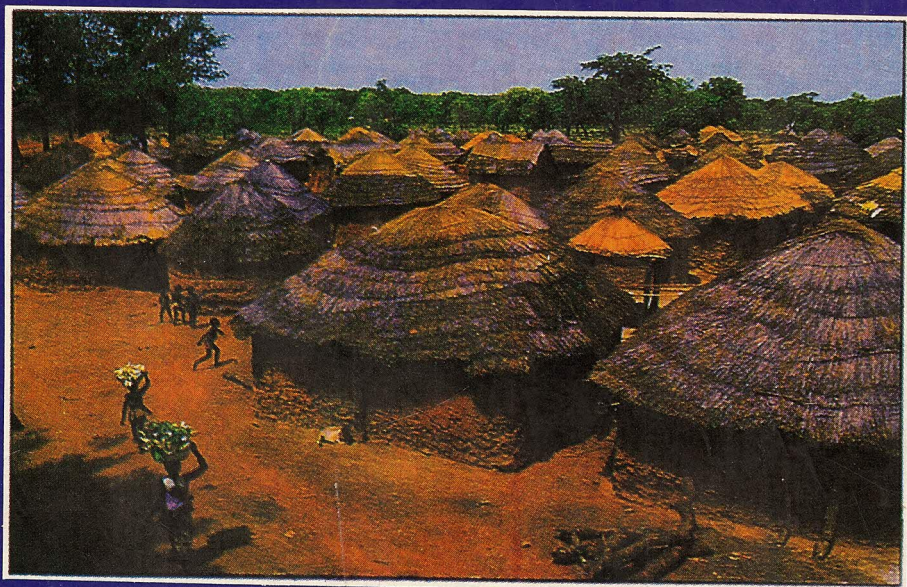


PLANNING AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRIBALS



M.C. Behera

The process of development has been introduced in the present Arunachal Pradesh through plan programmes after independence. The plan approach to development has travelled all the way from being adhoc in nature, initially, to its present standard. At macro-level, spectacular achievement has been noticed both in physical and financial terms. For the first time, an attempt is made to study the impact of plan measures at micro-level and as such as individual tribe—the Khampti tribe—has been studied for the purpose. It is an explorative study of the socio-economic life of the Khampti tribe in a changing system after implementation of plan programmes. Since, in a tribal economy, economic forces are not pronounced and are intermingled with socio-cultural considerations, the study has been made in a total perspective of the tribal life. The study objectively analyses the changing trend and emerging internal contradictions of socio-economic life of the Khamptis who have been practising a type of traditional economy fell the introduction of extraneous forces of change through planning and examines the adequacy of plan approach from the Centre in relation to the level of socio-economic and cultural attainment of the indogenous people.

Dr. M.C. Behera (b. 1959) is at present working as a lecturer in Economics in Indira Gandhi College, Tezu, Arunachal Pradesh. He got his Masters digree and Ph.D. degree in Economics from Utkal University. He has a good academic career and has been teaching Economics since 1983. He has contributed about 40 papers/articles to different conferences, Seminars, research journals on International and National topics. His research interest includes tribal studies, Rural Development, Regional Planning and Studies on Ethnic Movements.

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PLANNING & SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRIBALS



M.C. Behera

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OF THE TRIBALS**

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DEDICATION

Dedicated in the loving memory of my parents

Late Ananta Prasad Behera

and

Late Satyabhana Behera

SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author expresses his highest sense of gratitude to Chow Tewa Mein, Ex. M.L.A., Chowkham ; a philanthropist and educationist ; for necessary financial assistance in the process of publication of this research piece.

M.C. Behera

DEDICATION

Presented to the Government of Arunachal Pradesh

by M.C. Behera

and

late Suresh Chandra Behera

FOREWORD

I am glad to learn that Shri M.C. Behera, Lecturer in Economics has made a thorough and close study of the problem of Khampti tribe of Arunachal Pradesh and has produced a Book namely Planning and Socio-Economic Development of the Tribals.

The impact of plan programmes on the traditional socio-economic life of the Khamptis has been minutely examined by Shri Behera in his Book. He has highlighted the deficiency in the planned approach in certain quarters as a result of which disparities have surfaced both between and within the clans. The study suggests plan programmes should be chalked out on a realistic basis so that the community will move forward at a faster rate without disturbing the traditional harmony. This study at micro-level merit distinction of being first of its kind in the field of socio-economic development of an individual tribe.

It must be admitted that long years back Verrier Elwin made an elaborate study of the problems of Tribes in this region. Several books on these problems have been published later on. In Arunachal Pradesh itself there are not only 26 tribes but also many sub-tribes living for ages. It is necessary that the socio-economic problems of these tribes should be focussed separately which would enable the State to plan for the economic prosperity of all these tribes. Therefore, I welcome such a study and I hope others engaged in the educational institutions in Arunachal Pradesh would also follow this example and engage themselves in producing literature of this type which would not only enrich their knowledge and experience but will add to the literature on tribes published in Arunachal Pradesh so long.

I wish Mr. Behera all success.

Surendranath Dwivedy
Former Governor of Arunachal Pradesh

PREFACE

With the inception of the planning era at the Centre, one of the major concerns of the government has been to integrate the socio-economic life of the tribals into the mainstream by ameliorating their socio-economic conditions in a planned way. Diversified nature of tribal problems has been throwing challenges before the planners. But their commitment to the task and sincerity of the purpose have changed the tribal scenario and the isolated primitive economy has been experiencing the accelerative thrust of modern economic forces. Owing to the peculiar nature of Arunachal economy in contrast to tribal economies in different pockets of the country, no specific tribal development programme was spelt out for the region ; rather a general approach envisaged for backward people and region has been adopted through a parentalistic outlook.

The approach has brought about a varied degree of changes in the socio-economic life of the people of Arunachal Pradesh as a whole. In this book attempt is made to examine the thrust of development at micro-level and the Khampti tribe of Arunachal Pradesh was selected for the purpose. The scenario of socio-economic development of the Khamptis was studied up to 1985 (the sixth-five year plan) for the Ph. D. degree of Utkal University in 1993 and the present book is a revision of the original work.

The Khampti Economy was a barter economy. When plan measures were launched and in subsequent years, has been transformed to a money economy. The static nature of the economy has been replaced by a diversified one and commodity production is gaining importance in place of subsistence nature of production. The secondary and tertiary sector activities have shown a rising trend and measures to commercialise agriculture respond favourably. Plan programmes introduced in the state, no doubt, benefit the individual tribes, but some economic maladies like economic dispari-

ties, concentration of economic powers have been emerging within the tribe. Traditional mode of production changes into a capitalistic mode and traditional institutions are found obsolete. A new order with compatible institutions is yet to emerge. The economy passes through a transitional period. Planning envisaged during earlier period has to be reviewed in the present context keeping in view the needs and aspirations of people which have taken recognizable shape in contrast to those of during early plan period. Moreover, constraints to development experienced and identified through the years need be taken into account. It is in this context that the study was undertaken and various aspects of the development trend during plan period was examined so as to form alternative strategy for a faster and quicker development of Arunachal Pradesh at micro-level in a more realistic terms.

This work has accumulated debts to many for their advice, encouragement, suggestions and idea. I am highly grateful to my guide Dr. A.K. Mitra, Prof. of Economics, Utkal University, to whom I owe this book. I owe a special debt of gratitude to Dr. M.S. Mohanty, Associate Professor of California State University, U.S.A., and to Dr. K.K. Misra, Reader in Anthropology, University of Hyderabad for inspiration and suggestions to complete this work successfully. I am also obliged to Chow Chandret Gohain, Ex. M.P., Chow Kemang Namchum, Chow Thanin Mansori, Chow Suliksa Namchum, Chow Singthi Lungkeing for their help during field study.

I am thankful to my daughter Priyanka who helped me in tabulation work. My special thanks are due to Mr. Pranjyoti Gohain (Moni) who drew the sketch of household articles of the Khamptis and helped me many ways in finalising the manuscript.

I owe special obligation to Mr. M.S. Sahoo, I.E.S. for his encouragement and constant touch with the publisher for the publication of this book. Also I am grateful to Mr. Pradeep Kumar, Executive Editor, Arunachal Times, Er. Baritlum Ama, B.E., Mr. S.K. Giri, S/T Econ., Yazali for their ungrudging

help, in one way or the other, in the process of publication of this book.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to my teacher Shri Gourang Ch. Panda who has been alway a source of inspiration for my academic pursuit. I am also highly indebted Shri S.N. Dwivedy, Former Governor of Arunachal Pradesh and Chairman of NEC, Shillong for his forwarding message.

Thanks are due to my wife Basanti, son Rajat and youngest daughter Supriya for the help in their own ways in my work.

Finally, I express my gratitude to Shri B.R. Verma and his colleagues of Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi for bringing out this book within a short period of time.

However, I personally bear the responsibility for any errors and omissions.

M.C. Behera

Viswakarma Puja, 1994

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Introduction

Statement of the Problem

Studies relating to the socio-economic development of the tribal communities in India during the plan period have developed into an important area of study. The British Government followed a "tribal policy of isolation" which means tribal areas were loosely administered with a very little or no accent on development and the areas remained backward till independence.¹

One of the most important concerns of the National Government after independence has been to bring about a desired level of change in the socio-economic life of the tribals so as to secure and promote their welfare. But a few years of experience with planning has revealed that the progress or development of the tribals is not upto expectation. Some communities are found more advanced than the others or some families are enjoying most of the benefits meant for the total community. Referring to this aspect, the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes observed in his Annual Report for 1970-71, "A cursory look at the balance-sheet of our socio-economic achievements will show that we are far behind our goal before we can claim to have uplifted the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the right sense. There is no doubt that all those years government have adopted various measures for amelioration of living and working condi-

1. For details see Elwin, V., 1964, A Philosophy for NEFA, Shillong and Ghurye, G.S., 1963, The Scheduled Tribe, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.

tions of these people. The fact, however, remains that these communities have not generally been able to derive benefits of socio-economic progress in the country to any appreciable extent with the result that the gap between Scheduled and non-Scheduled Classes, which was already fairly wide at the time of securing political freedom, has continued to become wider and wider during all these years."

Due to these facts, the strategy of the tribal development adopted during earlier plans was modified at the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan "with the objectives of (a) narrowing down gap between tribal and other areas, (b) improving the life of the tribal communities, and (c) achieving social and cultural integration of tribals with the rest of the society".² As a result, the flow of investible funds increased for tribal development but made very little impact on the socio-economic life of tribals only on macro-level. Much was left to be done at micro-level for the realization of a meaningful economic development.

This has been found out by several cross-sectional studies particularly conducted by the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, and other institutions as well in the findings of different committees and commissions instituted by the Central as well as State Governments. In view of these facts, an attempt is made in the present analysis to study intensively the socio-economic development of the 'Khampti' tribe of Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh during the plan period.

The Khamptis are of Mongoloid origin and have hailed from 'Bor-Khampti' area near upper source of the river Irrawady. They migrated to India and to their present homeland in Lohit district towards the second half of the 18th century during the Ahom rule in Assam.³

2. Draft Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) Govt. of India, Planning Commission, p. 285.

3. For details see the Chapter 2 of this study.

At present the Khamptis are concentrated in the low lands beyond the Kamlang river in the southeast corner of Lohit District. Their economic is primitive and agriculture is the main source of employment and income. They are one of the two tribes (other being Apatani) in Arunachal Pradesh to practise West Rice Cultivation, i.e. sedentary cultivation with irrigated facilities. Beside agriculture, petty business and trade are their subsidiary occupations.

The characteristic British policy in tribal areas took very little interest to develop the socio-economic condition of the tribal people in this region also. Rather, their imposition of different law and order conditions from administration point of view adversely affected the socio-economic condition of the tribals and the Khamptis along with other tribes of the region resented the British action.

Thus, during the period of British administration very little development took place in the socio-economic condition of the Khamptis. After the attainment of independence and introduction of planning, although some measures were taken to improve their economic condition, it appeared that those measures had exerted very little impact on the socio-economic condition of the Khamptis till the mid-seventies. With the beginning of the Fifth-Five Year Plan more comprehensive and specific programmes were taken up to develop the tribal communities.⁴ Then some development took place in the Khampti Community. Although, these programmes improved the socio-economic condition of some Khamptis and made a particular Khampti village, namely Chowkham village, as the richest village of Asia, the majority of the Khamptis did not benefit much from these programmes. In fact, it has been pointed out in certain quarters that the development programmes implemented after fourth five year plan widened the intra-class differences and such differences are likely to create social

4. For nature of planning in Arunachal Pradesh please refer to Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 of this study.

tension and they are undesirable from the point of view of the planned development.

In this context it merits mention that the plan programmes and policies for tribal development in North-East Region as a whole and Arunachal Pradesh in particular are general in nature⁵. However, the policies have been framed and the programmes are being introduced with the same force and commitment like special tribal development programmes elsewhere. And their impact on socio-economic condition of tribal people in the region reflects the same trend as in areas with special tribal development programmes.

Review of Literature

Before independence, reports on different tribes of present Arunachal Pradesh by the British authors/administrators focused their problems more from administrative point of view. These so called studies provided scrappy outlines about land and the people of Arunachal Pradesh. After independence and with the establishment of the Research Department, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, few studies of Anthro-Sociological nature are now available. Besides, some administrative directives and historical account of the tribes during British rule and a few other works are also available. In the field of Economics, S.D. Jha in 1975 had submitted his Ph. D. thesis to the Guwahati University, on 'Socio-Economic Study of Arunachal Pradesh' which was an analysis of internal data of different departments. M.C. Joshi in 1982 had made a study on problems and prospects of shifting cultivation in Arunachal Pradesh. S.P. Shukla in 1983 had assessed the agricultural potentialities on the basis of a field work conducted in the former Siang district. It was an inter-disciplinary study and on the basis of his findings he worked out a plan for the agricultural development of the area. A.K. Agrawal and S.D. Jha brought their publications in 1985 on physical achievement in different sectors of economy of Arunachal Pradesh on the

5. See Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Twenty Eight Report, 1986-87, New Delhi, p. 36.

basis of analysis of internal data. Jha had analysed the demographic trend with the help of Census data. Besides, in late seventies and early eighties they had contributed some occasional papers for publication to the Research Department and the Department of Information and Public Relations, Government of Arunachal Pradesh. These papers mainly highlighted the achievements of Arunachal Pradesh during the plan period.

Early studies on the Khamptis were mainly administrative accounts of anthro-sociological nature. In 1835, R.B. Pemberton had mentioned about the Khamptis at Sadiya during that period. But J. Butler in 1847 had given an account of food habit, dress and hair-style of the Khamptis and their historical background. E.T. Dalton in 1872 had also studied about the food habit, dress and hair style, religious-cultural practices, house types and had prepared a list of Tai group (Khampti, Ahom, Laos and Siamese) words in English names.

T.T. Cooper in 1873 had dealt with Khampti religion, traditional institutions and their customary economic pursuits; while A. Mackenzie in 1874 focused light on Khampti-British and Khampti-Ahom relations. P.R. Gurdon while writing in 1895 had reflected on the migration of the Khamptis and their ethnic relationship with the Ahoms and had prepared a list of Tai-group words in English name. A. Grierson also had prepared a similar type of list in 1904.

In 1926, E. Gait had produced an account of early Khampti-British relations. S.K. Bhuyan in 1949 and R.M. Lahir in 1954 dealt with Khampti-British relations while L. Devi in 1968 had studied Khampti-Ahom relations. U.N. Gohain in 1950 had made a study on the origin and religion of the Khamptis.

V. Elwin in 1959 had focused on the arts and crafts of the Khamptis with specific reference to their dress and hair-style, weaving and wood-carving, smithery and ivory-works. He also in 1964 had given a descriptive account of Khampti life in changing situation and in 1965 studied their traditional political set-up and institution 'moukchum'. L.N. Chakravarty in 1973

had made a list of Khampti villages before independence and focused on the British policy towards the Khamptis and on the British relations with some Khampti chiefs. J.N. Chowdhury in 1973 and in 1982 had provided a general description on some aspects of Khampti life. M.N. Bardoloi in 1968 had studied some festivals of the Khamptis while M.D. Pugh in 1958 studied their games. N. Sarkar in 1974 had mentioned about their dances while J. Sarkar in 1972 had studied bio-demographic trend of the Khamptis. In 1978 S. Dutta Chowdhury gave an account of the Khamptis in general terms with reference to the then condition.

It may be mentioned in this connection that all the works of Khamptis mentioned above were off-shoots of wider studies made in the territory.

First individual study on the Khamptis was conducted by Maheswar Neog in 1969 who largely dealt with Buddhist literature in old Khampti language with reference to their religion and historical back ground. Similarly, L. Gogoi in 1971 had made a historical sketch, traditional socio-cultural practices with reference to different clans of the Khamptis. He also had prepared a list of English-Ahom-Khampti-Phakiyal words.

S.N. Barua had made a study of Khampti religion in 1976. In 1977 and 1978 he had traced the life of Khamptis at Khomong (Now Vijay Nagar in Tirap District) enroute to their present homeland and discussed their social practice of keeping slaves. A.Y. Raikar in 1977 also had given a historical document of Khamptis at Khomong. B. Kondinya had made a series of studies from 1976 to 1982 on Buddhism in Khampti Community. He had largely dealt with monasticism, Buddhist ceremony and festivals, magical protection practices, nibbana and Kama, concept of cosmological belief, role of religion, monkhood and the rules of conduct and sacred words in Buddhist ritual chants. K. Namehoom in 1974 had written a folktale while R.K. Deuri in 1984 had explained customary land tenure system of the Khamptis in a conventional manner.

In the light of the above review of studies it is apparent that all studies on Khamptis either relate to socio-cultural aspects or to historical accounts, and almost all the works are off-shoots of wider studies or individual studies of conventional types. Any comprehensive research in the field of socio-economic development is left neglected in the territory in general and for individual tribes in particular. The present attempt to study comprehensively the socio-economic development during plan period of an individual tribe within the broad framework of the territory as a whole is to make a beginning in the field where there is virtually none.

The Rationale of Socio-Economic Development

'If economic is what economists do', as Jacob Viner once remarked, then the scope of economics has gone beyond the conventional economic boundary. In recent years, we find economists "writing about the relationship between ideology and entrepreneurial activity, the importance of literacy for, 'develop mindedness' and technology-mindedness', the effect of family structure on economic motivation, the relationship of childhood training to personality: traits and creativity and the like".⁶

"Today, however, no one questions the right of social scientists such as Everett Hagen, Bert Hoselitz, Arthur Lewis and J.K. Galbraith to the label of 'economists'. Cross-disciplinary inquiries show signs of becoming standard economics. Moreover, practitioners of other social science disciplines are invading the field of economic development such as psychologists James Abegglen and David Ne Clelland; political scientist Karl Deutsch; sociologists Wilbert Moore and Daniel Lerner; anthropologists Richard Adams, Charles Erasmus, Clifford Geertz and John Gillin. The border lines between social sciences are becoming blurred today....."⁷

6. Higgins, Benjamin. Economic Development, Problems, Principles and Policies, Universal Book Stall, New Delhi-110002; Revised Edition 1990, Reprint, p. 224.

7. *Ibid.*, p. 224.

Economics being a social science is largely influenced by social-variables and understanding economic relations presupposes sound knowledge about the social base on which the economics rests as a 'superstructure'. Economics and non-economic factors like social, cultural and psychological considerations are so closely related that "it is increasingly difficult to say where 'economics' ends and other disciplines begin".⁸

Social norms and practices, and economic factors are integral variables of socio-economic life of a people. In a tribal community these social norms and practices including caste system, customs and conventions, religious belief of the people and so on assume particular significance and determine and shape economic relations.

Social phenomenon and economic activities do have close links which are sometime favourable and at others unfavourable. It is likely, in many cases, that the social norms and economic pursuits are favourably related and are complementary in actual practice and at the same time, in other cases they may be repulsive. For example, rearing milch cow may be complementary to economic development or may be repulsive, if say, drinking milk is a social taboo. Development measures, as such, take social factors into consideration at formation and implementation stages. When economic factors act and interact with social variable, a new order emerges, where both these variables assume new dimensions. This resultant new situation is precisely known as socio-economic development which determines the mode of economic pursuits in the light of new social norms.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were as follows :

(i) To make an assessment of the socio-economic development of the Khampti community during plan period ;

8. Echavarria, J.M. and Higgins, B. in 'Social Aspects of Economic Development in Latin America'; Quoted by Higgins, B., *Ibid.*, p. 225.

- (ii) to make an assessment of inter-class differences in socio-economic development during the period under study ;
- (iii) to examine the adequacy of different plan programmes to tackle different socio-economic problems of the tribes in Arunachal Pradesh with special reference to the Khampti tribe from the point of view of providing on alternative functional base for sustaining their level of employment, productivity and life style at a higher level ;
- (iv) to assess institutional arrangement of programmes in the area to bring about socio-economic development of the Khampti Community ;
- (v) to assess the attitude of the Khamptis towards these programmes and to assess their response and participating role ;
- (vi) to examine the impact of economic development on their values ; and
- (vii) finally, to suggest a suitable strategy for quick socio-economic development of the tribes in the light of Khampti tribe.

Period covered by the Study

The study covered the period from 1951 to 1985, that is, the period during which the first Six Five Year plans of the country were implemented. The period was divided, in general context, into two parts : the first part covered first four five year plans and the second part covered next two five year plans, e.g. fifth and sixth plans. The study covered only the Khampti tribe of Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh.

Sometime reference was made to pre-independence time to show the changing trend in the community.

Methodology

The study was based on both primary and secondary data. The secondary data were collected from the Departments of Statistics, Agriculture, Banking Institutions, Planning and Development, Directorate of Census Operations, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Cooperative Department of Government of Arunachal Pradesh and from Internal records of various departments functioning in Namsai—Chowkham C.D. Block.

The primary data were collected by means of direct interview method with the help of a structured questionnaire. Sometimes, face to face interview and participant observation were resorted to. For the purpose of interview with a structured questionnaire a quota sampling method was utilised.

In order to analyse data, different statistical tools like measures of central tendency, measures of dispersion, correlation etc. were used.

The first stage of planning for collection of primary data included listing of villages in Namsai Chowkham C.D. Block with 10 or more tribal households. Twenty seven villages formed the population⁹ of present study and 40 per cent of the population consisted of sample villages. Accordingly, eleven villages (40 per cent of the population) were selected on lottery basis.

In this connection a point is noteworthy. This work being the first of its kind the researcher was selective at some points. Chowkham village and Lathaw village were deliberately dropped from the list at the time of selection of sample villages. A few families of these villages own saw mills, tea estates, possess trucks, elephants and own substantial landed property. To free data from the influence of extreme values such a measure was adopted.

9. Census villages : Chowkham, Momong, Kherem, Pankhao, Tissue, Mankao, Mimey, M' pong, Namsai, Mannow, Lathaw, Sengsep, Solungtoo, Enthen Manhofai, Peyong, Phaneng, Jenglai, Weingko Pangen, Nampong Lekang Khampti Nangtaw Khampti, Menkang, Ningroo Charali, Mohong and Silatu.

TABLE 1.1 (X)
Name of Sample Villages and Distribution of Social Group-wise Households and Population

Sl. No.	Circle Sample Villages	(XI) Distance from Circle Head Qrs. in Km.	Social Group-wise distribution of households and population					Population				
			Households		Total			Phan-chau		Phan e-on Total		
1	2	3	Phan-chan	Paklung	Phan-e-on	Total	Phan-chan	Paklung	Phan e-on	Total	Phan e-on	Total
A. Chowkham Circle												
1.	Momong	6	42	16	12	70	315	125	94	534		
2.	Mimey	15	18	6	2	26	152	44	22	218		
3.	Mankao	12	12	13	10	35	83	87	81	251		
B. Namsai Circle												
1.	Solungtoo	11	12	11	7	30	73	75	39	187		
2.	Mannow	6	5	15	3	23	28	100	19	147		

(Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3. Peyong			12	10	15	3	28	82	109	19	210
4. Weingko			14	4	26	12	42	25	186	87	298
5. Jengali			15	2	14	—	16	14	108	—	122
6. Lekang Khampti			10	—	6	5	11	—	55	34	89
7. Phaneng			20	7	—	—	7	44	—	—	44
8. Pangen			11	8	6	4	8	56	51	34	141
Total				120	128	58	306	872	940	429	2241

(X) Source : Computed from Survey data (—) stands for nil
 (XI) Villages are not linearly located.

During the second stage, name of the head of each household along with members were collected from sample villages. The households were classified into Khampti and non-Khampti households with the help of Chow Suliksa, Namchum, Chow Kemang Namchum and Chow Thanin Mansia. On the basis of traditional social status the households were grouped into royal (Phan-chau) households, the middle class (Paklung) households and the lower class (Phan-e-on) households.¹⁰ The name of sample villages, social group-wise distribution of households and population, distance of sample villages from Circle Headquarters are presented in Table 1.1. The total number of households enumerated stands at 306, out of which, Phan-chau, Paklung and Phan-e-on groups represent 120, 128 and 58 households respectively. The total number of persons covered is enumerated at 2241 which is 36.26 percent of total Khampti population of Arunachal Pradesh when compared to

10. The title (clan-names) under three social groups are as follows :
 Phan-chau Group : Namchum, Lungkeing, Chowpoo, Mantaw, Manchey Munglang, Mungyak, Chautang, Mannow.

Pa-klung Group : Mansai, Mein, Khen, Chaumong, Loungchat Hopak, Lungkan, Manpoong, Manpang, Mounkang, Manfai, Khamhoo, Manno, Manang, Pomong, Jenow, Kokma.

Phan-e-on Group : Ingling, Kamthong, Thaman, Simith, Singkai, Lohan, Mansak, Manhit, Lungphoy, Langkhun, Singti, Lathung.

The clan names under Phan-chau group were ruler of an area one time or other in Burma. In India, Namchum title is regarded as royal title. In our present study all royal titles are included under Phan-chau category.

The Khampti Chief could raise the status of a clan to the middle class by establishing matrimonial relations. Out of converted Khampti titles some are listed under Paklung group while others under Phan-e-on group. The classification of clans into three categories were made with the help of some Khampti elders. Sometimes, controversy over the category of a particular clan arose. While listing that clan under a particular group, the present status, relation with Namchum family were considered.

At present, the social difference is conspicuously absent for an outsider. Moreover, this difference is not strictly practised

1981 Census Figure (6181). Of total persons enumerated, 872 persons come under Phan-chau category, 940 under Paklung category and 429 under Phane-e-on category.

Table 1.2 presents social-group-wise distribution of sample households, and persons enumerated along with their percentage expression for the present study and average household size. It transpires from the above table of reference that 20 percent of Census households which numerically work out 60 are taken as sample households out of which Phanchau, Paklung and Phan-e-on social groups represent 24, 25 and 11 respectively. Persons studied constitute a little more than 20 percent of the census persons and average household size is worked out to be 8 for all social-groups and each individual group is rounded up to nearest whole number.

TABLE 1.2
Distribution of Social-group-wise Sample Households
and Population

<i>Social Group</i>	<i>Social groupwise households</i>	<i>% to census households</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>% to census persons</i>	<i>Average household size</i>
Phan-chau	24	20	199	22.82	8
Paklung	25	20	190	20.21	8
Phan-e-on	11	20	91	21.21	8
All Social Groups	60	20	480	21.42	8

Source : Computed from survey data.

A simple calculation with reference to Table 1.1 reflects that the average number of sample households for the purpose of study per sample village stands at 27.82.

As third step, sample households were arranged sample village wise consulting the list of head of households prepared

Introduction

during second stage. Then the researcher personally visited sample households with structured questionnaire. It took about three months (the data were collected between 8th Dec. 1985 and the 6th March, 1986) to collect the data. Besides, some personal interviews were conducted afterwards to supplement the information collected with the help of a questionnaire.

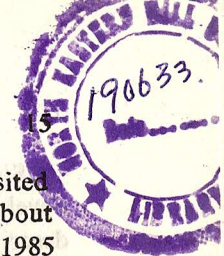
After the collection of the data, they were processed and for the convenience, analysis presented in suitable tables, charts and diagrams. These are presented at the appropriate places of this study.

Limitations

The study, planned with meticulous details, however, suffers from a few inherent drawbacks. There is no record of land ownership and crops are measured in kerosene/mustard oil tins or cane/bamboo baskets. Moreover, there is no cadestral survey of record of landed property so far. So the estimate of crop yields and area under cropping may be treated more as an approximation than as something precise.

In some cases the households, apprehending imposition of taxes etc., did not co-operate in the survey work and did not produce correct figures. The required information was collected through indirect questions and other procedures, which had their obvious limitations.

The classification of villages was very simple and no indicators of development (irrigation, electricity, communications etc.) were adopted because the Khamptis are a homogenous tribe and the level of development did not vary much among the villages owing to small number of villages and almost uniform efforts of the government against general backwardness to raise the level. Moreover, the purpose of study is to focus general level of development of the Khamptis as compared to their traditional way of life and to point out existence of inequalities, if any, in the society in the process of development.



Since no earlier work has been done in the subject, and development is yet to take a definite trend, the analysis is of descriptive type without any hypothesis. The impact aspect is studied with reference to traditional life.

There were also certain limitations in reporting. Owing to certain unavoidable factors like flood, hostile climate, difficulty in contacting desired informants for verbal interview due to their various engagements, non-availability and erratic up-keep of records due to shifting of the Capital to Itanagar, re-organisation of departments, the chapters were written at various points of time within a span of five years as a result of which certain amount of inconsistency in language may be observed.

In spite of these limitations, the work is accomplished with utmost caution and the findings reveal the purpose for which the study was conducted.

Layout of the Study

The first chapter of this study begins with customary notes of introduction comprising aims and objectives of study, review of literature, explanation of the concept of 'Socio-Economic Development'. This chapter also indicates the methodology and limitations of the study and states the lay out of the study.

The second chapter starts with a historical account of the Khamptis in India. It makes a comparative study of social, cultural, religious and economic conditions of the community during pre-and post-independence periods.

The third chapter analyses different problems faced by the planners during early plan periods and reflects on the nature of planning and its relevance in a peculiar situation as was in Arunachal Pradesh. It also analyses plan outlays upto Fourth Five Year plan as an attempt to create a base for launching development measures. The succeeding chapter evaluates the favourable conditions created during earlier plans, identifies

the strategy under changed situation as compared to First Five Year Plan and analyses expansion of economic activities through channelization of plan-investments to different sectors during fifth and sixth plan periods.

The fifth chapter studies the working of different institutions in Khampti area and achievement in different fields. It focuses on the trend of change in economic activities of the Khamptis as compared to their traditional life.

The impact of planning on the demography, socio-cultural and economic life of the Khamptis is the subject matter of the sixth chapter. An attempt has been made for a comparative study of the impact on different social groups in the community. The analysis in this chapter reflects the living condition of the Khamptis in the light of the study of changing pattern imposed through plan measure. A study of their attitude towards different aspects of life under the changing situation is also made.

The seventh chapter deals with an analysis of inherent forces in the Khampti community favourable for economic development at large.

The final chapter highlights the important findings of the study and few suggestions and recommendations for achieving faster economic growth with social justice.