he died in 1951. Several other revolutionary factions were born after this, which are however beyond the scope of this paper. The ideology of all revolutionary groups remain to this day, "armed resistance to bring about self-determination".

Hijam Irabot's protest movement and other contemporary movements had the utopian ideal of positive social change. However identities or identification has evolved based on changing values and interests as stated earlier. This can also be attributed to a changed concept of self-understanding and self-identification. Individualism started overtaking collectivism. This further gave rise to diluted ideologies in the modern context, where goals and methods practiced by the rebels have changed.

Insurgents now apparently have close links with politicians, bureaucrats and businessmen and espouse the cause of a corruption-free State. However hushed reports have it that they are themselves steeped in corruption as extortion is the prominent mechanism to manage insurgent

activities. Meeting the requirements of arms and ammunitions, information network and a quality lifestyle especially amongst the top-rung cadres is an expensive affair. Few human rights organizations are even alleged to have links with insurgents (Mukherjee, 2007; Thomas, 2005) Deeper studies need to be conducted to establish how this nexus operates.

The positive side is that the people are becoming ever more impatient and weary of living in a trouble-torn Manipur. Up till the Nineties, fear loomed very large in every person's mind to even whisper about the undesirable face of insurgency that has pushed Manipuri society into an abyss of violence and under development. Now, the liberals, moderates, as well as the common people of Manipur are looking at this problem afresh as the dividends have gone berserk. Moreover, demands for secession and self-determination seem almost impractical in the new socio-economic order with fluid societies.

Identity, Insurgency, Development and Human Rights: A Heady Cocktail

Identity based insurgency in Manipur has reached endemic proportions and is quickly and surely thawing away the social fabric. The uniquely disturbing character of insurgencies presents serious challenges for Manipur and, more generally, the Indian nation state. First, their lack of clear political objectives as well as the extent and level of atrocities against both armed personnel and civilians alike make the prospects for peaceful conflict resolution highly problematic. Second, such conflicts can spiral into genocide because of the armed forces' constant and relentless face-off with the civilian populations. Thirdly, lacking an achievable ideological goal in the context of the new socio-economic order in which we live, several of the insurgent parties are sustained by more regional or even local factors of political economy, ethnicity, personal ambition and greed. This change in the rationale for insurgencies has been accompanied by a significant shift in both rebel strategies and tactics.

Nonetheless, the projection of the insurgents' armed struggle as a resistance to oppression of "Our land, our people" from the "foreign" yoke of the Indian Government still draws great admiration and participation, cutting across all ranks of the Manipuri population. A sense of false consciousness continues to envelope the people as there seem to be no way out of the pitiable state of affairs in Manipur.

Drawing upon this, there is an urgent need to pay heed to the Global Encyclopaedia of Political Science which states thus:

> Revolutions that aim at a total transformation of society claim to act in the interests of the majority, but since the majority does not realize where its own best interests lie, it is left to a small avant-garde to make the decisions for it. In consequence, it is more than likely that a society will emerge in which severe repression seems to be permanently built in. Such a state may achieve striking results in various fields, such as the national economy or national defense, but to judge from past experience, it will not succeed in building a freer and more just society (Chattopadhyay & Sarkar, 2006).

There is also a flourishing drug trade and black money in a parallel economy that keeps insurgent movements thriving in the porous north east. This is evident from local dailies and other reports. Violence continues to rear its ugly head in every sphere of life. Manipur is almost invisible to public attention, and an ill-informed and apathetic Government continues to exaggerate ethnicity issues. It overlooks the situations that favour insurgency, mainly gross underdevelopment that keeps the region in a state of perpetual desperation. As per the 2011 census, the population of Manipur is 27,21,756, with a per capita income of Rs. 27,332 as against the national average of Rs. 46,117 recorded at current prices in 2009-10.

It may be counter argued that several welfare measures and developmental programmes have been introduced. But prolonged years of neglect and living in oblivion accentuated by rough and inaccessible terrain necessitate a host of unique measures. Promoting sportsmanship which is increasingly becoming a noteworthy asset of the state can be one such measure. Other measures include promotion of its rich culture, dance, drama and several performing arts, which are noted not only in India but all over the world. Handloom and handicrafts too occupy a place of pride in Manipur.

All this apart, unfortunately, Manipur grabs attention only when clashes occur between the Indian army and the insurgents. The armed forces, the paramilitary forces, and now even the state forces continue to leash out an indiscriminate attack on insurgents and civilians alike in their aggressive attempts to overcome the problem. Such acts are perceived in very poor taste as innumerable civilians continue to lose their lives or get maimed for life.

Role of the State toward Containing Insurgency

The state exchequer suffers a heavy burden in counter insurgency operations and due to frequent destruction of public property. Several lives are lost due to militant attacks, counter insurgency operations, and internal clashes. Bandhs and blockades create heavy losses due to disruption of economic activities. Insecurity prevents night-time economic activities and fails to draw tourists too. Education is one of the worst casualties of the state today. Low per capita income and continuing contestation between the state and the armed revolutionaries have thus created a pseudo-democratic situation in Manipur.

An unforeseen backlash could be a complete loss of peoples' support and identification with the ongoing identity movement, driven by incessant human rights violations and poor development indicators. Another extreme end could also be a complete apathy by the Indian Government owing to unyielding and recalcitrant identification of it as the oppressor; heralding an even more gloomy fate of clipped social and institutional networks. To avoid this pathos, the Government both at the state and centre must work towards securing the trust of the people and defending them; accompanied by a clear political vision that can counteract the insurgency vision.

Nonetheless, it merits attention that a new intelligentsia is emerging; spurred by the weariness with disorder and lawlessness. Many thinkers opine that the appeal of the movement is dwindling as it is nearing the end of its protest cycle in the wake of failed retribution. Local dailies and online forums are also increasingly getting replete with despair and disdain with the insurgency-torn state of affairs, the apathy of the political class, and a deep yearning for peace (Naorem, 2013; Phanjoubam, 2003; H. B. Singh, 2013; M. A. Singh, 2007).

Conclusion

Available evidence about how individuals sort out and combine different sources of identity, or about the psychological mechanisms behind collective identities are too little. People have a range of groups, roles, and positions available to them, and we know little about how they juggle and choose among them. Emotions too shape collective identity. Moreover, actions driven by identity rather than calculations of interest are especially likely when political, economic, or social change has destabilized prior identities (Polletta & Jasper, 2001).

Insurgency springs from the deep abyss of a feeling of deprivation, perpetuated by a significant other. It is the fountainhead of all things that preclude development in these heady days of globalisation. In Manipur, the harsh waters of insurgency has so inundated the land of all voices pristine that now only the call for secession rings loud. The Statein the lap of insurgency, is certainly being rocked in the cradle of doom. The words of the Chinese Philosopher, Confucius, who said, "By gaining the people, the Kingdom is gained; By Losing the people, the Kingdom is lost", acquires great relevance in Manipur that is gripped by insurgency.

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Role of NGO in Women Empowerment: A Case Study of Gramya Vikash Mancha, Nalbari

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Abstract

Empowerment is a multi-dimensional process that helps women to gain authority and self-realization in improving their life standards. Women should realize that they have constitutional rights to good quality health care, financial security, and access to knowledge, information, education and equal opportunities for the girl in the society. Empowerment signifies a change from a status of failure to recognition and success. Empowerment also systematizes their lives and resources. The NGOs have been a vital part of the historical legacy of development in India. Development practitioners, Government officials and foreign donors consider that NGOs by virtue of being small scale, flexible, innovative and participatory, are more successful in reaching the poor and in poverty alleviation. For Women Empowerment NGOs strive to promote financial self sufficiency of women through economic development. They provide direct social service, with missions to address specific needs of women such as education, health care, and income generation within the broad development framework. Based on the needs, they design and implement projects that benefit women from underserved or un-served communities. The present paper is a case study of GramyaVikash Mancha, an NGO working for the development of different section of society and women in particular in Nalbari, Kamrum (R) and Baska District of Assam. In this paper, an attempt has been made to highlight the different projects and activities undertaken by the said NGO for empowering women and the difference that they have made at the grass root level. For an in-depth understanding, the researcher has also analyzed the beneficiaries perception on the services provided to them.

Key words: *NGO, Women empowerment*

INTRODUCTION

Women play an important role in the family and society, but in all essential areas of life women are generally at a significant disadvantage as compared with men, whether in terms of education, income, partner choice, inheritance laws, property rights, decision-making processes, community organization, or access to leadership positions in education, business, or politics. The need for empowerment of women thus arises from this harsh social scenario. Women and their problems are being given much importance in our social milieu. Women have attained a great deal in the past few years but three are still areas of discrimination which exists. Work with and for

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women in the interest of *"women's empowerment"* will continue to be one of the main tasks of for a long time to come.

Empowerment is an active, multi-dimensional process which enables women to realize their full identity and power in all spheres of life. Power is not a commodity to be transacted nor can it be given away. Power has to be acquired and once acquired it needs to be and once acquired it needs to be exercised, sustained and preserved (Pillai, 1995). Empowering women' is a popular subject of study in underdeveloped countries where women's status is low, mainly due to gender discrimination, the persistence of patriarchal structures, and women's limited access to resources, (Jejeebhoy and Sathar 2001; Bano 2009; Dufloo 2012; Ngo and Zaki Wahhaj 2012).

Non-governmental organizations are playing a significant role in the empowerment of disadvantaged women, helping them stand on their own through such programmes as socio-economic programme, vocational training and other similar programmes. NGO's intervene the needs of the women, contribute to their socio-economic empowerment, health awareness and general sensitization such as education, employment etc., and their role ranges from fulfilling the basic necessity of women to empowering them and lead to the development of their families. Literatures suggest that NGO interventions positively contribute to women empowerment (AhsanUllah, 2003). It is believed that providing programmes to women has a multiplier effect. It has a positive impact on the women and their households, as their living conditions - such as access to housing, sanitary facilities, health services, education and nutritional food - improve. Furthermore, it is claimed that NGOs not only means access to money for women borrowers, but also creates opportunities to achieve economic and political empowerment within their homes and their communities.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Jejeebhoy, (2000), have made a study on India in three dimensions like, role of economic decision making, role of child related decision making and the freedom from threat. The independent variables used were, religion, education, participation in waged work, dowry size, marriage endogamy, spouse age difference and household economic status. He found out that some dimensions of empowerment are more closely related than others.

R. Sooryamoorthy and K.D. Gangrad (2003) studied and detail comprehensive treatment of NGOs in India, focusing on NGOs that work in the areas of rural development, women and children. The author's goal is to throw light on the contributions of the sector in the spheres of school welfare empowerment.

M. Razia Parvin (2005) studied women empowerment and suggests some possible strategies for the real economic empowerment of women in society and believes that the NGOs have got very wide scope of functions in uplifting the status of women. In this book it is revealed that the formulated schemes programs are based on the experience of the projects run successfully by voluntary agencies.

From the above discussion it is seen that NGOs from the very beginning of its inception working with the women for their overall development and playing a vital role in their development. Being a grassroots organization NGO holds the capacity to bring change in the life of its beneficiary and change in the national scenario too. The present paper is a case study of GramyaVikash Mancha, an NGO working for the development of different section of society and women in particular in Nalbari, Kamrum (R) and Baska District of Assam. In this paper, an attempt has been made to highlight the different projects and activities undertaken by the said NGO for empowering women and the difference that they have made at the grass root level. For an in-depth understanding, the researcher has also analyzed the beneficiaries perception on the services provided to them.

OBJECTIVE

1. To study the different programme and Projects of GVM for women empowerment
2. To study the perception of the beneficiaries about the services received.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is a case study and used non-probability chance sampling. The researchers have studied Gramya Vikash Mancha, an NGO based on Nalbari district of Assam, in light of its role and services in women empowerment. For evaluating the perception of the beneficiaries, 5respondents (women) have been selected from different project areas of the NGO.

DISCUSSION

About GramyaVikash Mancha (GVM)

Gramya Vikash Mancha (GVM) is a non-profit organization working with the excluded Section of society in rural areas of Assam with a vision "To create a peaceful, Prosperous, egalitarian and exploitation free society in every village". The organization has been working with a mission "to empower rural community, particularly underprivileged and women to take

control over social institutions, thereby create a society where these people can live with dignity. This is being achieved through creating opportunities for gainful self-employment, enhancing social justice, peace, progress and sense of brotherhood."

GVM was registered under Society registration Act XXI of 1860 on the 14th day of September, 2000 in Guwahati. Besides, the organization has Registration under FCRA, 1976 and has of all legal formalities under Income tax Act, 1961. Main supporting agencies of the organization are, Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Sir Jamsetji Tata Trust, Actionaid India, National Foundation for India, National Council of Rural Institute, Child rights and You, MoRD, NABARD, UNICEF, IGSSS, FADV, NEDFi etc. The organization has been actively working in Nalbari, Kamrup, Barpeta and Baksa district of Assam. The main objectives of the NGO are –

a. **Livelihood:** To empower at least 15000 persons to increase their level of income by 50% of existing level and increase self-reliance among them within the year 2016.

b. **Social empowerment and social justice:** To empower at least 10000 persons (5000 female + 5000 male) to ensure rights, promote economic and cultural security, enhance democratic environment, social justice and sense of brotherhood among community within the year 2016.

c. **Disaster Risk Reduction and response:** To empower at least 10000 families from vulnerable community of 120 villages to reduce at least 30% of their socio-economic losses due to disaster within the year 2016.

d. **Child and Adolescent Issues:** To empower at least 15000 child and adolescents from 15000 deprived families to improve their quality of life within the year 2016.

Different projects undertaken by GVM for Women Empowerment:
At different time, GVM has undertaken different developmental projects particularly for women and their empowerment. Currently the NGO is implementing the following two projects where they are working for the upliftment of women.

1. **Mahila Krishak Sasaktikaran Pariyojna:** GVM is working in livelihood sector in three districts (Nalbari, Baksa and Kamrup) of Assam since 2010 through various agriculture based livelihood programmes. The project MKSP is a major component under such livelihood programmes. The project has been started from March,

2014. It aims to create a sustainable Agriculture based Livelihood for 4000 women along with year lasting food security by making systematic investments for their participation in productivity. For this, we are promoting a strong organization in each village of project area through various institution building and agriculture based livelihood activities. Under livelihood activities, we are promoting SRI of paddy, Vermin composting, livestock rearing, Fish farming. Presently, out of 37 village organizations (V.O), more than 300 mahila kisans (SHG members) of 20 V.Os are strongly involved in various livelihood activities and has improved their yearly earning. Under the project various programs such as agricultural skill development program, exposures to advanced agricultural technology, demonstration units and systematic investment etc. are taken up with an aim to improve the socioeconomic condition of the women. To promote the village as an organic village women farmers are made aware on the organic technics of agriculture, as a result of which Akhirbad Village Organisation (VO) of the village constituting of 100 women applied for 50 vermi units under IBS Scheme of MGNREGA to the Gram Sabha on 15th August, 2016. Succeeding to it, DRDA and District Administration, Nalbari sanctioned Rs. 4,50,000 against the applied 50 vermi units where each beneficiary received Rs. 9000 for constructing and promoting vermi units.

2. **Internet Saathi Project:** Internet and digital devises plays a significant role in the present days to have faster communication among the community. Using Internet anybody can access the information of markets, selling and buying product and can able to get proper prices of their produces. Besides, it helps the community to share and gather knowledge and ideas, information etc. in a fastest way. Looking on the importance of the Internet and other Digital devices in the present days among the rural woman, Gramya Vikash Mancha has planned to implement the *Internet Saathi Project* in its project areas with the support of Google India Pvt. Ltd., PMG Asia and Tata Trust. Project will be implemented in four districts of Assam, namely Barpeta, Nalbari, Kamrup (Rural), Baska districts of Assam, encompassing all total 300 villages in the entire four districts of Assam. Villages selected for the project are mostly inhibited by the minorities, SC, ST, and OBC caste peoples where digital advancement has not yet properly developed. Through this project the rural women of the areas would be focused to make them digitally empowered and awarded of internet technology.The developmental

objective of the project is "Social empowerment of at least 1, 00,000 (one lakhs) women from the 300 nos. villages under Nalbari, Kamrup (rural), Baksa and Barpeta district of Assam, India.

Other than this two ongoing projects, GVM has taken up different initiatives to empower the women through different past projects like People's Empowerment for Accessing Rights to Livelihood (PEARL, IGSSS Sponsored), Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) projects funded by organizations like Actin Aid, Save the Children, Indo Global Social Service Society, Child Rights and You (CRY) etc. Through these projects, GVM made attempts to create awareness among the women regarding different constitutional rights and provisions for women, local self-governing system and the health related provisions for them.

So, it can be said that, within the limit of its funded projects and different programmes developed by it, GVM put women development and empowerment in the top most priority and they belief that the development of rural areas will continue to be a dream if women are not empowered.

Beneficiaries' perception

Case I: I was an illiterate woman. I could not help my family in any way in its income. We didn't get any training to be independent. We are meant to dependent and silent and to be the most passive person in the house. I have seen my mother and mother-in –law doing the same thing. But then one day we had a meeting in our village where some people from an NGO of Nalbari came. That was the day which changes my life. Not only me but all the women who attended the meeting. They told us about our power and importance in family. Then they keep coming to us and collected different information. They stared to work with us. We were made to be member of a small group that is SHG. They taught us letters, basic numbers; they gave us basic education needed. Then we got training. I knew weaving so I have taken advance training on weaving. They taught us about vermicomposting, farming etc. they gave us financial help under MKSP project. Our group took up paddy cultivation using SRI method. The NGO worker linked us with agriculture office from where we collect the seeds and other benefit. We could make great benefit. We started selling the vermicompost. Now I have a vermicompost unit and a weaving machineat my home which is given by GVM. Now like all my group members, I also earn money monthly, some times less some times more. The earning of money gave me the feeling of independence and my view is counted in family decision now. Within a span of 5 years, I have seen a huge change in my life.

Case II: I am a beneficiary of PEARL project of GVM. Now the project is over as informed by the NGO sister but that project changed my life and helped me and my family a lot. I got involved with GVM in the year 2010 when I become a member of Milijuli Atma Xohayok Got (Milijuli SHG) which is established by GVM. Initially I was not allowed to be a part of it. But later on I could join the SHG. I got different training being a part of the SHG that time. I stated to earn. I took part in exhibitions in different part of the state, mostly handloom exhibition. They helped to in being literate. Even after the end of project, I feel myself to be a part of GVM. I have stared a vermicompost unit at my home for which I was trained by GVM. Our SHG is still functioning and we are earning more and more. GVM brought light to our life. Now for all major discussion in my family, I am asked for my opinion. It is amazing. GVM know lots and my family members think so do I.

Case III: I am a beneficiary of MKSP project of GVM. Before this project got introduced to our village, most of the women of this village use to spend their time in helping the family in cultivation. GVM formed a SHG with us. They trained us about maintenance of SHG. Then we are trained on different cultivating method. The most significant was SRI. In the first attempt only our group could produce a good amount of rice through SRI. GVM does continuous follow up. It's not that they only taught us about agriculture and that's all. We are trained on vermicompost, poultry, goatary farming and Piggery also. I have stated raring pig in my house as I have attended the training programme on it. It is really a good source of income for me now. Other than making me a member of the SHG and beneficiary of MKSP, GVM made me a part of them. I got immensely benefitted by different awareness programmes, exhibition etc. I got awareness on different issues like rights of women, family planning, health etc.

Case IV: GVM brought a great change to my life. This NGO came to my village during the flood of 2012. They helped us during flood by giving relief material. After flood, they helped us in rebuilding our constructions, houses and schools. Then they continued to work with us. They trained us for self-protection during emergency, taught us the technique of rescuing people. As a young woman, I was a member of the community rescue team of our village under the CBDRR project of GVM. Those training enabled my skills and make me more confident. In last 6 years, I am connected with GVM in different way. They further give the young girls vocational training. I learned embroidery and later on I took advance training. Through their help, I got a swing machine from MLA fund. Now I have a tailor shop here in my village.

I feel myself ever connected to GVM. They have a great role in my life and empowering me to help my family

Case V: I am the eldest daughter of my family. My father died when I was in class 10. I have 4 younger siblings and my mother. After my father's death, I have to take the responsibility of my family. My father was a daily wage labourer so he left no property and money for us. Me and my mother started working as domestic help in the houses of the village. Then GVM started to work in our village with their project, Cash for Work. My mother got work in cash for work programme. That was a big relief for our family. Eventually I also got involve with them. They helped me completing my studies in college. After that I become a beneficiary of their MKSP project and got myself involved in agricultural activity. With their help, now I have a vermicompost unit in my house from which I am earning monthly. Vermicompost is a very popular fertilizer in our area. I am also gainfully involved in Matri SHG where we have taken up cultivation of rice through SRI system and poultry framing. I and my family got immensely benefitted by GVM.

Findings:

The present study is a case study of GVM, an grassroots NGO based on Nalbari district of Assam having their area of intervention expanded in three district of lower Assam, i.e. Nalbari, Kamrup (R), Barpeta and Baska (BTAD). From the discussion made above, it is clear that the NGO has been taking up different projects through which they are serving the rural women of their project village and trying to bring changes in their life through empowerment. It is seen that the organization gave utmost importance on skill development and capacity building of the women so that they could be gainfully employed. Further, it is found that the institution focuses on self-employment of women for which they have used SHGs as an important medium.GVM has bring a political awareness among the women and now women of the project areas are found to be part in different activities of the Panchayats, e.g. Gram sabha and raising their voice in decision making. They have also created the health awareness especially Reproductive and Child Health among the women in their project areas. It is also seen that other than helping the women through project, GVM has provided personal help to many of its beneficiary going beyond the project theme. The researcher has observed that, the organization, at organizational level have to be little more gender sensitive. It is found that they have only one female member in their governing body. They do not have any woman administrative officer in the organization. In case of project manager/project head also, it is noticed that

there is no woman. Women, in GVM are mostly field officers who are mostly engaged in implementation of programme. Even though the organization could show excellence in service providing to the women, absence of women in decision making within the organization may make GVM less gender sensitive and lead to failure of the current fame.

Regarding the perception of beneficiaries, the researcher interacted with five women from different project areas of GVM. From the interaction, the researcher has made the inference that the NGO is successful so far making positive change in the life of the women of their project villages. The case studies showed that the women beneficiaries have received different support from the organization, such as –

Education/awareness

Training

Capacity-building

Financial assistance

Linking with govt. facilities

Through its intervention, GVM has fulfilled its organizational objective of ensuring livelihood, promoting rights and social justice and empowerment of weaker section of the society.

Recommendation and Conclusion:

Based on the study, the researcher has come up with the following recommendation for GVM

1. To include more woman member(s) in the Governing body of the organization
2. To come up with more innovative ideas to involve the rural women in development other than that which are fixed by the funding agencies.
3. To develop mobile application for linking all their women beneficiaries for bring a sense of organization among them
4. To create some administrative position in the organization for women so that the programmes and its implementation can be more gender sensitive.

Development of a nation lies not just on its GDP growth, but through a series of progressive reforms that resolve and eradicate social injustices faced by various sub-population of the nation. The growing list of government initiated reformative acts, legal framework, regulatory mechanisms, and judicial actions are not solutions to the major issues of gender injustice by themselves. Unless they change the mindsets, attitudes and behaviours of

people in Indian society, especially among men, none of them is worth anything. NGOs have paved the way for awareness, advocacy, and outright demands for gender justice. They need to continue to push the boundaries of social justice, laws, and judiciary in pursuit of women's rights, equality and equity.

There is significant impact of GVM on women in it different project areas. After joining GVM, drastic changes are seen in the life style and living standard of women. Now women have started earning money, becoming independent and self- motivated. They can take their own decisions in some matters and give their suggestions in family concerns. The study found significant difference in NGOs' efforts towards implementation of interventional measures in the area of health and to increase literacy level of women. Through SHGs, GVM helps to Women for their empowerment.

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Development Induced Displacement : A Social Work Perspective

Ajit Kumar Jena[1]

Abstract

Development induced displacement is not a new concept, the displacement of poor people like Dalits, tribals and other backward class people due to mining or industrial activities has uprooted the ecosystem people from their own land leaving them to become Ecosystem refugees. There has been environmental conflict among the poor and the rich. The protest and resistance in defence of the natural resources began with the Chipko Movement where the Women were seen as the pioneers of the Social Movements. In India, the basis of sustenance for most of the people is based on natural resources, be it farming in agricultural land, fishing, animal husbandry or forestry, the degradation of the natural resources will certainly affect the people who are primarily dependent upon these natural resources. This paper is an attempt to highlight and examine the issue of displacement in general and specifically in the state of Odisha through review of literature and secondary data. The purpose of the study is to describe the problems being faced by the displaced persons due to the industrial activities which force them to be displaced from their own land.

Key words : Displacement, Ecosystem Refugees, Project affected peoples, Bourgeoisie, Development, Environmental Conflict, Marginalized.

Introduction

Post- Independence India has witnessed several developmental projects .Starting from constructing big dams to the construction of factories, mines, railway lines, airports, seaports, universities, highways, shopping malls, and through constructing site for Asian Games Village etc. It has always acquired lands worth of crores from the Government on the basis of subsidy for developing the nation. In the process of developing the nation, many of the marginalized and destitute people are alienated from their own land. The people who are displaced forcibly from their land are known as "Displaced Persons".

Shah (2010) highlighted as how the displacement of the poor people from his own land can have the dual consequences of environmental degradation as well as can have negative social Impact. Displacement has become matter of contention in the recent times. We know that most of the population in our country is engaged in Agriculture and farming, and in the way of

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modernization and urbanization the industrialization has hampered the livelihoods of the poor people and most of the farmers were displaced from their own land. Most of the world's poor people are from rural areas and are engaged in farming, industrialization has affected their livelihoods and farmers were displaced by the process of economic development and mass production, which in other words we can call as McDonaldization of society.

The Concept of "Development" has different meanings for different-different peoples. Some consider development as a step towards progress or achieving something whereas some consider development as a change in the current structure and moving towards better opportunities or better accomplishments. But for the poor people who are Dalits, Tribals and people from other backward classes, development means just earning enough to support the family or getting minimum education to stand out from the rest of their own community people. Development induced displacement is not a new concept, there have been several hundred or thousand cases where people from the oppressed class have been displaced from their own land on the name of development. These people are not enough educated to understand or to analyse the actual loss which they suffer due to displacement. The Private sector companies or other businessmen compensate these poor people which are very minimal. The fact will always remain true that those poor innocent people are cheated and their lands are taken away from them with nominal cost. When these displaced persons start agitating against those rich and powerful ones then it is perceived as the time when the Rebels are born. But retaliating or being rebellious has its own limitations, this particular problem needs to be studied in a holistic manner where the poor, the dalit, the tribal,and other stakeholders are taken into consideration which we call the Inclusive Growth.

Agarwal (1986) cited that its due to the rich people who are responsible for the environmental destruction, the consumption pattern of the rich people are such that they exploit the natural resources and demand more from it. The author has clearly stated that what does Rich means? It can be rich people, or rich nation or rich groups within the nation, it is also said that poor people are the only one who are highly affected by the environmental destruction. Poor people are directly dependent upon the environment for their livelihood, and any destruction to the environment will ultimately lead to their own destruction.

Agarwal (1992) explained that how the environmental destruction affects the women, she has justified the relationship of women with the environment and has mentioned how the degradation of the environment leads to the

degradation of women. The paper argues on 'Feminist Environmentalism'. She argues in her paper about the women, especially about the poor women who are from rural households of India, they are on the one hand are victims of environmental degradation On the other hand, they have been active agents in movements of environmental protection and regeneration.

In Odisha development on the basis of mining activities are extremely high. If someone travels from North India to Odisha to visit the Rural Village, then definitely he/she will be surprised to see the level of mining activities in those rural areas, which were once upon a time a natural beauty. One can observe that Odisha has been home to several industrialists due to its abundance availability of natural resources like, iron ore, bauxite, coal, manganese, nickel, chromite etc. On one side we can say that mining activities brings economic growth and prosperity for the nation at the same time it is believed that the loss due to the mining is much higher than the profits or benefits which we actually get.

Mohanty (2005) has argued that in the way of developing the nation, displacement caused by large projects has actually benefitted the rich people only, the weaker section has become more weaker. The transfer of the land is from the poor tribal people towards the privileged ones. The author has mentioned that if the project is big in nature then the control over the project will be at the central level which means ultimately the benefits will be passed onto the capitalist only.

It is also true that the mining activities in Odisha have actually contributed positively to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the state. The Industries in Odisha whether its small, medium or large has undoubtedly grasped the benefits from the Government. The small industries were also seen in creating the job opportunities for the local people.

But, there are certain mining projects in Odisha which were actually creating obstacles for the poor people rather the helping them out. The mining activities have been always considered as responsible for displacing the marginalized people from their own ecosystem. The tribal people are heavily dependent upon the natural resources for their sustenance, alienating these innocent tribal people from their own land is nothing more than gross injustice.

The ecosystem people who are displaced from their own land due to the mining activities turns into the "ecosystem refugee". These people have shown their anger and protest against the bourgeoisie whenever there was injustice towards them.

Guha (2002) in a similar way has argued that "the most dramatic environmental set rich against poor". Further he has mentioned that the Sardar Sarovar dam in the Narmada river in the Central India the benefits of the project will flow to the prosperous areas of the Gujarat State, whereas the burden of it has to be borne By the poorer farmers of Maharashtra and Madhyapradesh. The author has also mentioned as how Chipko Movement became the inspiration for the popular social movements in our country against the exploitation of natural resources and in defence of the community rights. The Chipko Movement was actually the inspiration for the series of popular movements in defence of community rights to natural resources.

Fernandes (2007) conducted a study on all development induced displacement projects in West Bengal from the period 1947-2000. Here we get to know that during this decade around 47 lakhs of land has been used for development projects and which has affected actually 70 lakhs of the people. In which 40 percent were tribals and 20 percent of the population were dalits. Walter Fernandes (1997) also observed in his study that Odisha has resettled 35.27 percent, Andhra Pradesh 28.82 percent, Kerala 13.18 percent of their DPs during 1951-95 and Goa 33.23 percent during 1965-95, west Bengal has resettled 9 percent. So one can make a valid argument that the percentage of displacement is far higher than any benefits to the DPs and Project affected people. The author has mentioned that improvement in resettlement was mainly due to pressure from the World Bank which is actually behind much of the land acquisition and acts about the need of rehabilitation in order to sympathize with the Human Rights activists.

Table 1 : Locations of mineral belts in Odisha

Sl. No	Mineral	Location/ District	Resources (Million Tones)
1	Bauxite	Koraput, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Bolangir and small deposits in Phulbani, Nuapada and Sundergarh	1733
2	Beach sand	Ganjam and Puri	82
3	China Clay	Mayurbhanj and small deposits in Malkangiri	314
4	Chromite	Keonjhar and Jajpur	183
5	Coal	Sambalpur, jharsuguda, Angul-Talcher	60987
6	Dolomite	Sundergarh and Koraput	882
7	Fire clay	Cuttack sambalpur and jharsuguda	177

8	Graphite	Bargarh, kalahandi, Rayagada, phoolbani, sambalpur and bolangir	4.6
9	Iron ore	Sundergarh, keonjhar, mayurbhanj and jajpur	4177
10	Lime stone	Sundergarh, malkangiri, kalahandi, bargarh and koraput	22241
11	Maganese	Sundergarh, keonjhar and Rayagada	116
12	Nickel	Japur and keonjhar	17488

Source: State of Environment Report, Orissa, 2006

In the above table, the data regarding the availability of minerals clearly states that bauxite is found in several areas of Odisha, and the major mineral resource is coal which is highly found in the regions of Angul-Talcher and Sambalpur. One can also see that Sundergarh area has maximum number of varities of minerals, here bauxite, dolomite, iron ore, lime stone etc are found. One should also note that most of the deposits of minerals lies in the forest area where tribal population can be seen in a very huge numbers, and mining in these area will definitely impact on the socio-economic lives of the tribal people. Mining has a positive impact on the growth of employment and economy. It also helps growth of small scale industries both in terms of numbers and the employment generation.

Table : 2 SSI in Odisha

Small Scale Industries in Odisha				
Year	SSI units setup (cumulative)	SSI units setup during the year	Investment made (Rs. in Cr.)	Employment generated (Numbers)
1995-96	49589	2507	74.82	13019
2000-01	66206	3676	153.18	18115
2001-02	70125	3919	165.23	16582
2002-03	74133	4008	155.14	16320
2003-04	78568	4435	170.13	20547
2004-05	83075	4507	245.59	21898
2005-06	87861	4786	270.44	25142
2006-07	92417	4556	271.14	20839
2007-08	97127	4710	295.51	23301
Source: Directorate of Industries, Cuttack				

From the above table, it can be concluded that there has been a rise in the number of small scale industries in Odisha from 2507 units in the year 1995 to 4710 in the year 2008. Similarly, investments were also high from 74.82 crore in the year 1995 to 295.51 crore in the year 2008 itself.

List of Mineral Reserves in Odisha :

Table 3 Mineral Reserves in Odisha (2009-2010)

Minerals	Reserve (Million Ton)	Minerals	Reserve (Million Ton)
Bauxite	1805.72	Lime Stone	1004.47
Chromite	170.39	Maganese ore	119.21
Coal	65121.37	Heavy Minerals	226
Dolomite	329.62	Nickel Ore	174.4
Fire Clay	175.46	Pyrophylite	8.33
Graphite	4.38	Mineral Sand	226
Iron Ore	5073.63	Vanadium Ore	2.5
Lead and Zinc ore	4.98	Quartz and silica	70.39

Source: Economic Survey Government of Odisha, 2010-2011

Table 4 Collection of Mining Revenue

YEAR	MINING REVENUE COLLECTED (Cr.)
2004-2005	670.51
2005-2006	805
2006-2007	936.55
2007-2008	1126.09
2008-2009	1380.59
2009-2010	2020.71

Source: Directorate of Mines, Government of Odisha

Das and Narayanan (2008) mentioned from the above table which mentions about the revenue generation from the minerals it clearly shows that mining royalty is an important source of revenue for Odisha, and one can also observe that the collection of revenue from mining has steadily increased from last eight years, here the data is available till the year 2010, but we can understand that from the year 2004 when the revenue was 670.51 cr now increased to 2020.71 cr till the year 2010. One can also understand that when

the revenue has increased steadily it means that the exploitation of minerals also was very high which in return may have polluted the environment adversely. One needs to see the matter of Development induced Displacement from different perspective which previously many of the scholars or researchers might not have looked on. It needs a new perspective to understand the core problem of the issue of the displacement at the grass root levels.

The analysis of the problem of the displacement will be definitely different from the opinions of the social workers or social scientists who are engaged in the practice of social movements and social advocacy for displaced people. One needs to think deeply that what makes these capitalist and bourgeoisie to disestablish the pristine indigenous persons from their holy land? We need to ask the question to ourselves as why these displaced people are mainly affected and are highly exploited? Where do they move? What do they do? How do they survive? What about their living conditions? How are they seen or accepted by the society? What happens to them in case justice is not done? Do they turn into criminals or they become Naxals? These are some of the important questions which need to be answered. Is it only the rural people who will be affected by the industrial project or even the rich people of the rural areas will also be affected by the project, do the rural poor after being displaced will enjoy the same life style or there will be any protest and resistance against their displacement?

Patel (1986) examined in case of the of the Bhakra dam that land was acquired at 1942-47 prices, but the allotment of new land to some of the oustees was made at 1952-57 prices, when the price had risen. One can also observe the gender discrimination where women were either denied or very less was given to her the author mentioned that "there is also gender bias in the form of compensation. Substantial land is often worked, owned and even inherited by women in many cases, but compensation is provided to the head of the family or to men"

It is evident that the amount of compensation which these poor people actually deserve is much more higher than what in reality they are given. Women have been discriminated and exploited by not taking them into consideration at the time of compensation.

CONCLUSION

The issue of displacement of the poor people from their land due to the large scale industrial and mining activities may be seen as the initiation of the

development of the nation, but the people who are affected by the mining projects becomes ecosystem refugee by way of migration or by way of working in the urban slums. The land which is grabbed by the bourgeoisie for manufacturing purposes and for cornering a hefty amount of profits needs to understand that by the way of displacing the dalits and tribal people, these capitalists are not building a nation rather than destroying the nation for the common interest of few such likeminded people. The matter of displacement needs to be addressed in such a way that the marginalized sections of the society must not beg for justice. The innocent, pure and sinless people must be treated as human beings only, not as a commodity. The amount of compensation which the government or private businessmen promise to them is far more less than the actual value of the land. It should be the responsibility of the industry to engage these displaced people in some job in their industry according to their qualification and suitability, at the same time one must also think that how these poor people will to get a decent job on the basis of their educational qualification. Because many of the people could not afford for higher education, and they quit their dream of getting higher education only due to financial constraints. The Displaced peoples must be taught a lesson on Financial Literacy as how to rationally use the money which they received as compensation. Its also the responsibility of the government to protect these dalits and tribal people from being much more exploited, the Government must bring some changes in the Laws related to Land acquisition and protection of forest rights Acts. These days it has been very tough for the businessmen and private companies to get a land clearance for the construction of any projects, but the government is totally working and trying to protect the poor people so that they should not be exploited. As part of the corporate social responsibility the companies must monitor and guide the poor people and these people must be given some job opportunities for their livelihood generation through some strong skill based training. There are always two sides of a coin, either one supports the poor people in their struggle to achieve justice or the other side is to just exploit these peoples and to suppress then forever. And as a social work Practitioner, it is our duty to protect and to raise voice whenever these poor people are suppressed or whenever they are exploited on the name of development.

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