

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Performance assessment of horticulture scheme under the Jhumia Rehabilitation Programme in Tripura

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Abstract

Shifting cultivation (jhuming) is a predominant form of agriculture practice in the state, mainly cultivated by the indigenous tribes of Tripura. The impacts on the life and livelihood of the people and the harmful effects on the environment led the state government to rethink its policy toward jhumia's development. Since the 1950s, the state government has taken various rehabilitation schemes to wean away the jhumias from practising jhum cultivation; such schemes were colony housing, plain land agriculture, animal husbandry, plantation and horticultural crops. The study finds that various government agencies work in corporations to rehabilitate the households, such that the horti-croppers' livelihood opportunities and the possessions of household assets have improved positively. Besides, marketing problems were relatively minor to the growers. Also, they have adopted precise strategies to counter various threats experienced during plantation development and after that. From the business turnover, cultivating horticulture crops could be considered viable. The schemes provided were also rated excellent, indicating a positive change in jhumias economic development.

Keywords: People, Jhuming, Rehabilitation, Living conditions, and Economic issues

Introduction

In Tripura, control of shifting cultivation was a targeted programme for restoring ecological balance in sloppy hill areas and improving the socio-economic conditions of the tribal jhumias. Various models of intervention based on agricultural practices have been adopted by the government, including input assistance based on plain land cultivation and a settlement-oriented colony scheme on the lines of a model village consisting of all amenities of an ideal rural life (Ganguly, 1969). In 1981, the Autonomous District Council (ADC) was constituted under the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution to facilitate development and provide self-governance to the tribal people of Tripura. Later, it emerged as the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) in July 1985 under the Sixth Schedule. Since then, the council has been introducing many schemes in rehabilitating the jhumia families through permanent agriculture cultivation, pisciculture, and various horticulture crops, including pineapple, coconut, orange and banana (DoAAE, 1986). The jhumias received horticulture, animal husbandry and pisciculture farming packages under the Diversified Settlement Scheme.

The state government incorporated the horti-crops from 1970-1971 to 1976-1977 as a vital component of the rehabilitation programme under the Rs. 1910 scheme covering 323 villages in the entire state. From 1988-1989 to 1991-1992, under the new scheme of Rs. 25000, horticultural crops were provided to the jhumias as a resettlement

strategy in the hilly areas across 58 villages. Similarly, the scheme was revised to Rs 30000 per beneficiary household from 1992-1993 to 1996-1997, covering 135 villages where horticulture cultivation became the main focus. The crops distributed were pineapple, banana, arecanut, coconut, mango, and jackfruit, but they were in smaller numbers. It should be noted that these crops were distributed as one of the scheme components out of many support items. However, the horti-crops-based jhumia rehabilitation programme was launched in 1997-1998, remarkably in South Tripura and Dhalai districts. Udaipur sub-division was selected in South Tripura, while Gandacherra was selected in Dhalai. The number of jhumia beneficiaries under

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Udaipur was 50 households, and 13 households were from Gandacherra. The scheme was introduced and implemented by the Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Tripura (Kuki, 2022). This was becoming a promising alternative vocation to the earlier shifting cultivators because of the extensive use of labour, while economically feasible for small and marginal growers (Kuki & Halam, 2016). Among the schemes classified within horticultural activities, landless jhumia families residing in interior areas can benefit from Rs. 30000 as an installment grant (TWD, 1998-2006). The Autonomous District Council (ADC) also developed orange orchards in Jampui Hill and Sakhan Ranges. The beneficiaries were provided one hectare of upland per family with ownership rights (Dasgupta, 1986). A study conducted by DoAAE (1986) found that a horticulture-based rehabilitation scheme increases the income of rehabilitated families than the agriculture-based scheme. Similarly, Kuki and Darlong (2015) also found that horticulture farming was economically viable in the hill areas, providing sustainable livelihood opportunities. However, rubber plantation-based rehabilitation remained the most popular form of resettlement of tribal jhumia households.

The study of the National Sample Survey (NSS) and Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) showed that jhumias of Tripura were ready to accept a new method of cultivation as a new vocation for earning a livelihood (Dasgupta, 1986). Another success story was that those orange cultivators in Jampui Hill were better off than the non-cultivators of orange. The positive net economic returns encouraged the locals to forego their traditional livelihood of jhum cultivation (Choudhury, 2012). With the introduction of Jhumia's rehabilitation schemes, there was a massive decline in the jhum area, while the programmes have a good outcome for the cause of Jhumia's progression (Das et al., 2012). It is worth mentioning that horticulture cultivation has been considered a boon to the north-eastern region owing to its landscape, soil and agro-climatic factors, which have an excellent potential to control and replace shifting cultivation while enlarging livelihood options and thus prevent out-migration (Krishna, 2012). Hence, it has helped to reduce the uncertainties involved with lone crop farming (FAO, 1999).

The introduction of plantation and horticulture crops like rubber, coffee, tea, banana, cashew, black pepper, spice trees, etc., on old jhum lands was considered a promising alternative (Datta & Singh, 2012). Conventional agricultural cultivation could have been practicable on the hill slopes, and such land areas were either found to remain fallow or barren (Ray, 2009). Hence, the introduction of plantations to rural people has immensely improved small growers' incomes and hence reduced poverty, improving livelihood outcomes and fostering regional economic growth (Min et al., 2017). However, the small growers are unable to produce superior quality output and miss out on the higher

prices (Maraseni et al., 2017); thus, they need to augment productivity to make the plantation economically viable in the north-eastern region (Goswami & Hazarika, 2016). As a result, horticulture and plantation have been used as alternative livelihood models for livelihood transitions from shifting to permanent cultivation (Rasul & Thapa, 2003). Income diversification is, therefore, a vital instrument in enriching the resilience of income sources. It helps to reduce the threat and susceptibility to cultivator income in backward rural areas (Abdulai & Crole-Rees, 2001). Thus, livelihood is safe and sound when a family has secure possession of or access to resources and income sources with support and assets to settle down with uncertainties, ease crisis and counter unforeseen events (Chambers, 1989; Rai et al., 2008).

The broad objective of the study is to highlight the current scenarios of horti-beneficiaries' status in Tripura. The specific objectives are as follows:

- to study the livelihood patterns of the rehabilitated jhumia beneficiaries;
- to examine the economic returns of the horticultural cultivation; and
- to find the problems faced by the beneficiaries and the remedial measures adopted to overcome such challenges.

Data and Methods

The present study uses primary data. The population of the study was horticulture-based rehabilitated shifting cultivators. The data was collected through a structured schedule. It should be noted that finding beneficiaries of the horticultural scheme has been very hard, as many of the former horti-beneficiaries have switched to other plantations like rubber. All the surveyed villages were primarily agrarian, with plantation being the local economy's mainstay and falling within the TTAADC's jurisdiction. Rudra's (1989) technique of 'randomising the population rather than randomising the sample' has been used to draw the samples. As a result, 51 samples have been selected for the current study. Sample households were selected randomly, while the study areas/villages were selected following purposive sampling, wherever horticultural beneficiaries were sporadically residing.

The economic viability of the rehabilitation model was examined using standard tools like business income analysis and cost-benefit ratio (BCR).

The formula for calculation is-

$$BCR = CIF / COF$$

Where BCR – Benefit-Cost Ratio; CIF – Cash inflow (benefits); COF – Cash outflow (cost)

Moreover, Likert weights (Croasmun & Ostrom, 2011) on a five-point scale were assigned to concretise the ratings and ranking of the rehabilitation models by the respondents.

Results and Discussion

The study lists different agencies that provided rehabilitation support mechanisms to the Jhumia beneficiaries during their rehabilitation process. The major support base has been given by the Department of Agriculture, with 22 beneficiaries, followed by the Department of Horticulture with 8 households. The Department of Panchayat has rehabilitated 7 families through horticulture crops, while the Department of Tribal Welfare and the Department of Agriculture in tandem, for 3 beneficiaries. At the same time, TTAADC has also rehabilitated 2 beneficiaries. Many households received support from multiple agencies during their rehabilitation process. Moreover, the Department of Forest and the Department of Science, Technology and Environment also provided a support base to the beneficiary households. The collaboration among the different departments has been of great advantage to the tribal jhumias rehabilitated. The medium of prayers for the rehabilitation scheme was in the form of petitions submitted to the concerned department, department selection, and oral requests to the particular field supervisor. Jhumia beneficiaries were selected based on their land documents.

The data provided in Table 1 showed us the essential socio-economic characteristics of the respondent households. It also indicates the basic amenities of life enjoyed by the respondent households. We find that 94.12% were headed by males among the sample households, and the incidence of female-headed households was 5.88% only. The average age of the beneficiaries of horticulture schemes was the lowest, 52.75 years, while 4.8 was the average family size of the respondent family. Hinduism (56.86%) was the most prominent religion, followed by Christianity (43.14%). The incidence of households without formal education was 31.37% of respondent households, which was the maximum, and the minimum was 19.61% of respondents having an upper primary education level. Interestingly, the secondary level of education (25.49%) was their highest educational achievement.

Kutcha (Mud) houses were the predominant form, with 68.63% of respondents living in such accommodations. Semi-pucca houses were the second most common type of housing, with 21.57% response. More than 7% stayed in concrete houses, while only 1.96% of respondents stayed in houses made of tin. Holding ration cards indicates the household's economic condition. As a result, 52.94% of respondents owned the BPL card, and such cardholders were in maximum numbers among the beneficiaries. Incidence of Antyodaya (23.53%) and APL cardholders (21.57%) was relatively less among the beneficiaries, while the possession of Annapurna (1.96%) card was minimal among the respondents. For 47.06% of respondents, the primary source of domestic water was a treated water supply provided by the government through water supply schemes.

Table 1: Socio-economic characteristics of the rehabilitated jhumias

Head of the family	Beneficiary	Housing	Beneficiary
Male	48(94.12)	Kutcha	35(68.63)
Female	3(5.88)	Semi-pucca	11(21.57)
Total	51(100)	Pucca	4(7.84)
Age		Tin	1(1.96)
Mean	52.75	Total	51(100)
Family Size		Ration Card	
Mean	4.8	BPL	27(52.94)
Religion		Antyodaya	12(23.53)
Hinduism	29(56.86)	APL	11(21.57)
Christianity	22(43.14)	Annapurna	1(1.96)
Total	51(100)	Total	51(100)
Education Level		Domestic Water Sources	
Nil	16(31.37)	Supply	24(47.06)
Secondary	13(25.49)	Well	19(37.26)
Primary	12(23.53)	Tube well	4(7.84)
Upper Primary	10(19.61)	Hand pump	3(5.88)
Total	51(100)	Tanker	1(1.96)
		Total	51(100)

Source: Primary survey, 2018; **Note:** Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage

Water from wells, hand pumps and tube wells were also popular sources, with 37.26%, 5.88% and 7.84% incidence, respectively. Notably, one respondent household from a remote hilly area remained dependent on water supplied through tankers by the security forces.

Exploring livelihood options

Households' income sources were determined by the size of crop area, type of crops, number of earning members, availability of employment opportunities in their vicinity, and the head of the household's primary occupation. Data presented in Figure 1 showed the respondents' annual household income, including from all sources. The annual income ranged from Rs. 100001 to Rs. 150000 per annum is found to be the highest income that accrues to a horticulturist, wherein 15 households fall in this category and followed by the range between Rs. 50001 to Rs. 100000, thereby recording 12 beneficiaries. Again, 10 households were in the range of Rs. 150001 to Rs. 200000, while the above Rs. 200000 was accounted for 9 families. There were 5 households earning less than Rs. 50000 per annum. The average income of horticulture beneficiary households was Rs. 158279 / annum, including from all sources. However, their per capita income was Rs. 37228.

The livelihood patterns of the beneficiaries were predominantly determined by their occupational nature. Table 2 showed that cultivation (90.20%) was the

Table 2: Occupation of the head of household

Form	Household	Percentage
Cultivator	46	90.20
Labour	1	1.96
Trader	2	3.92
Govt. service	2	3.92
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

predominant occupation among the respondents. Around 1.96% of the household heads survive as day labourers. Among other primary occupations were service sector activities, including trading (3.92%). Almost 3.92% of the households were found to be headed by government servants. This is because the jhumia rehabilitation scheme had been bestowed to the father/ ancestor of the present head of the household; nonetheless, the predominance of cultivators among the beneficiaries indicates the primarily agrarian character of the state.

Further from Figure 2, we find that all the respondents have access to banking services. Besides, 98.04% of the total respondents possess NREGS job cards, which were used as supplementary sources of livelihood efforts among the beneficiaries. Livestock rearing had been a traditional component in the livelihood effort of the Jhumia household. It was seen that almost 72.55% of the respondents felt it. 49.02% of the respondents have a pond, which was also used, at times, to supplement their livelihood activities. Besides, 31.37% were practising paddy cultivation to meet their needs for food grains. However, it should also be noted that since most beneficiaries dwelled in hilly areas, they were also pursuing shifting cultivation, though their numbers were trivial.

Access to land

Table 3 highlights the land possession process/form of the respondents. The beneficiaries owned land by inheritance, patta, as well as purchase. Many possess the land that has come to them in multiple forms. Among the horti-croppers, 54.9% were patta holders, while 15.7% were inherited owners. Another 25.5% have land possession through patta and inheritance, while possessing land through patta and purchase was 3.9%. Here, inheritance refers to the transfer of land title from the family head to his family members. Further, patta is the land deeds given by the state government.

Asset ownership status

Table 4 states the extent of asset possession of the respondent beneficiaries. Mobile phones were the most common asset, with 90.20% of households possessing them. Fan was the second most common asset with ownership among 70.59 % of households. More than 70 % of the

Table 3: Family land ownership mechanism (in %)

Form	Family
Inheritance	15.7
Patta	54.9
Patta & Inheritance	25.5
Inheritance & purchased	3.9
Total	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

households also own an almirah. Television and Dish TV were complementary goods with a high possession rate among the horticulture growers. Gold is a vital asset to them, mainly used by the women as an ornament; such possession was found to be 45.10%, while 43.14% possessed bicycles among the beneficiaries. More than 29% of the horticulture growers also have their tube wells for domestic use. Among the movable assets, the motorbike was owned by 27.45% of the respondents.

Similarly, 15.69% of the respondents also possess refrigerators. Moreover, 5.88% of respondents possessed a computer, indicating a transitional phase of the community from traditional tools to modern technology. Apart from these physical assets, assets in the form of animal resources are a common practice among the jhumias. The cow was the most common living animal in the household, with almost 29.41% occurrence. Pigs were found in 19.61%, while 15.69% of horticulture growers rear hens. The hen was the third most common animal among the respondent households. Goats were found in 7.84% of the beneficiaries. Livestock

Table 4: Assets status of possessions (in %)

Types	Respondent
Mobile	90.20
Fan	70.59
Almirah	70.59
Television	58.82
Gold chain	45.10
Bicycle	43.14
Dish TV	39.22
Self tube-well	29.41
Motorbike	27.45
Tube well	26.83
Refrigerator	15.69
Computer	5.88
Cow	29.41
Goat	7.84
Pig	19.61
Hen	15.69

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 5: Size of holdings of plantations by beneficiaries

Size Class (ha)	Farm	Percentage
Marginal (< 1)	30	58.82
Small (1 to 2)	18	35.30
Semi-medium (2 to 4)	3	5.88
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

was used for domestic consumption and was an essential source of money for beneficiaries' households to mitigate financial requirements.

Economics of Farm

The viability of an economic endeavour depends on a variety of factors. The plantation crops are mainly of long duration, and the economics of cultivation often go beyond the short-run analysis of the input-output relationship. However, certain essential features like the size of holding, type of labour input, technological support, and credit and insurance issues remain essential components of the profitability and viability issue as in the standard agricultural economics framework.

Table 5 showed that the marginal size of landholding was most prominent among the respondents, with a 58.82% share. Further, the small-sized farms account for 35.30% of the respondents. With the increase in landholding, the number of respondents shows a decline; whoever has more extensive holdings, i.e., semi-medium type. It may be noted that many of the beneficiaries have added to their land possession over the years owing to the higher surplus generated from their initial plantation, which was either marginal or small in size. In other words, 5.88% of the beneficiaries hold semi-medium-sized holdings. Nevertheless, it may be said that the jhumia rehabilitation beneficiaries were primarily marginal and small cultivators.

Economic feasibility

The cost of production includes the imputed cost of family labour, which is the product of the number of family labour days and the prevalent market wage for hired labour in the area. The economic viability of horticultural crops has been analysed following traditional methods of the average business income and benefit-cost ratio (BCR).

Table 6 gives us the primary economic indicators of the horti-farms. The average cost of production was highest for mango farms, Rs. 40425/ hectare, while the least expenditure was for orange cultivation, Rs. 10594/ hectare. The average income for the lemon farm was the highest, Rs. 76474/ hectare and the least for the orange farm, Rs. 43967/ hectare. Besides, the average business income for lemon was the highest, Rs 54027/hectare and the lowest for mango, Rs 7366/hectare. The BC ratio was highest for orange farms, 4.1 (BRC), while least for mango plantations, 1.2 (BRC). The

cost-benefit analysis indicated that horticulture farming is economically feasible and profitable to undertake as a project to rehabilitate the jhumias of Tripura.

Further, the success in plantation crop cultivation depends on the assurance and distance of the market enjoyed by the beneficiaries, as it determines the quantum of profitability. The conventional way of marketing horticultural products among the beneficiaries was direct sale at the local market (52.9%) and the village shop (23.5%). More than 21% of horticulturists sell from their farms, while around 2% sell off their product through a contract system at the farm itself. The leading buyer consists of consumers and local traders. Since horticulture products were consumer-friendly, they could easily be disposed of at the village level, as they were directly consumable. The options are local traders and final consumers. 45.1% opine on selling to both categories, 27.5% generally sell to local traders, and the rest, 17.6%, sell directly to consumers. Remarkably, 9.8% of horticropers sell to a broker. The popularity of the local traders across products is because they travel across the villages to buy the products and sometimes offer advances to the croppers to discount in the near future.

Threats and problems perceived by the respondents

Table 7 indicates the most severe challenges or difficulties faced by the beneficiary households during the entire rehabilitation process, as well as their aftermath. Each respondent was asked to identify the most formidable challenge. In general, animals like monkeys, wild pigs, squirrels, etc., offer severe challenges to a few horticulturists. It is a very likely occurrence because the horti-products are directly edible, such as lemon, mango, pineapple, etc. It also depicts the main reason for plant loss in the plantation sector. 11.8% opine that strong winds resulted in the fall of standing trees. Poor management (25.5%) in the form of animal forays, forest fires, and the absence of cleaning bushes and pruning, non-scientific planting often leads to plantation crop loss, thereby resulting in a quick breakdown. The major problem of plant loss for horticulture cultivation was from insects (37.3%), water problems (3.9%) and unseasonal distribution (9.8%); the respondents believed

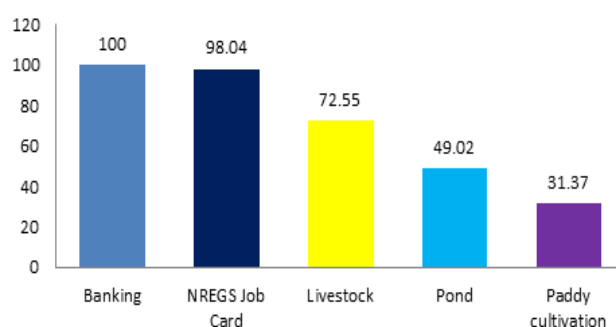


Figure 1: Annual income status of the households (in Rs)
Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 6: Economic Indicators of the beneficiary farms (in Rs /Hectare)

Crop	Average income per hectare	Average cost per hectare	Average Business income per hectare	Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR)
Orange	43967	10594	33373	4.1
Lemon	76474	22447	54027	3.4
Banana	58025	23269	34756	2.5
Pineapple	46321	23839	22482	1.9
Mango	47792	40425	7366	1.2

Source: Computed from field survey, 2018

Table 7: Causes of plant Losses (in %)

Issue	Beneficiary
Wind	11.8
Poor management	25.5
Insect	37.3
Water problem	3.9
Unseasonal distribution	9.8
No response	11.8

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 8: Problems faced by beneficiaries relating to the marketing of the crop (in %)

Issue	Incidence
Poor rural roads	7.84
Lack of transport vehicles	15.69
High transport cost	15.69
Lack of market information	37.25
High Commission	17.65
High marketing cost	13.73
Payment delay	1.96
Price taker	17.65
Lower price	39.22
Lack of MSP	98.04
Lack of competitive prices	41.18
Lack of transparency in market transactions	33.33
No standardisation process for quality check	19.61

Source: Field survey, 2018

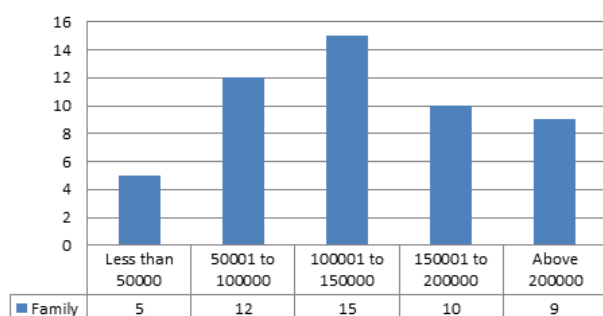


Fig 2: Livelihood opportunities (in %) **Source:** Computed from field survey, 2018

that water problems and unseasonal distribution of saplings lead to plant loss. Meanwhile, 11.8% choose to remain silent on being asked.

Table 8 provided us with the various problems and their extent faced by the beneficiaries. Price and its various manifestations were the most significant concerns regarding the growers' marketing and selling of the product. The beneficiaries were mostly price takers and had to accept the price offered to them. 39.22% of the respondents felt they must accept a lower price. The lack of a minimum support price was a concern for almost all of them (98.04%). The absence of competitive prices (41.18%) and lack of transparency (33.33%) in determining market transactions were again a concern for most croppers. On the other hand, the conditions of the road and the absence of transport vehicles resulted in increased transport costs were causes of concern for some respondents. Lacks of market information (37.25%), the high commission charged by intermediaries, and high brokerage interventions were challenges to a few but were of minor concern, as seen in Table 8. Surprisingly, delay in payment was not much faced by the sample beneficiaries, and sadly, limited measures for quality checks and standardisation process were well depicted.

Response Mechanism

Table 9 shows the most prominent response mechanism of the horticulture beneficiaries in case of the threats and

Table 9: Strategies adopted by horti-cultivators (in %)

Strategy	Measure	Horti
Conservation	Use of Family Labour	13.73
	Using bicycle	3.92
	Total	17.65
Marketing	Selling at the market	43.14
	Avoiding intermediaries	23.53
	Selling at the farm gate	1.96
	Waiting for a stable price	3.92
Financial	Total	72.55
	Crop diversification	9.8
	Total	9.8

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 10: Rating of rehabilitation schemes (in %)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Respondent</i>
Excellent (5)	37.26
Good (4)	35.29
Average (3)	13.73
Somewhat okay (2)	5.88
Unsatisfactory (1)	7.84
Likert index score	3.88

Source: Field survey, 2018

problems that crop up. Even though there have been several dimensions of threats and problems, the respondents were mostly bothered by problems relating to their economic condition, which increases their livelihood threats, and their responses can be clubbed into three types of strategies.

It also shows that a conservative strategy for cutting costs includes using family labour (13.73%) and bicycles (3.92%) to reduce transportation costs. Marketing strategies were overwhelmingly dominant for the horti-cultivators (72.55%). Selling at the local market was the preferred measure for almost 43.14% of horticulture beneficiaries, while 23.53% prefer avoiding intermediaries and pursuing direct sales to consumers. Selling at the farm gate (1.96%) and waiting for a stable price (3.92%) were also response strategies for a few planters. The beneficiary's financial strategy includes crop diversification (9.8%) to avoid market risk and to counter crop failures.

Moreover, Table 10 presents the rating of the schemes on a 5-point scale by the beneficiaries. Interestingly, we observed impressive ratings of the rehabilitation programmes, with most horticulture respondents giving excellent status to the schemes. For them, good status was the second most important. The incidence of an unsatisfactory rating was on the last of the criteria. Nonetheless, using the Likert scale and drawing the average scores, we found a rating of 3.88. The scores can be considered as an average classification. The rating is done mainly on the outcome of the projects in improving the income level and livelihood of the erstwhile tribal jhumias in the state. Nonetheless, the different agencies involved in the rehabilitation process and extension programmes must have helped develop the beneficiaries' economic condition over the successive years.

Conclusion

Jhumia rehabilitation programme based on plantation crops has been influential in addressing the original resettlement goals. It is beyond doubt that the lives and livelihoods of the beneficiaries have improved compared to their days as jhum cultivators. Many beneficiaries have ensured their children receive education and move on to other vocations.

As such, we find that some beneficiary households currently have household heads in other occupations. Nevertheless, the plantation continues as a significant contributor to the livelihood efforts of the household. The effectiveness of the rehabilitation programmes is seen in that the economic returns from the horti-crops like banana, orange, pineapple, lemon and mango are very encouraging. Interestingly, the factors identified as threats and challenges can be addressed through suitable and appropriate policy interventions. Last but not least, the generous rating of the schemes by the beneficiaries indicates a positive impact on the lives and livelihoods of the beneficiaries.

The schemes were significant enough to bring most of them out from the threats they had faced and perceived; however, one should be careful and concerned about environmental issues. This study recommends adopting crop diversification methods as rehabilitation models for the future, as it prevents biodiversity against monoculture and is a better state to adjust to price shocks of any particular commodity. Further, policy orientation is needed to ensure that the rehabilitation process ensures sustainability and that the livelihood efforts of the rehabilitated beneficiaries take off towards a better lifestyle in the future.

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