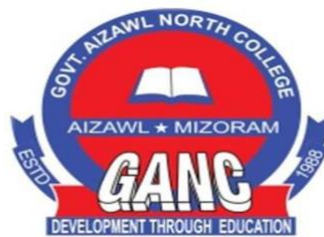


**BASELINE ASSESSMENT REPORT
OF TUIPUI D VILLAGE**

Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the degree of bachelor of Arts in
Geography

Submitted by :

SAMSON
2005BA397



DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
GOVERNMENT AIZAWL NORTH COLLEGE, MIZORAM

DECLARATION

I, Samson, hereby solemnly and sincerely declared that the report I am about to provide is true and complete to the best of my researched of Tuipui D. This survey was held by the Institution of Government Aizawl North College, Department of Geography under the guidance of our beloved Asst. Professor Dr. Vanlaltanpuia, Department of Geography. In the field of Geography paper XI (sec – C) project writing. The result embodied in this research have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

(SAMSON)

R/No: 2005BA397

Dated: Aizawl
The 19.04.2023

Place: Ramhlun North
Aizawl Mizoram

FORWARDING

I have a great pleasure and feel immensely delighted to present this project. In this project I have tried to give all the important and appropriate things about the project.

In this project I have endeavored to make this project attractive and easy to understand. Each and of every topic of the project is well- explained also, I have included pictures or diagrams related to the topics which is my creativity.

I would like to thank our honorable Principal Prof. S Haukhanlian Mate and our respected Head of Department K.Vanlaltha for giving us a permission and hiring two buses and provides foods during our time spend in Hnahthial College. Also big shoutout to the Principal of Hnahthial College, Staffs, Workers and students for their hospitality

While doing this project I came to know many new and interesting things. I have given all the information in this project by consulting books and useful resources.

1. Introduction:

As per syllabus of the 6th semester Under Graduate Course of the Mizoram University, the department of Geography of Government Aizawl North College organised a study tour to the Tuipui D Village, which is Hnahthial RD Block in Hnahthial district.

The study tour is aimed to train students to experience indepth study of social issues, economic issues, shortcomings and prospects for future improvement. Through personal observations and interviews conducted with the dwellers of the study area, detail report is prepared by each student. Interviews and observations are carried out on various economic issues like sand excavation, fishing, agriculture, road side businesses, public amenities, health care and carpentry. Therefore, it is believed that this report throw suggestion to the people, decision makers and the dwellers of the study area.

All the reports are original works of the students of the Department of Geography, Government Aizawl North College.

2. Objectives:

1. To find out the main economic base of the study area.
2. To find out issues related to economic development.
3. To identify prospects of improvement of livelihood in the study area.

3. Data base and Methodology:

The study is mainly base on primary data collected by the Sixth Semester students of who opted Geography as their Core paper and they have visited the study area on 20-21, March 2023. Questionnaire for indepth field study to the Tuipui D Village is developed by the survey team and using the questionnaire the study was carried out by the students and conducted face to face interviews with the respondents. All the students are grouped into 18 groups carrying 3 students each for survey. To ensure the economic activities and existing public amenities, the students have visited the Tuipui River where sand have been excavated, where fisheries are practising, furniture workshops, cattle rearing, school, community hall, anganwadi, health sub-centre, etc.

This study is also base on secondary data which are available from Mizoram Statistical handbook, published by the Directorate of Statistics and Economic, Government of Mizoram, etc.

Location map with scale is shown to clarify the study area for readers and communication lines too are shown on the map.

Tabulation has been done for the quantitative data and qualitative data are systematically arranged and analysed. The respondents are categorised into various economic activities viz. primary level of activity, secondary level of activity, tertiary level of economic activity and mixed group, and they are shown in graphical representation using Pie chart. Photograph of places of economic activities of the people of Tuipui D villages are shown.

4. Study Area:

Tuipui D is located at 23° 25' 37.416" N latitude and longitude of 93° 16' 52.176" E, and is under Hnahthial R.D. Block of Hnahthial district, which was newly created in 2019, of Mizoram State, India. It is 13.4 kms away from the district headquarters i.e. Hnahthial town and is 180 kms from the State capital, Aizawl. Apart from the district headquarters, the study area is having nearby settlement like Kutkawk, Leite, Rotlang 'E' and Darzo. It is located in the transportation line of Hnahthial-Sangau-Siaha and it is on the bank of Chhimtuipui river.

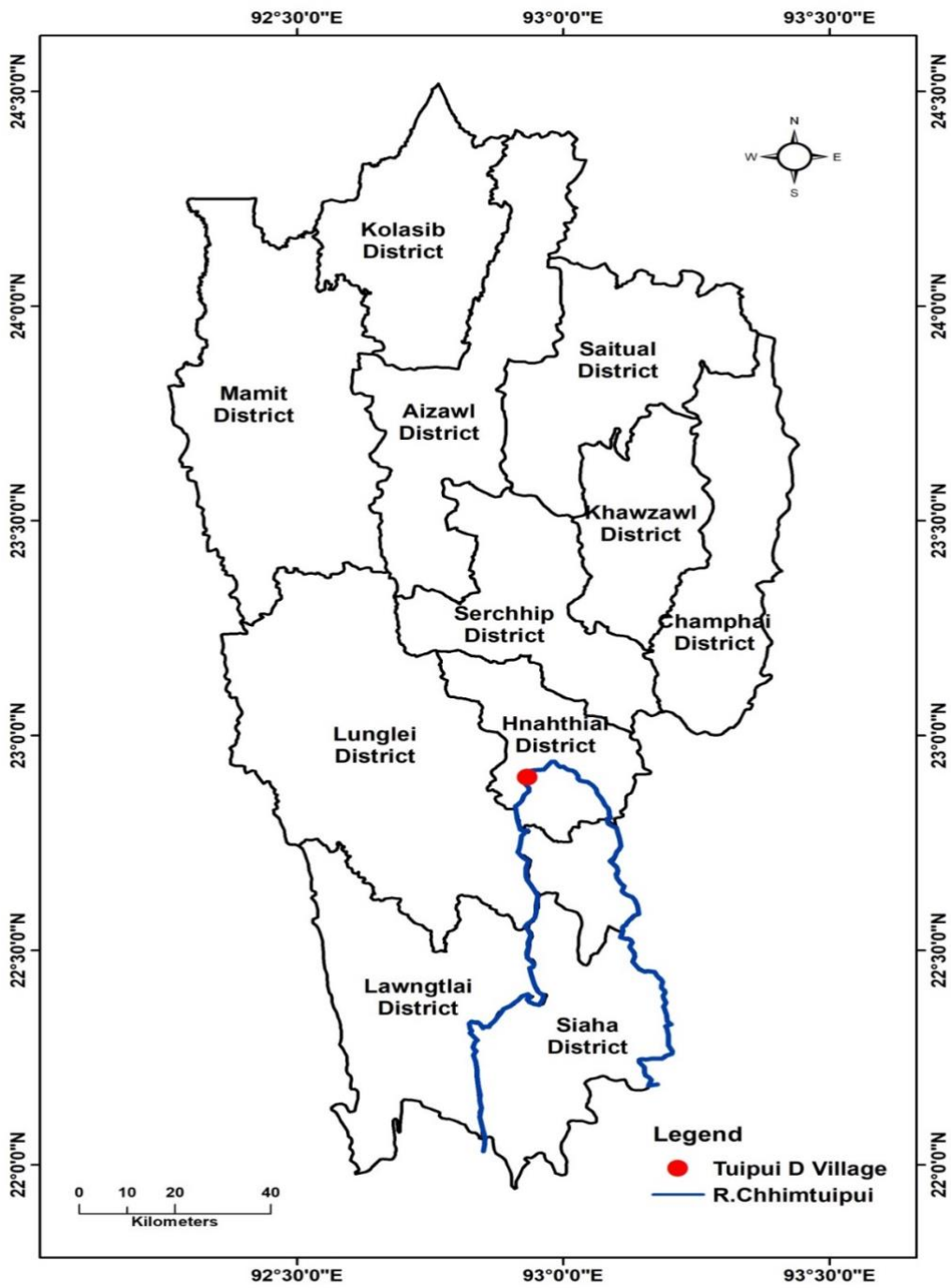
The village is having 1200 population at the time of survey, with 236 households, and out of the total number of households, as many as 35 houses are RCC.

There is no post office in the village, and it has sub-post office with a pincode of 796571, which is of Hnahthial. The villagers belong to Mizo tribes and are using Mizo language.

There is no railway station near to Tuipui D in less than 100kms and there is no air transport service. Moreover, the nearest proper health facility is District Hospital at Hnahthial and Christian Hospital Serkawn at Lunglei.

5. Public Amenities:

The study area is fed by Bualpui river and stored in four water reservoirs which are being used to supply public needs accordingly. Most of the households are using proper water tap and it is reported that the study area is an open defecation free village. There is one community hall for the villagers of which maintenance is under Village Council. There are eight public urinals in the village but there is no public toilet and public bathroom. Moreover, there is no public recreation centre or any children park and no public well. There are four Anganwadis, one Government Primary school, and one Baptist English School which is run by the Baptist Church of Mizoram, two Government Middle Schools, and one Government High School. There is no hospital and Public Health Centre in the village, while there is one Health Sub-Centre with two nurses and one health worker along with one ASHA.



6. Literature Review:

Mr. R.Vanlalmalsawma mentioned about the locational advantages of Tuipui D village in his article “Tuipui D Lui Mawitu Sangha Humhalh” published in Environment, Forest & Climate Change Department, Govt. of Mizoram (2018), saying that the study area is passing through by the river Chhimtuipui, which gives the villagers a lot of advantages from the river resources. The Village NGO protect the fish in the river from catching and reserving it, they do take care of the fish and feed them which we can observe from our survey in Tuipui D. This can gives them a very reliable job in the future if the fish river is sell in retail throughout Mizoram. The river gives fertile soil which is very suitable for crops , their main economy activities is actually based on the river by taking the sediment (river sand) which mainly used for constructions, most of them depends on this work.

Mahmuaka Chhakchhuak on 3rd April, 2021 published article “Fish Festival Chu Huaihawt Chiah Ila” on Vanglaini which is most prominent Mizo daily newspaper in the state. He was reporting that “Fish that the Tuipui D village reserve have now grown in large number, instead of just keeping them untouched, the VC’s or the NGO with in collaborate with the Government should made a plan for having fishing season or period. Since fishing with a fishing rod is an exciting thing for spending vacation. If there is a fishing season with a fix time(hour) and a fix rate (in Rs.), this will attracts tourist which will increase the income of the people living there and will also create a job for more people, and

hence the village will caught the recognition of the Govt. so that the village would receive much more development”.

H.Laldintluanga published on 11th Oct, 2021 “BALU AH KAN INTODELH THEI EM?” The River sand also known as Balu in the main economy for the Tuipui D villages which we can observe from our survey, the river of Chhimtuipui run through the village. Mizoram have good advantages but having problems in using of the River sand (Balu) for constructions, many of us believes that importing Balu from other states is better than what we are having in Mizoram. It can be seen that the river sand (Balu) in Mizoram is also used able and reliable, we should more value of our land precious and make the used of it and develop more and more , Tuipui D village got a great resource in this kind and most of the families were depending in the river resources”

R.Vanlalmalsawma, in his article “TUIPUI ‘D’ LUI MAWITU SANGHA HUMHALH” published by the Environment, Forests & Climate Change Deptt., Govt. of Mizoram, January-March 2018 reported as “Tuipui ‘D’ is located 6 km from NH-54 near Hnahthial in Lunglei District, Hnahthial-Sangau-Siaha Road. They live near the Chhimtuipui (R. Kolodyne) and the fertilizer provided by the river is used by the villagers. They produce various crops and sell them to the neighbouring villagers and transport them to the city”.

It is reported in the Loneitu.nic.in, which is run by the department of Agriculture (Crop husbandry), Government of Mizoram, almost half of the people in Tuipui D remain on agriculture production for their income. They

mainly grow Chillis and Cabbage which requires warm climatic condition, and along the river banks .They mainly sell their produce in towns by depending on passing vehicles. Due to the bad road conditions, transporting their produces to the bigger settlements are one of the biggest issue as transportation cost are so expensive. Therefore proper roads are in need. Moreover, the only available regular transportation is Maxicab for passenger upto Hnahthial and Lunglei, if the Maxicab is loaded fully with passenger luggage and goods, therefore there is no space for transporting agricultural produces which lead to delay in transportation of goods of the farmers of the study area.

Senjit Singh Ashem Scientist (Agronomy) 2020 Farmer's Field Day on paddy Manniphou-7 at DFI Village Tuipui-D Krishi Vigyan Kendra,KVK Lunglei District, Hnahthial mention as “Farmer's field day on the introduction of improved rice variety Manniphou-7. The practicing farmers were still continuing cultivation of aged old local cultivars for long decades with less potential yield and productivity. The introducing of Manniphou-7 was achieved on the objectives of getting higher potential yield and a way to replace the existing local cultivars. A Field Day program was successfully achieved at the DFI village Tuipui-D on the introduction of improved high yielding cultivar Manniphou-7. About 10 numbers of progressive farmers and practicing farm women participated the program. Farmers were taken to the demonstration site of the trial and interact on the various aspects of crop morphological and physiological characters of the variety. They ability of producing more numbers of effective

tillers and short height of the variety they were much impress to the performance of the variety.

Dr R.Lalthangliana on the website of DI&PR, Governemnt of Mizoram said about the importance of bridge of the Tuipui D which is called Darzokai Bridge. It is very important to transport and easy to communication with Myanmar and the shortest ways of the transport in Lawngtlai to Aizawl. The bridge is becoming the longest bridge in Mizoram.

7. VEGETABLE TRADING SYSTEM OF TUIPUI D VILLAGE:

The population of Tuipui D village according to the latest data is estimated to be 1200, there are 236 households and around 20 household are engaged in the cultivation of vegetable at the river banks, i.e. 8.47% of the population. The vegetables production of Tuipui D village is smaller scale market in comparision to other type of occupation like Sand and Gravel excavation from the river. They mostly sold their vegetable in bulk to their neighbouring town mainly to Hnahthial town. The traders are mainly women and are comes from other villages & town to fetch the collected vegetables. Road side marketing is not practice in Tuipui D, because the local market is small and most of their vegetables are sold to the traders.



(Farmer Field Day, Tuipui D)

Their main vegetable products are cabbage, cauliflower, mustard, beans, and broccoli. They are mainly seasonal crops which could be grown when the water level dropped and cultivated at the river banks where the river deposits sand which is very favourable for cultivation. They transport their crops using auto rickshaw which is cheaper means of transport, they also use trucks which comes to their village to carry sand and gravel and passenger maxi cab are also used.

The cultivation of vegetables at the river banks is very profitable for the village people like Mr. R. Lalbela's family whose yearly income is 10 lakhs from

vegetables alone, and they mostly grow Cabbage, Cauliflower & Broccoli. They use organic manure and did not use fertilizers and pesticide. They use tractor to plough the land and use manual labour and their family workforces. The area in which they grow their vegetable is about 200 square metres at the side of the river. They are simply hardworking family who have earned their reward because they have contributed to successful and work all day long trying to achieve their cultivation goal. The location where they practise cultivation is not far from the nearest town i.e. Hnahthial town and it is at the river bank, when the water level rise and sediments are deposited. They also established supply chain with the trader who comes from the neighbouring town to collect their vegetables.

8. EXTRACTION OF SAND AND GRAVEL:

Tuipui D village is a village which is located at Hnahthial District and it is a village that locates besides the river Chhimtuipui. The village is named after the river that flows besides it and the village that is located near to it called Darzo. The people living in Tuipui D are having their occupation from the extraction of sand from the water and they exported out from their village to other villages or

towns or even city. It is mostly taken in a group and a group comprises about 3-10 people and they extracted the sand and stocked near the river banks, and is collected by truckers.

The village is not very suitable for farming because the land is not big enough as most of the open lands are owned by people from other towns; therefore, as they are near to the river, it is way easier and it is beneficial for them to earn their income through extraction of sand. They protected the fish and are not allowed to be catch so fishery industry is not a suitable job for the people living in Tuipui D.

To extract the sand from the river, they formed a little community called SAGLA (Sand and Gravel Loads) and they need to be part of the member to extract the sand and the member even pay a tax of Membership Fees. To be part of this association, they need to be the permanent resident of the village. And if they are not part of the group, they can not just extract the sand and gravel for occupation.

The sand and gravel have a period of time where they are easy to be extracted from the river and it is mainly during the Rainy season, August, September and October. And even during this time, their income also rise and in one day during, this period of time, the village took in about 6 - 7 lakhs and in one month they earn about 20 - 30 lakhs and it is estimated that one person earn about Rs. 1000 - 3000. But in other months, their income is roughly about Rs. 500 per head per day.

They sell the sand and gravel in meters and one meters cost about Rs. 1500. And they mainly sell it to Hnahthial, Lunglei and even in Thenzawl.

So, it can be said that the main occupation of Tuipui D residents is the extraction of sand and gravels from the river Chhimtuipui. This is the reason a small village high rate of income compare to other villages. As they have a very good source and they know the benefits and they learn and know to use it wisely. If this process is going on, in a few years they could be a very rich village in no time.



9. FISH HABITAT AND FISHERIES OF TUIPUI D

The present study is carried out on fish under at Tuipui D (Darzokai) and Tuipui D is also known as Darzokai, and it is famous on its Fish reservation. Fish sanctuary has been established in since 2000 onwards, they strictly prohibited on fishing. Maintenance structures are good and it attracts lots of travellers to come over here seeing reservation of fishes. Different types of fishes are in here like as, Lengphar, Nghavarh, Nghafunglawr, Nghalerh, Nghathar etc., Lengphar (local name) are the most in that reservation area.

They classified a reserved area and unreserved area. The reserved area is about 1 km which covered between Bawngsuar to Tiauzau, in that area catching fish by any means on is strictly



prohibited. Monitoring duty is performed by mainly by the YMA. The duty are held within the whole night, setting to duty by in a YMA Section wise, who does not followed their rules and regulation from traveller or villagers found punishing amount to be paid up to Rs.10000 rupees in addition to collect the fishes. Meanwhile, anyone are allowed for fishing in the unreserved area; but dynamite, electrics and chemicals materials are not allowed.

So, unreserved area fishes are allowed to catch who needs to wants. In that village two or three family used fishing for the main economic source. Fishes are not imported in the village from any other areas. The local people have whatsapp group, which is used as information centre on marketing of fishes in the local areas. They sell fresh fish by 600 rupees per kg. People who are depending on fishing for their income are selling fresh fishes in the roadside shops too.



10. MANUAL WORKERS:

The work of surveying is done on Tuipui D of Hnahthial District. The total house standing on the village is around 230, with not much manual workers present on the village. The daily workers work every available and possible works within the village and also to neighbouring villages. The daily salary of the manual workers differ in gender, a male worker earns Rs.500 a day while a female worker gets Rs.400 a day. Workers can do almost every kinds of work available ranging between construction work (building a house or pavements of roads) and

contract work of lumber even upto sand collection from the rivers. When the required amount of workers are not met or when workers are not available in the village, then workers from neighbouring villages are imported through transportation. Manual labouring is not much common within this village, but for some families, it is their main income. Most manual workers/Labours are male workers, but the numbers of female workers are also significantly large. Some female workers are the ones who are earning the main income for their family.

Construction of buildings are guided and done by professionals who are locally called as “Mistiri” getting a little higher salary than manual workers. Moreover, daily wages are differing as per the type of works. RCC workers get Rs.100 per day while Wood workers are getting Rs.1200 per day. Mistiri done every construction with the help of regular workers/helpers under their guidance.

11. TEA PLANTATION:

Tea plantation is not very popular in this village even though tea plantations are a huge success in the neighbouring village like Darzo. A very few are left doing this kind of plantation in Tuipui D resulting only a scarce amount of tea plantation can be found, and to be exact, only one family is found practicing Tea Plantaton.

Though tea plantation done by the family sounds successful, due to the limited marketing tea farmer is depending on for another source of income present in the village which is gathering of sand on the river banks. Dwellers of Tuipui D village found sand excavation is more profitable and they focused on it

rather than Tea Plantation. Even the tea gathered from the farm is not properly packaged and exported or supplied to markets and shops, they directly consumed it for themselves or sell it directly to nearby neighbours. They sell the tea leaves mostly at the rate of Rs.320 per package (fun khat). One kilogram of tea leaves are packed in one package. They also prepared the fresh tea and sell it at the road sides mostly at Rs.10/Cup as people values it because they are locally brewed.

We can conclude that Manual Working/Labouring and Tea Plantation is not commonly practiced in this village while tea plantation could be a huge success because of its climatic conditions. Mostly, Manual Workers are not found in every house.

12. CARPENTRY:

Tuipui D is a small village with a small population consequently having limited local market scope. There are 3 to 5 families engages in carpentry, a small scale industry with limited equipment and raw materials. Currently there are three



furniture workshops in Tuipui D village for production of wooden furniture for household. It is, apparently, enough to supply the need of the village.

(Workshops at TUIPUI D)

12.1. Raw materials - Raw materials are taken from the local forest and plyboard and plywood are transported from outside the village.

12.2. Machines - Carpentry requires variety of tools, from handsaws and hammers to power tools like drills, etc. The shops in the study area are too, having machines in their Workshops, and are mention below:

Name of Machines	No. of Machines
Band Saw	4
Circular Saw	5
Design machine wood router	8
Electric Planner	8
Cordless Drill	7

In addition to the above, other tools such as Hammer, Axe, Nail, measuring tape and many other items are available.

Band Saw



Circular Saw



Wood Cutter



Design Mechine

12.3. Workers - Out of the total 7 carpenters in Tuipui D village, some are working in workshops while others are visiting the sites to collect raw materials. Among them, significant numbers are employee who does not belong to the village, but the owners of the workshops are the village dwellers. Moreover, unskilled labours are available from local and other surrounding village.

12.4. Ordered / Marketing - The exact number of orders received is unknown, but if orders are not received, the products are not export. Orders of furniture are received mainly from Darzo, Rawpui and Hnahthial. Generally, the finished products are sold in the local village.

12.5. Income – As Tuipui D is a Village, so carpenters are not able to earn lots of income from their works. Though, the exact amount of income is unknown, apparently, it is not dependable as sole source of income to support their families, and therefore, they are also engaging in other occupations.

13. MEAT AND ANIMAL REARING:

13.1. Pig farming- Dwellers of Tuipui 'D' are rearing pigs and are mainly slaughter twice a week. Usually, on Saturday three pigs are slaughtered at once and sold them with no left over, but in the middle of the week one pig is usually slaughtered. It is very interesting to mention that at Tuipui 'D', 900 grams of pork is sold at Rs.400, while in other places of Mizoram the usual selling unit is 1 kg. Rearing of pig is predominant over any other animal, as pork is most favourable meat at Tuipui 'D'. Selling of pork is the main focus for rearing of pigs, while some farmers are rearing sows for piglets. A one family is rearing 3 pigs, some families are rearing 4 pigs while some of them are rearing only 1 pig. Some pigs are imported from other places, while some are from the village itself. Out of the total pig farmers, one man is more successful in comparison to other. Nearly half of the family in Tuipui D are involved in rearing pig, mostly, female are involved more than man in rearing of pigs and two-third of the people who practising pig farming are female. The pigs were not feed with artificial company food like pig feed, etc. They feed them with undergrowth plants and fodder from their surroundings, and the left-over food they collected from other families who are not involved in rearing without price. The pigs health were usually good and they are not concern

much with the Government, the KVK gave a training for the villagers who involved in rearing pigs, they trained for 2 or 3 times.



13.2. Poultry farming - At Tuipui 'D' there is no vender for chicken meat as chicken meat had never put for selling. Chicken is not reared in every family, only few families are rearing of chicken. If they want the meat, they reared and slaughtered for their own family.

In addition, other meat like beef, and others were not sell at Tuipui 'D' and they have to buy it from Hnahthial town.

Furthermore, there are 2 Cake bakers at Tuipui 'D'. The prices are ranging from Rs.500 to Rs1000 according to the sizes. The village people bought for birthday celebration and for other purposes. At Tuipui 'D', the Baptist Church Christian Community took a lead and they have a primary school which is the biggest primary school at Tuipui'D'. The village people have water connection that has been constructed recently but it came up with damage issue very soon, and there is only one PHE worker who is responsible to Tuipui 'D'. It is reported that is not available for them. The worker is reported to also work at Hnahthial, and is not available to fix the water connection damage. The people take water from the stream with black stiff pipe.

14. SHOP MARKETING: The convenient stores in Tuipui D are not much available, it can only assume to 3-4. The stores are usually groceries item. Also, the shopkeepers not only run their groceries or steakhouse but e-commerce are accessible too and goods are commonly imported from Lunglei, Aizawl and Hnahthial. They use means of transportation such as sumo service, pick-up or any other vehicle available. The customers are usually from local resident. In addition to tailoring shop and arbitrage are available too. Along with these, only one pharmacy outlet were available and two tea stall at sand of Tuipui River.

As it is a hamlet area, there is less megastore also they faced financial problems as the market size is small due to fewer acquire from the inhabitants that led to low income. Contrary to this, the government needed to pay attention to urbanize these areas. Furthermore, the government could initiate the schemes to fulfill the basic necessities for infrastructure development like marketing, financial, more hospitals and pharmacy outlet, convenient store etc., so that people from local resident are sufficient enough and does not need to depend much on other local area.

15. ISSUES AND SUGGESTIONS:

15.1. Issues - Sand which is available along the banks and inside the Tuipui river also known as Balu for the locals, is the main occupation for the people. And this is a well-known occupation for the people. They even face some problems as balu have a season where they are in loads while in some season they are not that many at all.

During the rainy season, their income increase in comparison to other seasons, as the water allows the balu flows to the area where the people would easily able to collect. So, the income they have during the rainy season is their main income for the whole year. As the village become more populated, a single person cannot just took as much as he wants it because he also have to care for

others so this cause a great impact for the family's earning. And also, the head of the river which are located at some villages like Saisih, Bualpui, Muallianpui etc. also take the balu from there.

Poor transportation leads problems leads to towns; they have to wait for passing maxi caps in order to go to town. Inadequate in educational facilities for the childrens of the village. The people are suffering various kinds of health issues; the sub-centre is lack of various tools and medicines which is a serious issue for their safety.

The high temperature of condition of the area, especially during summer, makes it hard to work on such conditions, but with the demand, people are doing various economic activities.

Only one person is having tea plantation as the popularity of tea is declining sharply as sand mining is prefered, which is more and easier profitable.

15.1.1. Problems in Carpentry: Tuipui D faces problems in carpentry in various ways. Some of their problems are given below;-

- Tuipui D is a small town. Besides, they have very limited land. They faced difficulties in obtaining raw materials.
- The Carpenters of Tuipui D suffering for the need of better Equipment/tools. They themselves brought what they essentially needed.
- Transportation is also a major problem. Raw materials import and export of products are not good enough.

- Power supply (electricity) is also one of their problems. The power supply is not as good as desired. Carpenters cannot work as fast as they want, which reduces production.
- They do not have essential good equipments and Workshops.

15.1.2. ***Problems faced by farmers:*** their production is low due to improper field and absence of land for cultivation.

river basin which is their main source for cultivation can be utilised only in winter season.

- In Tuipui'D' the variety of vegetables grown are few, this makes the farmers remain on their same situation.
- Most of the traders come from the nearby village and most of the profit flows to another village/town.

15.1.3. ***Problems in fishing:***

- They have duty performance to protect fish at the whole night, its very tough and they cannot time to living with their relations.
- They had no proper training skills on fishing
- High price of fishes.

Moreover, traders come and collect vegetables, fishes, sand, etc. from the nearby town and runs business depending on the agricultural produces and sand from the study area, and most of the profit flows to another people.

15.2. Suggestions for improvement: The villagers can establish vegetable grower society which will manage the trading system of the village and trade with the nearby towns and villages, and all the profit will flow to the villagers.

Improvement in transportation is required as it has few passenger vehicles and road condition is poor till date. Through government assistance or village initiative, alternate corridor can be established for trading.

Communication with women and their families must be effective and respond to their needs. In school quality of teachers must be improved, extra-curricular activities must be introduced, proper implementation of a government initiative programmes.

The need of manual worker is compulsory, but to reduce the amount of manual worker other sources of work should be introduced like government jobs or private companies.

Tea plantation can be popularized by exporting them to the capital city, by doing mass production a great amount of tea can be sold in main city as locally harvested tea are preferred by a quite amount of mizo people.

Fish sanctuary is their main famous of their village, they needed a well and proper training. They should allow a little bit of catching fish from the reserved area like twice a week per kg for persons. Continued their rules its comes out a

big problems on fish because their needs a lot of space of living Also need a good transportation to transport fishes to other areas.

Carpentry can serve as a great source of income for their village by selling handmade wood products such as furniture, toys, decorative objects, and kitchen utensils etc.

Tuipui D road should be better. It will be easier to import goods and export products. That has a huge impact on their income. Similarly, Power Supply's (especially Electric) should be improved.

There was no funds or scheme from Government, if government should help as fast as possible the occupation of Carpentry would be better than this.

Start a carpentry training program, Conduct training programs for interested individuals in the village on basic woodworking techniques, tools, and safety.

Carpentry has the potential to create job opportunities and bring in revenue to the village.

Due to the absence of suitable land for agriculture and for better production they need to practice Green house Farming. Their main source, cultivation on river basin are for short period of time, so they have to depend on another type of cultivation like, terrace farming, green house farming, etc,. The farmers have to practice different vegetable cultivation to focus a wider trade and to achieve more profit. The village farmers can establish a vegetable grower society which will

manage the trading system of the village and trade with the nearby town by themselves and all the profit will flow to the village.

The YMA and VC are immediately responsible for reservation of fishes in the reserved area. As it is observed through interviews, fishes in the protected area are not allowed for fishing. But it is observable that the population of the fishes are much larger than the carrying capacity of the fresh water aquatic ecosystem of the reserved area. Consequently, it will lead to deterioration of quality of the fishes, their growth and eventually lead to limited growth in number too. Therefore, unwise reservation could lead to decline in quality and quantity of the fishes. Moreover, the study area is facing hard times during summer season; it is proposed that fishing in the reserved area must be practised more often. For instance, a family of a widow, who is not having any male livelihood supporter must be given two or three chances of fishing as 5kg may be the maximum quantity, which will be an effective way to support their livelihood, and vice versa.

As the river, especially during rainy season, may carry away loads of sediments deposit, SAGLA undertook a big responsibility for the solution, such as in order to let the balu not flow over to other parts of the river, they built a small dam under the water so that it would stay and even the stones that stop the flow of the balu are not allowed to be taken anymore. So, by this action, the balu is able to be taken by the residents of Tuipui D to earn their living.

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