



The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD)

Registered Under Section 7 (1) of the Manipur Societies Registration Act, 1989
(Manipur Act No. 1 of 1990) Regd. No. 33 of 1999 (M) dated 05-04-1999

Mobile : +91 8794331811
Telephone : 0385 2445017

Ref No.: 2/ICH/Culture-TCSD/20-14-15

Date : 14/01/2018

To

Shri Amit Saxena
Intangible Cultural Heritage Section,
Sangeet Natak Academy,
Rabindra Bhavan,
Feroz Shah Road,
New delhi - 110001

*Please note this is related to
ICH. Aruma
20/01/18
ICH Section.*

Subject:- Request regarding release of 2nd instalment under the Project titled "Training Workshop on Rare Indigenous Traditional Food-ways of Meitei Community in Manipur" under the Scheme of Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India - Regarding.

Sir,

With due respect you may be kindly informed that we have already submitted the necessary documents in connection with the above mentioned project back in 2015. And I on behalf of TCSD, Imphal Manipur would like to request you for your kind co-operation and due necessary action towards early release of the remaining sanctioned amount and enable us to complete the project successfully. Copy of the documents regarding due completion of the first phase of the aforesaid project are being duly re-submitted / enclosed herewith for your kind observation.

Lastly I would remain ever thankful to you for your response in this regard.

Your faithfully,

Aruma
Secretary

The Centre for Sustainable Devt. (TCSD),
(L. Aruma Devi) Imphal West District
Secretary
TCSD, Imphal

The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD)

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Ref. No. : 2/ICH/culture - TCSD/2014 - 15

Date: 01/03/2016

To,

Shri. Amit Saxena,
Intangible Cultural Heritage Section,
Sangeet Natak Academy,
Rabindra Bhavan,
Feroze Shah Road,
New Delhi - 110001

Subject: Submission of detailed revised/reworked first report towards release of 2nd Installment under the project titled "Training Workshop on Rare Indigenous Traditional Food - ways of Meitei community in Manipur" under the scheme of "Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India"-regarding

Sir,

With reference to your e - mail dated 4th February,2016 regarding resubmission of revised/amended first report in connection with the above mentioned project, You may kindly find enclosed herewith the duly revised or amended first project report along with the necessary relevant photographs as annexure for your due consideration and necessary action.

It may be kindly noted that the respective scanned/soft copies of the above mentioned document have also been duly submitted.

Duly enclosed/annexed as above

Thanks & due regards

Date: 01/03/2016

Place: Imphal, Manipur

Aruna
Secretary
The Centre for Sustainable Development,
Imphal West District
Yours faithfully,

(Ms. Aruna devi)
Secretary
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD)

A Duly Revised Detailed First Report (Ist phase of the training workshop) on the project titled "Training Workshop on the Indigenous Traditional Foodways of Meitei community in Manipur"

The following activities have been duly carried out during the first phase of project implementation aimed at protection and promotion of the rich indigenous traditional food - ways which is an integral part of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of the local indigenous community:-

i) Mobilisation, Identification and selection of the local indigenous youth training workshop participants/beneficiaries

A total number of twenty four local indigenous unemployed youth majority of whom belonging to the economically backward (BPL) and weaker section of the society have been duly identified and registered for participation in the training workshop through:

a) Motivation and encouragement of the local youth to participate in the training workshop by educating them about the importance of protection and promotion of indigenous traditional food ways for sustainable livelihood means and its contribution to local socio - economic development as well as provisions of healthy lifestyle, nutritious & hygienic foods and overall cultural protection and promotion with environmental sustainability.

b) Determination of the seriousness, interest and commitment as well as desperation of the youth in terms of dire need of skill development and for employment and means of livelihood. Selection process was purely 'demand driven'. Only those who seriously wish to acquire knowledge and skill in the identified traditional food ways and related culinary knowledge, skill and practices and to contribute towards protection and promotion of indigenous traditional food ways which is fast losing its originality have been considered for selection during the training programme. The selection process has, therefore, adequately appraised the aptitude profile of the trainee candidates.

ii) Engagement of Resource person cum Trainers/speakers/presenters

Local elderly persons who have adequate knowledge and who possess necessary expert skills and practical experience in various traditional food - ways and practices such as community elders, homemakers, farmers, traditional culinary artists (Bamons/Brahmins) etc. have been duly identified and engaged as well as invited for delivering lectures and imparting training to the participating youth.

iii) Counselling of Youth and Parents

On the eve of the training workshop the local youth and their parents have given proper counselling about the nature of the workshop cum awareness programme and the necessity of participating in such a programme aimed at motivating and encouraging them to turn their attention towards protection, preservation and promotion of their rich cultural heritage.

They have been educated that practising and professing various traditional form of food cultivation, storing, cooking and eating habits etc. would enable them to earn a sustainable livelihood economically, socially as well as environmentally.

iv) Deployment of the Training Workshop

Presentation, Deliberations and Discussions during the workshop have been mainly focussed on the following major themes:

a. Importance of protection and promotion of a wide range of indigenous traditional foods, Traditional Practices of Food cultivation, collection and preparation as well as traditional ways of eating foods in various occasions such as Social feasts, religious and social ceremonies, cultural festivals etc.

b. Huge potential and prospects of the local indigenous traditional food - ways and habits towards sustainable development of the local areas economically, socially and environmentally.

c. Significance and relevance of Fermentation as one of the oldest and most economical methods for producing and preserving foods and added benefits of enhancing flavour, increased digestibility, improving nutritional value and pharmacological values.

d. Indigenous Traditional Food - ways as means to express one's distinct cultural identity and traditions.

e. Indigenous Traditional food - ways - A key protector of national living heritage, Health, bio diversity and Environmental sustainability.

f. Imminent threat to the local indigenous Traditional Food - ways especially negative impact of Globalization, onslaught of exotic Fast food chain (Mho mhos, Chowmein, Noodles etc.), adoption of modern western lifestyle by younger generation etc.

v) Training of the local indigenous youth in various traditional Food ways and practices

During the first phase of training the local indigenous youth have been provided basic understanding of the various Traditional Food and food ways belonging to the indigenous Meitei community such as the knowledge, practices, skills, beliefs and traditions around the production, preparation, storage, distribution, consumption and preservation of food as well as the local people's eating habits and serving traditions.

The local youths have also been provided basic practical training regarding traditional methods of preparation, processing and cooking of a wide range of distinct indigenous traditional foods such as follows:-

a) **Koat pita** - A kind of Manipuri sweet prepared with mashed bananas mixed with jaggery and rice flour.

b) **Kobok** - A dessert prepared by mixing roasted rice with molasses.

c) **Ngari** - An indigenous fermented dried fish prepared in Manipur food that is famous for its flavor and smell. It is an integral part of the local indigenous diet.

d) **Hawaijar** - A unique traditional fermented soyabean with distinct flavour & stickiness. It is consumed commonly by the local people as a low cost source of protein food.

e) **Hentak** - a kind of fermented fish paste.

f) **Phabou (Puntiussofphore)** - a medium sized dried fish locally known as 'Phabou Gna' is exclusively used for production of Gnari (a traditional fermented dried fish).

g) **Maroi thongba** - a traditional non - vegetarian dish which main ingredients are maroi - nakuppi (chinese chives), soya chunks and ground nuts.

They have also been provided knowledge and skills regarding management of various traditional community feasts and cultural celebrations; and traditional beliefs and taboos regarding spiritual connection between the land and the food consumed such as offering of a variety of traditional foods to local deity as mark of devotion during Lai Haraoba etc.

vi) Live Demonstration on unique indigenous traditional food ways

Live demonstrations by individual and group on various unique indigenous traditional food cultivation, gathering, storage, preparation/processing, cooking and consumption have also been part of the cultural event. For this purpose various local community elders, Brahmins, Elderly women etc. have been approached for presenting live shows and demonstrations to the youth during the training event.

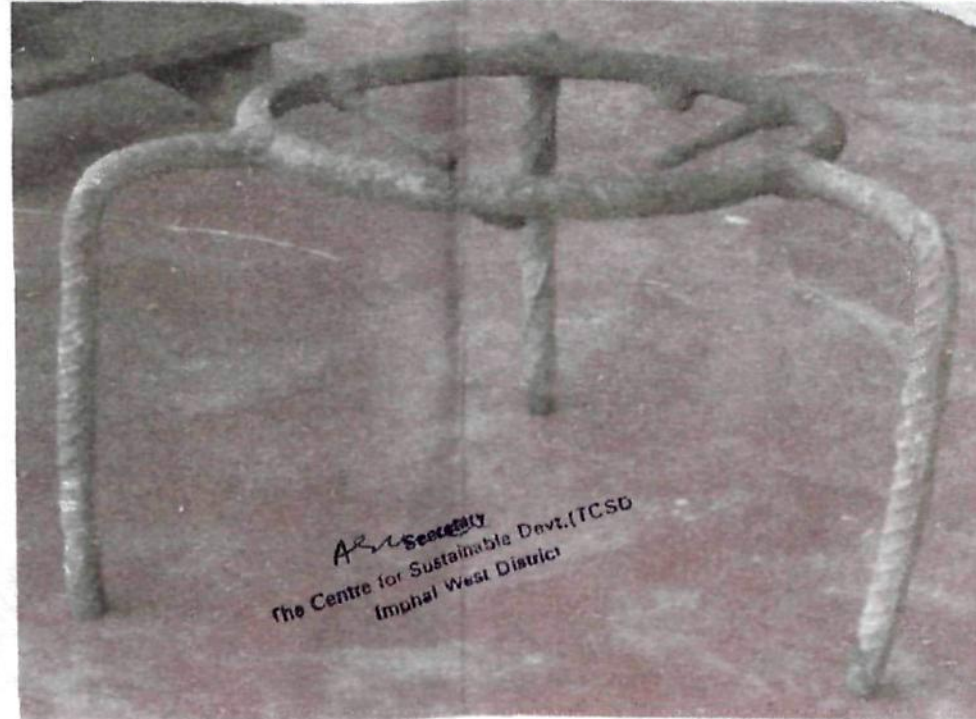
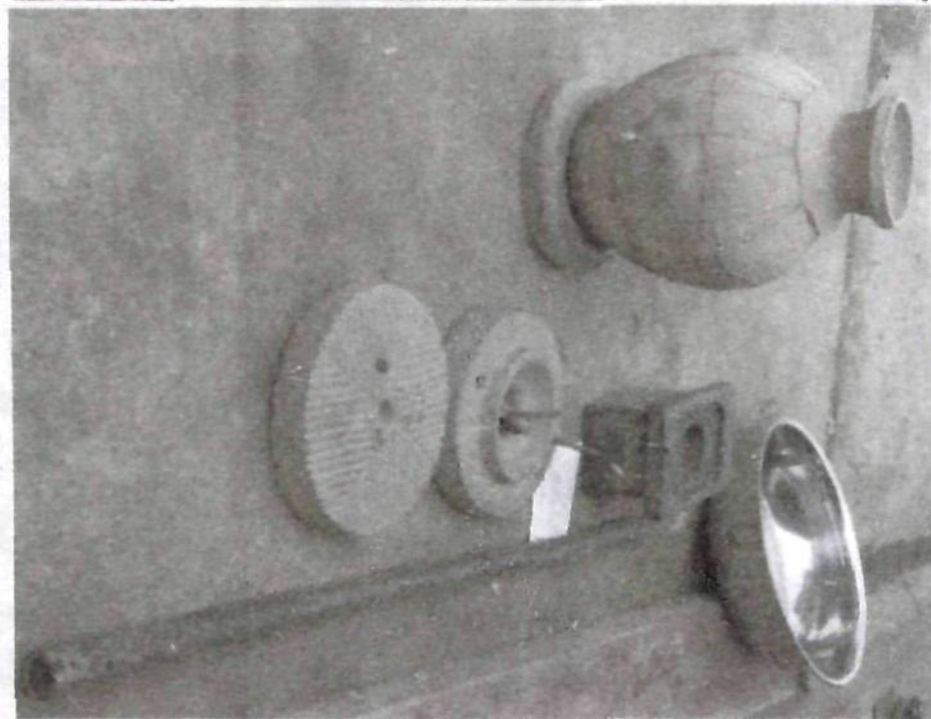
Annexure - I

List of Resource persons/Trainers/Presenters

| Sl.No.. | Name of Resource person/Trainer/Speaker | Address | Occupation |
|---------|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Shri. Loukrakpam Gunamani | Top Maoirangkampu, Imphal East | Social Worker cum Community leader (Retired State Government Employee) |
| 2. | Shri. Nongairakpam Ibotombi sharma | -----do----- | Professional traditional indigenous culinary artist (Chef)/Bamon |
| 3. | Shri.Nongmaithem Raghmani | Top Makha Leikai | Social Worker cum Community elder and Cultural activist |
| 4. | Smt. Thingbaijam Iseihanbi devi | Top, Khewa Bazaar, Imphal East | Traditional indigenous foodways artisan |
| 5. | Smt. L. Memjao devi | Maoirangkampu, Imphal East | -----do----- |

Aruno
Secretary
The Centre for Sustainable Devt.(TCSU)
Imphal West District

Implements / Tools / Raw Materials duly purchased / hired for the training workshop



Ami Secretary
The Centre for Sustainable Devt.(TCSD)
Imphal West District

Annexure - III
Counselling cum training on defferent traditional methods of food cultivation
/ Preparation / Processing / Cooking etc.



Aruna
Secretary
The Centre for Sustainable Development (ICSD)
Imphal West District

Annexure - IV Deliberations / Discussions / Presentations



Annexure - V
Live Demonstration on Preparation / Processing /
Cooking of Traditional foods

BSCE/057



Alena
Secretary

The Coordinator Sustainable Devt. (TC)
Mullai West District



The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD)

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Mobile : +91 8794331811

Telephone : 0385 2445017

Ref No.: 2/ICH/Culture/TCSD/2014-15

Date : 21-03-2018

To,

Amit Saxena
Intangible Cultural Heritage Section
Sangeet Natak Akademy
National Academy of Music, Dance & Drama
Rabindra Bhawan, Feroze Shah Road
New Delhi – 110001

Subject : Request for early release of remaining grant under the Project titled "Training workshop on Rare Indigenous Traditional Foodways of Meitei Community in Manipur" under the Scheme of Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditional of India" 2014 – 15.

Sir/Madam,

With reference to your letter No. 28-6/ICH-Scheme/31/2014-15/12759 dated 12th March, 2015, I am to request you for your kind necessary action towards due release of the remaining grant in connection with the above mention project.

You are further requested for an early release of the same sanctioned grant/amount enable us to complete the Project by the end of the ongoing financial period and to complete the relevant necessary auditing as well.

Relevant necessary documents in this regard have already submitted earlier vide letter No. 2/ICH/Culture – TCSD/2014-15 dated 10th June, 2015.

Thanks with regard.

Yours faithfully,


Secretary

The Centre for Sustainable Devt.(TCSD)
Imphal West District

(Ms. Aruna Devi)

Secretary, TCSD, Imphal

The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD)

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(Manipur Act No.1 of 1990). Regd. No. 33 of 1999 (M) dated 05-04-1999

Ref. No. : 2/ICH/culture - TCSD/2014 - 15

Date: 10/06/2015

To,

Shri. Amit Saxena,
Intangible Cultural Heritage Section,
Sangeet Natak Academy,
Rabindra Bhavan,
Feroze Shah Road,
New Delhi - 110001

Subject: Submission of prescribed documents for release of 2nd Installment under the project titled "Training Workshop on Rare Indigenous Traditional Food - ways of Meitei community in Manipur" under the scheme of "Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India"-regarding

Sir,

With reference to your letter no. 28 - 6/ICH-Scheme/31/2014-15/12759 dated 12th March,2015, I am submitting herewith the following necessary documents under the above mentioned project for your kind perusal and due consideration :-

- i) A 1st report of the project undertaken till date along with relevant photographs.
- ii) A blueprint of the project as per prescribed format.
- iii) A national inventory register form related to the project.

It may be kindly noted that the respective scanned/soft copies of the above mentioned documents have also been duly submitted at ich@sangeetnatak.gov.in.

The proposed project is intended to undertake a 3 - day long non - residential Training workshop cum community awareness programme of the local indigenous people especially the youth on various traditional food - ways and practices belonging to the local indigenous Meitei/Meetei community in Manipur.

Under the proposed programme special focus is laid on the importance of local indigenous traditional food based cultural arts and practices towards bringing about sustainable development in the local areas socially, economically and environmentally.

In light of the above mentioned basic factors and in general interest of the local indigenous people and their rich cultural heritage, I would humbly request you for your kind consideration and due necessary action in this regard.

And I would remain ever thankful to you .

Date: 10/06/2015

Place: Imphal, Manipur

Yours' faithfully,
Secretary
The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD),
Imphal West District
(Ms. Aruna devi)
Secretary
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD)

A First Report of the project titled "Training Workshop on the indigenous traditional foodways of Meitei community in Manipur"

Project Implementation

The following activities are being carried out step by step while implementing the proposed project for safeguarding the rich indigenous traditional food - ways which is an integral part of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of the local indigenous community:-

i) Mobilisation, Identification and selection of the local indigenous youth beneficiaries

Under the proposed project the local youth has been highly motivated , inspired and mobilised based on the following key considerations :

- The training programme involve only the serious, committed and those youth who are in dire need of skill development and in search of employment and means of livelihood.
- The local people are being sensitised and encouraged to join the programme in the hope that there is tremendous employment opportunities through practising their rich traditional culinary skills and practices
- Selection process is purely 'demand driven'. Only those who seriously wish to acquire knowledge and skill in the identified traditional food ways and traditional culinary skill arts and practices as well as to seek to adopt livelihood careers in that trade subsequently are being considered for selection during the training programme.. The selection process has, therefore, adequately appraise the aptitude profile of the candidates.

ii) Development of a free registration brochure.

Registration brochure are provided to the local people. The style of the brochure depends on the target audience and resources available for its production/printing. It is a simple photocopied page . The brochure include the following details:

- The theme and aims of the event,
- Programme summary,
- Date of the event,
- Location details etc.

iii) Counselling of Youth and Parents

The local youth and their parents are being given proper counselling about the nature of the workshop cum awareness programme and the necessity of participating in such a programme which motivates and encourage them to turn their attention towards protection , preservation and promotion of their rich cultural heritage.

They are also being made aware that practising and professing various traditional form of food cultivation, storing, cooking and eating habits etc. would enable them to earn a sustainable livelihood economically , socially as well as environmentally.

iv) Identification and Selection of Resource persons/speakers/presenters

Due identification and selection of well qualified person with vast knowledge and practical experience in various areas of the relevant subject matter/ main topic of the workshop. They act as resource persons / speakers/presenters during the programme. They are being kept informed about the program and arrangements. Proper arrangements have also been made for safe travel and stay during the programme.

v) Identification and Hiring of Programme venue

A state of the art facility with all necessary equipments for conducting the workshop cum awareness programme has

Deployment of the Workshop cum Training programme

The workshop cum awareness programme is being organised concerning the huge potential and prospects of the local indigenous traditional food - ways and habits towards sustainable development of the local areas economically, socially and environmentally.

Presentation, Deliberations and discussions during the workshop are highly inter -disciplinary and are being focussed on the following major themes:

a. A wide range of indigenous traditional foods, Traditional Practices of Food cultivation, collection and preparation as well as traditional ways of eating foods in various occasions such as Social feasts, religious and social ceremonies, cultural festivals etc.

b. Integrating Traditional food -ways into Governance

i) Integrating in the conception, measurement, and practice of development with a view to advancing inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development.

ii) Capitalizing on the indigenous traditional ethnic Food Sector's Contribution to Economic Development and Poverty Reduction

iii) Integrating rich and dying indigenous traditional food - ways into sustainable cultural tourism, cultural and creative industries, cultural institutions and culture-based urban revitalization as powerful economic subsectors that generate decent employment, stimulate local development, and foster entrepreneurship.

c) Capitalizing on Traditional Knowledge of food ways such as organic cultivation and preservation methods to foster Environmental sustainability

i) Integrating traditional knowledge of food -ways and practices in sustainable environment schemes and seeking synergies between traditional environmental practices and high technologies.

d) Building on indigenous traditional food -ways and practices to Promote Social cohesion

i) Promoting intercultural dialogue through traditional food - ways to harness social cohesion thereby, creating an environment conducive to development.

e) Traditional Food ways based Cultural Sustainability: cultural policy and sustainable development (Traditional Food -ways based capital, cultural heritage, cultural tourism).

f) Can Traditional Food-ways Knowledge and Practices be patented: Recognition of Traditional Food - ways Knowledge and relevant Cultural Practices and Expressions as Intellectual property.

During the workshop all the participants are also being informed of the necessary initiatives and actions which are taken up by them towards effective protection and promotion of various local traditional foodway skills ,arts and traditions for sustainable development of the local areas.

vii) Allocation of overall responsibility

The overall responsibility for making decisions and changing arrangements on-the-day is being duly assigned to the Project Director.

viii) Training of the local indigenous youth in various traditional Food ways and practices

The local indigenous youth are being provided training on the basic understanding of the various Traditional Food - ways and practices of the indigenous Meitei community such as the economic, social, and cultural practices around the production, distribution and consumption of food. These also include the local people's eating habits, Way of food gathering, storage, preparation and serving, and their sources.

The youth are also being trained in various traditional community feasts and cultural celebrations; and a spiritual connection to the land and the food they eat.

Local elderly persons who have adequate knowledge and who possess necessary expert skills and practical experience in various traditional food - ways and practices such as community elders, homemakers, farmers ,traditional culinary artists (Bamons) etc. are being duly identified and hired/ invited for imparting training to the participating youth.

All necessary tools and objects required for the training programme such as rice pounding tools, cooking equipments etc. have been duly hired on rent. The youth are also divided into groups. Photographs and Videos of live shows and demonstrations during the training programme by reputed artists and experts in various traditional food art forms are also being duly collected.

ix) Live Demonstration/ shows

Live demonstrations by individual and group on various traditional food - ways and practices are also part of the cultural event. For this purpose various local community elders, Brahmins, Elderly women etc. are being approached for presenting live shows and demonstrations to the youth during the training event. Through such live demonstrations the local youth are being highly motivated and inspired to take up various indigenous traditional food ways and practices in a professional manner.

Anne
Secretary
The Centre for Sustainable Devt.(TCSD)
Imphal West District

A blue print of the Project titled “ Training Workshop on Rare Indigenous Traditional Food – ways of Meitei Community in Manipur”.

1) Brief introduction of the project

Food ways entail knowledge, practices, beliefs and all cultural aspects relating to how a community acquires, stores, prepares and uses its food. It also entails all related gender and seasonal dynamics. It involves understanding how we acquire food (market, cultivation, hunting, gathering etc.), how it is prepared/ processed, who prepares it, what implements/tools are used, when it is prepared, who eats and where we eat from.

Traditional foods are foods that various communities have consumed over many generations and have been integrated in their cultures. Every community has their traditional foods . The native Meitei community of Manipur are known for their Ngari, a traditional fermented fish food while Atingba, an indigenous wine enjoyed by all , is a traditional fermented beverage prepared by the tribal communities including the Kabuis.

Some of the traditional foods are eaten during special events such as ceremonies or only by certain people e.g. pregnant women. Traditional foods are part and parcel of community's food - ways. These are part of the local food systems and indigenous cultural heritage.

Many forms of living or intangible cultural Heritage (ICH) including the traditional food ways are under threat today. As cultural practices become standardized, many traditional practices which has been in practice for ages are being abandoned by the local indigenous people. Even in cases where they become more popular, only certain expressions may benefit while others suffer.

2) Objectives of the research, data creation or documentation of the Project

Following are some of the major aims and objectives to be pursued relentlessly under the project:-

- i) To educate the local indigenous people that their rich traditional food ways and related cultural practices can be a powerful driver for development, with community-wide social - economic and environmental impacts.
- ii) To educate the local people that the indigenous traditional food ways and practices can be effectively promoted as it requires limited capital investment, involves low entry barriers and can have a direct impact on vulnerable populations, including women and other weaker sections of society.
- iii) To provide a positive influence upon the local people especially the younger generations with regard to their lifestyles, individual behaviour, consumption patterns, values related to environmental stewardship, and interaction of the local indigenous people with the natural environment.
- iv) To protect and promote the local and indigenous traditional knowledge systems and associated environmental management practices about various traditional food ways and practices which can provide valuable insight and tools for tackling ecological challenges, preventing biodiversity loss, reducing land degradation, and mitigating the effects of climate change.
- v) To enable the local people realise the power of Traditional food culture to respond to gender issues, to health and environment concerns, to challenges in the areas of education and livelihoods.
- vi) To enable the local people to adopt Traditional food culture-sensitive approaches in order to address both the economic and human rights dimensions of poverty.
- vii) To help broaden the terms of the current cultural heritage development agenda in the local areas and to make cultural heritage development much more relevant to the needs of the local people.
- viii) To help initiate development interventions that are responsive to the local traditional food cultural context and the particularities and uniqueness of the varied local indigenous traditional food ways and practices , and advance a local traditional food culture-centred approach to development as these are most effective, and most likely to yield sustainable, inclusive and equitable outcomes for the local people.

ix) To help the local people acknowledge and promote respect for cultural diversity within a human right based approach in order to facilitate intercultural dialogue, prevent communal conflicts and protect the rights of various marginalized indigenous groups and sub - groups within the region thus creating optimal conditions for achieving various development goals.

x) To enable the local people recognize the specific contribution that culture as a sector, encompassing tangible and intangible heritage, cultural and creative industries and cultural infrastructures, can make towards achieving sustainable development, in terms of poverty alleviation, social inclusion and environmental sustainability.

3) Implementation of the project

The following sequence of activities will be carried out step by step during the proposed project for safeguarding the rich indigenous traditional food - ways which is an integral part of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of the local indigenous community:-

i) Mobilisation, Identification and selection of the local indigenous youth beneficiaries

Under the proposed project the local youth will be highly motivated , inspired and mobilised based on the following key considerations :

- The training programme will involve only the serious, committed and those youth who are in dire need of skill development and in search of employment and means of livelihood.
- The local people will be sensitised and encouraged to join the programme in the hope that there is tremendous employment opportunities through practising their rich traditional culinary skills and practices
- Selection process would be purely 'demand driven'. Only those who seriously wish to acquire knowledge and skill in the identified traditional food ways and traditional culinary skill arts and practices as well as to seek to adopt livelihood careers in that trade subsequently would be considered for selection. The selection process would, therefore, adequately appraise the aptitude profile of the candidates.

ii) Counselling of Youth and Parents

The local youth and their parents would be given proper counselling about the nature of the workshop cum awareness programme and the necessity of participating in such a programme which will motivate and encourage them to turn their attention towards protection , preservation and promotion of their rich cultural heritage.

They will be made aware that practising and professing various traditional form of food cultivation, storing, cooking and eating habits etc. would enable them to earn a sustainable livelihood economically , socially as well as environmentally.

iii) Identification and Selection of Resource persons/speakers/presenters

Due identification and selection of well qualified person with vast knowledge and practical experience in various areas of the relevant subject matter/ main topic of the workshop. They will act as resource persons / speakers/presenters during the programme. They will be kept informed about the program and arrangements. Proper arrangements will be made for safe travel and stay during the programme

iv) Identification and Hiring of Programme venue

A state of the art facility with all necessary equipments for conducting the workshop cum awareness programme will be duly identified and selected.

v) Deployment of the Workshop cum Training programme

The workshop cum awareness programme would be organised concerning the huge potential and prospects of the local indigenous traditional food - ways and habits towards sustainable development of the local areas economically, socially and environmentally.

vi) Training of the local indigenous youth in various traditional Food ways and practices

The local indigenous youth will be provided training on the basic understanding of the various Traditional Food - ways and practices of the indigenous Meitei community such as the economic, social, and cultural practices around the production, distribution and consumption of food. These will also include the local people's eating habits, Way of food gathering, storage, preparation and serving, and their sources.

The youth will also be trained in various traditional community feasts and cultural celebrations; and a spiritual connection to the land and the food they eat.

Local elderly persons who have adequate knowledge and who possess necessary expert skills and practical experience in various traditional food - ways and practices such as community elders, homemakers, farmers ,traditional culinary artists (Bamons) etc. will be duly identified and hired/ invited for imparting training to the participating youth.

All necessary tools and objects required for the training programme such as rice pounding tools, cooking equipments etc. will be duly hired on rent. The youth can be divided into groups. Photographs and Videos of live shows and demonstrations during the training programme by reputed artists and experts in various traditional food art forms will be duly collected.

vii) Live Demonstration/ shows

Live demonstrations by individual and group on various traditional food - ways and practices will also be part of the cultural event. For this purpose various local community elders, Brahmins, Elderly women etc. will be approached for presenting live shows and demonstrations to the youth during the training event. Through such live demonstrations the local youth will be highly motivated and inspired to take up various indigenous traditional food ways and practices in a professional manner.

4. Time Frame of the Project

The total duration of the project shall last for three days. A three- day long state – level workshop cum training programme will be conducted at Imphal in Manipur. Proper Care would be taken to ensure that the dates and daily timings for the workshop cum awareness programme are fixed in order to avoid local religious/festive occasions, demands of seasons and not to affect the daily work/ study schedules of the local people and the school students.

5. Specific areas of the respective state in which the art form (s) is practiced – Geographical, typographical and other related aspects that the project may cover

The proposed project titled “**Training Workshop on rare indigenous Traditional Food ways of Meitei community in Manipur**” will cover the major traditional food - ways and practices of the Meitei indigenous community who are mostly settled at Imphal valley in Manipur. The project area has been identified and categorised as one of the most backward, remote and inaccessible parts of the country.

The whole area is faced with one of the lowest human development index due to lack of manpower, employment opportunities poor educational and developmental infrastructures, absence of the technical know-how for exploiting and maintaining its meagre natural resources . The local people face all sorts of barriers towards sustainable development.

6. Photos (Preliminary level) related to the project / art form

*Attached as Annexure I

7. Project Conclusion

There can be a great contribution of the arts and creativity including various traditional food - ways based art - forms and skills to the development and revitalization of rural and remote communities. It can be said that arts and creative initiatives including traditional food - ways are significant for the development of rural and remote communities, in economic, environmental, social, and cultural domains.

The proposed workshop cum Training Programme is aimed towards developing a "*creative Traditional Food - way based cultural industry*" model based on the primary consideration of the revival and contribution of all forms of traditional food - way based arts and practices of the indigenous community.

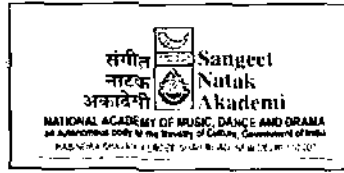
It is also based on the cultural development approach that values mainly social outcomes of arts activity in communities, including health and wellbeing, social inclusion, and educational achievements. The proposed project will promote cultural value of the local community in its own right, in which the intrinsic value of arts and creative opportunities for the rural and remote communities is recognised.

The project has also taken into full account of various factors that are considered pivotal in building long-term sustainability for arts and creativity in the local rural communities that include appreciation of local arts and culture, history and heritage, local people, assets and characteristics; enthusiastic local leadership, positive attitudes and other relevant initiatives.



Secretary

The Centre for Sustainable Devt.(TCSD)
Imphal West District



Scheme for "Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India"

Form for National Inventory Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage of India

A. Name of the State

- **Manipur**

B. Name of the Element/Cultural Tradition (in English)

- **Traditional Foodways**

B.1. Name of the element in the language and script of the community Concerned, if applicable

C. Name of the communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned (Identify clearly either of these concerned with the practice of the said element/cultural tradition)

- **Indigenous Meitei Community in the north eastern state of Manipur.**

D. Geographical location and range of the element/cultural tradition (Please write about the other states in which the said element/tradition is present)

- **The rich traditional foodways belonging to the indigenous Meitei community is mostly found in the Imphal Valley of Manipur and areas like Cachar in Assam which are dominated by Meitei community.**

E. Identification and definition of the element/cultural tradition of the India

(Write "Yes" in one or more boxes to identify the domain(s) of intangible cultural heritage manifested by the element. If you tick 'others', specify the domain(s) in brackets.)

- i. () oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage
- ii. () performing arts
- iii. () social practices, rituals and festive events
- iv. () knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe
- v. () traditional craftsmanship
- vi. other(s) (**Yes, Traditional Foodways**)

F. Provide a brief summary description of the element that can introduce it to readers who have never seen or experienced it.

- **Traditional food -ways** involve practices transmitted within a community concerning the growing, harvesting, collecting, preparation and consumption of food, including the provision of ingredients and the roles of all involved. Traditional food -ways, both those related to everyday life as well as those associated with special occasions (such as rituals, social practices and festive events) constitute an important part of the intangible heritage of communities in the world.

In Manipur, as in many other parts of the country and the world, there is an ongoing tendency due to the pressure of globalization, modernization and urbanization to abandon traditional food ways and become more inclined towards modern western style food ways. The younger generation is particularly affected as they are no longer aware of the traditional food ways and their associated traditions and practices of their communities. In other words, the diversity of food ways and related knowledge about nature amongst the local indigenous communities in Manipur is at risk.

The project aims to educate the local indigenous youth about various traditional food-ways including fermented foods of the Meitei community in the Imphal Valley Province . It is also intended to encourage the local indigenous communities to appreciate traditional food practices. The project further aims at raising awareness about the endangered diversity of the traditional food -ways and related knowledge about nature.

G. Who are the bearers and practitioners of the element/Cultural Traditions? Are there any specific roles or categories of persons with special responsibilities for the practice and transmission of it? If yes, who are they and what are their responsibilities?

- **The Brahmin community, the community elders as well as the farmers, and the Home – makers (House wives) are the main bearers and practitioners of the traditional foodways. They are responsible for the growing, harvesting, collecting, preparation and consumption of food, including the provision of ingredients. The Brahmin community and the home makers are responsible for those related to everyday life as well as those associated with special occasions (such as rituals, social practices and festive events)**

H. How are the knowledge and skills related to the element transmitted today?

- **The knowledge and skills regarding traditional foodways are normally transmitted through the Brahmin community, the community elders as well as the farmers, and the Home – makers (House wives) are the main bearers and practitioners of the traditional foodways. They are responsible for the growing, harvesting, collecting, preparation and consumption of food, including the provision of ingredients. The Brahmin community and the home makers are responsible for those related to everyday life as well as those associated with special occasions (such as rituals, social practices, social feasts and festive events)**

I. What social functions and cultural meanings do the element/cultural tradition have today for its community?

- **Today Traditional Food - ways is considered an important cultural marker of identity in the local indigenous societies, and it has provided a medium for the understanding of social relations, family and kinship, class and consumption, gender ideology, cultural symbolism, etc. Nowadays, much scholarly attention has been on the socio-political construction of traditional food - ways of various ethnic communities; in particular, there is a growing interest in considering food - ways an intangible heritage reflecting the significance of being part of people's life in the era of globalization.**

The safeguarding and promotion of indigenous traditional food - ways and practices will act towards facilitating income generation of the local people through imparting training in various traditional food way based skills to both the indigenous unemployed youth and food industry.

Traditional foodways can contribute significantly towards enhanced showcasing of the rich cultural heritage belonging to the indigenous Meitei community. They can also contribute towards increase of attraction by cultural tourists both domestic and international in the local areas.

J. Is there any part of the element that is not compatible with existing international human rights instruments or with the requirement of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, or with sustainable development? I.e. describe any aspect of the element/cultural tradition that may be unacceptable to Law of the country or may be in opposition to practicing community's harmony with others.

- **N/A**

K. Your Project's contribution to ensuring visibility, awareness and encouraging dialogue related to the element/cultural tradition

- **The proposed project is primarily intended towards protection and promotion of traditional food-ways and practices of the marginalised indigenous Meitei community of Manipur in the north east region. It is also aimed at highlighting the importance of cultural dimension in the socio - economic development of the local people in contemporary societies. It seeks to raise awareness of the importance of integration of cultural practices into strategies for sustainable human development in the local areas.**

The programme is further intended to motivate, sensitise and educate the local people about the rich livelihoods prospects through their traditional arts and practices such as food ways.

L. Information about the safeguarding measures that may protect or promote the element/cultural tradition

i) **To educate the local indigenous people that their rich traditional food ways and related cultural practices can be a powerful driver for development, with community-wide social - economic and environmental impacts.**

ii) To educate the local people that the indigenous traditional food ways and practices can be effectively promoted as it requires limited capital investment, involves low entry barriers and can have a direct impact on *vulnerable populations, including women and other weaker sections of society*.

iii) To inform the local people about prospects of Cultural tourism that relies on both tangible and intangible cultural assets including diverse traditional food ways and relevant cultural practices.

iv) To motivate and encourage the local people to use local traditional cultural heritage as well as cultural events and institutions in - order to improve the image, stimulate rural - urban development, and attract visitors as well as investments both domestic and international.

v) To enable the local people to enjoy a range of non – monetized benefits , such as greater social inclusiveness and rootedness, resilience, innovation, creativity and entrepreneurship for individuals and communities, and the use of local resources, skills, and knowledge.

vi) To strengthen the social capital of the local community and fosters trust in public institutions through respecting and supporting traditional foodways and practices one of the richest forms of living cultural heritage and expressions.

vii) To provide a positive influence upon the local people especially the younger generations with regard to their lifestyles, individual behaviour, consumption patterns, values related to environmental stewardship, and interaction of the local indigenous people with the natural environment.

viii) To protect and promote the local and indigenous traditional knowledge systems and associated environmental management practices about various traditional food ways and practices which can provide valuable insight and tools for tackling ecological challenges, preventing biodiversity loss, reducing land degradation, and mitigating the effects of climate change.

a. (Write "Yes" in one or more boxes to identify the safeguarding measures that have been and are currently being taken by the communities, groups or individuals concerned)

- i. (yes) transmission, particularly through formal and non-formal education
- ii. (yes) identification, documentation, research
- iii. (yes) preservation, protection
- iv. (yes) promotion, enhancement
- v. (yes) revitalization

b. Write about the measures taken at local, state and national level by the Authorities to safeguard the element/cultural tradition?

- **Measures taken at the local, state and national level by the concerned authorities in order to safeguard the traditional food ways of the local indigenous community is found to quite inadequate.**

M. Write about the threats, if any, to the element/cultural tradition related to its practice, visibility and future longevity. Give facts and relevant reasons based on the current scenario.

- **It may be significantly noted that traditional food - ways and practices amongst the target indigenous communities are under immense threat of disappearing and are already being disrupted at a high rate as majority of the local young people today readily adopt modern lifestyles and western food stuffs. There has been an increasing decline in popularity of the Traditional Folk arts of the indigenous community including the Traditional Food ways and Practices**

- **Following are some of the major threats to the local indigenous traditional food ways:-**

a) **Local indigenous Communities including the Meiteis have experienced as well as exhibited drastic changes in their traditional food - ways along with their socio-cultural, environmental, and lifestyle changes .**

b) **More nutritious traditional food ways such as Chamthong or Kangshoi (a stew of any seasonal vegetables with coarsely chopped onions or spring onion, maroi - both yennam nakuppi and napakpi, ginger, ngari and salt, topped with ngari, dried fish, or fried fish pieces and water) are being increasingly replaced by processed starchy and fatty fast food stuffs such as Mho Mho,**

Chowmelen, noodles etc. made in restaurants in a truly exotic manner.

c) Besides members of the local communities who migrate to metro and other cities in want of employment opportunity and for educational purposes are compelled to part with their traditional foodways and ethnic foodstuffs most of which are fermented especially due to strong odour.

d) Importance of a variety of traditional foods are also diminishing due to loss of traditional knowledge, climate change and depletion of sources and land.

e) Information on the production, preparation and cooking and associated beliefs and taboos are now limited to a few people esp. the old. As we lose these knowledgeable people, we are losing this valuable knowledge along with them and hence the urgent need for its data collection and documentation.

f) Modern technologies and emerging supermarkets have also resulted in the loss of traditional physical activities connected with growing ,gathering and preparation of food such as the age-old tradition of rice pounding by the indigenous womenfolk which has totally disappeared nowadays.

N. Safeguarding measures proposed

(This section should identify and describe safeguarding measures to protect and promote the element/cultural tradition. Such measures should be concrete and can be implemented to formulate future cultural policy for safeguarding and promoting the element/cultural tradition in the state)

Under the project the following safeguarding measures will be adopted in order to protect and promote the rare indigenous traditional foodways of the Meitei community in Manipur.

i) To make the local people aware of their rich cultural heritage and based on such a cultural heritage the prospects of sustainable development economically, socially and environmentally.

ii) To empower local people who mostly belong to poor and marginalized indigenous communities through active participation in their own ethnic multiple traditional food based cultural activities such as social feasts etc.

iii) To protect and promote the whole rich local indigenous culture by safeguarding and encouraging the rare and distinct traditional food

ways and practices of the local communities in order to give members of the local community an active role in directing their own destinies, restoring the agency for change to those whom the development efforts are intended to impact, which is crucial to sustainable and long-term progress.

iv) To help the local indigenous people realise their own distinct cultural identity and gain liberation from social exclusion.

v) To enable and encourage the local unemployed people especially the younger generation to gain necessary employable skills in one of the richest, rare and distinct indigenous cultural forms and engage upon culture based income generation activities by themselves.

vi) To demonstrate the local people and the communities how their indigenous cultural resources can be converted into economic wealth by safeguarding, promoting and propagating the unique identity, traditions, and cultural products and services of a region, towards generating jobs and revenue.

vii) To provide a sustainable economic resource through promotion of the traditional food ways in which communities get empowered in their own economic development.

viii) To promote sustainable tourism as a sub-sector for investment in the local area while encouraging promotion, development and investment in local ethnic traditional food industry and market in order to stimulate local, sustainable development.

ix) To help the local people protect and practise Traditional land management and cultivation techniques that can provide a great source of inspiration for more sustainable approach to freshwater and food use.

O. Community Participation

(Write about the participation of communities, groups and individuals related to the element/cultural tradition in formulation of your project)

- Under the proposed project the local youth will be highly motivated , inspired and mobilised based on the following key considerations :

- The training programme will involve only the serious, committed and those youth who are in dire need of skill development and in search of employment and means of livelihood.**

- **The local people will be sensitised and encouraged to join the programme in the hope that there is tremendous employment opportunities through practising their rich traditional culinary skills and practices**
- **Selection process would be purely 'demand driven'. Only those who seriously wish to acquire knowledge and skill in the identified traditional foodways and traditional culinary skill arts and practices as well as to seek to adopt livelihood careers in that trade subsequently would be considered for selection. The selection process would, therefore, adequately appraise the aptitude profile of the candidates.**

P. Concerned community organization(s) or representative(s)

(Provide detailed contact information for each community organization or representative or other non-governmental organization that is concerned with the element such as associations, organizations, clubs, guilds, steering committees, etc.)

- **The local unemployed youth would be mobilised in close co – operation and collaboration with various youth clubs, Meira paibis (All Women based Human rights protection groups) etc . Hence representatives of the clubs as well as the village community elders will be thoroughly sensitised about the aims and objectives of the programme. These organisations will play an important role while mobilising the youth on a large scale for the programme.**

- i. **Name of the entity- The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD)**
- ii. **Name and title of the contact person – Ms. Aruna devi (Secretary)**
- iii. **Address- Keishamthong Laisom Leirak, Imphal – 795001, Manipur**
- iv. **Telephone number – 03852445017, +918794331811**
- v. **E-mail – tcsdimphal@gmail.com**
- vi. **Other relevant information - NA**

- Q. Give information of any Inventory, database or data creation centre (local/state/national) that you may be aware of or of any office, agency, organisation or body involved in the maintenance of the said inventory etc.**

- **NA**

R. *Principal published references or documentation available on the element/cultural tradition*
(Books, articles, audio-visual materials, names and addresses of reference libraries, museums, private endeavours of artistes/individuals for preservation of the said element, publications or websites)

- **NA**

Signature: *Aruna Devi*

The Centre for Sustainable Devl.(TCSD)

Name & Designation: **Ms. Aruna devi (Secretary)**
Imphal West District

Name of Institution (If applicable): **The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD)**

Address: **Keishamthong Laisom Leirak, Imphal – 795001, Manipur**

Photographs of indigenous food items as related to the Project



Hawaijar: A traditional fermented soybean a characteristic flavor & stickiness. It is consumed commonly in the local diet as a low cost source of high protein food & plays an economical, social & cultural role in Manipur.



Maroi-Napakpi paknam: It is a baked food made of gram flour, a culinary herb widely used in Manipur called Maroi-Napakpi (hooker chives) and Gnari (fermented dry fish). It is one of the most popular Manipuri cuisines.



Hentak: It is a fermented fish paste



Singju: It is a range salad based popular Manipuri cuisine. Most of the ingredients are fresh & unboiled. The ingredients are lotus root, stink, bean, cauliflower, unripe papaya, banana flower, coriander leaves, gram flour, gnari & chilli powder



Phabou (puntiussophore): A medium size dried fish locally known as "Phabou Gna" is exclusively used for production of Gnari, a traditional fermented dried fish.



Maroi thongba: A traditional non-vegetarian dish of Manipur which main ingredients are maroi-nakuppi (chinese chives), soya chunks,ground nuts.



Ooti asangba (Green rice porridge): A non-vegetarian dish. It is usually made with rice & pangkhokla (taro leaves), young leaves of tomato,sponge gourd, pomegranate, &chinese chives etc.



Soibum: An edible bamboo shoot product,quite popular amongst the local people.It has a strong smell. It is a fermented food material.



Gnari: An indigenous fermented dried fish which is an integral part for most dishes of the local people of Manipur.

The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD)

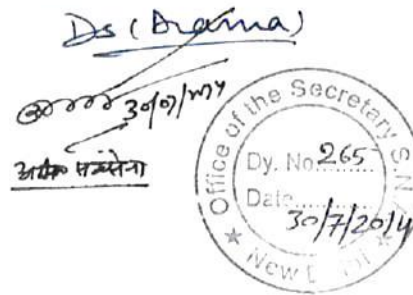
Registered under section 7 (1) of the Manipur societies Registration Act, 1989
(Manipur Act No.1 of 1990). Regd. No. 33 of 1999 (M) dated 05-04-1999

Ref. No. : 2/ICH/culture - TCSD/2014

Date: 16/07/2014

To,

Secretary,
Sangeet Natak Akademy,
3rd Floor, Rabindra Bhawan,
(Opp. Mandi House Doordarshan Kendra),
35 Firoz Shah Road,
New Delhi - 110001



Subject: Submission of Detailed Project Report (DPR) titled "Training Workshop on Rare Indigenous Traditional Food - ways of Meitei community in Manipur" under the scheme of "Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India"-regarding

Sir,

With due respect, I am submitting herewith a detailed project report on the project proposal titled "**Training Workshop on Rare Indigenous Traditional Food - ways of Meitei community in Manipur**" under the above mentioned scheme.

The proposed project is intended to undertake a **ten - day long non - residential Training workshop cum community awareness programme of the local indigenous people especially the youth on various traditional food - ways and practices belonging to the local indigenous Meitei/Meetei community in Manipur**. Under the proposed programme special focus will be laid on the importance of **local indigenous traditional food based cultural arts and practices towards bringing about sustainable development in the local areas socially, economically and environmentally**.

The proposed project area at Imphal in Manipur is mainly inhabited by culturally rich Meitei/ Meetei ethnic community with a distinct cultural heritage and identity of its own. Besides, the region is an integral part of one of the most sensitive bio - diversity hotspots in the world.

The indigenous younger generations will be targeted under the project for most of them have been negatively impacted by the onslaught of western modern Fast food culture and traditions on this age of globalization. It is thus felt quite necessary to make the local youth understand and realize the importance of their own rich traditional food - ways and practices such as environment friendly methods of cultivation, safe storage and cooking techniques, healthy eating habits etc.

In due consideration of the above mentioned basic factors and in the general interest of local indigenous people and their rich cultural heritage. I would humbly request you for your kind consideration and due necessary action in this regard.

And I would remain ever thankful to you .

Date: 16/07/2014

Place: Imphal, Manipur

Yours' faithfully,

(L. Ajit Singh)
President

The Centre for Sustainable Development
President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

CHECK LIST FOR SAFEGUARDING OF ICH SCHEME

Name of Applicant/ Organisation: The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD), Imphal, Manipur

Reference No. / Sr. No.

(Check list for placing completed proposal before the Expert Committee)

| S. No. | Information to be given/documents to be attached | Mentioned as Yes/No or Not Applicable(NA) |
|--------|---|---|
| 1. | Whether copy of Registration Certificate/ Act/ Govt. Resolution or Order of organisation, as applicable are attached (Not applicable to individual) | Yes , duly attached |
| 2. | Whether copy of constitution or organisation/ MoA/ Rules/ Regulation, as applicable, attached (Not applicable to individual) | -----do---- |
| 3. | Whether copy of present composition of the Board/ Governing Body, as applicable, attached (Not applicable to individual) | -----do---- |
| 4. | In case of individual, whether personal particular/ brief description of activities/ work done/ ICH achievements etc. including copies of degree/ diploma certificates, as applicable given | NA |
| 5. | Whether the Unique ID No. of the NGO Partnership National Portal obtained & indicated on the application (Not applicable to individual) | Yes , duly attached |
| 6. | Whether Permanent Account Number mentioned & copy attached | -----do---- |
| 7. | Whether the required Bank account details of the organisation/ individual given and copy of check attached | Yes, duly attached |
| 8. | Whether copy of the Bio-data of the applicant (in case of individual) attached | NA |
| 9. | Whether details of the proposal alongwith commencement/ completion period, experience etc. given | DPR duly attached |
| 10. | Whether financial statement of the proposal including sources of funds etc. given | Project Estimate Budget duly attached |
| 11. | Whether the application is duly signed or an undertaking regarding no proposal of similar nature made under Ministry's any other scheme given | Duly signed Application Form as well as relevant certificate /undertaking duly submitted/attached |
| 12. | Whether assistance received during the last 3 years from the Ministry of Culture or its organisation/ or States/ UT's etc. given | NA |
| 13. | Whether sanction copy of previous grant under the scheme given | NA |
| 14. | Whether certified statement of accounts/ balance sheet for the last 3 years including UCs in r/o Ministry's, if applicable, attached. | Duly audited statement of Accounts attached |
| 15. | Whether the applicable indemnity bond (Rs. 20/- minimum) is attached | Duly Filled in Form in prescribed Bond duly attached. |
| 16. | Any other requirement | NA |
| 17. | Details of proposal | DPR duly attached |
| 18. | Whether proposal is covered under any other MoC's Scheme | NA |

Form for assistance under Scheme for Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diversity Cultural Traditions of India

| Sl. No. | Item | Description/Details |
|---------|---|---|
| 1. | Name of the Applicant/Organisation | The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD) |
| 2. | Address Telephone/Mobile No. Fax No. E- mail | Keishamthong Laisom Leirak, Imphal – 795001, Manipur 0385- 2444039 + 91 8794331811 + 91 9953140637 NA tesdimphal@gmail.com |
| 3. | Date of Establishment & Registration number of the organisation (Copy of the registration certificate & memorandum & Articles of Association to be attached./ In case of State/ UT - copy of the Order of the Govt. setting up the Applicant Organisation) | 5th April 1999 Regd. No. 33 Of 1999 Copy of relevant documents such as Registration Certificate, MoA and Articles of Association have been duly enclosed. |
| 4. | Unique ID No. (Obtained from the NGO Partnership National Portal) (Not applicable in case the applicant is individual) | MN/2009/0022050 |
| 5. | Permanent Account Number (Copy also to be attached) | AAABT3392C *Copy of PAN has been duly annexed |
| 6. | Bank Account details of the Organisation/ Individual (Photocopy of a cheque to be attached) i. Name of the Bank | Indian Overseas Bank Imphal Branch, Imphal west |

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| | ii. Branch Address iii. Account Number iv. MICR Code v. IFSC Code | - 795001, Manipur 073201000023586 795020002 IOBA0000732 |
| 7. | Bio-data of the applicant (in case of individual) (Copy to be attached) | NA |
| 8. | Field of Intangible Cultural Heritage/ Cultural Diversity of India. (Strike off whichever is not applicable) | Any ICH activity, viz. Documentation/ Data creation / Cataloguing / Preservation, Support, Safeguarding of ICH of Masterpieces category etc. |
| 9. | Title of the Project/ Activity | "Training Workshop on Rare Indigenous Traditional Food - ways of Meitei community in Manipur" |
| 10. | Brief details of the project/ activity (to be annexed) | A Brief Synopsis/ Summary Report on the proposed project has been duly enclosed. |
| 11. | Expected Date/ Duration of commencement of the project/ activity) | As per Tentative Project/ Programme Schedule the proposed project is expected to commence on August 20th and continue for a whole 10 days |
| 12. | Expected Date/ Duration of completion of the project/ activity) | The proposed project is expected to completed by August 30th as tentative programme schedule. |
| 13. | Estimated cost of the project/ activity (Item/ activity-wise detailed may please be annexed) | Duly mentioned in the enclosed Detailed Project Report. |

| | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 14. | Amount of assistance sought from the Ministry of Culture | Rs. 10,00,000/- (Ten Lakh only)*Detailed Project Budget Estimate duly submitted. |
| 15. | Other sources of finance funding for the project/ activity | The financial support duly sought from the Ministry of Culture and the Society's own resources are the only funding sources for the proposed project. |
| 16. | Quantum of assistance received during the last three years from Ministry of Culture or any of its organisation Or State Govt./ UT/ State Akademies Or other sources) | NA. Till date TCSD has been fully relying on its own resources and no proposal of any kind has been applied earlier under any of the financial assistance schemes of the Ministry of Culture or any of its Organisation or any other sources and hence no financial support has been received by the Society yet. |
| 17. | Details of financial assistance, if any, sought from any other Ministry/ Deptt. of Government of India/ State/ UT or National/ State Akademies etc. for same activity during last three years including this year. | NA. TCSD has not applied for the same proposal to any other Funding sources. *A non – duplicacy certificate in this regard has duly been enclosed. |
| 18. | Details of the assistance received, if earlier, under this Scheme (Sanction copies also to be enclosed) | No proposal of any kind has been applied earlier under any of the financial assistance schemes of the Ministry of Culture or any of its Organisation or any other sources including the same scheme and hence no financial support has been received by the Society yet. |
| 19. | Whether or not the audited statement of accounts and the utilization certificate in respect of the grant released by the Ministry on the earlier occasions have been submitted. If yes, copies of the utilization certificate to be enclosed) | NA |

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 20. | Receipt & payment account and balance sheet with auditors' certificate of last three years. (To be annexed) | *Duly Audited Statement of Accounts of the Society by a Registered Chartered Accountant during the last three years have been annexed. |
| 21. | Briefs/ Write ups/ press reviews/ advertisements/ brochure/ clippings/ etc. of the project/ activity done/ carried out including details of specialty/ expertise/ exposure etc., (As applicable to be annexed) | Latest Annual Activity Report for the year 2013 – 14 has been duly enclosed. |

22. The duly filled in check-list and all the documents indicated therein are also enclosed alongwith this application.

23. I certify/ undertake that:

(i) The particulars of statement made above are true and the applicant/ organisation is aware of all the conditions of the Scheme including the 'Disqualification Clause'.

(ii) The Applicant/ Organisation/ Institution will abide by the rules and conditions laid down by the Ministry.

(iii) No assistance has been sought from Ministry of Culture or any of its organisation, except this one, from the same project/ activity.

(iv) The Applicant/ Organisation will abide by the terms & conditions of the Sanction of grant/ assistance, if any, received by it under the scheme.

Signature of the applicant..... *C. Ajit Singh*

Name..... *C. Ajit Singh*

Designation..... *President*

Date:- *16/07/2014*

Place:- *Imphal/Manipur*

Office Stamp.....

(Optional in case of individual)
President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSO) Imphal, Manipur

A brief synopsis of the proposed project titled “Training Workshop on Rare Indigenous Traditional Food - ways of Meitei community in Manipur”

Introduction

In Manipur, as in many other parts of the country and the world, there is an ongoing tendency due to the pressure of globalization, modernization and urbanization to abandon traditional food - ways and become more inclined towards modern western style food ways. The younger generation is particularly affected as they are no longer aware of the traditional food - ways and their associated traditions and practices of their communities. In other words, the diversity of food - ways and related knowledge about nature amongst the local indigenous communities in Manipur is at risk.

The project aims to educate the local people about various traditional food - ways including fermented foods of the Meitei community in the Imphal Valley Province . It is also intended to encourage the local indigenous people especially the youth to appreciate various traditional food practices which seems to be quite rare nowadays. The project further aims at raising awareness about the endangered diversity of the traditional food - ways and related knowledge about nature.

The core activity of the project is to provide a 10 – day long Training workshop primarily aimed at motivating and encouraging the local indigenous youth to protect and promote their rich traditional food - ways and practices.

The project would target young people and work with the local students. They will be imparted knowledge on various types of indigenous traditional foods; traditional foodways seasons, harvesting and preparation methods; preservation methods, nutritional values as well as associated rituals.

Threat to indigenous Arts and Culture related to Traditional Foodways and Practices

Some of the major threat causes to various traditional foodways and practices are briefly mentioned below :-

- a) Local indigenous Communities including the Meiteis have experienced as well as exhibited drastic changes in their traditional foodways along with their socio-cultural, environmental, and lifestyle changes .
- b) More nutritious traditional food ways such as Chamthong or Kangshoi (a stew of any seasonal vegetables with coarsely chopped onions or spring onion, maroi - both yennam nakuppi and napakpi, ginger, ngari and salt, topped with Ngari, dried fish, or fried fish pieces and water) are being increasingly replaced by processed starchy and fatty fast food stuffs such as Mho Mho, Chowmeien, noodles etc. made in restaurants in a truly exotic manner.
- c) Besides members of the local communities who migrate to metro and other cities in want of employment opportunity and for educational purposes are compelled to part with their traditional foodways and ethnic foodstuffs most of which are fermented especially due to strong odour.
- d) Importance of a variety of traditional foods are also diminishing due to loss of traditional knowledge, climate change and depletion of sources and land.


President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCS) Imphal, Manipur

Project Approach

The proposed project to protect the rare and artistic indigenous traditional foodways and practices will be as possibly flexible and responsive to concerned cultural void and gap amongst the younger generations. The implementing agency will determine the mix of programming offered through consultation with relevant stakeholders and the beneficiaries. It would consider a wide range of internal and external variables.

Development of the training plan and traditional artistic food ways skill development programme aimed at preservation, protection and promotion of the highly endangered traditional indigenous food ways and cuisines as well as meeting the increasing demand for skilled artists in the field of traditional food ways will be based on the fast declining importance of the rare and elegant traditional folk dance of the indigenous Manipuri people.

Project Aims and Objectives

The proposed project is primarily intended towards protection and promotion of traditional foodways and practices of the marginalised indigenous communities of Manipur in the north east region.

It is also aimed at highlighting the importance of cultural dimension in the socio – economic development of the local people in contemporary societies. It seeks to raise awareness of the importance of integration of cultural practices into strategies for sustainable human development in the local areas.

The programme is further intended to motivate, sensitise and educate the local people about the rich livelihoods prospects through their traditional arts and practices such as food ways

Project Duration

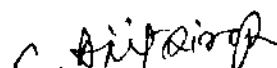
The total duration of the workshop cum Training programme shall be 10 days . A 10 – day state – level workshop cum training programme will be conducted at Imphal in Manipur. Proper Care would be taken to ensure that the dates and daily timings for the workshop cum awareness programme are fixed in order to avoid local religious/festive occasions , demands of seasons and not to affect the daily work/ study schedules of the local people.

Project Goal

The main goal of the project is to sensitize and educate the local indigenous people about the truly significant and irreplaceable role that can be played by their age – old traditional food ways and practices which forms an integral part of their rich cultural arts and traditions in terms of providing green jobs, reducing poverty, making towns and villages more sustainable, providing access to safe water and food etc .

The proposed project focuses on achieving the following main goals as listed below:-

i) To make the local people aware of their rich cultural heritage and based on such a cultural heritage the prospects of sustainable development economically, socially and environmentally .



President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

ii) To empower local people who mostly belong to poor and marginalized indigenous communities through active participation in their own ethnic multiple traditional food based cultural activities such as social feasts etc.

iii) To protect and promote the whole rich local indigenous culture by safeguarding and encouraging the rare and distinct traditional food ways and practices of the local communities in order to give members of the local community an active role in directing their own destinies, restoring the agency for change to those whom the development efforts are intended to impact, which is crucial to sustainable and long-term progress.

Target beneficiary

Majority of the Target beneficiary under the proposed project includes youth belonging to the culturally rich Meitei community. In order to reflect the cultural diversity of the state as well as to represent the mosaic of plurality in the local society and bring about solidarity and unity amongst all indigenous communities, the target beneficiaries would include youth from other indigenous communities than the Meiteis such as the members of the Naga Kabuis and the Kukis. The project thus target weaker sections of the society both socially and economically as the Naga Kabuis and the Kukis are scheduled Tribes while majority of the beneficiaries belong to BPL families.

Project Strategy / Action Plan

The project strategy involves systematic plans of action which is strictly based on the project guidelines. The proposed workshop cum Training programme can be broadly divided into the following equally important processes/stages :

i) Mobilisation, Identification and selection of the local indigenous youth

ii) Identification and Hiring of Programme venue

iii) Organisation of necessary Equipments

iv) Deployment of the Workshop cum Training programme

v) Allocation of overall responsibility

vi) Organise helpers/volunteers

vii) Live Demonstration/ shows

Project Impact and Outcomes

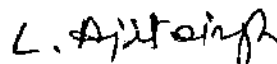
The proposed workshop cum Training programme is also expected to produce the following positive impacts among the local people especially the youth and the students:

i) Positive Mood and self-esteem

ii) Increase in social interaction and engagement

iii) Improved knowledge about the rare and indigenous dance form

The proposed project would offer young people a wide range of physical, psychological, social and emotional benefits including:



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i) Artistic and aesthetic understanding

ii) Cultural awareness

iii) Health and well-being

iv) Learning

v) Life and employability

Monitoring and Evaluation

Under the project Programme evaluation forms will be developed primarily based on the feedbacks of the participants. Such evaluations will provide important information and necessary feedback about the event.

These forms will be handed out at the end of the event. Possible questions to include on an evaluation form to be handed out at the end of each workshop event include:

i) Useful aspects of the workshop/event.

ii) Necessary improvement required.

iii) Issues and question that need further elaboration and explanation.

iv) Most and Least effective presentation and reasons for being so

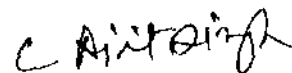
Project Sustainability

On completion of the workshop cum Training programme the programme activities and positive impact will be sustained by providing the local youth the much needed post training hand – holding and nurturing services for once a month through facilitators of the organization in order to guide and assist them in developing the right attitude towards their cultural heritage and in developing various traditional arts and practices as well as to approach the authorities concerned for necessary sponsorship and support action in this regard.

Conclusion

There can be a great contribution of the arts and creativity including various traditional foodways based artforms and skills to the development and revitalization of rural and remote communities. It can be said that arts and creative initiatives including traditional foodways are significant for the development of rural and remote communities, in economic, environmental, social, and cultural domains.

The proposed workshop cum Training Programme is aimed towards developing a “creative Traditional Foodway based cultural industry” model based on the primary consideration of the revival and contribution of all forms of traditional foodway based arts and practices of the indigenous community .



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A Detailed Project Report

On

**“Training Workshop on Rare Indigenous Traditional Food -
ways of Meitei community in Manipur”**

Under

**Scheme of “Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and
Diverse Cultural Traditions of India”**

By

Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Government of India

Submitted by,

**The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD),
Imphal, Manipur**

I. An Abstract

India became a state party to the 2003 Convention for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage in 2005 with a strong commitment to the safeguarding and promotion of the intangible cultural heritage of its diverse communities, groups and individuals.

The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD), Imphal, Manipur has been making efforts to safeguard various aspects of intangible cultural heritage as well as diverse cultural traditions and expressions belonging to different indigenous local communities. Through the project proposal titled **“Training Workshop on rare indigenous Traditional Food ways of Meitei community in Manipur ”**, the society aims to revitalize the indigenous traditional food ways of the Meitei community by identifying and inventorying their traditional food ways ; encouraging the local community members to appreciate traditional food practices and raising awareness amongst the local members particularly among the youth about the endangered status of their rare and distinct traditional food ways and practices

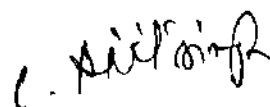
Traditional food -ways involve practices transmitted within a community concerning the growing, harvesting, collecting, preparation and consumption of food, including the provision of ingredients and the roles of all involved. Traditional food -ways, both those related to everyday life as well as those associated with special occasions (such as rituals, social practices and festive events) constitute an important part of the intangible heritage of communities in the world.

In Manipur, as in many other parts of the country and the world, there is an ongoing tendency due to the pressure of globalization, modernization and urbanization to abandon traditional food ways and become more inclined towards modern western style food ways. The younger generation is particularly affected as they are no longer aware of the traditional food ways and their associated traditions and practices of their communities. In other words, the diversity of food ways and related knowledge about nature amongst the local indigenous communities in Manipur is at risk.

The project aims to educate the local indigenous youth about various traditional food-ways including fermented foods of the Meitei community in the Imphal Valley Province . It is also intended to encourage the local indigenous communities to appreciate traditional food practices. The project further aims at raising awareness about the endangered diversity of the traditional food -ways and related knowledge about nature.

The core activity of the project is to provide a 10 – day long Training workshop primarily aimed at motivating and encouraging the local indigenous youth to protect and promote their rich traditional food ways and practices.

The project would target young people and work with the local students. They will be imparted knowledge on various types of indigenous traditional foods; traditional food-ways seasons, harvesting and preparation methods; preservation methods, nutritional values as well as associated rituals.



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1.1 A brief about The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD), Imphal, Manipur

The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD) which was earlier known as The Centre For Rural Development (TCRD) was established on 1st January 1999 and registered in April, 1999 under Manipur societies Registration Act, 1989 (Act 1 of 1990) vide Registration No33 of 1999 dated 5th April 1999.

The Society has recently been upgraded from the district level to the state level organization with enrolment of members from almost each district of the state as well as the expansion of its area of coverage throughout the state of Manipur. The registered office of the society has also been shifted from Jiribam to Imphal west district of the state in view of its elevated status as a state level organization.

Since its inception, the society has been dedicating all its effort for sustainable growth and development of the local indigenous people various fields of Education, Health, Game & Sports, Culture, Re-habilitation works, Vocational training, Library, Industrial facilities, Micro Credit, Welfare services for the aged restitutes etc.

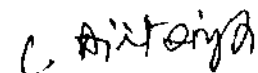
1.1.1 MISSION STATEMENT

The sole mission of TCSD is to bring about a comprehensive and a holistic development of the people and the environment in rural areas of the state of Manipur with main focus on the scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes in remote inaccessible hill locations and the economically disadvantaged other backward classes apart from the general population through promotion, protection & preservation of the rich indigenous arts & culture, development of educational both traditional and modern Science & Technology and socio – economic condition of the people including a variety of ethnic & religious minority communities, the disabled & the elderly, women and child, promotion of sustainable livelihood systems by way of sustainable utilization of natural resources including forest produce through adopting appropriate modern renewable energy technology while protecting the environment at the same time including the unique bio – diversity.

1.1.2 Main Aims & Objectives

A. The Centre for Sustainable Development has been established in order to realise the following main objectives:-

- 1. To undertake various development programmes and projects for the rural communities with main focus on educational and socio – economic upliftment of the poor and disadvantaged sections of the society belonging to BPL families, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes characterized by low level of literacy, lack of employment opportunities and limited means of income.**
- 2. To bring about advancement, development and empowerment of women through gender sensitization, elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and girl child etc.**
- 3. To promote survival, growth and development of children through provisions of basic medical facilities, proper education and extracurricular infrastructures.**
- 4. To promote the rights and development of the different ethnic minorities so as to ensure that the disadvantaged minorities and indigenous people, often the poorest of the poor, can make their voices heard.**



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The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

Through training and education, counselling, publications and the media, to support minority and indigenous people as they strive to maintain their rights to the land they live on, the languages they speak, to equal opportunities in education and employment, and to full participation in public life.

5. To protect, preserve and promote the rich cultural heritage of the state including all forms of indigenous arts & culture such as priceless antiquities both tangible and intangible, Traditional folk dance and music, Indigenous traditional knowledge and skills etc.

6. To Promote Adventure, Eco-friendly and cultural rural tourism in the state in order to showcase the rural life, art, culture and heritage at rural locations, thereby benefiting the local community economically and socially.

B- Following are the specific objectives of TCSD towards preservation and promotion of indigenous cultural heritage of the local indigenous communities:-

1. To create appropriately equipped training, rehearsal and performance spaces (Studio theatres, Auditoriums, cultural complexes etc.) as centres of excellence in all forms of art and culture, with facilities and infrastructure for stage performances etc.

2. To conduct programmes for the propagation and presentation of local Cultural Values, National Integration and Communal Harmony.

3. To organise Celebration of Centenary/Anniversary of eminent historical personalities in recognition of their dedicated service to the state and the Nation and significant contribution to the Cultural heritage, social reforms, spiritual values etc.

4. To collect all kinds of antiques and to set up local museums in order to preserve and showcase the rich cultural antiquities of the state thereby promoting the museum movement in the state.

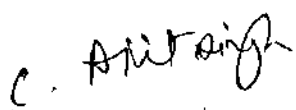
5. To set up memorials in commemoration of eminent historical figures for their contribution towards enrichment of cultural & spiritual values of the state and the country.

6. To support local distinguished persons in the field of arts and letters including traditional scholars.

7. To support local professional groups and individuals including child artists who are engaged in various genres of performing arts such as drama, theatre, music, dance etc.

8. To organise seminars, research, festivals, exhibition etc. on different aspects of the rich indigenous culture and to publish magazines and journals dedicated to the rich local cultural heritage.

9. To promote cultural awareness amongst the local youth in order to develop in them a love for the indigenous rich heritage, with a view to developing appropriate leadership qualities amongst the youth through production and distribution of publications, audio – visual (AV) materials etc. related to local culture, supporting visits to monuments, museums etc.


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2. Project Background

Traditional Food - ways is considered an important cultural marker of identity in the local indigenous societies, and it has provided a medium for the understanding of social relations, family and kinship, class and consumption, gender ideology, cultural symbolism, etc. Nowadays, much scholarly attention has been on the socio-political construction of traditional food - ways of various ethnic communities; in particular, there is a growing interest in considering food - ways an intangible heritage reflecting the significance of being part of people's life in the era of globalization.

With the understanding that some ingredients and culinary skills became more difficult to be inherited and sustained, the possibility of losing them should not be overlooked. Traditional cuisine has been mostly changed or even disappeared, and some culinary skills are known among a handful of people. So, are we going to witness the dying of traditional food - ways? Or, are we going to keep it documented in the last minute because this is part of our general support of cultural diversity?

This project proposal looks at the of food - ways and heritage, and investigates how different kinds of food are produced, sustained and inherited while at the same time how they are preserved as intangible heritage for various reasons. food ways can also be considered a kind of local/national heritage, why people think food - ways can be heritage for preservation, and how it has been culturally invented, conceptualized, and marketed in various societies.

Traditional food - ways involve practices transmitted within a community concerning the preparation and consumption of food, including the provision of ingredients and the roles of all people involved. Traditional food - ways, both those related to everyday life as well as those associated with special occasions (such as rituals, social practices and festive events) constitute an important part of the intangible heritage of communities everywhere in the world.

Manipuri traditional food is a reflection of typical East Indian food. Due to the large percentage of natural vegetation available in the state, the rice, vegetables and other cereals are highly popular in the cuisine.

2.1 Historical Influences on Manipuri Traditional Cuisines

The unique historical past of the Manipur state has a great impact on the Manipur food. People of the state follow various cultures such as Hinduism, Sanamahism and Christianity and all these cultures have their own food habits that constitute the major part of the cuisine of Manipur.

The agriculture process in the state is also largely affected by the climatic conditions prevailing in Manipur. Rains are quite helpful in enriching the soil of the region that proves beneficial for the cultivation of cereals and vegetables.

2.2 Common ingredients used in Manipuri Food

Rice is the staple in Manipur cuisine along with fish and locally grown vegetables. Orange is the main fruit that is typically grown in the state and incorporated in making several Manipuri dishes.

Among the spices, cardamom is the prominent spice that is used to flavor various curry as well as soup dishes in the state. Tea and coffee plantation is also done abundantly, hence increased the local consumption as well. Apart from fish as the main meat source, chicken is also well-liked by the people of Manipur.


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2.3 Traditional Manipuri cuisines

- Ngari -- It is a kind of fermented fish prepared in Manipur food that is famous for its flavor and smell.
- Koat pita – It is a kind of Manipuri sweet prepared with mashed bananas mixed with jaggery and rice flour. The mixture is then shape into balls and deep fried.
- Kobok – A dessert prepared by mixing roasted rice with molasses.

2.4 Traditional Fermented foods

A wide range of traditional fermented foods such as soyabean (Hawaijar), bamboo shoot products (Soibum/Soijim, Soidon), fish products (Ngari, Hentak), mustard leaf extract (Ziang Sang, Ziang Dui) and fermented beverages, viz. Atingba and fruit wines have been consumed by th local indigenous people as a regular food in different recipes over a long period of time. These household traditional arts and practices are handed down through generation by generation.

Fermentation is one of the oldest and most economical methods for producing and preserving foods. In addition to preservation, fermented foods can also have the added benefits of enhancing flavour, increased digestibility, improving nutritional value and pharmacological values. Three quarters of humanity are intermittently or permanently faced with a shortage of balanced food and endemic malnutrition . In this regard, production of fermented food will become increasingly important. Indigenous fermented foods (fermented soya bean, bamboo shoot, fish, milk, meat and leafy vegetables) contribute to a large proportion of the

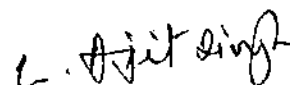
2.5 Food Serving Traditions in Manipuri Cuisine

Traditionally, the food is served on the banana leaves and eaten by sitting on the floor. It is believed that this posture is quite helpful in proper digestion of food. Manipuri dishes prepared by the community of Vaishnavites are usually vegetarian. This traditional Manipur food is also served at the temple of Shri Govindajee at the time of special 'Rath (Chariot) Yatra' festival organized in the state.

3. Introduction

Foodways entail knowledge, practices, beliefs and all cultural aspects relating to how a community acquires, stores, prepares and uses its food. It also entails all related gender and seasonal dynamics. It involves understanding how we acquire food (market, cultivation, hunting, gathering etc.), how it is prepared/ processed, who prepares it, what implements/tools are used, when its is prepared, who eats and where we eat from.

Traditional foods are foods that various communities have consumed over many generations and have been integrated into their cultures. Every community has their traditional foods . The native Meitei community of Manipur are known for their Ngari, a traditional fermented fish food while Atingba, an indigenous wine enjoyed by all , is a traditional fermented beverage prepared by the tribal communities including the Kabuis. Some of the traditional foods are eaten during special events such as ceremonies or only by certain people e.g. pregnant women. Traditional foods are part and parcel of community's food - ways. These are part of the local food systems and indigenous cultural heritage.



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3.1 Threat to Traditional Arts and Culture including Traditional Foodways

Many forms of living or intangible cultural Heritage (ICTH) including the traditional foodways are under threat today. As cultural practices become standardized, many traditional practices which have been in practice for ages are being abandoned by the local indigenous people. Even in cases where they become more popular, only certain expressions may benefit while others suffer.

Critical analysis of the preliminary data collected from the respondents by our volunteers /field investigators as well as the information obtained from other credible authentic reports, have led us to infer that globalization has triggered the emergence of a synthetic macro-culture. This synthetic macro-culture is gaining popularity day by day and silently engineering the gradual attrition of indigenous traditional folk art and culture.

The twenty first century, the age of globalization, is marked by the incidence of cultural crisis. It is the era in which many tribal/folk art & cultural forms are either losing originality, or passing into oblivion.

Globalization has exerted adverse influence in the social, economic and cultural arenas. Especially our indigenous cultural exclusivity is getting decimated. Our traditional culture is being replaced by a homogenized and westernized culture which is fomented and fostered by rampant consumerism. This has a negative impact on the third-world countries.

Its vitiating influence is destroying cultural identity. Globalization has exerted its voracious effect on society, culture, economy and policy, even up to regional level. The contemporary global trend exhibits that globalization is vigorously catalyzing the promotion of the popular culture and discouraging the indigenous folk art and culture including traditional foodways.

The retardation in the growth and development of folk culture has resulted into multi-faceted disastrous consequences like dilution of cultural identity, fragmentation of social-cohesion and finally a negative impact on rural economy.

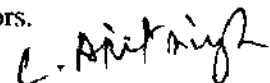
The massive transformation that globalization has engineered in the cultural arena, is that the indigenous culture of the various parts of the entire world are gradually coming under the clutches of an all-pervasive omnipresent macro culture.

As a result the exclusive micro cultures that retain our cultural identity are on the verge of extinction. Indigenous cultural forms are becoming vulnerable to subjugation by a synthetic macro culture which is toppling the socio-cultural structure of the regions having weaker economy. Global culture is maliciously affecting the cultural identity of the backward society.

4. Project Approach

The proposed project to protect the rare and artistic indigenous traditional food - ways and practices will be as possibly flexible and responsive to concerned cultural void and gap amongst the younger generations. The implementing agency will determine the mix of programming offered through consultation with relevant stakeholders and the beneficiaries. It would consider a wide range of internal and external variables.

Internal variables include available programme facilities, equipment, faculty availability and so forth. Examples of certain variables are traditional food skilled artist, market information, Creative industry needs, local student and community needs and other various local factors.



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Under the project efforts will be made to ensure that training supply meets demand. Steps will be taken to bring about balance in the available resources, particularly facilities, equipment, instructors and funding. Quality of instructors and the state of facilities and equipment will never be understated.

Development of the training plan and traditional artistic food ways skill development programme aimed at preservation, protection and promotion of the highly endangered traditional indigenous food ways and cuisines as well as meeting the increasing demand for skilled artists in the field of traditional food ways will be based on the fast declining importance of the rare and elegant traditional folk dance of the indigenous Manipuri people.

It has also been based on the contemporary need of sustainable livelihood means for the local indigenous people with limited means of living and earning. Livelihood opportunities can be created by the trained youth by developing themselves into renowned traditional food artisans and practitioners individually or forming groups of artists.

The project can contribute significantly towards enhanced showcasing of the beautiful indigenous traditional foodways and practices through live performances in front of domestic and international audiences. They can also contribute to increase of attraction by cultural tourists both domestic and international in the local areas.

The safeguarding and promotion of indigenous traditional food -ways and practices will act towards facilitating income generation of the local people through imparting training in various traditional food way based skills to both the indigenous unemployed youth and food industry.

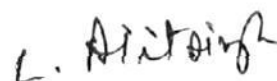
5. Project Aims and Objectives:

Throughout the past decade, statistics, indicators and data on the cultural sector, as well as operational activities have underscored that culture can be a powerful driver for development, with community-wide social, economic and environmental impacts. Of particular relevance is the cultural sector's contribution to the economy and poverty alleviation.

Cultural heritage, cultural and creative industries, sustainable cultural tourism, and cultural infrastructure can serve as strategic tools for revenue generation, particularly in developing countries and areas like India and the north east region given their often-rich diverse cultural heritage and substantial labour force.

The proposed project is primarily intended towards protection and promotion of traditional food-ways and practices of the marginalised indigenous communities of Manipur in the north east region. It is also aimed at highlighting the importance of cultural dimension in the socio – economic development of the local people in contemporary societies. It seeks to raise awareness of the importance of integration of cultural practices into strategies for sustainable human development in the local areas.

The programme is further intended to motivate, sensitise and educate the local people about the rich livelihoods prospects through their traditional arts and practices such as food ways.



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Following are some of the major aims and objectives to be pursued relentlessly under the programme:-

i) To educate the local indigenous people that their rich traditional food ways and related cultural practices can be a powerful driver for development, with community-wide social - economic and environmental impacts.

ii) To educate the local people that the indigenous traditional food ways and practices can be effectively promoted as it requires limited capital investment, involves low entry barriers and can have a direct impact on vulnerable populations, including women and other weaker sections of society.

iii) To inform the local people about prospects of Cultural tourism that relies on both tangible and intangible cultural assets including diverse traditional food ways and relevant cultural practices.

iv) To motivate and encourage the local people to use local traditional cultural heritage as well as cultural events and institutions in - order to improve the image, stimulate rural - urban development, and attract visitors as well as investments both domestic and international.

v) To enable the local people to enjoy a range of non - monetized benefits , such as greater social inclusiveness and rootedness, resilience, innovation, creativity and entrepreneurship for individuals and communities, and the use of local resources, skills, and knowledge.

vi) To strengthen the social capital of the local community and fosters trust in public institutions through respecting and supporting traditional foodways and practices one of the richest forms of living cultural heritage and expressions.

vii) To provide a positive influence upon the local people especially the younger generations with regard to their lifestyles, individual behaviour, consumption patterns, values related to environmental stewardship, and interaction of the local indigenous people with the natural environment.


viii) To protect and promote the local and indigenous traditional knowledge systems and associated environmental management practices about various traditional food ways and practices which can provide valuable insight and tools for tackling ecological challenges, preventing biodiversity loss, reducing land degradation, and mitigating the effects of climate change.

ix) To enable the local people realise the power of Traditional food culture to respond to gender issues, to health and environment concerns, to challenges in the areas of education and livelihoods.

x) To enable the local people to adopt Traditional food culture-sensitive approaches in order to address both the economic and human rights dimensions of poverty.

xi) To help broaden the terms of the current cultural heritage development agenda in the local areas and to make cultural heritage development much more relevant to the needs of the local people.

xii) To help initiate development interventions that are responsive to the local traditional food cultural context and the particularities and uniqueness of the varied local indigenous traditional food ways and practices , and advance a local traditional food culture-centred approach to development as these are most effective, and most likely to yield sustainable, inclusive and equitable outcomes for the local people.


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xiii) To help the local people acknowledge and promote respect for cultural diversity within a human right based approach in order to facilitate intercultural dialogue, prevent communal conflicts and protect the rights of various marginalized indigenous groups and sub - groups within the region thus creating optimal conditions for achieving various development goals.

xiv) To enable the local people recognize the specific contribution that culture as a sector, encompassing tangible and intangible heritage, cultural and creative industries and cultural infrastructures, can make towards achieving sustainable development, in terms of poverty alleviation, social inclusion and environmental sustainability.

6. Project Duration

The total duration of the project shall last for Ten days. A ten – day long state – level workshop cum training programme will be conducted at Imphal in Manipur. Proper Care would be taken to ensure that the dates and daily timings for the workshop cum awareness programme are fixed in order to avoid local religious/festive occasions, demands of seasons and not to affect the daily work/ study schedules of the local people and the school students.

7. Project Goal

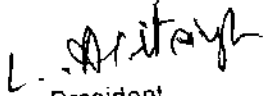
The focus on Today's world is on environmental sustainability and green economics, a more efficient institutional framework for sustainable development and its seven priority areas: jobs, energy, cities, food, water, oceans and disasters.

The essential role of culture in fostering sustainable development is being increasingly recognised. We are all familiar with the intrinsic value of culture as a repository of symbols and identity. But many are also becoming aware of the powerful contribution culture can make to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development,

The main goal of the project is to sensitize the local indigenous people about the truly significant and irreplaceable role that can be played by their age – old traditional food ways and practices which forms an integral part of their rich cultural arts and traditions in terms of providing green jobs, reducing poverty, making towns and villages more sustainable, providing access to safe water and food etc .

The proposed project focuses on achieving the following main goals as listed below:-

- i) To make the local people aware of their rich cultural heritage and based on such a cultural heritage the prospects of sustainable development economically, socially and environmentally.
- ii) To empower local people who mostly belong to poor and marginalized indigenous communities through active participation in their own ethnic multiple traditional food based cultural activities such as social feasts etc.
- iii) To protect and promote the whole rich local indigenous culture by safeguarding and encouraging the rare and distinct traditional food ways and practices of the local communities in order to give members of the local community an active role in directing their own destinies, restoring the agency for change to those whom the development efforts are intended to impact, which is crucial to sustainable and long-term progress.


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- iv) To help the local indigenous people realise their own distinct cultural identity and gain liberation from social exclusion.
- v) To enable and encourage the local unemployed people especially the younger generation to gain necessary employable skills in one of the richest, rare and distinct indigenous cultural forms and engage upon culture based income generation activities by themselves.
- vi) To demonstrate the local people and the communities how their indigenous cultural resources can be converted into economic wealth by safeguarding, promoting and propagating the unique identity, traditions, and cultural products and services of a region, towards generating jobs and revenue.
- vii) To provide a sustainable economic resource through promotion of the traditional food ways in which communities get empowered in their own economic development.
- viii) To promote sustainable tourism as a sub-sector for investment in the local area while encouraging promotion, development and investment in local ethnic traditional food industry and market in order to stimulate local, sustainable development.
- ix) To help the local people protect and practise Traditional land management and cultivation techniques that can provide a great source of inspiration for more sustainable approach to freshwater and food use.

8. Project coverage

The proposed project titled **“Training Workshop on rare indigenous Traditional Food ways of Meitei community in Manipur”** will cover the major traditional food - ways and practices of the Meitei indigenous community who are mostly settled at Imphal valley in Manipur . The project area has been identified and categorised as one of the most backward, remote and inaccessible parts of the country.

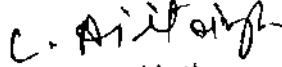
The whole area is faced with one of the lowest human development index due to lack of manpower, employment opportunities poor educational and developmental infrastructures, absence of the technical know-how for exploiting and maintaining its meagre natural resources . The local people face all sorts of barriers towards sustainable development.

8.1 Imphal – Main hub of Culture and Tourism in Manipur

The city of Imphal is the capital of the north eastern state of Manipur. It is one of the most culturally significant areas of the state as the ruins of the Palace of Kangla are in the city centre, surrounded by a moat. The city's Polo Ground is the world's oldest surviving polo - ground in the world. Near the Polo Ground is the Manipur State Museum, with a collection of artifacts and pictures depicting the city's history. *Ima Keithel* (Mother Market) at Khwairamband Bazar is the only market in the world with all its stalls run by women.

Some of the areas, buildings and structures of significant cultural and tourist importance in the Imphal valley are:

- i) **Kangla Fort** - Kangla Fort is on the banks of the Imphal River, and is also known as the Palace of Kangla. *Kangla* means "dry land" in the Meitei language. The fort was the palace of King Pakhangba, and also has religious significance. In the fort are a number of temples, and it is surrounded on three sides by a lake.


 President
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ii) **Hiyangthang Lairembi Temple Complex** - A religious site and a tourist attraction, the temple complex is noted for its annual Durga Puja festival in September or October.

iii) **Jama Masjid** - A holy place for Muslims in Imphal, it is the only mosque in the Imphal market (on the bank of the Nambul River). Other major mosques in Imphal are the Porompat Mosque, the Hatta Jama Masjid, the Golapati Masjid and the Babupura Masjid.

iv) **Shree Govindajee Temple** - The temple was considered the apex of cultural activity during the reign of the maharajas. Near the palace, it has two domes and a raised congregation hall.

v) **Imphal War Cemetery** - This cemetery remembers British and Indian soldiers who fought and died in the Second World War.

vi) **Women's Market (Ima Keithel)** - The market stalls are all run by women, and it is reportedly the only such market in the world.

vii) **ISKON Temple** - The ISKON Temple is near the road from Imphal Airport to the city.

viii) **ANDRO** - Andro village is located about 25 km east of Imphal. The drive is picturesque, the road winding through mountains, fields and pineapple orchards.

9. Project Justification/Rationale

As India has already ratified the convention for safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and therefore have committed themselves to identifying, documenting and safeguarding the living heritage including traditional knowledge, practices and expressions associated with the local indigenous community's food and food habits.

The proposed project can be duly justified on the following grounds :-

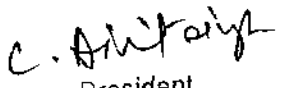
i) Indigenous Traditional Food - ways - means to express one's distinct cultural identity and traditions –

The food we eat varies a lot with the seasons and what we do with it is governed a lot by our traditions including taboos, beliefs and so on. Like any other cultures, traditional foodways are dynamic and hence have been changing over generations. What we eat tells a lot about ourselves, our culture, our beliefs, our traditions and our ideals.

Other communities can understand us better from learning our food - ways which like our way of dressing tell a lot about us. Food - ways are different from one community to the other and are dictated by the natural environment, our culture and values and roles in the community.

ii) Indigenous Traditional food - ways – A key protector of national living heritage, Health, bio – diversity and Environmental sustainability

Traditional Food -ways of different members of a country together make their national heritage. The pride of any community or country is to have an understanding about its members or people's culture, history and aspirations. Traditional food - ways are often associated with healthy lifestyles. Traditional foods are associated with less agricultural inputs, harmony with the environment, high nutritional value, dietary diversity and good nutrient balance.


President
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(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

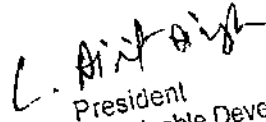
iii) Imminent threat to the local indigenous Traditional Food - ways

It may also be significantly noted that traditional food - ways and practices amongst the target indigenous communities are under immense threat of disappearing and are already being disrupted at a high rate as majority of the local young people today readily adopt modern lifestyles and western food stuffs.

Higher dependence on starchy and fatty foods, loss of indigenous traditional knowledge about local foods and their preparation leading to less variety in diet and a sharp increase in nutrition related chronic diseases such as cancer, diabetes, gout, obesity, hypertension among others that are directly linked to our changing eating habits inclined towards various exotic foods.

Following are some of the major causes of threat to the local indigenous traditional foodways:-

- a) Local indigenous Communities including the Meiteis have experienced as well as exhibited drastic changes in their traditional food - ways along with their socio-cultural, environmental, and lifestyle changes .
- b) More nutritious traditional food ways such as Chamthong or Kangshoi (a stew of any seasonal vegetables with coarsely chopped onions or spring onion, maroi - both yennam nakuppi and napakpi, ginger, ngari and salt, topped with ngari, dried fish, or fried fish pieces and water) are being increasingly replaced by processed starchy and fatty fast food stuffs such as Mho Mho, Chowmeien, noodles etc. made in restaurants in a truly exotic manner.
- c) Besides members of the local communities who migrate to metro and other cities in want of employment opportunity and for educational purposes are compelled to part with their traditional foodways and ethnic foodstuffs most of which are fermented especially due to strong odour.
- d) Importance of a variety of traditional foods are also diminishing due to loss of traditional knowledge, climate change and depletion of sources and land.
- e) Information on the production, preparation and cooking and associated beliefs and taboos are now limited to a few people esp. the old. As we lose these knowledgeable people, we are losing this valuable knowledge along with them and hence the urgent need for its data collection and documentation.
- f) Modern technologies and emerging supermarkets have also resulted in the loss of traditional physical activities connected with growing ,gathering and preparation of food such as the age-old tradition of rice pounding by the indigenous womenfolk which has totally disappeared nowadays.


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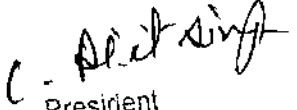
9.1 Decline in popularity of the Traditional Folk arts of the indigenous community including the Traditional Food ways and Practices

Globalization has emerged as a tempestuous deluge, engendering the diverse cultures of our backwards areas, decimating stable localities, displacing people under the pressure of market force, and developing a market-driven, brand-conscious cultural propensity among the people of the society.

A globally endorsed monoculture is silently creeping into the mind of the common people thus effacing the interface between locality-defined cultures which has constituted our identities.

Following are some of the main negative impacts of globalisation on the native cultural traditions and practices including various traditional food-ways:

- i) Through globalization the entire world is shrinking into a single place marked by the dominant presence of a single culture and single identity.
- ii) Inherent distinctions between different cultures and societies are getting wiped off through a homogenous global culture
- iii) The local youth are emanating proclivity towards the same cultural form.
- iv) Local Folk-art forms are getting removed from their religious ritualistic nature. Religion is a binding factor in the local area.
- v) Intensity of local culture is waning away as there emerged a chasm between religion and culture,
- vi) The entire indigenous culture system is crumbling and there will no longer be any socio-cultural solidarity.
- vii) Under the severe pressure of commercialization and market economy, it has been found that even in the religious rituals popular cultural forms are being used as a tool for mass entertainment.
- viii) With the advent of globalization materialistic culture has outpaced mystic culture. Many indigenous community-based religious rituals, where the devotion towards the deity is made through offering various traditional foods are on the decline.
- ix) Under tremendous economic pressure the traditional Food artistes and practitioners who belong to a microscopic minority group of Brahmins and older generation of women home makers are being compelled to make an occupational shift.
- x) The local people belonging to various ethnic communities including the Meiteis at Imphal have started to feel insecure due to the decline in their folk arts and culture including the traditional food practices as they owe their safety and security to their age old distinct traditional arts and cultural forms.
- xi) Traditional community cultures including the traditional food - ways are under acute moral, social and economic pressure and in most cases facing decline


C. Anil Singh
President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

10. Target beneficiary

Majority of the Target beneficiary under the proposed project includes youth belonging to the culturally rich Meitei community . In order to reflect the cultural diversity of the state as well as to represent the mosaic of plurality in the local society and bring about solidarity and unity amongst all indigenous communities ,the target beneficiaries would include youth from other indigenous communities than the Meiteis such as the members of the Naga Kabuis and the Kukis. The project thus target weaker sections of the society both socially and economically as the Naga Kabuis and the Kukis are scheduled Tribes while majority of the beneficiaries belong to BPL families.

Efforts will be made under the project to enroll people especially youth belonging to cultural and social organizations, public agencies, students, artists and all those interested in developing knowledge and practice in this thematic area, protecting and promoting traditional foodways and practices towards sustainable development.

About 18- 35 yrs. aged local men and women would be eligible for the workshop cum awareness programme who are un employed or under employed in any organised or unorganised sector.

Minimum 80 % of the beneficiaries will be from very poor households belonging to BPL category while over 25% of the beneficiaries would belong to the Naga – Kabui and Kuki indigenous tribal minority communities.

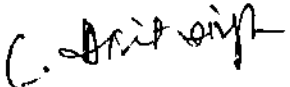
11. Project Activity Strategy / Action Plan

The following sequence of activities will be carried out step by step during the proposed project for safeguarding the rich indigenous traditional food - ways which is an integral part of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of the local indigenous communities:-

i) Mobilisation, Identification and selection of the local indigenous youth beneficiaries

Under the proposed project the local youth will be highly motivated , inspired and mobilised based on the following key considerations :

- The training programme will involve only the serious, committed and those youth who are in dire need of skill development and in search of employment and means of livelihood.
- The local people will be sensitised and encouraged to join the programme in the hope that there is tremendous employment opportunities through practising their rich traditional culinary skills and practices
- Selection process would be purely 'demand driven'. Only those who seriously wish to acquire knowledge and skill in the identified traditional foodways and traditional culinary skill arts and practices as well as to seek to adopt livelihood careers in that trade subsequently would be considered for selection. The selection process would, therefore, adequately appraise the aptitude profile of the candidates.


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(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

The local people as well as all other key participants of the programme will be mobilised , identified and selected through the following mediums and methods:

➤ **Network of Youth clubs/CBOs**

The local unemployed youth would be mobilised in close co – operation and collaboration with various youth clubs, Meira paibis (All Women based Human rights protection groups) etc . Hence representatives of the clubs as well as the village community elders will be thoroughly sensitised about the aims and objectives of the programme. These organisations will play an important role while mobilising the youth on a large scale for the programme.

➤ **Development of a free registration brochure.**

Registration brochure will be provided to the local people. The style of the brochure will depend on the target audience and resources available for its production/printing. It could be a simple photocopied page or a glossy brochure. The design and format will also depend on whether you are offering online registration.

The brochure will include the following details:

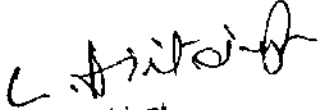
- The theme and aims of the event,
- Programme summary,
- Date of the event,
- Location details (e.g., parking arrangements, map),
- Where to send completed registration forms (post, email, fax, website addresses),
- Special requirements (e.g., dietary/ access),
- contact details for event administrators (postal address, email, fax, email addresses)

➤ **Programme Publicity -Preparation & distribution of IEC Materials**

The success of the event will largely depend on a successful advertising campaign aimed at targeting key audiences. Apart from publication in various news papers publicity materials like handouts, booklets, banners, posters indicating basic features of the workshop such as programme venue, period , workshop themes, etc. will be prepared and distributed amongst the local indigenous people aimed at reaching out to to as many youth as possible.

➤ **Counselling of Youth and Parents**

The local youth and their parents would be given proper counselling about the nature of the workshop cum awareness programme and the necessity of participating in such a programme which will motivate and encourage them to to turn their attention towards protection , preservation and promotion of their rich cultural heritage.


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They will be made aware that practising and professing various traditional form of food cultivation, storing, cooking and eating habits etc. would enable them to earn a sustainable livelihood economically, socially as well as environmentally.

➤ **Identification and Selection of Resource persons/speakers/presenters**

Due identification and selection of well qualified person with vast knowledge and practical experience in various areas of the relevant subject matter/ main topic of the workshop. They will act as resource persons / speakers/presenters during the programme. They will be kept informed about the program and arrangements. Proper arrangements will be made for safe travel and stay during the programme

ii) Identification and Hiring of Programme venue

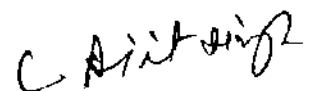
A state of the art facility with all necessary equipments for conducting the workshop cum awareness programme will be duly identified and selected based on the following basic considerations:-

- i) Accessibility to Public transport
- ii) Accessibility to differently abled persons.
- iii) Free parking facility
- iv) Availability of easily accessible clean toilet rooms, cloak rooms etc.
- v) Adequate heating /cooling arrangements
- vi) Sufficient space for various planned activities under the programme such group discussion, role play, live demonstrations etc.
- vii) Flexible seating arrangements.
- viii) Easy access to power points
- ix) Provision for necessary equipment by the venue (e.g., whiteboards, flip charts, chairs, tables, sound equipment etc.)

iii) Organisation of necessary Equipments

Early determination of the computer/ audiovisual equipment needed for the workshop to save last minute concerns. Preference will be towards hiring venues that can provide all the necessary equipment. In case of non – availability of such well – equipped venue all the necessary materials will be borrowed or hired for the occasion. Necessary electronic equipments to be hired include:

- computers with internet connectivity
- PowerPoint projector,
- overhead projector,
- screen,
- pointer,



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(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

- microphones, and
- video camera.

Other equipment needed include:

- pens, paper,
- flip chart and markers,
- whiteboard/backboard,
- thumbtacks,
- blu-tack, and
- post-it notes.

iv) Deployment of the Workshop cum Training programme

The workshop cum awareness programme would be organised concerning the huge potential and prospects of the local indigenous traditional food - ways and habits towards sustainable development of the local areas economically, socially and environmentally.

Presentation, Deliberations and discussions during the workshop would be highly inter-disciplinary and would focus on the following major themes:

a. A wide range of indigenous traditional foods, Traditional Practices of Food cultivation, collection and preparation as well as traditional ways of eating foods in various occasions such as Social feasts, religious and social ceremonies, cultural festivals etc.

b. Integrating Traditional food -ways into Governance

i) Integrating in the conception, measurement, and practice of development with a view to advancing inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development.

ii) Capitalizing on the indigenous traditional ethnic Food Sector's Contribution to Economic Development and Poverty Reduction

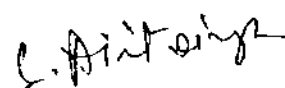
iii) Integrating rich and dying indigenous traditional food - ways into sustainable cultural tourism, cultural and creative industries, cultural institutions and culture-based urban revitalization as powerful economic subsectors that generate decent employment, stimulate local development, and foster entrepreneurship.

c) Capitalizing on Traditional Knowledge of food ways such as organic cultivation and preservation methods to foster Environmental sustainability

i) Integrating traditional knowledge of food -ways and practices in sustainable environment schemes and seeking synergies between traditional environmental practices and high technologies.

d) Building on indigenous traditional food -ways and practices to Promote Social cohesion

i) Promoting intercultural dialogue through traditional food - ways to harness social cohesion thereby, creating an environment conducive to development.



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e) **Traditional Food ways based Cultural Sustainability: cultural policy and sustainable development (Traditional Food -ways based capital, cultural heritage, cultural tourism).**

f) **Can Traditional Food-ways Knowledge and Practices be patented: Recognition of Traditional Food - ways Knowledge and relevant Cultural Practices and Expressions as Intellectual property.**

During the workshop all the participants would also be informed of the necessary initiatives and action which may be taken up by them towards effective protection and promotion of various local traditional foodway skills ,arts and traditions for sustainable development of the local areas.

v) Allocation of overall responsibility

The overall responsibility for making decisions and changing arrangements on-the-day will be duly assigned to the Project Director.

vi) Organise helpers/volunteers

It will be important to organize helpers and volunteers on the day to ensure they provide the most effective logistical assistance. They will be thoroughly briefed on the program, the venue and facilities and will have easily identified name badges to identifying them to participants as people they can ask for assistance.

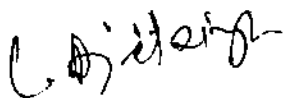
The following tasks will be assigned to these helpers/volunteers:

- liaising with caterers,
- *setting up and testing equipment,*
- making sure equipment is securely stored during breaks,
- setting up signage,
- setting up and provide assistance on the registration and sales desks,
- setting up room/s (e.g., is ventilation and room temperature comfortable, water and glasses on each table, distribute handout material for each participant),
- supporting presenters before, during and after the session,
- photocopying,
- distributing and collecting programme evaluation forms, and
- assisting with winding-up activities (e.g., handing out attendance certificates, packing up equipment, etc.).

vii) Set up the venue

Setting up the venue will include:

- putting up signage (e.g., room numbers, facility directions),
- organising room/s (e.g., arrange chairs/tables, distribute workshop material),


President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

- making sure the workshop materials are available,
- organising the registration desk (should have on hand a list of participants, registration packs/folders, participant name tags, map of venue),

viii) Presentation of general announcements

Arrangement for one person to gather and compile this information and to announce it at the beginning of each session (e.g., information on whereabouts of facilities, where morning/tea and lunch will be served, whereabouts of telephones and internet/computers, evaluation forms, and other specific information).

ix) Training of the local indigenous youth in various traditional Food ways and practices

The local indigenous youth will be provided training on the basic understanding of the various Traditional Food - ways and practices of the indigenous Meitei community such as the economic, social, and cultural practices around the production, distribution and consumption of food. These will also include the local people's eating habits, Way of food gathering, storage, preparation and serving, and their sources.

The youth will also be trained in various traditional community feasts and cultural celebrations; and a spiritual connection to the land and the food they eat.

Local elderly persons who have adequate knowledge and who possess necessary expert skills and practical experience in various traditional food - ways and practices such as community elders, homemakers, farmers, traditional culinary artists (Bamons) etc. will be duly identified and hired/invited for imparting training to the participating youth.

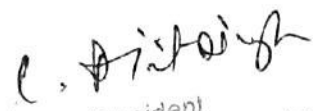
All necessary tools and objects required for the training programme such as rice pounding tools, cooking equipments etc. will be duly hired on rent. The youth can be divided into groups. Photographs and Videos of live shows and demonstrations during the training programme by reputed artists and experts in various traditional food art forms will be duly collected.

x) Live Demonstration/ shows

Live demonstrations by individual and group on various traditional food - ways and practices will also be part of the mega cultural event. For this purpose various local community elders, Brahmins, Elderly women etc. will be approached for presenting live shows and demonstrations to the youth during the training event. Through such live demonstrations the local youth will be highly motivated and inspired to take up various indigenous traditional food ways and practices in a professional manner.

12. Major Programme modes

Main methods and mode of delivery during the workshop cum awareness programme would include Lecture inputs, Plenary discussions, Information papers, Individual exercises and role playing, Group exercises and discussions for encouraging active participation of the local youth, Focus questions on the workshop Theme, Interactive sessions between the local government personnel and the youth trainees, Problem trees, Information market, Case studies etc.


 President
 The Centre for Sustainable Development
 (TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

- Invitation of local community elders, government functionaries, bankers etc. to address the local youth on various intangible cultural heritage development schemes and on the obligations, duties, commitments of the concerned local public authorities towards protection, preservation and promotion of the traditional food ways and practices which forms an integral part of the local intangible cultural heritage belonging to the local indigenous communities.
- Application of the following audio-visual aids during the Training workshop programme

i) **DVDs** - To allow the subject matter experts to select premade material to enhance his subject view point during his deliberations.

ii) **Presentation Slides** - To enable the subject matter experts/ Resource persons/ Trainers to create their own presentation slides through Microsoft PowerPoint.

iii) **Digital projectors** - To allow the workshop cum awareness programme instructors to display 3-D images large enough for the whole audience to view and to demonstrate material or simulate assembly of components.

iv) **Audio recordings** - To include a speech or lecture from an authoritarian source such as renowned cultural activists, leaders etc. and to supplement class discussions.

Adoption of Case Study method focussing on:

- i) Building Traditional Foodway based arts and crafts skills
- ii) Assessing and developing traditional food way based Knowledge, Skills and Attitudes (KSAs)
- iii) Developing Traditional Foodway based cultural event organizational and management skills.

Submission of photos of all important activities of the workshop cum awareness programme on a regular basis such as address by programme faculty, community elders, Government functionaries, lunch/catering being provided, usage of audiovisual equipments, workshop being conducted etc.

13. Voluntary contribution from the community

TCSD has its associated partner Youth clubs and other CBOs spread in almost all parts of the state as sustainable development of the entire region is its main objective. *It is evident from its Annual Activity Report that most of the development activities by TCSD are carried out in full support and with the active participation of the indigenous communities as well as in close co – operation and collaboration with the local clubs and CBOs (Annual Activity Report duly enclosed).*

TCSD will be provided support by its local partner clubs and voluntary societies at the grass root level especially during effective mobilisation of the local youth beneficiaries that is identification and selection of the indigenous youth including women for the workshop cum Training programme through their valuable contribution towards organising youth festivals, youth forums as well as games and sports.

They will also help in mobilizing and involving local leaders and community elders to provide needed interventions on behalf of and with unemployed potential youth beneficiary and their families. They will also contribute towards sustaining of the programme through helping the youth beneficiaries after the programme to becoming self – employed either individually or through formation of SHGs. Most of them have expressed their commitments towards the proposed project in writing.

C. Ait Singh
 President
 The Centre for Sustainable Development
 (TCSD) Imphal, M: 111

The local community can also contribute towards providing post-training service subsequently to the local youth who have participated in the workshop cum awareness programme. The facilitators of organization shall visit the village/locality to assist the empowered youth at least once a month after the project period. This is considered critical to the success and sustainability of the programme in order to ensure that they are guided and assisted in developing the right attitude towards their cultural heritage and in developing various traditional arts and practices as well as to approach the authorities concerned for necessary sponsorship and support action in this regard.

14. Project Impact and Outcomes

The proposed workshop cum Training programme is also expected to produce the following positive impacts among the local people especially the youth and the students:

i) Positive Mood and self-esteem

The training sessions and other activities during the project will have a positive effect on mood of the local young participants. The creative dimension of the traditional foodways imparted through the particular structure of these sessions will encourage the local youth/students to think and express themselves.


ii) Increase in social interaction and engagement

The dynamic among the local participants will be good with plenty of communication and laughter. The themes to be used in the discussions and practical sessions during the training workshop will provide a topic of conversation and encourage use of memory and imagination. Participants will also find an opportunity of close sharing of knowledge and experience amongst themselves.

iii) Improved knowledge about the rare and indigenous traditional food - ways, form and practices

Under the proposed training workshop the local participants will be able to develop an affinity towards various indigenous traditional food -ways and practices. By taking part in training sessions, live demonstrations as well as thematic discussions they will learn the eloquence and other special characteristics of various traditional food art forms each which has a unique position and a distinct identity of its own.

Through the workshop cum training programme the local young people will gain access to both a core artistic discipline and to collaboration with other art forms. They would develop skills in physical interaction, team working, problem solving, observing, evaluating, verbal and non-verbal communication of ideas and emotions, and in making connections, design in space, musicality and creativity. Traditional Food cultivation, cooking skills and food habits etc. can improve self-esteem and confidence; it can widen aspiration and help tackle obesity and other health issues.


President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

The proposed project would offer young people a wide range of physical, psychological, social and emotional benefits including:

i) Artistic and aesthetic understanding

- Understanding of a core artistic discipline; access to a unique means of translating ideas, expressing meaning and communicating with others
- Kinaesthetic, physical, spatial and visual awareness and literacy
- Integrating the processes of performing, making, observing and appreciating
- Collaborating with other art forms
- Making informed and critical judgements
- Developing creative thought and action

ii) Cultural awareness

- Appreciation of diversity in cultures, cultural values and traditions
- Appreciation of context
- Understanding the signifiers of identity
- Understanding the processes of cultural transmission, mobility, fusion and change
- Physical empathy and understanding of difference

iii) Health and well-being

- Co-ordination, control, posture, strength, stamina, flexibility and mobility
- Physical confidence, enjoyment in moving
- Developing a responsible attitude to health and well-being
- Making connections between feelings, values, ideas

iv) Learning

- Learning through spatial, kinaesthetic, visual and verbal modes
- Enhanced memory through physical patterning and repetition
- Observation, analysis and developing strategies to improve performance
- Exploring and experimenting
- Attention, focus and bringing whole self to the moment
- Enjoyment, motivation, inspiration, aspiration and achievement


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The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

v) Life and employability

- Confidence and self-esteem
- Communication and negotiation skills; experience in giving and taking feedback
- Skills in working with others and in building consensus to achieve goals
- Problem-solving
- Leadership skills
- Flexibility and experience of working in different ways
- Ability to respond creatively to challenges; to generate innovative ideas.

ix) Literacy

- Reading meaning in signs, spatial design, gesture, posture, bodily tension
- Expressing meaning through signs, spatial design and body language
- Appreciation of linear and non-linear narrative and abstract structures
- Speaking and listening through discussion, evaluation, appreciation
- Developing vocabulary to describe, analyse and interpret

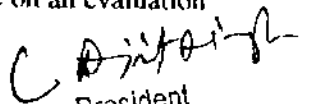
As for the positive impact on the wider community the workshop cum training programme can:

- Provide purposeful positive activity popular with young people
- Build connections across generations and communities
- Build partnerships across services and agencies
- Provide opportunities for young people to achieve
- Create events and opportunities for people to come together as participants, performers and audiences
- Raise the profile of the area, and enhance the perception of the area among residents
- Contribute to regeneration projects
- Promote health and well-being

15. Monitoring and Evaluation process

Under the project Programme evaluation forms will be developed primarily based on the feedbacks of the participants. Such evaluations will provide important information and necessary feedback about the event.

These forms will be handed out at the end of the event. Possible questions to include on an evaluation form to be handed out at the end of each workshop event include:

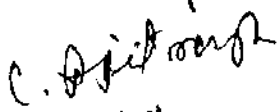

President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

- i) Useful aspects of the workshop/event.
- ii) Necessary improvement required.
- iii) Issues and question that need further elaboration and explanation.
- iv) Most and Least effective presentation and reasons for being so
- v) Comment about the training venue such as facilities, accessibility, rooms etc.
- vi) Any other additional comments

The monitoring and evaluation process will take into account:

- Objectives set for the workshop cum awareness programme.
- Progress made relative to the 'start event' and the 'end event'.
- Impact of the change.
- Resources available and their judicious utilization.
- Future focus.
- Nurturing and hand holding services through facilitators of the organization in order to guide and assist the local youth in developing the right attitude towards their cultural heritage and in developing various traditional arts and practices as well as to approach the authorities concerned for necessary sponsorship and support action in this regard.
- Submission of photographs, video clippings and webhosting of all important activities such as address by faculty, government functionaries, lunch provisions, workshops to the esteemed Ministry and other concerned state Government departments as required.
- Preparation of a report summarizing outcomes and identifying lessons learnt will provide valuable information to assist with organising future sessions.
- Following details will be included in the report:

- i) An overview of planning and activities undertaken,
- ii) Summary of evaluation forms,
- iii) Comments on venue, and
- iv) Lessons learnt to support future planning.
- v) Financial summary (receipts and expenditure), Submission of the project grant utilization certificate (GFR-19A), duly audited accounts, balance sheets, Non – duplication of grant etc.


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(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

16. Project Sustainability (How will the activities be sustained after project support is completed)

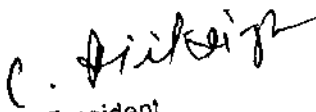
On completion of the workshop cum Training programme the programme activities and positive impact will be sustained by providing the local youth the much needed post training hand - holding and nurturing services for once a month through facilitators of the organization in order to guide and assist them in developing the right attitude towards their cultural heritage and in protecting and developing various traditional arts and practices related to indigenous traditional food - ways as well as to approach the authorities concerned for necessary sponsorship and support action in this regard.

The following assistance will be provided to the local youth while seeking support and sponsorships from the relevant departments:

- All necessary assistance in filing applications such writing project proposals, forwarding letters, concerned departments, officers etc.
- Get an acknowledgement receipt indicating receipt number and other details for each application filed.
- Necessary interaction with the appropriate Grievance redress officer.
- Proactively track of the applications filed and the actions taken.

The following necessary arrangements will be made for hand – holding and nurturing of the indigenous youth:-

- i) Identification and Selection of Volunteers who are well – informed and have adequate knowledge about the local traditional food habits and practices of the indigenous ethnic community and their rich cultural heritage, functions, administrative procedures of various government departments, agencies etc. either at village, block or district level. They would serve as the facilitators during the entire nurturing period that may last upto a year.
- ii) Conduct of regular monthly visits to project beneficiaries after the completion of the workshop cum awareness programme.
- iii) Opening up of a temporary help desk to cater to a wide range of queries by the local youth
- iv) Convention of a meeting, seminar or workshop exclusively meant for the local people during which they can put forward their problems and grievances followed by due identification of the concerned areas of improvement and necessary measures pursuance, proceedings, follow – ups etc .

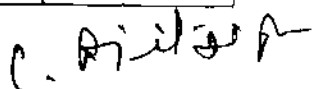

President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSO) Imphal, Manipur

17. Budget Estimate/ Financial statement of the proposed Training Workshop for a total number of 125 youth trainee beneficiaries

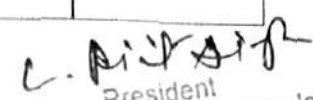
| Sl. No. | Items of Expenditure | Total Quantity/No. of Persons | Rates per Individual(in INR) | Total Duration/ Units | Total Cost (in INR) |
|---------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | <i>Fees/honorarium for engaging faculty members/ Resource person /Presenters including veteran Traditional food - ways based experts, artists (Gurus)</i> | 5 | 10,000 per trainer expert | One time (for the whole 10 day period of the training workshop) | 50,000.00 |
| 2. | <i>Hiring of one large Training venue preferably a studio well - equipped with a large hall, adequate lighting system,furniture and other necessary raw materials such as Computers, projectfiles, Slide projectors, Video camera, white boards, Flipcharts and various other Audio - visual aids, Stationery items.</i> <i>* In case no training venue is available with the necessary equipments . Alternative arrangement of hiring the equipment separately will be made.</i> | 1 well - equipped venue | 50,000 | For whole period of ten days | 50,000.00 |

L. Ajit
President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| 3. | Publication and Distribution of Workshop material, copies of booklets, publicity catalogues registration forms etc. for advertisement and promotion of the training workshop. | 200 copies of different publicity items | On an average of 100 per copy | One time | 20,000.00 |
| 4. | Mobilisation motivation, identification and selection of eligible local youth beneficiaries. | 125 trainee participants. | 200 per trainee | One time | 25,000 |
| 5. | Transportation cost for faculty members/resource persons as well as the trainee participants to and from the training venue. | 130 (5 nos.of well - experienced Trainers/ Resource persons and 125 participating trainees from nearby as well as far flung areas) | 200 per individual on a daily basis | 10 days | 2,60,000.00 |
| 6. | Cost for refreshment/ catering for participating youth and resource persons etc. | 130 (125 youth beneficiaries + Full participation of all the 5 resource persons each day during the 10 - day cultural awareness programme) | 50 | 10 days | 65,000.00 |
| 7. | Cost of Live performances / demonstration by local traditional Food - way based experts artists/ | 10 nos. of live shows /functions | On an average 5000 per show | Each day of the 10 day long cultural workshop | 50,000.00 |


 President
 The Centre for Sustainable Development
 (TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

| | | | | | |
|----|--|---|---|-----------------|--------------------|
| | <i>troupes</i> | | | | |
| 8. | <i>Hiring/Purchase of raw materials for the training workshop such as a variety of Traditional food - way based tools and equipments including major indigenous food ingredients(rice raw meat, fermented food items etc.) in traditional costumes both male and female as well as the musical instruments etc. traditionally used during food cultivation, harvesting, social feasts etc.</i> | <i>Around 100 different major tools and equipments such as wooden rice pounding machine ,traditional costumes such as shawl, pyjama head gear (Snow white ball shaped large Turban,)traditional musical instruments like Manipuri pung (Mridanga),cymbal etc.</i> | <i>On an average @ 500 per major item per day</i> | <i>10 days</i> | <i>5,00,000.00</i> |
| 9. | <i>Contingency Fund (Contingency fund is felt mandatory in view of the difficult remote location and highly inaccessible hilly terrain of the project site at Manipur in the north east region (NER) as well as owing to various other unforeseen factors including wear and tear of training raw materials during project implementation etc.</i> | _____ | _____ | <i>One time</i> | <i>20,400.00</i> |


 C. N. Singh
 President
 The Centre for Sustainable Development
 (TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------|--|--|--|---|
| 10. | Total | | | | 10, 40, 400/- (Ten Lakh Forty Thousand and Four Hundred only) |
|-----|-------|--|--|--|---|

Therefore the Total Estimated Cost of the proposed Training Workshop programme

= Rs. 10, 40, 400/- (Ten Lakh Forty Thousand and Four Hundred only)

Total amount sought as financial assistance /Grant from the Ministry of Culture = Rs. 10,00,000/- (Ten Lakh only)

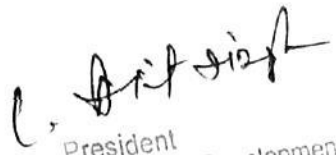
The remaining amount of Rs. 40, 400/- (Forty Thousand and Four Hundred only) which is approximately 4 percent of the total estimated project cost will be contributed by TCSD out of its own resources towards the total project cost .

Following are the main financial resources of TCSD out of which the Society will make its own contribution towards the total project cost:-

- **Income from sale of Handloom & Handicraft products**
- **Membership fee, Annual members' subscription fee etc.**
- **Facility rentals fee for local socio- cultural activities like public meetings and cultural shows as well as income from Annual cultural fairs & festivals**
- **Income from housie and lottery and fees for research services.**
- **Income from SHGs Loan interest**
- **Sale proceeds from Poultry and other vocational training products.**

Apart from the above regular source of income, the Society also receives donation from local individuals, patrons, sympathizers, local public, social clubs and different charitable organisations.

*** Copies of Annual Budget estimate (Income & Expenditure) has been duly enclosed.**


 President
 The Centre for Sustainable Development
 (TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

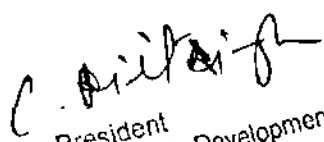
18. Conclusion

There can be a great contribution of the arts and creativity including various traditional food - ways based art - forms and skills to the development and revitalization of rural and remote communities. It can be said that arts and creative initiatives including traditional food - ways are significant for the development of rural and remote communities, in economic, environmental, social, and cultural domains.

The proposed workshop cum Training Programme is aimed towards developing a ***“creative Traditional Food - way based cultural industry”*** model based on the primary consideration of the revival and contribution of all forms of traditional food - way based arts and practices of the indigenous community.

It is also based on the cultural development approach that values mainly social outcomes of arts activity in communities, including health and wellbeing, social inclusion, and educational achievements. The proposed project will promote cultural value of the local community in its own right, in which the intrinsic value of arts and creative opportunities for the rural and remote communities is recognised.

The project has also taken into full account of various factors that are considered pivotal in building long-term sustainability for arts and creativity in the local rural communities that include appreciation of local arts and culture, history and heritage, local people, assets and characteristics; enthusiastic local leadership, positive attitudes and other relevant initiatives.


President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

No. 2149
10/1/2014

GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF SOCIETIES: MANIPUR
C E R T I F I C A T E

of
CHANGE OF NAME OF A REGISTERED SOCIETY
UNDER THE MANIPUR SOCIETIES REGISTRATION ACT 1989
(Manipur Act No. 1 of 1990)

Regd. No. 33 of 1999 (M)

It is hereby certified that pursuant to Section 8 (1)(2)(3) and 9 (1) (2) of the Manipur Societies Registration Act, 1989 (Manipur Act No. 1 of, 1990) the Society hitherto called "The Centre for Rural Development" Regd. No. 33 of 1999 (M) dated 05-04-1999 Babupara Jiribam Sub-Division, Imphal East District, Manipur has changed its name as "THE CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT" having its registered address at Keishamthong Laisom Leirak, Imphal West District, Manipur and has been up-graded to State Level vide its Special General Body Meeting held on 02-05-2009.

Further, the area of operation of the Society will cover the whole State of Manipur Vide their Special General Body meeting held on 02-05-2009

Given under my hand and seal at on this **Third** day of **January** of the year two thousand and fourteen Anno Domini.



Admitted
Imphal Dated
The 3rd January, 2014

Thaithuilung
(THAITHUILUNG PAMEI)
REGISTRAR OF SOCIETIES: MANIPUR

L. N. N. N.
President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

L. N. N. N.
Assistant Registrar
Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
Government of Manipur

GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF SOCIETIES ; JIRIBAM

C E R T I F I C A T E
O F
R E G I S T R A T I O N
UNDER THE MANIPUR SOCIETIES REGISTRATION ACT, 1989
(Manipur Act 1 of 1990)

No.33 of 1999

It is hereby certified that "The Centre for Rural Development" having its registered address at Babupara in Jiribam Sub-Division of Imphal East District, Manipur has been registered under section 7 (1) of the Manipur Societies Registration Act, 1989 (Manipur Act 1 of 1990) bearing Registration No. 33 of the society.

Given under my hand and Seal at Jiribam on this 5th April of the year, One thousand nine hundred Ninety Nine.

Jiribam dated
the 5th April, 1999.



Registrar of Societies
Jiribam.

ATTESTED

Assistant Registrar
Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
Government of Manipur

C.T.C.
Attested
L. Nilakanda Singh,
Assistant Registrar
Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
Government of Manipur

President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

8. To harness the available renewable sources of energy such as solar, wind, hydro and bio – fuels in an optimum and sustainable manner with a view to increase in clean energy access and affordability which will help to protect the environment as well as reduce poverty in underserved rural areas with abundant natural resources.
9. To promote overall development of traditional handloom and handicraft activities in the state with a view to improve the socio – economic condition of the artisans through skills Upgradation, increase in employment opportunities and effective product marketing system.
10. To support and promote primary health care facilities & services in rural areas comprising of education concerning prevalent health problems and the methods of preventing and controlling them; promotion of food supply and proper nutrition; maintenance of an adequate supply of safe water and basic sanitation; provision of maternal and child health care, including family planning; immunization against the major infectious diseases; prevention and control of locally endemic diseases; appropriate treatment of common diseases and injuries; and provision of essential drugs.
11. To promote the traditional animal husbandry practices of poultry, piggery etc. along with dairy development and fisheries in order to provide sustainable income generation activities and employment opportunities to the rural people.
12. To promote agriculture, and horticulture activities of a wide variety of crops, fruits and spices with special focus on organic farming through introduction of modern techniques and effective marketing systems for sustainable rural economy and better profits.
13. To provide opportunities for the advancement, empowerment and development of our human resource in education & sports; and to empower our youth for life and nation building.
14. To promote and deliver a wide range of programs, services and tools to help businesses innovate, develop and compete in today's fast-changing global economy, including business support and youth entrepreneurship programs, strategic investments and national and international trade and commerce as well as export expertise.
15. To introduce the latest innovations in science & technology, ICT and bio – technology for socio – economic upliftment of the backward areas of the state.
16. To play a vital role during disaster mitigation and disaster management through conducting a series of general awareness programmes in disaster prone areas with a view to ensure disaster preparedness and readiness as well as to relief and rehabilitation measures to disaster affected people.
17. To protect the rights and interests of the consumers, to spread awareness about consumer rights, duties and responsibilities and to promote consumer welfare by strengthening consumer movement among the rural communities.
18. To support and subscribe to the MDG of universal sustainable access to safe drinking water for domestic purposes such as drinking, cooking and personal hygiene as well as basic sanitation based on the lowest-cost technology ensuring hygienic excreta and sullage disposal and a clean and healthful living environment in the rural areas.

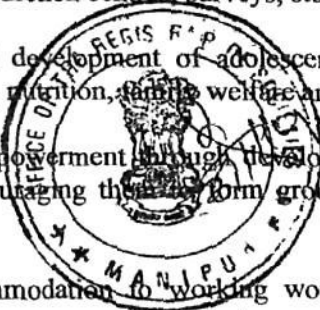
Attested
 L. N. Lakshmi Singh
 Assistant Registrar
 Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
 Government of Manipur


 President
 The Centre for Sustainable Development
 (TCSM) Imphal, Manipur

B. The specific objectives ancillary or incidental towards attainment of the foregoing main objectives are:

1. To provide coaching facilities to economically disadvantaged weaker sections of the society especially the SCs, STs, minorities and OBCs with a view to enhance their competitive skills and success rate during various competitive examinations.
2. To establishing centres and developing and delivering services such as construction of hostels, residential & non – residential schools etc., which may equip the weaker groups esp. Scheduled Castes , STs & OBCs by upgrading their skills to enable them to start income generating activities either through self-employment or wage employment.
3. To support persons with disability (PWD) through promotion of their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation as well as through enhancement of their economic potential.
4. To improve the quality of life of the destitute Older Persons by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, and medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing.
5. To prevent alcoholism and substance abuse through preventive education, mass awareness programmes, drug de- addiction centres, surveys, studies etc.
6. To promote the overall development of adolescent girls including awareness about their health, personal hygiene, nutrition, family welfare and management.
7. To promote women empowerment through development of self – reliant women self help groups (SHGs) by encouraging them to form groups according to their socio – economic status and felt needs.
8. To provide safe accommodation to working women through construction of hostels at convenient location with necessary infrastructures.
9. To provide safe temporary home to women and girls in distress and difficult circumstances in order to prevent them from exploitation and to support their survival and rehabilitation.
10. To provide various skill Upgradation training programmes to local women groups in order to enable them to increase their employment skills and capacity and engage in various income generation activities.
11. To empower and instill confidence in minority women through conducting training programmes to provide basic knowledge, tools and techniques including communication skills for effective interaction with the Government departments, banks and other institutions at all levels.
12. To set up educational institutions with necessary infrastructures and hostel facilities for the educationally backward minorities in particular and the weaker sections of the society in general.
13. To create appropriately equipped training, rehearsal and performance spaces (Studio theatres, Auditoriums, cultural complexes etc.) as centres of excellence in all forms of art and culture, with facilities and infrastructure for stage performances etc.

Assesed
L. Milakanda Singh
Assistant Registrar
Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
Government of Manipur


L. Anil Singh
President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

14. To conduct programmes for the propagation and presentation of local Cultural Values, National Integration and Communal Harmony.
15. To organise Celebration of Centenary/Anniversary of eminent historical personalities in recognition of their dedicated service to the state and the Nation and significant contribution to the Cultural heritage, social reforms, spiritual values etc.
16. To collect all kinds of antiques and to set up local museums in order to preserve and showcase the rich cultural antiquities of the state thereby promoting the museum movement in the state.
17. To set up memorials in commemoration of eminent historical figures for their contribution towards enrichment of cultural & spiritual values of the state and the country.
18. To support local distinguished persons in the field of arts and letters including traditional scholars.
19. To support local professional groups and individuals including child artists who are engaged in various genres of performing arts such as drama, theatre, music, dance etc.
20. To organise seminars, research, festivals, exhibition etc. on different aspects of the rich indigenous culture and to publish magazines and journals dedicated to the rich local cultural heritage.
21. To promote cultural awareness amongst the local youth in order to develop in them a love for the indigenous rich heritage, with a view to developing appropriate leadership qualities amongst the youth through production and distribution of publications, audio – visual (AV) materials etc. related to local culture – supporting visits to monuments, museums etc.
22. To organize fairs / festivals and tourism related events such as seminars, conclaves, conventions etc. for the promotion of tourism esp. rural tourism in the state.
23. To conduct surveys and studies on various areas of environment protection such as Forest conservation, wildlife protection etc. in order to generate information and knowledge required for developing strategies, techniques, and methodologies for better environmental management.
24. To contribute towards increase in tree cover in the state through mass tree plantation programmes of quality plants on both forest and non-forest lands.
25. To promote education and public awareness regarding the importance of conservation of biodiversity in the state especially the threatened plants & animal species in view of the underlying threats to them.
26. To promote general Environment Education Awareness and Training through conducting Seminars / symposia / workshops / conferences by adopting an environment awareness campaign.
27. To reduce dependence on oil & gas through development and deployment of alternate fuels such as bio-fuels & bio – gas plants.
28. To disseminate information on new and renewable sources of energy (NRSE) systems/devices through seminars and symposiums as well as through electronic and print media & exhibition with a view to inculcate the importance of renewable energy amongst the general masses.



Assessed
 L. Nila Kant Singh
 Assistant Registrar
 Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
 Government of Manipur

L. Dil Singh
 President
 The Centre for Sustainable Development
 (TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

29. To organize from time to time debates, seminars, quiz, drawing, model making, poster, essay and slogan writing competitions etc. on different themes of renewable energy for school children and others
30. To focus on formation of handloom & handicrafts weavers' groups or clusters as a visible production group and to assist the Groups towards becoming self-sustainable,
31. To up-grade the skills of handloom & handicrafts weavers/workers to produce diversified products with improved quality to meet the national and international market requirements.
32. To introduce modern scientific technologies into the traditional knowledge and skills of the local artisans and to promote marketing of the handloom & handicraft products especially bamboo based craft materials including increase in export potential.
33. To secure effective participation and necessary assistance under the National programme for control of blindness through spreading general awareness about eye diseases, dispelling misconception associated with eye donation and motivating people to pledge their eyes for donation after death etc.
34. To bring about greater awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco use such as oral cancer and education of the masses about the primary dental diseases as periodontal with focus on preventive measures.
35. To combat the epidemic disease of HIV/AIDS through a number of preventive services such as awareness generation, condom promotion, prevention of parent to child transmission, ICTC services, promotion of voluntary blood donation and access to safe blood etc.
36. To promote the local health traditions and midwifery practices etc. in order to enhance the health security of the local rural community.
37. To support identification and cultivation of indigenous Medicinal plants & herbs as a major resource base for the traditional community health care system but also to provide livelihood and health security to a large segment of the rural population.
38. To establish modern rural slaughter house with a view to provide better income to local livestock owners through value addition, proper utilization of by-products as well as ensuring hygienic meat production and distribution on a commercial basis.
39. To establish pig breeding farms and rearing units for commercial rearing of pigs by adopting scientific methods and necessary infrastructures.
40. To organize workshops/symposia/seminars/meetings/evaluation studies etc. under the fisheries training and extension programme for the local fish farm owners.
41. To improve productivity and quality of horticulture crops through adoption of improved varieties/technologies and Upgradation of existing production/farming technologies and market potential of the produce.
42. To facilitate, encourage and promote development of organic agriculture in the state through seminars, conferences etc.
43. To organize various adventure activities such as water sports, river rafting, rock climbing, Adventure & leadership camp etc. in order to channelize the energy of the local youth and in building their character as well as to create opportunities for wage and self employment and avenues for income generation.



Assesed
L. Nilakanda Singh
Assistant Registrar
Co-operative Societies, Imphal
Government of Manipur

C. Ajit Singh
President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

44. To encourage and promote games & sports both indigenous and modern among the rural youth by providing them with access to basic sports infrastructure.
45. To promote export of horticulture & handicraft products through creation of common facility centre, provision of equipment & machinery, exchange of trade delegations etc.
46. To promote research, development and adaptation of latest methods of Science & Technology to improve the quality of life, workings condition and to provide newer opportunities for gainful employment for the local people in rural areas.
47. To strive for development of innovative technologies which are related to local social development for improvement of economically weaker sections small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, landless laborers etc.
48. To promote rural sanitation programmes in the rural areas with a vision to eradicate the unhygienic practice of open defecation and support child friendly safe drinking water supply, toilet and hand washing facilities in the schools as well as promote behavioral change by hygiene education.
49. The management of the affairs of the society/association is entrusted to a managing committee in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the association of which the first member are –

| <u>Sl.No.</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Address</u> | <u>Occupation</u> | <u>Designation</u> |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Mr. Ajit Singh | Keisamthong | Private Tutor | President |
| 2. | K. Kumar Singh | Wangjing | Business | Vice President |
| 3. | Mrs. Vijita Devi | Keisamthong | Social Worker | Secretary |
| 4. | K. Nandibala Devi | Wangjing | Weaver | Asst. Secy. |
| 5. | Miss Aruna Devi | Keisamthong | Social Worker | Treasurer |

Assessed
 L. Nila Kanta Singh
 Assistant Registrar
 Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
 Government of Manipur

C. Ajit Singh
 President
 The Centre for Sustainable Development
 (TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

REGULATIONS

(Under Provision of Manipur Societies Registration Act, 1989)

1. In the Interpretation of these articles unless there is anything repugnant in the subject context

- a) ACT means the Manipur Societies Registration Act, 1989.
- b) SOCIETY means : The Centre for Sustainable Development.
- c) Words imparting masculine gender shall include the female gender and vice versa.
- d) WORDS in the singular shall include the plural and vice versa.
- e) YEAR means the period commencing from the 1st April and ending on the 31st of March.
- f) COMMITTEE means the Committee of the Society.
- g) SUB-COMMITTEE means a committee appointed by the Managing Committee of the Society.
- h) STATE GOVERNMENT means the Government of Manipur.
- i) REGISTRAR means the Registrar of Societies appointed under MSR Act, 1989.

2. Name of Society : The Centre for Sustainable Development.

3. The address of the registered office of the Society shall be : Keishamthong Laisom Leirak, Imphal- 795001

4. Date of commencement/establishment of the Society shall be : 1st January 1999

5. MEMBERSHIP :

Any person male or female who is fully qualified for membership, agrees to abide by the Regulations of the Society and desirous for striving for the attainment of objectives of the society may be admitted as a member for the attainment of objectives of the Society.

6. QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP :

Any person for his/her eligibility to be a member of the society.

- a) should be above 18 years of age.
- b) should not be one who is incompetent according to law to enter into contractual obligations.
- c) should be one willing to work for the attainment of the aims and objects of the society.

7. CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERSHIP :

Every person who pays subscription of Rs. 500/- only in one year should be a member of the society. There will be no classification or category of membership so that all members shall have the same status.

8. MODE OF ADMISSION FOR MEMBERSHIP :

- a) Persons desirous of becoming members of the society shall sign the application form prescribed for the purpose or may apply in their own handwriting and pay the amount prescribed for membership.
- b) The application shall be submitted to the Secretary.
- c) The Secretary shall place the application before the Managing Committee whose decision on the admission of members shall be final.



A. Jitendra
L. Nilakanta Singh
Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
Government of Manipur

C. Nit Singh
President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSO) Imphal, Manipur

A. Jitendra
President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSO) Imphal, Manipur

9. CESSATION AND REMOVAL OF MEMBERSHIP :

(I) A person shall cease to be a member of the Society

- a) on his death.
- b) on his being mentally disabled incompetent to enter into contractual obligations.
- c) on his resignation in writing and accordance of the same by the Managing Committee.
- d) on his failure to pay three consecutive annual subscriptions.
- e) any person whose activities are considered detrimental to the Society can be removed from the membership of the society by the decision of the simple majority of the members present and voting at the meeting of General Body of the Society specially convened for the purpose, after giving him opportunity of being heard by the Committee which will recommend the removal.

(II) Cessation of membership and admission of new members of the Society will have effect only when it is acknowledged by the Registrar.

10. RESIGNATION FROM MEMBERSHIP :

Any member who is resigning from the membership shall apply in writing to the President. The application shall be discussed in a Managing Committee meeting. The effect of resignation shall take from the date of acceptance of the resignation by the Managing Committee.

11. MAINTENANCE OF MEMBERS REGISTER :

The society shall maintain at its registered office, a register of its members and shall enter therein, the following, among others

- a) The full Name and Address of each member.
- b) The date on which the member was admitted.
- c) The date on which the member ceased to be such.

12. COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL BODY :

The General Body of the Society shall consist of the members mentioned in Regulation No. 7 above.

13. POWER AND FUNCTION OF THE GENERAL BODY :

The ultimate authority in all matters shall vest with the General Body. The General Body shall not, however, interfere with the day-to-day administration of the Managing Committee done in accordance with the Act and the Regulations of the society. Among others, the powers of the General Body shall be the following.

- a) Election of the Managing Committee Members.
- b) Consideration and adoption of the Annual Report and Audited Annual Statement of Accounts and Balance sheet of the Society.
- c) Amendments of the Memorandum and the Regulations.
- d) Such other reports and statements as may be required from time to time or may be prescribed by the Registrar of Societies or as may be prescribed in the Act and the Rules.
- e) Annual budget.
- f) Transaction of any business concerning the Society for which due notice has been given within the prescribed time.

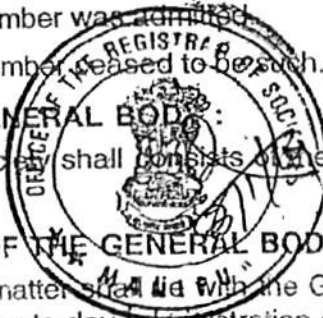
14. ANNUAL GENERAL BODY MEETING :

The Annual General Meeting of the General Body shall be called within one month from the close of the financial year and the following business items shall be transacted in such a meeting.

- a) To discuss the annual report of the Managing Committee.
- b) To receive and adopt the audited statement of accounts, balance sheet and auditor's report

C. Ait Singh
President

The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur



L. Ait Singh
Assistant Registrar
Co-operative Societies, Imphal
Government of Manipur

- c) To elect the new members of the Managing Committee, if necessary and the election falls due.
- d) To adopt and approve the annual budget.
- e) To appoint an internal auditor for the ensuing year
- f) To transact such other business as may be brought up by the Managing Committee.

15. QUORUM OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL BODY MEETING :

3/5th of the members entitled to vote in the up-to-date Members Register shall form the quorum of such a meeting. In case quorum is not formed, the meeting shall be adjourned. If the business in the agenda cannot be completed on the date of the meeting, it may be postponed to another date which, however, shall not be later than 15 (fifteen) days of the date of such meeting.

16. SPECIAL GENERAL BODY MEETING :

- a) Special General Body Meeting may be called for any purposes mentioned in Regulation No. 13 by the Managing Committee or by the Registrar in his own motion or by a person authorised by him for the purpose.
- b) A Special General Body Meeting may also be called on receipt of the requisition made in writing addressed to the President by one third of the members or 15 (fifteen) members whichever is less.
- c) For a Special General Body Meeting in (b) above on receipt of the resolution, the Managing Committee shall forthwith proceed to convene the Special General Body Meeting within a fortnight. On the refusal of the Secretary to call the Meeting, the President shall call the Meeting. If the President also refuses to call the meeting, the requisitionists themselves or anyone of them authorised shall convene the meeting.

17. QUORUM OF SPECIAL GENERAL BODY MEETING :

For Special General Body Meeting also 3/5th of the members on the list of the upto date members register except in the case of amendment of the regulations, shall form the quorum. For want of quorum the meeting shall be adjourned. However, in case of a Special General Body Meeting called at the requisition of the members, the matter will be dropped in case quorum is not formed. Such a requisitioned meeting will not be adjourned. In case, the meeting cannot discuss all the agenda it may be postponed to a date which shall be later than 15 days of the date of such meeting.



18. SERVICE OF THE NOTICE OF GENERAL BODY AND SPECIAL GENERAL BODY MEETING.

A clear fifteen days notice in writing shall be given to all the members specifying the date, hour and place fixed for holding the meeting and shall state therein the business to be transacted at the meeting. The notice shall be given by using both or either of the following means :

- a) By circulation among the members and getting signature of the members therein as a token of having received the notice.
- b) By sending the notice by post under certificate of posting.

19. COMPOSITION OF MANAGING COMMITTEE AND ELECTION OF MEMBERS :

(I) The management of the Society shall vest in a Managing Committee to be elected by the General Body. The following shall be the composition of the Managing Committee-

- a) The Managing Committee shall consists of 5 (five) members.
- b) The members of the Managing Committee shall elect from among themselves One President, One Vice-President, One Secretary, One Assistant Secretary and One Treasurer.
- c) The election of the Managing Committee members and the Office bearers may be done either by secret ballot or show of hands according to the convenience of the Society unless otherwise provided in the Act and the Rules.
- d) Any bonafide member of the Society who was admitted three months prior to the date of election may be elected to be the member of the Managing Committee.

Accepted
L-10
Assistant Registrar
Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
Government of Manipur

L. D. D. Singh
President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

C. D. Singh
President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

- e) Casual vacancies may be filled in by co-opted by the Managing Committee from amongst the bonafide member of the society admitted before three months from the date of co-option
 - f) Any person co-opted by the Managing Committee to fill a casual vacancy of the Committee shall hold office only for the period of the person in whose place he is elected.
 - g) The function of Managing Committee will have effect only when it has been acknowledged by the Registrar and shall have a term of 3 (three) year/years.
 - h) After expiry of the term, the Managing Committee will have no right to function. However such Managing Committee is allowed to arrange for election of new Managing Committee.
- (ii) No member of the Society shall be elected as Managing Committee member, who is in default of payment of any annual subscription to the society and involved in misappropriation of society's fund.

20. RESIGNATION AND REMOVAL OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE AND OFFICE BEARERS :

The mode of registration and removal of the member of the Managing Committee and the office bearers shall be as follows :-

- a) Any member of the Managing Committee other than the president who is willing to resign from being a member should submit his application for his resignation in writing to the president.
- b) In the case of the President, the application shall be tendered to the Vice-President.
- c) The application for resignation shall be placed before the Managing Committee and the effect of the resignation shall take from the date of the acceptance by the Managing Committee.
- d) Any Managing Committee members whose activities are considered detrimental to the interest of the Society, can be removed from the Managing Committee by a decision of the majority, after being heard.
- e) Any office bearer of the society other than the president who is desirous of resigning from his office shall submit an application to the president.

21. POWER AND FUNCTION OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE :

The Managing Committee shall exercise all the power except those reserved for the General Body. The entire administration and management of the Society shall vest in the Managing Committee. The Managing Committee shall exercise all such powers and take such proceedings and do such acts as are necessary for the proper management of the affairs of the society and carrying out the objectives subject to the provisions of the Acts and the Rules and Regulations of the Society framed thereunder. In other words, the Managing Committee shall have full power and authority to do all acts, matter, things and deeds as may be necessary for the purposes of Society and more particularly the following -

- a) To look after management of the society and its properties and to supervise the transaction of the Society.
- b) To prepare and submit Audited Statement of Accounts of the previous year to the General Body Meeting.
- c) To give and accept donation and subscription with or without conditions.
- d) To form sub-Committees.
- e) To do all such acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objectives specified in the Memorandum of the Society
- f) To frame rules of business in conformity with the Act and the Rules and the Regulations.
- g) To pay all rent, taxes, salaries and remuneration of the employees of the Society.

Assessed
L. N. Kanda Singh
Assistant Registrar
Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
Government of Manipur

C. Ajit Singh
President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

22. MANAGING COMMITTEE MEETING :

The Managing Committee of the Society shall meet at least once or often in a month or if necessary. 3/5th of the members of the Managing Committee shall form a quorum. The Meeting shall be adjourned for want of quorum and for an adjourned meeting no quorum is necessary. If the agenda of the day cannot be completed it may be postponed on a date which should not be later than seven days.

23. SERVICE OF NOTICE OF MANAGING COMMITTEE MEETING :

A clear seven days notice in writing shall be given to all the members of the Managing Committee specifying the date, hour and place fixed for holding the meeting. It shall state the business to be transacted in the meeting. The mode of serving notice of the Managing Committee Meeting shall be in the same manner of serving notice of the General Body Meeting mentioned in Regulation No 18.

24. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT :

The following shall be the powers and functions of the president :

- The President shall exercise all the powers of general supervision of the affairs of the Society.
- He shall preside over the meeting of the General Body and the Managing Committee. He shall also preside over the Meeting of the Committees and Sub-Committees constituted under his chairmanship.
- He shall sign the proceedings of all meetings presided over by him.
- In the event of equality of votes on any resolution, the President shall have a casting vote.
- He may delegate any of his powers to the Vice-President.
- He may sue or be sued on behalf of the Society.

25. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT :

The Vice-President can exercise all the powers and functions of the President during the absence of the latter. He can exercise the following powers also

- He shall assist the President for the smooth discharge of the latter's powers and functions.
- He shall discharge powers delegated to him by President from time to time.

26. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE SECRETARY :

The Secretary shall be the overall officer-in-charge of the Society in its day to day affairs and shall be responsible to the Managing Committee. The powers and functions of the Secretary shall be as under :

- To take action on the resolution/decisions taken by General Body, Managing Committee and any other Committees/Sub-Committees.
- To convene the meetings of the General Body and Managing Committee for which he is a member.
- To conduct correspondence on behalf of the Society.
- To receive application for membership of the society and place before the Managing Committee with his report and recommendation.
- To ensure proper maintenance of the account of the Society.
- To submit report to the Managing Committee from time to time.
- To arrange for the safe custody of all records, properties and other securities of the Society.
- To execute deeds/agreements/documents etc. for or on behalf of the Society.
- To control expenditures within the approved budget estimate.
- To sanction day to day payments and expenditures.

Asses & ...
L. K. ...
Assistant Registrar
Co-operative Societies, Joribam
Government of Manipur

C. Ajit Singh
President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

- k) To make expenses upto the extent of power delegated to him by the Managing Committee in accordance with Rules and Regulations of the Society.
- l) To countersign the entries in the cash book.
- m) To prepare annual reports and statements.
- n) To cause timely audit of the accounts of the Society and submit the balance sheets, auditors report etc. to all concerned.
- o) To appoint, suspend, dismiss, terminate or punish the employees subject to and with proper approval of the Managing Committee. He shall have general control over the staff.

27. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY :

The Assistant Secretary shall exercise the powers of the Secretary during the latter's absence. The Secretary may also delegate his power to the Assistant Secretary. The Assistant Secretary may assist the Secretary in discharging the latter's duties and functions.

28. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE TREASURER :

The Treasurer shall be responsible for all the financial affairs of the Society. He shall not keep any amount of fund beyond the extent fixed in the regulations of the Society. He shall prepare statements, returns etc. connected with the accounts of the Society.

29. ELECTION OF MANAGING COMMITTEE MEMBERS :

The election of the members of the Managing Committee shall be done at least one month ahead of the expiry of the term so that the succeeding Managing Committee shall assume charge on the last day of the expired term.

30. MINUTES :

The minutes of the meetings of the Society shall be recorded in the minutes books, the pages of which are serially numbered. The Secretary shall record the minutes. In his absence the Assistant Secretary shall record the minutes. During the absence of both any members of the Managing Committee may be asked by the president to do the work. If the business of the meeting is likely to affect the interest of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, the Managing Committee may authorise any one of the members of the Managing Committee to record the proceedings.



31. FUNDS :

The funds of the Society may be raised by way of :-

- a) Subscription from members.
- b) Loans and advances from Govt., Institutions, corporate bodies.
- c) Misc. receipts such as donations, gifts etc.

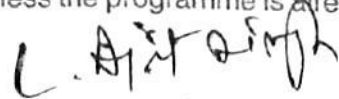
32. NON-REFUNDABILITY OF SUBSCRIPTIONS AND FEES :

Subscriptions once contributed and fees once paid to the Society shall not be refunded.

33. SAFE CUSTODY AND INVESTMENT OF THE FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY :

- a) All the funds shall be kept in an account to be operated jointly by any two of the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer of which the Secretary shall be one of the two.
- b) The account shall be opened in a Post Office or a Scheduled Bank, a Co-operative Bank or any other Banking Company.
- c) The Treasurer shall not keep more than Rs 1,00,000/- with him.
- d) Every expenditure shall be made on the sanction of Secretary.
- e) No expenditure or investment shall be made unless the programme is already approved by the Managing Committee

Assesed
 L. M. Lakshmi
 Assistant Registrar
 Co-operative Societies, Jiribari
 Government of Manipur


 President
 The Centre for Sustainable Development
 (TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

REGISTERS AND BOOKS OF ACCOUNTS :

Proper books of accounts, registers and other documents shall be maintained as may be prescribed by the Manipur Societies Registration Act, 1989 and the rules or by the Registrar of the Societies. In case there is no such prescription the Society shall maintain the following books of accounts :

- a) Case book showing daily receipts and expenditures and the balance at the end of each day.
- b) Receipt books in duplicate forms one of which is to be issued with details of money received by the Society and the other to serve as counter foil.
- c) Voucher file containing all vouchers for contingent and other expenditures incurred by the society, numbered serially and filled in chronologically.
- d) Ledgers showing consolidated and separate accounts for all items or receipts and expenditures.
- e) Registers of receipts and disbursements.
- f) Any other books of accounts, if required.

35. AUDIT :

The society shall cause its accounts to be audited at least once a year by a Chartered Accountant or any other qualified Auditor or an Auditor of the Department of Co-operative, Govt. of Manipur. The Society shall pay such amount as audit fee in the manner and at the rate fixed by the appropriate authority of the audit. The Managing Committee shall arrange for proper internal audit and supervision.

36. FILLING OF THE DOCUMENTS OF RETURNS

Documents statements and returns touching on the affairs of the Society shall be submitted to the Registrar of societies and other authorities within the time prescribed in the Act and the rules in compliance with the provisions herein or any directions from the Registrar of Societies or in case the Managing Committee think that the documents and information may be required by the Registrar of societies or other authorities, proceedings of the meeting of the General Body, the Managing Committee and any other Committee shall be submitted to the Registrar of Societies for his information, approval etc.

37. INSPECTION OF BOOKS AND SUPPLY OF COPIES :

Subject to the provisions of the Act and the Rules, the society shall keep open to inspection free of charge in its office.

- a) A copy of the Manipur Societies Registration Act, 1989 (Act, 1 of 1990) and its amendments.
- b) A copy of the Manipur Societies Registration Rules.
- c) A copy of the Regulation of the Society.
- d) The register of members.
- e) A copy of the latest audited balance sheet.
- f) The register of the Managing Committee members.
- g) The receipt and expenditure account.
- h) Certified copies of any document which a member of the Society or a member of the public has a right to inspect shall be supplied on application.
- i) The fees for supply of such shall be calculated at the rate of Rs. 10/- for every one hundred words or fraction thereof :

Asst. Registrar
L. N. Lakshmi
Assistant Registrar
Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
Government of Manipur

C. Aichsingh
President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

C. Aichsingh
President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(CCSD) Imphal, Manipur

36. SUITS BY OR AGAINST THE SOCIETY

All suits by or against the Society shall be in the name of the President.

39 SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE :

All disputes pertaining to the management, working and financial position of the society will be settled by the Registrar and if not satisfied with such decision of the Registrar, it may be appealed to the State Government.

40. DISSOLUTION :

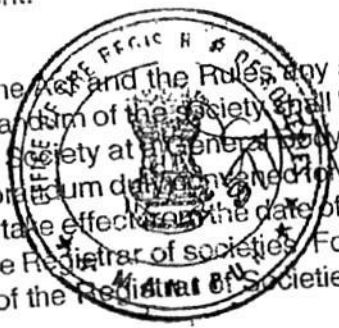
Subject to the provisions of the Act and the Rules for any reason whatsoever if the activities of the society come to a standstill or if the society is other wise to be wound up, the Managing Committee by a resolution shall be recommend this to the General Body, which in turn at a meeting specially convened for the purpose resolve by vote of 3/5th of the total number of the members of the society to dissolve the society after giving 15 days notice of the meeting with specified justifications for the purpose thereof :

41. DISPOSAL OF PROPERTIES :

Subject to the Act and the Rules on dissolution of the society if after satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities there remains any property or properties, movable or immovable the same shall not be paid or distributed among the members of the society, but shall be given to some other similar Association or Associations to be determined in a special General Body Meeting by not less than 3/5th of the members present.

42. AMENDMENTS :

Subject the provisions of the Act and the Rules any alterations, additions, omissions etc. in the Regulation and the Memorandum of the society shall be effected by votes of at least 3/5 of the total number of members of the Society at a General Body Meeting duly convened for the purpose. The Regulations and the Memorandum duly amended for the purpose. The Regulations and the Memorandum so amended shall take effect from the date of receipt of the communication of the recording of the amendment from the Registrar of societies. For the amendments in the memorandum of the Society prior permission of the Registrar of Societies, is necessary.



43. DOUBTS :

Should any doubts arises as to the meaning of any of provisions of the Regulations, the Managing Committee may refer the matter to the Registrar of Societies and his decision shall be final.

44. MATTERS NOT COVERED IN THE REGULATIONS :

Any matter not specifically mentioned in these Regulations shall be dealt with according to the provision, of the Manipur societies Registration Act, 1989 and the Rules framed thereunder and the words and phrases used therein shall carry the same import as those in the Act and the Rules

Certified to be true copy.

[Signature]
Additional Registrar of Societies,
Manipur.

[Signature]
K. Ajit Singh
President
The Centre for Rural Development
Jiribam : Manipur

[Signature]
Assistant Registrar
Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
Government of Manipur

[Signature]
Secretary
Secretary
The Centre for Rural Development
Jiribam : Manipur

[Signature]
President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

[Signature]
Treasurer
Treasurer
The Centre for Rural Development
Jiribam : Manipur

List of present Executive members of TCSD

| Sl. No. | Name | Address | Occupation | Designation |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | L. Ajit singh | Keisamthong | Private Tutor | President |
| 2. | K. Kumar singh | Wangjing | Private Business | Vice – president |
| 3. | Ms. Aruna devi | Keisamthong | Social Worker | Secretary |
| 4. | K. Nandibala devi | Wangjing | Weaver | Assistant Secretary |
| 5. | Ms. Binodini devi | Keisamthong | Social worker | Treasurer |


President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

Annual Report

Annual Activity Report 2013 - 2014

**THE CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
(TCSD)
Imphal, Manipur**

Annual Activity Report of TCSD

(2013 -14)

Introduction :- An over view of the organisation

The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD) which was earlier known as The Centre For Rural Development (TCRD) was established on 1st January 1999 and registered in April, 1999 under Manipur societies Registration Act, 1989 (Act 1 of 1990) vide Registration No33 of 1999 dated 5th April 1999.

The Society has recently been upgraded from the district level to the state level organization with enrolment of members from almost each district of the state as well as the expansion of its area of coverage and activities throughout the state of Manipur. The registered office of the society has also been shifted from Jiribam to Imphal west district of the state in view of its elevated status as a state level organization.

Since its inception, the society has been dedicating all its effort for sustainable growth and development of the local indigenous people various fields of Education, Health, Game & Sports, Culture, Re-habilitation works, Vocational training, Library, Industrial Facilities, Micro Credit, Welfare services for the aged restitutes etc. which can be realized more elaborately from the following activities by TCSD during the financial year 2013 – 14.

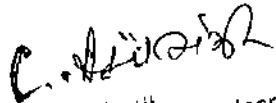
A brief description about the main activities of TCSD during the financial year 2013 – 14.

1) Development programmes for ST/SC/OBC and other weaker sections of the Society

➤ Free Coaching programme for primary school ST students

As a part of its relentless effort towards socio – economic development of the local people as well as having encouraged by the success of its previous free coaching programme TCSD has launched another similar coaching programme this year too for students belonging to Class VIII & IX . The programme being at its nascent stage only a handful of 50 - 60 students belonging to Scheduled tribes could be enrolled this year comprising of as many as 20 girls.

The programme aims at supplementing the primary regular school students with the basic examination skills based on the basic course curricula apart from imparting training on personality development that includes inter personal cum communication skills and extra – curricular activities such as Sports.


President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

It may be noted that the local students study in schools with minimum infrastructures. They lack the necessary competitive ability as possessed by their fellow class mates from better schools in other parts. Besides the parents are mostly daily wage earners and could hardly afford time and energy to tend to daily study needs of their kids. All these factors may force the students to give up studies altogether due to want of interest and motivation thereby increasing the dropout rates.

All the 50 students who have gone through the coaching programme have come out with flying colours in the annual examination held in December 2013. Besides increase in intellectual ability the students can now interact amongst themselves as well with teachers and others more freely in a confident manner. Apart from concentration in studies they have shown interest in various extracurricular activities such as Painting, Games & Sports, Dancing etc. The best part is there has been no drop out.

Encouraged by its grand success the centre has decided to continue the coaching programme further with enrolment of additional students and by engaging more resource persons in the next year.

➤ **Educational programme for adults belonging to scheduled tribe communities :**

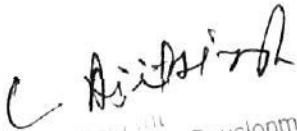
Adult education, as the term signifies, is the education of grown-up men and women who are above eighteen years. "Adult education is given on a part-time basis and, therefore, given concurrently with work and the earning of a living."- Earnest Barker.

No doubt the provision of universal, compulsory and free primary education is the only solution to the problem of illiteracy. But the country cannot afford to leave out a whole mass of adults and grown-ups of our society from the benefits of the literacy-drive.

Apart from the political justification to the problem, Adult education is needed because it is a powerful auxiliary and an essential incentive to primary education. No programme of compulsory universal education can bear fruit without the active support and co-operation of adults. It is, therefore, imperative that educational facilities should be provided to adults.

The organisation has conducted a 1 month long basic education programme for old and illiterate adults belonging to different scheduled tribe communities such as Nagas and Kukis at 2 villages namely Dibong & Kalinagar villages in Jiribam sub – division of Imphal East district in Manipur.

The Adult Education Programme was launched with the support and co-operation of the local teachers of Imphal East District. The teachers and senior students of schools have been fully taking the personality to educate the adults particularly the women section of the society in Imphal District.


The Centre for Sustainable Development
Imphal, Manipur

➤ **Promotion of Credit facilities for the minority communities :**

TCSD has organized workshop and group meeting in different villages of the Muslim/Christian community in Imphal East district for the formation of 25 no. of Self Help Groups. The programme was undertaken with the financial assistance from National Minorities Development Finance Corporation, New Delhi under the Scheme of Interest Free Loan.

At present, the organization has formed 25 no. of Self Help Group among the Muslim and Christian community and started the micro credit and savings. Besides, the SHGs has started collection of funds through monthly contribution and giving loan amongst themselves for taking up income generation scheme to increase their earning means for their better living and all round development.

2) Women development and Empowerment programmes

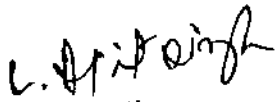
Women hold the key to a future free from hunger and poverty. As mothers, farmers, teachers and entrepreneurs, a great deal hinges on their success with equal access to education, training and means, women can raise the living standards of their families and inject new life into the local economy.

➤ **Workshop on prevention of violence against women**

In our male dominated society, violence against women and children have been quite common and it poses a high burden on the society especially the rural society due to ignorance. Women and children in rural areas are particularly susceptible to violence because they have fewer rights traditionally and lack legal protection. Many women and children victims of violence know their perpetrators – often as family members or intimate partners – and are sometimes hesitant to report the crimes. Sometimes, a “cycle of violence” occurs, in which the victim eventually becomes a perpetrator. Over the last decade, researchers have gathered data on the growing magnitude of this violence, but many knowledge gaps still remain.

In collaboration with CSDHR, a regional partner with headquarters at New Delhi, TCSD held a workshop on prevention of violence against women and children at its office premises on Nov. 25, 2013 under the theme “ Say no to violence” to explore ways and means for prevention of violence against local women and children. The workshop was designed to examine approaches to violence prevention from multiple perspectives and diverse levels of society.

The workshop brought together stakeholders to discuss intervention strategies to prevent violence before it starts, prevent the recurrence of violence, prevent violence-related trauma, and stop the spread of violence to the next generation or social level. Speakers suggested a need to advance research on the co-occurrence of abuse on both child and partner, changing social norms, and the state of violence prevention research in low- and middle-income countries.


President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

3) Child Development and Welfare programmes

➤ Efforts towards ending Child Labour

India is sadly the home to the largest number of child labourers in the world. The census found an increase in the number of child labourers from 11.28 million in 1991 to 12.59 million in 2001.

Poverty and lack of social security are the main causes of child labour. The increasing gap between the rich and the poor, privatization of basic services and the neo-liberal economic policies are causes major sections of the population out of employment and without basic needs. This adversely affects children more than any other group.

A growing phenomenon is using children as domestic workers in urban areas. The conditions in which children work is completely unregulated and they are often made to work without food, and very low wages, resembling situations of slavery. There are cases of physical, sexual and emotional abuse of child domestic workers.

TCSD since its inception has been making all efforts towards ending child labour such as distribution of clothes, food etc. from time to time. It is also working towards making arrangement for their rehabilitation through setting up of a shelter and imparting vocational training such as weaving, cane and bamboo arts dancing, singing etc.. The skills attained through the vocational courses would provide them with a means of livelihood towards a decent life.

➤ Workshop cum Training of the local teachers and the youths in education and rights of the Children

TCSD has been striving to improve access to, the quality of, and community awareness of the importance of Child education, as well as promoting child protection and strengthening community participation in basic quality education. We also work towards improving the conditions of safe learning environments that also provide students with necessary school supplies and recreational facilities. In collaboration with Centre for Sustainable Development of Himalayan Region (CSDHR), New Delhi, a workshop cum training programme of the local teachers and the youths in education and rights of the Children was held from 10th – 16th June, 2013 at the community hall, Jiribam.

A total of 55 (5 local primary teachers, 20 parents and 30 primary school children) local people took part in the programme which was primarily aimed at promotion of on children's rights and quality education. Special emphasis was laid on issues related to quality education, children's rights and non-violence.

The programme also aimed at encouraging the positive treatment of children in school and at home, preventing child labour, promoting education, and implementing emergency preparedness programs focused on children. Major themes of the programme include: Non-violence against children, Non-discrimination, environmental conservation, and community participation.


President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Jiribam, Manipur

Main activities under the programme including training and awareness generation were conducted through a project team composed of a project director member staff, volunteers of the Society and hiring of a resource person as Trainer. Under the programme in addition to gaining basic knowledge and skills on the importance and capacity building techniques the trainees and the participants benefit by learning how to manage large groups, which ultimately prepares them for work as leaders in their communities.

4) Development programmes for persons with disability (POW)

➤ Workshop on Persons with disability (PwD)

TCSO provides a range of services that aim to promote equality and independence within and amongst the disabled people in the locality. As part of its endeavors towards development of the persons with disability. A Disability Awareness Workshop was held at the community hall in Jiribam in Imphal east district of Manipur which was attended by as many as 40 disabled persons.

The workshop was organized in collaboration with CSDHR, its regional partner and it focused on two separate themes - the first day (29th November 2013) was devoted to issues related to social relationships, sexuality and reproductive rights; the second day (30th November 2013) concentrated on issues linked to violence and abuse. This second part of the report focuses on the issues of violence and abuse towards persons with disabilities.

Workshop participants acknowledged that most existing information about vulnerabilities of persons to violence and abuse and prevention strategies relates to persons without disabilities.

During the workshop the audience have been informed that Children, women and elderly persons with disabilities are more vulnerable to violence and abuse. Specific groups of persons with disabilities such as deaf persons, persons with intellectual disabilities, persons with mental illness and those who are dependent upon others are also more vulnerable. Negative beliefs and social attitudes are among the biggest barriers in dealing with these issues.

Discussions on perpetrators of violence and abuse focused mainly on the roles of families and friends, especially men. A few examples also touched on violence and abuse perpetrated by persons with disabilities on other persons with disabilities.

Besides, TCSO offers individual independent advice to families with children or young adults who have physical disabilities.



President

The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSO) Imphal, Manipur

5) Promotion and Preservation of Arts & Culture

➤ Seminar on traditional arts & culture:

TCSO has organized a four day workshop cum demonstration programme on the Traditional Art & Culture of Manipur from 11th to 14th May 2013 at the Community Hall of Jiribam, Imphal East. More than 100 indigenous people from nearby local Youth Clubs, Association, Mahila Mandals participated the programme.

Demonstration cum cultural shows on the different forms and style of traditional Manipuri dance and folk song were presented by the expert artists. Over 40 School children also took part in the programme and presented different style of the traditional form of dance and folk songs of Manipuri people. The programme was arranged and managed by TCSO out of its own resources.

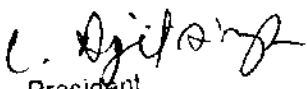
➤ A workshop cum training programme on the age old traditional natural dyeing system of Manipur.

Apart from collection and preservation of various artefacts and antiquities belonging to diverse tribal communities in the region, TCSO has also been working for revitalization of various traditional knowledge systems which are being abandoned nowadays and are hardly seen being applied by the younger generations. With the objective of preserving this precious indigenous knowledge a workshop cum training programme was held at the local community hall in Champa Nagar village, Jiribam, Manipur. The programme was conducted jointly by the Centre for Sustainable Development, (TCSO), Imphal, Manipur its regional ally, CSDHR, New Delhi. It lasted for a week from the 4th to 10th of August, 2013.

Use of natural dyes through the art of dyeing and printing has been one of our richest heritages. The Meitei women (also tribal women of the hills) of Manipur have been dyeing threads and clothes by using varieties of plant leaves, flowers, fruits and bark of trees. However, it is unfortunate that this traditional practice of using natural dyes on the verge of extinction. With the influx of chemical dyes for most of the traditional colours including blue from the nineteenth century AD the use of natural dyes has gradually gone out of existence. However there are some places where natural dye is still used in smaller scale. One such case is Kum dyeing in Manipur. The dye is used in Manipur, Nagaland.

Today the traditional art of vegetable dyes is preserved only in few pockets in Kadompokpi village about 15 km from Imphal by only a few Zealots. Very little organised efforts has been made so far to revive and promote this art. The workshop cum training programme was thus aimed at the revival and promotion of this valuable highly threatened traditional dyeing practice of Manipur.

As many as 50 traditional weavers belonging to poor families were imparted training on different methods for preparation of various components of Kum which are based on the traditional procedure being followed in Manipur particularly by the Meitei of Mekola, Mayang Langjing and tribals of Thuiyang.


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➤ **Public awareness programme on the "unexplored Antique coins of Manipur"**

TCSO has organized a 2 day long public awareness programme on the unexplored antique coins of Manipur as it considers it quite important to make the local people aware of the existence of certain antique bronze coins which still remain quite unknown to the academic world and to people in general.

From a consideration of crudeness and primitiveness of the made of these bronze coins found in large numbers, one may assume that their antiquity might go back to centuries before christ.

The Programme was conducted at the premises of the Society at Imphal from may14th to 15th may, 2013. Around 50 local people including community elders, school students etc. took part in the programme. The historical, palaeographic and numismatic value of these bronze coins is of great importance and significance. Moreover, a scientific and systematic study of these coins shall throw lights to the antiquity of the Imphal Valley Civilization.

Resource persons stressed on the point that it is quite surprising to find out that our people, particularly the academicians and researchers, have long failed to notice that various antique bronze coins of hand-made are in the secret custody of *Peebas* (clans chiefs).

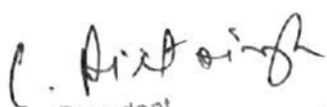
It has been revealed that these coins used to be kept in a *Phuhing* (uncaked earthen pot) or wooden box in the sanctum of Lainingthou Sanamahi, the Almighty Apokpa (the progenitor of life).

Each and every *Peeba* of every clan in Manipur or anywhere where the Meeteis settle uses to keep and worship two or three such bronze coins as Lainingthou and Leimaren in the sanctum of Sanamahi in his house.

➤ **A workshop on KHONGJOM PARVA: A dying precious treasure (folk song) of the Manipuris.**

Khongjom Parva, a unique musical art form of the Manipuri Meitei community. Besides being an entertaining medium, Khongjom Parva constantly instills patriotism among the audience by narrating the story of Khongjom war. Khongjom Parva has carved a niche of its own in the already affluent Manipuri music. Although of recent origin, it is now rich in aesthetics. In addition to narrating the episodes of Khongjom war, it has gradually covered other historic, legendary and mythological episodes ranging from Moirang Kangleirol to Ramayana and Mahabharata epics. Khongjom Parva may be composed on any theme or event, but the style of singing and narration remain the same.

The All India Radio Imphal, Doordarshan Kendra Imphal and the local ISTV network are the only media houses preserving this valuable musical art form for the posterity. The number of singers has become lesser day by day.


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In realisation of the fact that only a few singers are alive to teach such music to the posterity. This year TCSD in collaboration with CSDHR has jointly organised a workshop on this unique indigenous art form on 23rd April 2013, in celebration of the Khongjom day to pay obeisance to the valiant heroes who fell at the battle of Khongjom and other fronts in the Anglo-Manipuri War of 1891.

During the workshop the participants who are mostly school students and local youths were urged to promote this unique art form. Besides an unforgettable mesmerizing performance of 'Khongjom Parva' by one of the most renowned exponent of the indigenous musical art form was also organised.

All the participants were made to realize that despite being one of the most popular musical art forms of Manipur inciting the spirit of patriotism and nationalism among the people at one time, Khongjom Parva is dying today and finding no taker. So, there is an urgent need to promote this art form especially among the younger generation.

➤ **A workshop on Tribal indigenous games and its cultural value**

A Workshop on " Tribal indigenous games and its cultural value" was organized by TCSD in collaboration with the local tribal youth clubs. The workshop was held on the 7th and 8th December, 2013 at the local community hall, Tamenglong in Manipur

Representatives from the local Zeliangrong – Kabui tribes and sub – tribes from across the hill district took part in the Workshop. The participants were grouped into contingents of 5-15 members based on the type of traditional indigenous games they were to demonstrate during the workshop. Each contingent had demonstrated 4-6 items of traditional tribal games. Almost all the participants belonged to the Zeliangrong tribal community. They had exhibited their skills and knowledge of various traditional games with great enthusiasm.

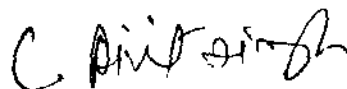
The workshop aimed at revival and preservation of the fast dying traditional games of the indigenous tribal people into oblivion. Almost all the local tribes in Manipur have rich cultural value in their games and sports and other traditional activities which are being forgotten in the wave of social changes.

The workshop was rather an eye-opener. The participating members realized the need to preserve and revive these inherited games in a sustainable manner.

6) Sustainable Agriculture & horticulture development Programme:

➤ **Awareness Programme for Sustainable Development in Agriculture.**

Based on the axioms that agriculture must be "sustainable" at some predetermined, practical level of acceptability to support the current and ever burgeoning population and Sound communication is an essential ingredient for successful sustainable agriculture programme, TCSD has launched an awareness programme for sustainable development in Agriculture at Jiribam in Manipur with support of the local youth club.



President

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During the programme local people were informed about the idea of Sustainable agriculture which is a balanced management system that use inputs, both those available as natural resource as the farm and those purchased externally in the most efficient manner possible to obtain productivity and profitability from a farming operation while minimizing adverse effect on the environment. The local farmers were encouraged to develop foresight, common sense and good management decision.

➤ **Training programme to the local farmers**

The Society has organized a training programme to the local indigenous farmers in Bishenpur district regarding the scientific method of farming and selection of high yielding crops for seeds, preparation of farm manures, application of pesticides, fertilizers ,chemicals etc for profitable and increase of production capacity for the growth and socio economic uplift and standard of living.

One week long training programme was conducted on 2nd December, 2013 at the local community hall of the district with the cooperation of the District Agriculture Department and Rice Research Station, Wangbal. Resource persons from the Agriculture University, Manipur, Agriculture Dept. Manipur, and District Agriculture Department, Imphal delivered lectures on different topics, more than 150 no. of farmers participated in the training.

➤ **Awareness Programme on Organic Cultivation**

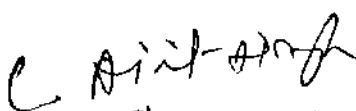
According to research conducted by the Office of Evaluation and Studies (OE), at the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), small farmers in Latin America, China, and India can benefit dramatically from organic farming and will help in alleviating poverty in these countries.

A 2 – day long awareness programme on organic cultivation was conducted by TCSD at Bishenpur district of Manipur from 10th – 11th July, 2013

During the programme the local farmers and growers were informed about the importance of organic cultivation and the vast potential of organic products in the national and international market.

The local farmers were also informed about the various benefits of organic farming for small farmers all over the world include a high premium, low capital investment, the ability to achieve higher premiums in the market, and the ability to use traditional knowledge.

The local villagers who are mostly small growers were encouraged to organize themselves into self help groups for betterment of quality of green leaf, streamlining the transportation of green leaf and other benefits.


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7) Development of Animal Husbandry for Sustainable Livelihood

➤ Promotion of Livestock based Livelihood

TCSD strives to promote animal husbandry based livelihood in the local villages of Manipur. The overall emphasis is on preservation of traditional knowledge about animal husbandry and conserving local livestock breed. It is believed that the traditional occupation of animal husbandry is a sustainable option for the people in the area, considering the availability of resources, geographic condition economic and ecology of the area.

Over the years it has come under considerable stress owing to natural disasters, breakdown of traditional practices, market forces, etc. The Centre's focus is to restore animal husbandry as a viable occupation by improving the quantity and quality of inputs essential to animal husbandry based livelihoods including nutrition, breeding and veterinary services, and promoting traditional practices building the capacity of the community.

So far TCSD has succeeded in setting up 30 poultry units and 20 piggery farms on a small scale for a total of sixty local villagers belonging to marginalised tribal communities and most of whom are unemployed youth. The local youth are depending on these traditional animal husbandry practices as the primary source of livelihood.

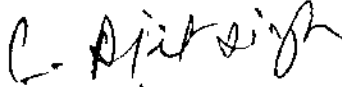
➤ Poultry Development Programme

Rural poultry farming (RPF) implies rearing of poultry in small numbers in the backyards under free range or semi-intensive system. Abundant availability of natural food base such as waste, cereal, grain, pulse, grain byproducts, kitchen waste, insects, worms, green grass etc is a boon to backyard poultry in the state of Manipur.

However the production cost is high on account of higher labour charge and also because poultry farming is practiced on a small-scale. The state has no proper policy to facilitate poultry farming in terms of making available required amount of chicks and chicken feeds to the farmers.

In a state where unemployment is a common problem faced by the youths both educated and uneducated, more than 50% of these unemployed youths take up poultry farming. But due to increasing import of products from other states and rise in the number of outside dealers, about 75% of the previously employed youths has been pushed out of business.

With technical support of CSDHR, its regional ally, TCSD has been running a poultry centre having a capacity of 850 hens in its own plots of land and building maintained by the organization itself. The poultry has been providing economic support to the organization during implementation of various community development activities under different programmes in one of the remotest and underdeveloped areas in the state of Manipur. The unit is maintained by its own sources of the organization fund with the dedicated services of the staff and members of the organization.


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➤ **Promotion of Dairy farming**

TCSO's interventions on Dairy programmes are being extended through the induction of better quality of breeds, the training of women in feeding and husbandry practices, veterinary care, the development of a cadre of village-based service providers, and the creation of systems for effective marketing.

Though holding potential, Dairying remains poorly developed in the local areas in Jiribam. In these areas, the population of domestic animals is higher than the national average. Yet milk productivity is low, rearing practices are poor, breeds are non-descript, veterinary services are non-existent, and market linkages do not exist.

To fulfill the potential of Dairying in its project areas, TCSO provides assistance for the induction of new animals, while giving attention as well to better housing and veterinary care, especially the provision of immunisation against diseases. In this light, systems are being set up to for the procurement and distribution of important vaccines.

TCSO also assists participants in accessing funds from various sources such as centrally sponsored schemes, donor-aided programmes, and state governments.

At present, the Dairy programmes reach out to nearly 50 village families

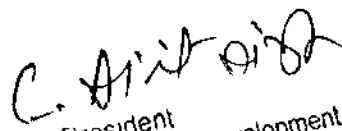
8) Bio – diversity Conservation

➤ **Training cum awareness programme of medicinal plant cultivation**

The local area is not only rich in biodiversity but also a home for many tribal communities. Because of geographical isolation and many other reasons, even the primary needs of these tribal communities are not fulfilled. They pass through many hardships. The main occupation is farming.

They practice of shifting cultivation and other income generation sources include cattle rearing, collection of honey and medicinal plants such as *Terminalia chebula*, *T. bellerica*, *Acacia concinna* etc. and wild fruits. Income generation from forest produce is not significant. Due to destructive harvesting of forest wealth natural resource base has shrunk considerably in the last two decades. This has directly affected their way of life.

Women in particular are the first victims of this shrinking resource base, since women are involved in harvesting most of the forest produce and collecting fuel wood. Added to this, they are not accessible to recent advances in science, which can help them generate more income and in turn improve of quality of their life.


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Keeping the existing problem of local tribal people including the women folk in mind, TCSD has launched a week long training cum awareness programme of the local people in scientific cultivation of the medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs) in order to enhance their income generation capacity and revitalize the sustainable agricultural practices in the geographically sensitive zone.

Through the programme the local villagers have been educated that the cultivation of medicinal plants especially high value medicinal plants is creating new dimension in the field of agriculture.

For women having marginal land holding, it will be beneficial if they cultivate high value medicinal plants and process them to some extent with the help of experts' supervision. Some of the women showed willingness to plant medicinal plants.

Under the programme as many as 50 local farmers comprising of 20 women have been trained till date. Plantation and harvesting techniques have been taught to them.

Once the project is successful, we expect more villagers to take up medicinal plant cultivation. This will help change their attitude from collection to cultivation.

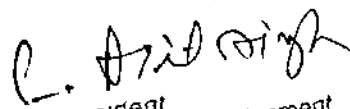
➤ **Awareness Programme on Biodiversity conservation for sustainable development**

This year TCSD has conducted a series of Biodiversity Awareness programme among the local communities, school students in different areas of Jiribam sub division and its surroundings in Manipur.

During the mass awareness programme over 150 local villagers and students were sensitised on different biodiversity issues in the local area. The local community leaders and the school children were acquainted with the important role of Biodiversity and the abundant bio-resources available in the local area and the state. Efforts have been made to motivate and encourage the local people to take up various Biodiversity conservation activities for sustainable development.

Different resource persons spoke on multiple socio - economic benefits of the forests as well as on certain intangible advantages with special reference to various traditional agro – forestry practices. The main focus was on the promotion of scientific management of traditional agro - forestry practices aimed at ecologically sustainable development activities. Discussions also included the topic "Orchids: the forests jewels" unveiling the different types of orchids found in the local areas and their cultivation techniques.

Main topics of discussion and talk during the programme were "A strategy to save indigenous RET floral and faunal species", "Conservation of indigenous rich Biodiversity ". A glimpse of the rich biodiversity resources of the local area was presented to the local students eliciting the current status of different floral and faunal species available in the local area as well as in the state of Manipur and its inter linkages with the local inhabitants and their culture.


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Keeping in view the positive responses and feedback from the School authorities and the local students, TCSD is keen to conduct more such programmes in the coming days in other parts of the state.

9) Development of Traditional Handloom and Handicraft activities

The people of Manipur are artistic and creative in their thinking and outlook. Every house possesses a loom, and Manipuris weave with a passion and style, unrivalled by any other state. Manipuri bed covers of Moirangfee and flower designs, silk and cotton sarees, scarves, blankets and shawls, in distinctive shades and weaves, make for an enchanting collection.

A wide range of artistic handicrafts from bamboo, paper mache, decorative ivory, dolls and jewellery make for prized souvenirs. These exquisite handlooms and handicrafts are sold at Khwairamband market, the largest exclusive women's market in the country.

➤ Training programme for the local Handloom and Handicraft artisans

Manipur is famous for its exquisite and colourful hand woven clothes. It has rich and unique handicrafts and handloom tradition, and most women here are engaged in weaving. TCSD has been making all possible efforts towards enhancement of skill development and empower women, who form an integral part of the weaving process in the local traditional handicrafts and handloom sector.

The Centre for Sustainable Development in collaboration with the Centre for Sustainable Development of Himalayan Region, CSDHR has organised a three month training programme for the local women at the community hall of Champanagar village in Jiribam, Imphal East.

The three months intensive training programme has been conducted in three batches of 25 young women for a total of 75 local traditional artisans. The basic aim of the training programme is to upgrade the skills of the local traditional artisans in the wake of the formidable challenge posed by the machine made products in the local areas with special focus on the problems towards matching their designs and quality.

The motto of the training programme is to promote skills that will make weaving a sustainable venture.

➤ Embroidery & wool knitting cum production centre :

The Society has also started a training cum production centre for Embroidery and Wool Knitting at Babupara, Jiribam with 25 OBC/SC women who are living below the poverty line. The trained and skilled instructors are providing training on different designs to the trainees.



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Kamoh, Imphal

The overall expenses of the training centre are borne by the organisation from its own sources of fund. The training cum production centre is becoming a resource centre of the organisation and there is a regular source of fund from the sale of the finished products after the payment of wages to the trainees.

10) Promotion of Health and Sanitation

> HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaign :

Manipur is one of the six high prevalence states in India with HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women attending ANC being 1.4% (Sentinel Surveillance 2006). Manipur with hardly 0.2% of India's population is contributing nearly 8% of India's total HIV positive cases. More and more interior and hill areas are affected and yet to be covered. Estimated cases of HIV positives among the general population in the state are around 40,000.

TCSO in collaboration with Imphal East District AIDS Control Society has organized an awareness campaign on HIV/AIDS. The youths, school students were given due importance by the awareness campaign in view of the majority of the youths falling prey to the combined evils of drugs, HIV/AIDS and other related serious diseases.

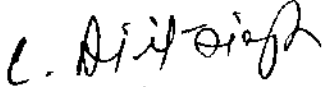
The campaign was supported by the local clubs, association and volunteers to make it a grand success. The 5 day long campaign started from 23rd Nov. to 29th Nov. 2013 and it was participated by over 100 youths including victims of HIV/AIDS.

> Free medical camp

"When a society is free from crime and violence and has respect for diversity, it is healthy. Similarly a body which is flexible and can adapt to different conditions is healthy. The signs of good health are an intellect which is free from inhibition and arrogance, a heart which is full of compassion is healthy, a confusion-free mind, a trauma-free memory and a sorrow-free soul."

The villages of Jiribam face severe problems of drinking water, which further leads to health problems. The area also sees a lot of alcoholism which affects the health of the person who consumes and brings stress in the family. As a result awareness of being healthy becomes an important issue. To address these concerns TCSO made the decision of organizing this medical camp in Champanagar village of Jiribam in Manipur.

The importance of this medical camp was to reach poverty stricken families from the local rural areas who don't have access to medical facilities, nor would be able to afford them. Over 40 villagers from 5 neighbouring villages attended the week – long free medical camp organised by TCSO at the community hall of Champanagar village, Jiribam. The local villagers were willing to travel great distances to receive free medical care and much needed medicine. Services were provided from different medical fields.


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11) Consumer Awareness Programme

The need for empowerment of consumers as a class cannot be over emphasized and is already well recognized all over the world. There is an urgent and increasing necessity to educate and motivate the consumer to be wary of the quality of the products, and also the possible deficiencies in the services of the growing sector of public utilities.

In short, the consumer should be empowered with respect to his rights as a consumer. He should be equipped to be vigilant with a discerning eye so as to be able to protect himself from any wrongful act on the part of the trader. In order to be able to position the consumer in such a state, there is every need not only to evolve legal remedies but also provide reliable and exhaustive information, which he can access without much effort and expense.

Recognizing the importance of the problem, the Government of India and State Government have initiated steps to introduce dispute redressal mechanism by way of Consumer Protection Act, but a lot more has to be done in the area of creating awareness on the part of the consumer to facilitate his seeking suitable remedy wherever there is a need. This becomes more important in the rural areas, where there is wide spread illiteracy.

With the basic goal of generating awareness among the local consumers about their legal rights, **TCSO** has conducted Consumer awareness Programmes at 4 different places viz. Bidyanagar, Harinagar, Lakhipur & Rashidpur of Imphal East District, Manipur. Experts spoke widely on different issues pertaining to local consumers and their legal rights.

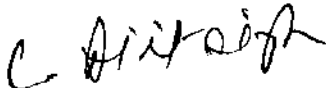
The general public was given special emphasis not to get by the businessman and shop keepers. The launching of awareness programme made the general public aware to certain extent the consciousness of consumer rights and responsibility. The organisation has been planning to cover maximum areas of Manipur to organize consumer awareness programme.

12) Skill Development Programmes

➤ Carpentry Training Programme

The Society has provided a vocational training programme on Carpentry to the local unemployed youths, girls, women of the surrounding areas and also to produce finished products on basket, table, chair and seats etc.. The training program teach the basic skills needed, starting with the history of carpentry, blueprint reading, structural framing with wood and metal, stair construction, window, door, countertop and cabinet installation.

The youths have the opportunity to hone basic math skills while learning to become proficient with common hand and power tools. Others areas of study include reading and drawing plans, learning to estimate and schedule jobs, stair building, floor installations and much more.


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The society has been maintaining the programme with its own funding as well as income from sale of the finished products produced by the trainee artisans during the course of training.

➤ **Cane & bamboo craft training**

Bamboo has played an important part in the lives of the people of North east region and has been an integral part of the cultural, social and economic traditions of the indigenous people. It is a renewable and versatile resource, and an important component of the forest wealth . It grows in the natural forests, and is cultivated in homesteads, groves and on private plantations. It is utilized in many ways, for housing, fencing, functional articles, agricultural implements, basketry, and even fuel and food. People possess traditional skills of working with the material, and knowledge of the cultivation and management of Bamboo.

In Manipur as in other parts of the region, even today, by far the most important and visible uses of bamboo are at the household level, in every day lives of people. Bamboo is used extensively for house construction (walls, flooring, roofing, panels and partitions), fencing, agricultural and fishing implements, storage, basketry, household articles and other domestic applications and for economic activities such as cocoon rearing trays in sericulture.

Realizing the cultural and commercial value of cane and bamboo products TCSO has started providing vocational Training on Cane & Bamboo craft to the local youths emphasizing on the areas of improvement upon their traditional skills and knowledge besides training on value addition . The society aims to improve the socio-economic condition of the local unemployed youth by providing them with the necessary bamboo craft skills as raw materials are locally available.

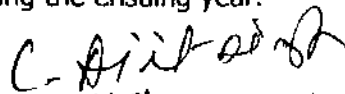
TCSO has been providing trained and skilled crafts men for the training programme at its own cost. The articles made include mats, bags, moorahs, fruit-baskets and vases.

➤ **Village Digital Literacy Campaign**

In this era of 21st century with Information and Communication Technology (ICT) playing a significant role in human lives, the local tribal villagers cannot afford to lag behind the modern trend as far as the basic knowledge about computer is concerned.

Realizing the importance of computer in today's world, TCSO has launched a campaign called 'Village Digital Literacy Campaign' (VDLC) with the sole noble intention of imparting free and needed computer education to the poor and interested students of rural areas in Manipur.

Through the campaign this year TCSO has started to train the rural villagers in Jiribam sub division of Manipur who are mostly youth and school students about the fundamental knowledge of computers both theoretically and practically. About 50 local students have been trained under the programme during the ensuing year.


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The local students in Jiribam are studious, meritorious but unfortunately do not possess the liberty of even having a computer in reality in their lives. Four computers were donated to the only local High school which set-up a computer room. The teachings were imparted by computer literate teachers from the school, trained initially by TCSD volunteers who even helped with the set-up of the computer room. Not only the students but even their parents were excited.

The classes are organized twice a week. Since learning computers is a huge subject in itself and that these students were relatively unknown to this subject, the training program was primarily divided into two parts. The first was to impart Practical knowledge (Microsoft Office software packages like Word, Excel, PowerPoint, and MS Paint) and the second part was to impart Theoretical knowledge (basics of computer system, its architecture, numbering system etc.).

The main emphasis was for students to have realized the knowledge of computer system and its application which in turn would help them in their higher studies. Keeping in mind the limitations in number of computers and training personnel (1 teacher and 4 computers), the computer classes were not made compulsory to the students. Only interested computer education seekers between classes V to X were entertained. TCSD received wide support from the school headmaster, Teachers, local parents and community elders for the campaign.

➤ **Yoga Training Programme**

Yoga is not a religion; it is a way of living whose aim is 'a healthy mind in a healthy body. Man is a physical, mental and spiritual being; yoga helps promote a balanced development of all the three. Other forms of physical exercises, like aerobics, assure only physical well-being. They have little to do with the development of the spiritual or astral body.

As increasing world are now turning to Yoga for numerous health advantages the demands of Yoga instructors are escalating tremendously.

Due to various health reasons so many individuals are referring to Yoga for treating ailments and living existence. Especially in western countries, that many people are joining Yoga classes for achieving healthier mind.

Realising the huge employment prospects of Yoga trainer or instructor in urban areas, TCSD has started to train the local people towards becoming a Yoga trainer in future. Till date 20 local unemployed youth of Jiribam are undergoing training under this programme.


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➤ **Training of Footwear artisans**

A team of TCSD has identified certain basic skills shortage as one of the factors undermining growth of the footwear enterprises, among others in the local areas in Jiribam. In response to these findings a capacity building programme was designed and conducted at the community hall of Jiribam. The basic aim of the programme was to develop the skills of footwear artisans in the local areas.

Gender parity factor was taken into consideration during selection of the participants. over 60 percent out of a total of 200 local traditional footwear artisans selected for the training programme were women.

The training focused on: identification and selection of quality and appropriate raw materials, tools and equipment involved in the shoemaking process, principles of leather manufacture; costing; designing, stitching and finishing. The programme was the first of its kind in the local area.

This was also the first time that the local women participated in the cobbler training course, a previously male dominated trade. The training embraced both theory and practical approaches to ensure maximum participation and understanding of the trainees. The trainees were able to discuss, ask questions and even request for demonstrations where applicable.

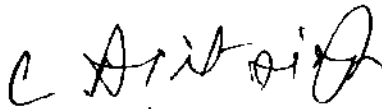
After completion of the course the participants revealed that they were optimistic that the training will play a critical role in their individual development.

Skill -building is an important exercise especially for cobblers who lack proper skills because most are self-trained. Besides TCSD has been trying to encourage more local people including women to participate proactively in the sector due to its potential for higher earnings.

TCSD has also been making efforts towards meeting various demands and requests by the local people for opportunities and assistance to acquire machines at competitive prices as high interest rates are undermining the development of footwear enterprises.

➤ **Youth Adolescents Training Programme - Community-Based Prevention and Youth Development**

The Adolescent Program designed and developed by TCSD provides training, technical assistance, consultation and program development to its local youth volunteers other youth workers. The Adolescent Program's community-based services provide programs based on the youth development framework, involving youth participants in meaningful roles in their schools and communities. Youth learn and practice skills that prepare them for healthy adulthood, taking part in planning and leading age-appropriate activities that allow them


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The Centre for Sustainable Development
Jiribam, Manipur

Desired Outcome of the programme :

- Involve young people in leadership activities in partnership with caring adults, empowering them to take a more active role in their community.
- Provide targeted skill-building to foster healthy development and prevention of problem behaviours.
- Promote youth-adult communication and partnership, in families and communities.
- Increase community awareness of the assets, contributions, and needs of our youth.

As many as 40 local youths are undergoing training under the programme during the reporting financial year.

> Training programme in repairing of Electronic items

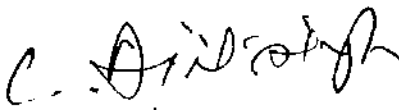
TCS D has instituted a short term vocational electronics assembly training course for the local unemployed youth at Top Khurai, Imphal East district , Manipur . Through this course the local youth are being provided training in connecting and soldering electronic components, color coding, schematic and blueprint reading, harnessing and wire wrapping.

They also learn the use of various tools and how to identify electronic components, as well as learning safety procedures and quality standards. Coursework includes lessons on circuit boards, circuit diagrams, resistors, capacitors, voltage regulators, solid state components, diodes, rectifiers and transistors. During the reporting year 50 local unemployed youth have been enrolled for training under the programme.

> Training in preparation of traditional fermented foods

In Manipur, traditional fermented soya bean, bamboo shoot products, fish products, mustard leaf extract and fermented beverages have been consumed as a regular food in different recipes over a long period of time. These household arts are handed down through generation by generation.

Realising the importance of these arts and the emerging prospects of traditional ethnic foods in urban areas and metro cities, TCS D has embarked upon a training programme of the local people especially the youth in the traditional arts of preparation of various ethnic dishes. A total of 50 local unemployed youth has so far gone through the training programme. Some of them are now serving as cooks in restaurants and hotels in Delhi, Mumbai etc.


President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
Imphal, Manipur

13) Protection and Preservation of Forest and Environment

> Workshop on Sustainable Management of NTFP (Non – Timber Forest Produce)

A two-day workshop was organized through a joint endeavour by TCSD, Manipur and CSDHR, New Delhi from 6th – 7th December, 2013 at Imphal. The main objectives of the workshop were:

- To identify issues related to sustainable management of forest and NTFPs in different forest areas of the state and takes stock of initiatives taken to address these issues by relevant agencies including the local forest department, researchers, NGOs etc.
- To identify and develop models of crosscutting, especially in the context of primary stakeholders, i.e. forest protecting communities and primary NTFP collectors.

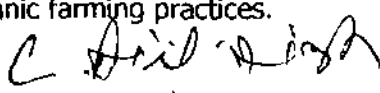
Major areas discussed during the workshop were:

- Current harvesting practices of NTFP in the local areas.
- Increasing commercial utilization & illegal extractions of NTFP forest resources, local users communities are encouraged to overexploit forest products.
- Ignoring the traditional practices of sustainable harvesting of utilizable resources from natural forests.
- Participatory approach involving local forest dependent user communities seems to be an inevitable tool for sustainable management and in-situ conservation of valuable indigenous forest resources.
- Current harvesting strategies and techniques used by the collectors focus on maximizing the short term economic returns by adopting destructive methods of extraction have negative impacts on local population.
- Unsustainable harvesting and collection of NTFPs has reduced their availability in the natural forest, which is threatening the livelihood of the tribal collectors.
- Sustainable management practices, models and protocols.

> Development of Social Forestry

TCSD has been advocating for the development of traditional agro forestry practices in the local areas such as cardamom plantation with Himalayan alder tree species. It has also initiated active participation of the local people living to close to dense forests in various bio diversity protection measures including rare endangered and threatened species of flora and fauna.

The local community as a whole are also mobilized during its annual campaign of tree plantation by TCSD. Tree-based agriculture or Social Forestry has been a local tradition that integrates forest trees into farming. The goal of TCSD towards development of Social Forestry is to educate and train farmers in the villages of the state and the surrounding areas, on tree-based farming and organic farming practices.


President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

It is also aimed towards working with the local farmers to restore the fertility of poor quality land that is a result of excessive use of fertilizers, pesticides, cutting down of trees and mono-cropping. The main objectives of the programme are:

- *Creating awareness among farmers and people about the link between forest, rain and agriculture*
- Establishment of plant nurseries to support tree-based farming and reforestation within farms.
- Generation of organic manure and promote rainwater harvesting in villages.
- Create sustainable employment opportunities for local people at the village level. TCSD has adopted the following strategies for development of Social Forestry in different areas of the state.
- Spreading awareness on benefits of tree-based farming such as prevention of soil erosion, increase in soil fertility, increase in ground water levels etc.
- Encouraging students and teachers from the villages to plant tree saplings

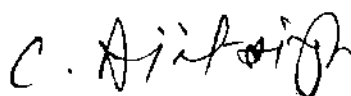
➤ **Promotion of Nurseries**

With the need for promoting afforestation through people's participation, production and distribution of good planting materials is turning out to be a significant activity. Plantations established through superior quality saplings have distinct advantages of better survival and growth. Hence the primary step in promoting forestry particularly on non-forest lands is to facilitate the establishment of decentralised plant nurseries in rural areas.

TCSD, Manipur have been actively supporting the social forestry. During the reporting year, the Society in collaboration with the women self help groups (SHGs) in Ningombam village have initiated a nursery raising and development of seedlings for tree plantation programme in village community lands, nearby hills etc.

These nurseries would raise seedlings of various fodder, fuel, timber and minor forest product (Non-wood Forest Product) species. The local people will also find an opportunity to earn income from sale of the products from the nurseries.

The members and volunteers of the TCSD in collaboration with local clubs, have successfully undertaken tree plantation programmes at Dibong & Champanagar villages in Jiribam.



President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

➤ **Promotion of Natural Environment Conservation in Manipur**

A three-day awareness programme on environment conservation was jointly organised by TCSD at the local community hall in Chandel district of Manipur from 21st – 23rd may, 2013 .

Main features of the programme included open essay competition among the school children on the opening day on topic 'Deforestation and its impact on the natural environment' for junior group and 'Need of forest conservation and afforestation for healthy environment' for senior group.

In the second day, an awareness workshop-cum-public rally was conducted. The public rally was conducted with a slogan- Stop Deforestation, Stop Hunting.

During the programme, highlighting the local community's traditional nature of conservation of forest and forest resources, they were called upon to continue with the age-old tradition of afforestation to maintain the forest cover for the safety of the local environment.

The local people were urged to work jointly with NGOs and govt departments to address the critical environmental issues and minimize the ecological degradation through common efforts as Govt agency or NGOs or public alone may not succeed.

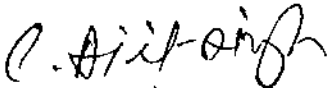
Shri. Ajit Singh, President of TCSD highlighted some of the environmental problems like deforestation and hunting in the local area, and the activities undertaken by the Society to minimize the negative environmental impacts, and sought cooperation from all to improve the situation.

On the third day, a demonstration on forest patrolling was conducted with the support of the local villagers. The demonstration aims to encourage the local inhabitants to conduct such patrolling in a regular manner in order to check illegal hunting and unsustainable or excess extraction of natural resources as it will help in preservation of our precious environment. The programme ended with the plantation of a variety of 500 tree saplings in the local villages.

14) Disaster Management

➤ **Awareness programme on the importance of Disaster Preparedness:**

A four –day long awareness programme was held from 4th – 7th February, 2014 at Bishenpur district in Manipur. The programme was organised by TCSD. The programme covered a total of 10 villages and a total of 100 local villagers including labourers, Fisherman, farmers, students etc, have been duly sensitized about various disaster risk reduction measures.


President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

The presentation on 'Importance of Disaster Preparedness' which included various risk reduction measures helped the local villagers know and understand various hazards locally, nationally as well as from global perspective.

The presentation was basically focused on addressing local needs and 40 (average) participants from the local community, NGOs, teachers, students and local leaders from faith-based organizations benefited from it.

Main Topics of the programme were:

- ❖ Disasters – meaning, types of disasters: major/minor natural, major/minor man made etc.
- ❖ Disaster trends with statistics and graphs – globally, Asia and India – Manipur – locally
- ❖ Multi hazard maps of India – increasing trends of disasters in India – loss of lives and properties – damages.
- ❖ Disaster impacts – socio-economically, culturally – displacements due to major floods and earthquakes in Manipur and NE India.

➤ **Public awareness programme on Road safety**

The human and economic damage caused by road crashes is largely preventable. Lack of knowledge and awareness regarding road traffic rules and regulations, violation of traffic rules, flaws in road design and engineering, coupled with driver behavior, can be overcome with concerted effort.

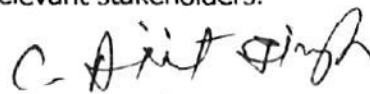
Road Safety has been a regular part of our ongoing programmes targeting the local people especially the youth and the school children. This year TCSD has launched a Road Safety awareness campaign amongst the local people in Jiribam.

One of the key objectives of the safety programme has been to create awareness on issues related to Road Safety amongst students and general masses.

Another objective of the programme has been to educate and influence the local people especially the youth and the school children about basic road safety behavior, norms, rules and regulation. Further the programme aimed at improving road safety behavior of school children and raising their awareness level with regard to safety measures, traffic rules, regulations and related safety procedures.

The students were told about safety rules and regulations through the use of audio-visual aids, interaction through quizzes and live demonstration were undertaken. Other events such as skits on road safety, and traffic drill were also organised to educate them on Road Safety.

The Mass Awareness Programme have been organised with specific focus on Safety, Environment and Technology to promote safety and environment protection. The campaign had active public participation and several relevant stakeholders.



President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

15) Research, Study & Survey

➤ **A case study on the Traditional Healthcare Practices among the Meitei indigenous communities of Manipur.**

The Meitei is an indigenous group of people predominant in the Imphal valley and other plain areas of Manipur. A case study on practice of Traditional Medicine (TM) was carried out among these people. The result documented 10 medicinal plants used by the Traditional Medicinal Practitioner (TMS) of the meiteis for use in traditional medicine. Fresh leaves, fruits, bark and stems are reported be used in TM for treatment of ailments like diarrhoea, jaundice, wound healing, fever, etc.

The Meitei people of Manipur have been practising the use of medicinal plant available in local forests for curing various common illnesses. Utilization of this traditional knowledge of medicinal plants is not only useful for conservation of cultural traditions and biodiversity but also for community healthcare and drug development.

Therefore documentation of this traditional knowledge is inevitable to throw light into the field of herbal research and to improve socio-economic development of the people. The study has been based on the indigenous knowledge on medicinal plants and methods of treatment against common ailments prevailing among the Meitei people of Manipur.

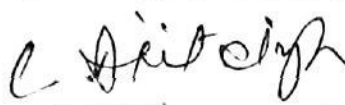
A survey was thus carried out to collect first hand information on the common traditional medicinal practice by the Meitei people. Around ten villages inhabited by the Meitei tribal people in and around Imphal were surveyed within a period of three months.

Ethno medicinal data were collected following general standard methods. Personal interviews with villagers, group discussion and assistance of local information were used for data collection. A total of 50 local informants belonging to the age group of 41-66 yrs were interviewed during the survey. Amongst the informants, 9 were Traditional Medicine Practitioner (TMP) in different villages.

For data collection, semi structured questionnaire with flexibility of question was prepared to collect all possible information on Traditional Medicine (TM) preparation, application and associated social belief prevailed among the Meitei TMPs. It was observed that very often, practice of TM is associated with their culture, worship of deities and superstitions.

Plants used by the TMPs and the local informants for the TM preparations were identified. At the same time, mode of TM preparation, part used and its application was recorded. Many of the TMPs neither understand nor speak language other than their native dialect. Therefore, local people having Knowledge on English were involved as interpreter during the data collection.

Plants were collected and preserved in the form of herbarium for identification. Identification of the plant species was made by referring to various taxonomic keys, books and monographs.


President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

The survey documentation on the traditional medicine of the Meitei people of Manipur illustrates the wide range of application of the traditional knowledge of medicinal plants for well being of the human society. Many people of this region still depend upon herbal medicine for the treatment of some common diseases.

Through biochemical investigation along with clinical trials of these locally available herbal TM may provide new leads for human health care system. In addition, it will pave the way in creating the mass awareness regarding the need for conservation and economic empowerment of the local people.

- **A comprehensive survey on the prospects of floriculture with special reference to orchids as a major income generation activity among the tribal people in Tamenglong, Manipur.**

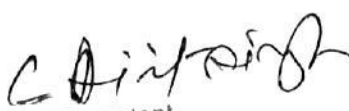
Floriculture is the commercial production, marketing and retail sale of cut flowers and potted plants as well as home gardening and flower arrangement. Manipur has good prospects to promote floriculture, especially orchids for export oriented cut-flower industries. The moderate agro-climatic condition provides an ideal opportunity for growth of agro-based industries. Floriculture is one of such industry having great potential in the state.

The basic objectives of the research survey were:

- *To analyze the role of geographical environment on the existing variety of floriculture.*
- *To examine the role of floriculture on enhancement of household income of the local hilly people who are mostly farmers and variety of problems faced by the entrepreneurs engaged in the floriculture industry.*
- *To study and analyze the prospects of orchid cultivation as floriculture crop in the local areas.*

The study has been mainly based on the primary source of information collected from the various centres. A need assessment study was undertaken in the target villages through household surveys, PRA and focus group discussions. A situational analysis on existing conservation methods of various flowers in the local village areas was also done. Personal interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) have also been conducted in order to supplement and enrich the survey data.

The available literatures on floriculture and orchids in various books and journals have also been referred for an in depth knowledge. Cameras were also used for collecting photographs of the Research centres at different places and various plant species especially orchids.


President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSd) Imphal, Manipur

Summary Findings of the survey Report

The survey has revealed that though the local areas have huge potential of floriculture there is very little organized production of flowers or other floricultural products in the target hilly districts of Tamenglong ,Ukhrul,Chandel, Senapati etc. It has been found that Floriculture is yet to graduate from the hobby growing to a commercial activity. The region has a range of climate suitable for production of most of commercially important flowers for most part of the year.

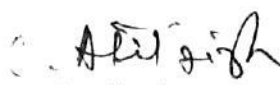
Food based agriculture getting priority all through has led to little attention being given to this potential sector of agri-business. There is also tremendous knowledge gap for effective commercialization of floriculture activity in the local area. Floriculture development has failed to grow in the villages due to low priority in terms of resource.

The major floriculture crops grown in the villages are Marigold, Cymbidium, Rose, Lily etc. There are no organized sector commercial floriculture units in the villages. The supporting infrastructure for commercial floriculture is also lacking. There is no entrepreneurship for floriculture, mainly due to absence of proper guidance.

Imphal dated 20th April,2014

Reported by,

(Ms. Aruna devi)
Secretary,
The Centre for Sustainable
Development, (TCSD)
Imphal, Manipur


President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

THE CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT(TCSD)
KEISHAMTHONG LAISOM LEIRAK
IMPHAL WEST, MANIPUR

AUDITORS REPORT

We have Audited the annexed Balance sheet of above mentioned society as at **31st March, 2014** and also attached Income & Expenditure account and Receipts & Payments account for the year ended on that date and report that:-

We have obtained all the information and explanation which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our examination.

The statement of account deal with this report are in agreement with the books of account. The Accounts of the society have been prepared on Cash basis. On this basis revenue and related assets are recognised when actually received rather than when earned similarly expenses are recognised when paid rather than when obligation is incurred.

The statement of account deal with this report are compiled from the Books of Account maintained by the above mentioned society: -

- (i) In the case of Balance Sheet, the state of affairs of the society as at **31st March, 2014**
- (ii) In the case of Income & Expenditure account for the surplus for the year ended on that date.
- (iii) In the case of Receipts and Payments account of the actual receipts and payments during the year ended on that date.

PLACE : : IMPHAL

DATED : : 19TH MAY, 2014



Mr. S.L. GANGWAL & CO
Chartered Accountants

Jyoti Kumar Jain
Partner

M No. 77090
F.R. No. 694639.

CTC
L. Akhanda Singh
Assistant Registrar
Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
Government of Manipur

C. Aijer King
President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

THE CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT(TCSD)
 KEISHAMTHONG LAISOM LEIRAK
 IMPHAL WEST, MANIPUR

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2014

| LIABILITIES | AMOUNT | ASSETS & PROPERTIES | AMOUNT |
|---|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| GENERAL FUND A/C | | FIXED ASSETS | |
| Opening Balance | 163,228.00 | Furniture & Fixture | 19,621.00 |
| | | Less: Depreciation | 1,962.00 |
| Add surplus as per income & expend. account | 3,934.00 | Tools & Equipments | 23,755.00 |
| | | Less: Depreciation | 3,563.00 |
| | 172,162.00 | Computer & Accessories | 25,432.00 |
| | | Less: Depreciation | 15,259.00 |
| | | Library Books | 45,700.00 |
| | | Less: Depreciation | 22,850.00 |
| | | | 17,659.00 |
| | | | 20,192.00 |
| | | | 10,173.00 |
| | | | 22,850.00 |
| | | CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES: | |
| | | A) CURRENT ASSETS | |
| | | Cash in hand & at bank | 4,788.00 |
| | | B) LOANS & ADVANCES | |
| | | Loan to SHGs | 86,500.00 |
| | | Add: Addition | 260,000.00 |
| | | Less: Recovery | 250,000.00 |
| | | | 96,500.00 |
| TOTAL:: | <u>172,162.00</u> | TOTAL:: | <u>172,162.00</u> |

Per our report of even date annexed

PLACE: : IMPHAL

DATED: : 19th May, 2014

CTC
 Lt. Nilakanta Singh
 Assistant Registrar
 Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
 Government of Manipur



Attest: S.L. GANGWAL & CO.
 Chartered Accountants

Jyoti Kumar Jain
 Partner
 M.No. 77090
 F.R. No. 0046390

C. Apir Singh
 President
 The Centre for Sustainable Development
 (TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

THE CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT(TCSD)
 KEISHAMTHONG LAISOM LEIRAK
 IMPHAL WEST, MANIPUR

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2014

| EXPENDITURE | AMOUNT | INCOME | AMOUNT |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| To Administrative Expenses:- | | By Members' Subscription | 150,000.00 |
| Staff Salary | 213,600.00 | By Members' Contribution | 335,650.00 |
| Meeting Expenses | 8,580.00 | By Local Contribution | 267,300.00 |
| Printing & Stationary | 7,650.00 | By Income from Annual Cultural | |
| Travelling & Conveyance | 8,230.00 | Festival & Fairs | 185,360.00 |
| Newspapers & Magazines | 3,860.00 | By Sale Proceeds from:- | |
| Contingencies | 7,350.00 | Handicrafts Trg. Production | 136,870.00 |
| Office Rent | 24,000.00 | Handloom Trg. Production | 98,250.00 |
| Misc. Expenses | 8,530.00 | Poultry Products | 159,370.00 |
| To Programme Expenses:- | | Training Products | 98,630.00 |
| (As Per Schedule "A") | 1,109,562.00 | By SHGs Loan Interest | 12,500.00 |
| | | | |
| To Depreciation | 43,634.00 | | |
| To surplus ttd.to capital account | 8,934.00 | | |
| TOTAL:: | 1,443,930.00 | TOTAL:: | 1,443,930.00 |

Per our report of even date annexed

CTC
 Assistant Registrar
 Co-operative Societies, Jirong
 Government of Manipur
 PLACE: : IMPHAL
 DATED: : 19th May, 2014



S.L. GANGWAL & CO.
 Chartered Accountants

Jyoti Kumar Jain
 Partner

M No. 71/07
 F.R. No. 0046/07

C. A. Jain

President

The Centre for Sustainable Development
 (TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

THE CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT(TCSD)
 KEISHAMTHONG LAISOM LEIRAK
 IMPHAL WEST, MANIPUR

RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2014

| PAYMENTS | AMOUNT | RECEIPTS | AMOUNT |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| To Administrative Expenses:- | | By Opening Balance:- | |
| Staff Salary | 213,600.00 | Cash in hand & at Bank | 7,920.00 |
| Meeting Expenses | 8,580.00 | By Members' Subscription | 150,000.00 |
| Printing & Stationary | 7,650.00 | By Members' Contribution | 335,650.00 |
| Travelling & Conveyance | 8,230.00 | By Local Contribution | 267,300.00 |
| Newspapers & Magazines | 3,860.00 | By Income from Annual Cultural Festival & Fairs | 185,360.00 |
| Contingencies | 7,350.00 | By Sale Proceeds from:- | |
| Office Rent | 24,000.00 | Handicrafts Trg. Production | 136,870.00 |
| Misc. Expenses | 8,530.00 | Handloom Trg. Production | 98,250.00 |
| To Programme Expenses:- | | Poultry Products | 159,370.00 |
| (As Per Schedule "A") | 1,109,562.00 | Training Products | 98,630.00 |
| | | By SHGs Loan Interest | 12,500.00 |
| | | | |
| To Loan to SHGs | 260,000.00 | By SHGs Loan Recovery | 250,000.00 |
| To Library Books | 45,700.00 | | |
| | | | |
| To Cash in hand & at bank | 4,788.00 | | |
| | | | |
| TOTAL:: | 1,701,850.00 | TOTAL:: | 1,701,850.00 |

Per our report of even date annexed

PLACE : : IMPHAL

DATED : : 19th May, 2014

Attested by
 L. N. Lakshmi Singh
 Assistant Registrar
 Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
 Government of Manipur



M/s. S.L. GANGWAL & CO.
 Chartered Accountants

Jyoti Kumar Jaii
 Partner
 M No 77199
 F. R. No. 011/2014

(Signature)

President

The Centre for Sustainable Development
 (TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

THE CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT(TCSD)
KEISHAMTHONG LAISOM LEIRAK
IMPHAL WEST, MANIPUR

SCHEDULE "A" OF PROGRAMME EXPENSES

| PARTICULARS | AMOUNT |
|--|----------------------------|
| Development Programmes for SC/ST/OBC etc. | 59,500.00 |
| Women Development and Empowerment Programme | 75,000.00 |
| Child Development & Welfare Programmes | 72,752.00 |
| Development Programmes for Persons with Disability | 65,570.00 |
| Promotion & Preservation of Arts & Culture | 48,830.00 |
| Sustainable Agriculture & Horticulture Development | 87,760.00 |
| Development of Animal Husbandry for Sustainable Livelihood | 72,530.00 |
| Bio-Diversity Conservation | 67,570.00 |
| Development of Traditional Handloom & Handicraft | 82,450.00 |
| Promotion of Health and Sanitation | 58,730.00 |
| Consumer Awareness Programme | 46,780.00 |
| Skill Development Programme | 167,830.00 |
| Protection & Preservation of Forest & Environment | 65,760.00 |
| Disaster Management Programme | 58,670.00 |
| Research, Study & Survey | 79,830.00 |
| TOTAL :: | <u>1,109,562.00</u> |

Assessed
L. Kei La Kanda Singh
Assistant Registrar
Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
Government of Manipur



C. K. Singh
President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

Audit Report
2012-13

D.K. BOHRA & COMPANY

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

C No. 2449A/22/33

Hotel Anand Building
Khoiyathong Road, Imphal (Manipur)

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the attached Balance Sheet of "The Centre for Rural Development", Babupara, Jiribam, Imphal East, Manipur as at 31st March, 2013 and also the attached Income & Expenditure Account and Receipts & Payments Account for the year ended on that date which are in agreement with the books of accounts maintained by the said Society.

We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of audit. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give a true and fair view:

1. in the case of Balance Sheet of the state of affairs of the above named Society as at 31st March 2013 and
2. In the case of Income and Expenditure Account of the surplus of its year ended on that date.

In terms of our report even date.

DATE : 19th MAY, 2013
PLACE : HOTEL ANAND BUILDING
1ST FLOOR, KHOYATHONG ROAD
IMPHAL, MANIPUR

For, D. K. BOHRA & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



(RAKESH KUMAR JAIN)
PARTNER
M. No. 400560

SECRETARY

The Centre for Sustainable Development
Jiribam : Imphal

Assessed
L. Ne. Lakshmi Singh
Assistant Registrar
Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
Government of Manipur

C. K. Singh

President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

THE CENTRE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT
BABUPARA, JIRIBAM, IMPHAL EAST DISTRICT, MANIPUR
REGD. NO. 33 OF 1999.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH, 2013

| RECEIPTS | AMOUNT (Rs) | PAYMENTS | AMOUNT (Rs) |
|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| OPENING BALANCES | | BY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES : | |
| Cash in Hand & Bank | 4,691.00 | Staff Honorarium | 132,000.00 |
| To Members' Subscription | 100,200.00 | Meeting Expenses | 5,764.00 |
| To Members' Contribution | 229,937.00 | Printing & Stationery | 3,862.00 |
| To Donation from Public & Sympathisers | 501,470.00 | Travelling & Conveyance | 8,230.00 |
| To Receipts from Housie & Charity Shows | 58,182.00 | Paper & Periodicals | 1,668.00 |
| To Receipts from Annual Cultural Activities | 76,592.00 | Contingencies | 11,452.00 |
| To Receipts from Sales Proceeds Training Products | 68,614.00 | By Expenses on Piggery, Poultry, Goatery and Fishry farming | 175,711.00 |
| Tailoring, Knitting & Embroidery | 73,232.00 | By Agriculture & Horticulture Development Programme | 75,065.00 |
| Handloom & Handicrafts | 60,362.00 | By Vocational Training on Cane & Bamboo | 97,510.00 |
| MICRO-CREDIT PROGRAMME | | By Legal Literacy Programme for Atrocities on Women | 65,850.00 |
| Recovery of Loan | 255,400.00 | By Adult Education Programme | 64,940.00 |
| Interest Received | 5,875.00 | By Health & Sanitation | 69,774.00 |
| To Misc. Receipts | 19,282.00 | By Mother & Child Health-Care Prog. | 71,775.00 |
| | | By HIV/AIDS Awareness Programme | 50,157.00 |
| | | By Training Programme on Tailoring, Knitting & Embroidery | 68,355.00 |
| | | By Cultural Exchange Programme | 16,852.00 |
| | | By Training Programme on Handloom and Handicrafts | 74,872.00 |
| | | By Free Health Care Camp | 49,289.00 |
| | | By Seminar & Conference | 63,702.00 |
| | | By Social Service Camp | 39,205.00 |
| | | BY MICRO-CREDIT PROGRAMME : | |
| | | Loan to SHG | 287,500.00 |
| | | BY CAPITAL EXPENSES : | |
| | | Furniture & Fixture | 4,725.00 |
| | | Tools & Equipments | 7,650.00 |
| | | BY CLOSING BALANCES : | |
| | | Cash in Hand & Bank | 7,920.00 |
| | 1,453,837.00 | | 1,453,837.00 |

CERTIFIED THAT THE ABOVE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT HAS BEEN EXTRACTED FROM THE RECORDS AS PRODUCED BEFORE US AND IS IN AGREEMENT THEREWITH.

DATE 19th MAY 2013
PLACE: HOTEL ANAND BUILDING
1st FLOOR, KHOYATHONG ROAD,
IMPHAL, MANIPUR

Assessed
L. Nilakanta Singh
Assistant Registrar
Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
Government of Manipur



For, D. K. BOHRA & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Signature)
(RAKESH KUMAR JAIN)
PARTNER

(Signature)
C. Anil Singh
President

The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

(Signature)
L. Nijeta Devi
Secretary
The Centre for Rural Development
Jiribam, Manipur

THE CENTRE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT
BABUPARA, JIRIBAM, IMPHAL EAST DISTRICT, MANIPUR
REGD. NO. 33 OF 1999.

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH, 2013

| EXPENDITURE | AMOUNT (Rs) | INCOME | AMOUNT (Rs) |
|--|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| To ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES : (As per R & P Account) | 162,976.00 | By Members' Subscription | 100,200.00 |
| To Expenses on Piggery, Poultry, Goatery and Fishry farming | 175,711.00 | By Members' Contribution | 229,937.00 |
| To Agriculture & Horticulture Development Programme | 75,065.00 | By Donation from Public & Sympathisers | 501,470.00 |
| To Vocational Training on Cane & Bamboo | 97,510.00 | By Receipts from Housie & Charity Shows | 58,182.00 |
| To Legal Literacy Programme for Atrocities on Women | 65,850.00 | By Receipts from Annual Cultural Activities | 76,592.00 |
| To Adult Education Programme | 64,949.00 | By Receipts from Sales- Proceeds : Training Products | 68,614.00 |
| To Health & Sanitation | 69,774.00 | Tailoring, Knitting & Embroidery | 73,232.00 |
| To Mother & Child Health Care Prog. | 71,775.00 | Handloom & Handicrafts | 60,362.00 |
| To HIV/AIDS Awareness Programme | 50,157.00 | BY MICRO-CREDIT PROGRAMME : | |
| To Training Programme on Tailoring, Knitting & Embroidery | 68,355.00 | Interest Received | 5,875.00 |
| To Cultural Exchange Programme | 16,852.00 | By Misc., Receipts | 19,282.00 |
| To Training Programme on Handloom and Handicrafts | 74,872.00 | | |
| To Free Health Care Camp | 49,289.00 | | |
| To Seminar & Conference | 63,702.00 | | |
| To Social Service Camp | 39,205.00 | | |
| To Depreciation : | | | |
| Furniture & Fixture | 1,655.00 | | |
| Tools & Equipments | 1,790.00 | | |
| Computer & Accessories | 4,488.00 | | |
| To Excess of Income over Expenditure | 39,771.00 | | |
| | <u>1,193,746.00</u> | | <u>1,193,746.00</u> |

CERTIFIED THAT THE ABOVE STATEMENT OF
ACCOUNT HAS BEEN EXTRACTED FROM THE
RECORDS AS PRODUCED BEFORE US AND
IS IN AGREEMENT THEREWITH.

For, D. K. BOHRA & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



(RAKESH KUMAR JAIN)
PARTNER

DATE : 19th MAY, 2013
PLACE : HOTEL ANAND BUILDING
1st FLOOR, KHOYATHONG ROAD,
IMPHAL, MANIPUR

Assessed
L. Nita Kanta Singh
Assistant Registrar
Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
Government of Manipur

L. Asit Singh
President

The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

L. Nijeta Devi
Secretary
The Centre for Rural Development
Jiribam : Manipur

D.K. BOHRA & COMPANY

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Y # 449422/33

Hotel Anand Building
Khoyathong Road, Imphal (Manipur)

THE CENTRE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT
BABUPARA, JIRIBAM, IMPHAL EAST DISTRICT, MANIPUR
REGD. NO. 33 OF 1999.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2013

| CAPITAL & LIABILITIES | AMOUNT (Rs) | ASSETS & PROPERTIES | AMOUNT (Rs) |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| CAPITAL FUND : | | CURRENTS ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES : | |
| Old Balance | 123,457.00 | Cash in Hand & Bank | 7,920.00. |
| Add Excess of Income over Expenditure | 39,771.00 | MICRO-CREDIT PROGRAMME : | |
| | 163,228.00 | Loan to SHG | 54,400.00 |
| | | Add : Addition | 287,500.00 |
| | | | 341,900.00 |
| | | Less : Recovery | 255,400.00 |
| | | | 86,500.00 |
| | | FIXED ASSETS : | |
| | | Furniture & Fixture : | |
| | | Last Account | 16,551.00 |
| | | Less : Deprn. 10% | 1,655.00 |
| | | | 14,896.00 |
| | | Add: Addition | 4,725.00 |
| | | | 19,621.00 |
| | | Tools & Equipments : | |
| | | Last Account | 17,895.00 |
| | | Less : Deprn. 10% | 1,790.00 |
| | | | 16,105.00 |
| | | Add : Addition | 7,650.00 |
| | | | 23,755.00 |
| | | Computer & Accessories : | |
| | | Last Account | 29,920.00 |
| | | Less : Deprn. 15% | 4,488.00 |
| | | | 25,432.00 |
| | <u>163,228.00</u> | | <u>163,228.00</u> |

CERTIFIED THAT THE ABOVE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT HAS BEEN EXTRACTED FROM THE RECORDS AS PRODUCED BEFORE US AND IS IN AGREEMENT THEREWITH.

DATE : 19th MAY, 2013
PLACE HOTEL ANAND BUILDING
1st FLOOR, KHOYATHONG ROAD,
IMPHAL, MANIPUR

Attest
L. Nilekanta Singh
Assistant Registrar
Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
Government of Manipur



For, D. K. BOHRA & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Signature)
(RAKESH KUMAR JAIN)
PARTNER
M. NO. 400560

(Signature)
President

The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

(Signature)
Secretary
The Centre for Rural Development
Jiribam : Manipur

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the attached Balance Sheet of "The Centre for Rural Development", Babupara, Jiribam, Imphal East, Manipur as at 31st March, 2012 and also the attached Income & Expenditure Account and Receipts & Payments Account for the year ended on that date which are in agreement with the books of accounts maintained by the said Society

We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of audit. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give a true and fair view

- 1 In the case of Balance Sheet of the state of affairs of the above named Society as at 31st March 2012 and
- 2 In the case of Income and Expenditure Account of the surplus of its year ended on that date.

In terms of our report even date.

DATE : 19th MAY, 2012
PLACE HOTEL ANAND BUILDING
1ST FLOOR, KHOYATHONG ROAD
IMPHAL, MANIPUR

For, D. K. BOHRA & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



Rakesh Kumar Jain

(RAKESH KUMAR JAIN)
PARTNER
M. No. 400560

Assesed
L. N. Lakanda Singh
Assistant Registrar
Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
Government of Manipur

L. Nijeli Devi
Secretary
The Centre for Rural Development
Jiribam : Manipur

L. Nijeli Devi
President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

THE CENTRE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT
BAELUPARA, JIRIBAM, IMPHAL EAST DISTRICT, MANIPUR
REGD. NO. 33 OF 1989

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH, 2012

| RECEIPTS | AMOUNT (RS) | PAYMENTS | AMOUNT (RS) |
|---|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| OPENING BALANCES | | BY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | |
| Cash in Hand & Bank | 4,317.00 | Staff Honorarium | 127,200.00 |
| Members' Subscription | 103,220.00 | Meeting Expenses | 1,548.00 |
| Members' Contribution | 181,700.00 | Printing & Stationery | 3,662.00 |
| Condon from Public & Sympathisers | 497,950.00 | Travelling & Conveyance | 7,445.00 |
| Receipts from House & Charity Shows | 58,605.00 | Paper & Periodicals | 1,552.00 |
| Receipts from Annual Cultural Activities | 72,072.00 | Contingencies | 10,025.00 |
| Receipts from Sales Proceeds. Training Products | 65,549.00 | By Agriculture & Horticulture Development Programme | 72,520.00 |
| Tailoring, Knitting & Embroidery Handloom & Handicrafts | 72,660.00 | By Expenses on Piggery, Poultry, Goatery and Fishy farming | 173,197.00 |
| MICRO-CREDIT PROGRAMME : | | By Legal Literacy Programme for Atrocities on Women | 61,350.00 |
| Recovery of Loan | 255,400.00 | By Vocational Training on Cane & Bamboo | 92,060.00 |
| Interest Received | 5,875.00 | By Health & Sanitation | 67,229.00 |
| Mag. Receipts | 19,282.00 | By Adult Education Programme | 62,434.00 |
| | | By HIV/AIDS Awareness Programme | 44,702.00 |
| | | By Mother & Child Health Care Prog. | 70,255.00 |
| | | By Training Programme on Handloom and Handicrafts | 71,352.00 |
| | | By Cultural Exchange Programme | 15,854.00 |
| | | By Training Programme on Tailoring, Knitting & Embroidery | 66,840.00 |
| | | By Seminar & Conference | 61,182.00 |
| | | By Free Health Care Camp | 46,775.00 |
| | | By Social Service Camp | 38,954.00 |
| | | BY MICRO-CREDIT PROGRAMME : | |
| | | Loan to SHG | 287,200.00 |
| | | BY CAPITAL EXPENSES : | |
| | | Furniture & Fixture | 4,725.00 |
| | | Tools & Equipments | 7,650.00 |
| | | BY CLOSING BALANCES | |
| | | Cash in Hand & Bank | 4,551.00 |
| | <u>1,404,802.00</u> | | <u>1,404,802.00</u> |

CERTIFIED THAT THE ABOVE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT HAS BEEN EXTRACTED FROM THE RECORDS AS PRODUCED BEFORE US AND IS IN AGREEMENT THEREWITH.

19th MAY 2012
HOTEL ANAND BUILDING
1st FLOOR, KHUYATHONG ROAD,
IMPHAL MANIPUR

Assessed
L. Neikanta Singh
Assistant Registrar
Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
Government of Manipur



For, D. K. BOHRA & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Signature)
RAKESH KUMAR JAIN
PARTNER

(Signature)
Secretary

The Centre for Rural Development
Jiribam, Manipur

(Signature)
President

The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

THE CENTRE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT
BASUPARA, JIRIBAM, IMPHAL EAST DISTRICT, MANIPUR
REGD. NO. 33 OF 1999

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2012

| EXPENDITURE | AMOUNT (Rs.) | INCOME | AMOUNT (Rs.) |
|--|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| TO ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES: | | By Members' Subscription | 103,220.00 |
| (As per R & P Account) | 155,532.00 | By Members' Contribution | 791,700.00 |
| Agriculture & Horticulture Development Programme | 72,520.00 | By Donation from Public & Sympathisers | 497,960.00 |
| Expenses on Piggery, Poultry, Goatery and Fishry farming | 173,197.00 | By Receipts from House & Charity Shows | 56,605.00 |
| Legal Literacy Programme for Adolesces on Women | 61,350.00 | By Receipts from Annual Cultural Activities | 72,072.00 |
| Vocational Training on Cane & Bamboo | 92,060.00 | By Receipts from Sales Proceeds Training Products | 66,549.00 |
| Health & Sanitation | 67,229.00 | Tailoring, Knitting & Embroidery | 72,690.00 |
| Adult Education Programme | 62,434.00 | Handloom & Handicrafts | 60,142.00 |
| HIV/AIDS Awareness Programme | 44,702.00 | BY MICRO-CREDIT PROGRAMME: | |
| Mother & Child Health Care Prog | 70,255.00 | Interest Received | 5,875.00 |
| Training Programme on Handloom and Handicrafts | 71,352.00 | By Misc. Receipts | 19,282.00 |
| Cultural Exchange Programme | 16,854.00 | | |
| Training Programme on Tailoring, Knitting & Embroidery | 65,840.00 | | |
| Seminar & Conference | 61,182.00 | | |
| Free Health Care Camp | 48,775.00 | | |
| Social Service Camp | 38,954.00 | | |
| Depreciation | | | |
| Furniture & Fixture | 1,314.00 | | |
| Tools & Equipments | 1,135.00 | | |
| Computer & Accessories | 5,280.00 | | |
| Excess of income over Expenditure | 37,117.00 | | |
| | <u>1,145,085.00</u> | | <u>1,145,085.00</u> |

CERTIFIED THAT THE ABOVE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT HAS BEEN EXTRACTED FROM THE RECORDS AS PRODUCED BEFORE US AND IS IN AGREEMENT THEREWITH.

For, D. K. BOHRA & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



(Signature)
RAKESH KUMAR JAIN
PARTNER

DATE: 19th MAY, 2012
PLACE: HOTEL ANAND BUILDING
1st FLOOR, KHUYATHONG ROAD,
IMPHAL, MANIPUR

(Signature)
Assistant Registrar
Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
Government of Manipur

(Signature)
President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD), Imphal, Manipur

(Signature)
Secretary
The Centre for Rural Development
Jiribam, Manipur

D.K. BOHRA & COMPANY

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Hotel Anand Building

1st Floor, Khoiyathong Road, Imphal (Manipur)

THE CENTRE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT
 BABUPARA, JIRIBAM, IMPHAL EAST DISTRICT, MANIPUR
 REGD. NO. 23 OF 1999

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2012

| CAPITAL & LIABILITIES | AMOUNT (Rs) | ASSETS & PROPERTIES | AMOUNT (Rs) |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| CAPITAL FUND | | CURRENTS ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES : | |
| Old Balance | 88,340.00 | Cash in Hand & Bank | 4,891.00 |
| Add Excess of Income over Expenditure | 37,117.00 | MICRO-CREDIT PROGRAMME : | |
| | <u>123,457.00</u> | Loan to SHG | 22,300.00 |
| | | Add : Addition | <u>287,500.00</u> |
| | | | 309,800.00 |
| | | Less : Recovery | <u>255,400.00</u> |
| | | | 54,400.00 |
| | | FIXED ASSETS : | |
| | | Furniture & Fixtures : | |
| | | Last Account | 13,140.00 |
| | | Less : Depn. 10% | <u>1,314.00</u> |
| | | | 11,826.00 |
| | | Add : Addition | <u>4,725.00</u> |
| | | | 16,551.00 |
| | | Tools & Equipments : | |
| | | Last Account | 11,383.00 |
| | | Less : Depn. 10% | <u>1,138.00</u> |
| | | | 10,245.00 |
| | | Add : Addition | <u>7,650.00</u> |
| | | | 17,895.00 |
| | | Computer & Accessories : | |
| | | Last Account | 35,200.00 |
| | | Less : Depn. 15% | <u>5,280.00</u> |
| | | | 29,920.00 |
| | <u>123,457.00</u> | | <u>123,457.00</u> |

CERTIFIED THAT THE ABOVE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT HAS BEEN EXTRACTED FROM THE RECORDS AS PRODUCED BEFORE US AND IS IN AGREEMENT THEREWITH.

DATE 10th MAY, 2012
 PLACE HOTEL ANAND BUILDING
 1st FLOOR, KHOYATHONG ROAD,
 IMPHAL, MANIPUR

Assessed
 L. Nitakanta Singh
 Assistant Registrar
 Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
 Government of Manipur



For, D. K. BOHRA & COMPANY
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(NAKESH KUMAR JAIN)
 PARTNER
 M. NO. 400560

L. Dint Singh
 President
 The Centre for Sustainable Development
 (TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

L. Nitakanta Singh
 Assistant Registrar
 The Centre for Rural Development
 Jiribam : Manipur

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मणिपुर मणिपुर MANIPUR

1. KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT we The Centre for Sustainable Development (name of the organization as in Registration Certificate) an association registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 having been registered by the Office of Registrar of Societies, Govt. of Manipur, Lamphelat, Imphal – 795001, Manipur (Name and full address of Registering Authority), vide Registration Number Regd. No. 33 of 1999 dated 5th April 1999 office at Jiribam in the State of Manipur (hereinafter called the obligor/obligors) are held and firmly bound to the President of India (hereinafter called the Government) in the sum of Rs. _____ (in words Rs. _____ only) with interest therein @ 10% per annum well and truly to be paid to the President on demand and without demur, for which payment we bind ourselves and our successors and assigns by these presents.

2. SIGNED this 14th day of July in the year Two thousand and Fourteen.

3. WHEREAS the obligors has sent a request proposal to Government, through the Union Ministry of Culture under the Scheme of "Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India" for Grants of Rs.10,00,000/- (Ten Lakh only) vide his letter number 2/ICH/culture TCSD/2014 dated 16/07/2014; the obligors has agreed to execute this bond in advance, in favour of Union Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India for entire amount of Rs. Rs.10,00,000/- (Ten Lakh only) as requested in the proposal sent to the Government.

The obligor is willing to accept the proposed amount or any other amount approved/sanctioned by the Government. The obligor is willingly executing this bond of proposed amount with the stipulation that obligor will be bond upto this amount or by the actual amount approved/sanctioned by the Government, which ever is less. The obligor is also willing to accept all terms and conditions mentioned in the "Letter of Sanction" to be issued by the Government.

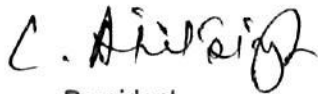

Secretary

The Centre for Sustainable Devt.(TCSD)
Imphal West District

C. Singh
President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

4. Now the condition of the above written obligation is such that if the obligors duly fulfil and comply with all the conditions mentioned in the letter of sanction, then above written bond or obligation shall not be enforceable. But otherwise it shall remain in full force and virtue. If a part of the grant is left unspent after the expiry of the period within which it is required to be spent, the obligors agree to refund the unspent balance along with interest at the rate of 10% (ten percent) per annum unless it is agreed by the sanctioning authority to be carried over to the next financial year. The amount of grant shall be refunded along with interest earn thereon.
5. The Society/Trust agrees and undertakes to surrender/pay to Government the monetary value of all such pecuniary or other benefits which it may receive or derive/have received or derived through/upon unauthorized use (such as letting out premises for adequate or less than adequate consideration or use of the premises for any purpose other than that for which the grant was intended) of the property/building or other assets created/acquired/constructed largely from out of Government grant. The decision of the Secretary to the Government of India in the **Ministry of Culture, Department/Scheme of Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India** or the administrative Head of the Department concerned shall be final and binding on the Society/Trust, in respect of all matter relating to the monetary value mentioned above to be surrendered/ paid to the Government.
6. The member of the executive committee of the grantee will
- (a) Abide by the conditions of the grants in aid by the target dates, specified in the letter of sanction and
 - (b) Not divert the grants or entrust execution of the scheme or work concerned to other institution (s) or organization (s); and
 - (c) Abide by any other conditions specified in the agreement governing the grant-in aid.

In the events of grantee failing to comply with the conditions or committing breach of the conditions of the bonds, the signatories to the bonds shall be jointly and severally liable to refund to the President of India, the whole or a part amount of the grant with interest @10% per annum thereon.



President

The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur



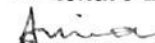
Secretary

The Centre for Sustainable Devt.(TCSD)
Imphal west District

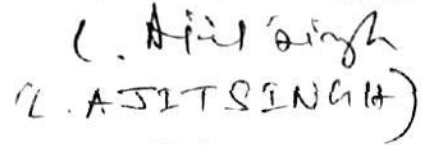
7. AND THESE PRESENTS ALSO WITNESS THAT

- (i) The decision of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Culture Department/ Scheme of Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India on the question whether there has been breach or violation of any of the terms and conditions mentioned in the sanction letter shall be final and binding on the obligors; and
- (ii) The Government shall bear the stamp duty payable on these bonds. The cost can be adjusted from the grants.

In witness whereof these presents have been executed as under on behalf of the obligors and day herein above written in pursuance of the Resolution No.7/TCSD/resolution/14 dated 11/07/2014 passed by the Governing Body/Executive Committee of the obligors, a copy whereof is annexed hereto as Annexure B.


(Ms. Aruna devi)
Secretary TCSD

The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur
(Signature of the grantee)


L. AJIT SINGH

President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

Name of the Obligor Association,
as registered :-

**The Centre for Sustainable
Development, TCSD, Imphal,
Manipur.**

Full Mailing Address :-

**Keishamthong Laishom Leirak
Imphal – 795001, Manipur**

Telephone No. /Mobile No.

0385- 2444039/ +91- 8794331811

E. Mail address (if available)

tcsdimphal@gmail.com

Fax No.

NA

1. Registration Number of Association

No. 33 of 1999

2. Date of Registration

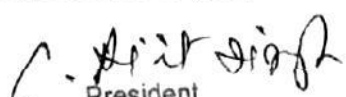
5th April 1999

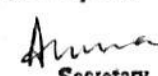
3. Registration Authority (RA)

**Office of The Registrar of
Societies, Govt. of Manipur**

4. Mailing Address of (RA)

Lamphelpat Imphal - 795001


President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur


Secretary
The Centre for Sustainable Devt (TCSD)
Imphal West District

(In the presence of) Witness with name, address and signature

i) WITNESS - 1

Name - *ATHOKSAM Premchand Meider*

Address - *Top Assang Leikei, Imphal East*

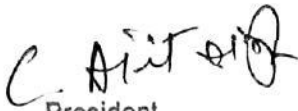
Signature - *A Premchand*

ii) WITNESS - 2

Name - *Mangsalabam Bedarain Kivi*

Address - *Wangpal, Imphal East*

Signature - *M. Bedarain Kivi*



President

The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

(Sign :)

Accepted for and on behalf of the President of India

Designation :

Date:

Name & Address:

The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD)

Registered under section 7 (1) of the Manipur societies Registration Act, 1989
(Manipur Act No.1 of 1990). Regd. No. 33 of 1999 (M) dated 05-04-1999

Ref. No. :

Date: 11/07/2014

RESOLUTION NO. - 7

A meeting of Executive Committee of **The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD)** held on **11/07/2014** at its registered Head Office at **Imphal, Manipur** has resolved to apply for a project proposal titled **"Training Workshop on Rare Indigenous Traditional Food - ways of Meitei community in Manipur"** under the scheme of **"Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India"** by Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India.

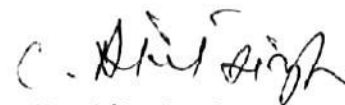
The Committee hereby authorize **Shri L. Ajit Singh, President (TCSD)** to duly submit the project proposal along with the DPR and sign all necessary documents including **the bond, Pre-Stamp Receipt etc. on behalf of the Institution.**

The following members were present in the meeting:

| Sl. No. | Name | Address | Designation | Signature |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | L. Ajit Singh | Keisamthong | President | <i>L. Ajit Singh</i> |
| 2. | K. Kumar Singh | Wangjing | Vice - president | <i>K. Kumar Singh</i> |
| 3. | Ms. Aruna devi | Keisamthong | Secretary | <i>Aruna</i> |
| 4. | K. Nandibala devi | Wangjing | Assistant Secretary | <i>K. Nandibala Devi</i> |
| 5. | Ms. Binodini devi | Keisamthong | Treasurer | <i>Ms. Binodini Devi</i> |

Date : 11/07/2014

Place : Imphal, Manipur



(L. Ajit Singh)

President

The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD), Imphal, Manipur

President

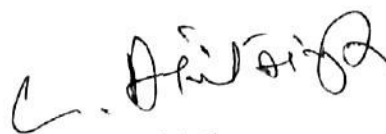
The Centre for Sustainable Development

(TCSD), Imphal, Manipur

**List of Resource Persons cum Trainers available /to be engaged
for the proposed training workshop along with the respective
major themes/ Topics**

| Sl. No. | Name | Address | Educational Qualification/Occupation | Major Theme/ Topics |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. | K. Ranjan | Keishampat, Imphal, Manipur | Post Graduate / Social Worker | “The Challenges and Needs of the Local indigenous traditional food processing Entrepreneurs in the local, regional and national Market” |
| 2. | L.Sanjoy singh | -----do----- | Graduate/Social activist | “Role of Information & Communication Technologies towards promotion of the traditional indigenous food sector.” |
| 3. | Ms. Reena devi | Keishamthong | Graduate/Teacher | “Where are we and how do we adopt appropriate strategy for development of local indigenous food heritage”. |

| | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|--------------|------------------------|---|
| 4. | Mr. Suraj singh | Kwakeithel | Graduate/Social Worker | “Promotion of indigenous traditional preservation methods and techniques of highly perishable food items such as fruits and vegetables.” |
| 5. | Mr. Raviston | Keishamthong | Graduate | “Comparative analysis of Modern and Traditional Food preservation methods and techniques of highly perishable food items such as fruits and vegetables.” |



President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD)

Registered under section 7 (1) of the Manipur societies Registration Act, 1989
(Manipur Act No.1 of 1990). Regd. No. 33 of 1999 (M) dated 05-04-1999

Ref. No. :

Date: 15/07/2014

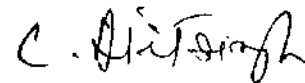
Non - Duplicacy Certificate

This is to certify that the proposed project titled “**Training Workshop on Rare Indigenous Traditional Food - ways of Meitei community in Manipur**” has been duly applied solely under the Scheme of “**Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India**” by the Ministry of Culture thereby seeking financial support only from the Ministry of Culture, Government of India .

This is to further certify that the same project proposal has not been applied and will not apply seeking grant under any other Scheme than the above mentioned Scheme of the Ministry of Culture, Government of India for due financial assistance.

Date : 15/07/2014

Place : Imphal, Manipur



(L. Ajit Singh)
President

The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

INCOME TAX PAN SERVICES UNIT

(Managed by NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited)

5th Floor, Mantri Sterling, Plot No. 341, Survey No. 997/8, Model Colony,
Near Deep Bungalow Chowk, Pune – 411 016.

F. No. DIT(S)/PAN/ITMN_REG

आयकर विभाग
INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT



भारत सरकार
GOVT. OF INDIA

THE CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT



05/04/1999

Permanent Account Number

AAABT3392C

28032014

The Income Tax Department takes pleasure in informing that the Permanent Account Number (PAN) allotted to you is :

AAABT3392C

and the PAN card is enclosed herewith. For filling the return of income, please contact :

ITO WARD -1, IMPHAL

We wish to inform you that quoting of PAN on return of income and challans for payment of taxes is necessary to ensure accurate credit of taxes paid by you and faster processing of return of income. Please quote PAN in all communications with department as it helps to improve taxpayer services.

We may inform that it is **mandatory to quote PAN** in several transactions specified under the Income Tax Act, 1961. For details of such transactions, reference is invited to rule 114B of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 read with section 139A of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

In the unlikely event of **more than one PAN being allotted**, this fact should be brought to the notice of your Assessing Officer, as **possessing or using more than one PAN is against the law** and may attract **penalty of upto Rs. 10,000/-**.

Any error in the data printed on your PAN Card may be brought to the notice of IT PAN Services Unit at the address given above or on the reverse of the PAN Card.

Income Tax Department maintains a website - www.incometaxindia.gov.in and Aayakar Sampark Kendra (Phone - 1800 - 180 - 1961) for providing information and services to citizens. This site contains detailed information on PAN also

Income Tax Department

Assessed by
L. Mita Kanta Singh
Assistant Registrar
Co-operative Societies, Jiribam
Government of Manipur

PKG ID : PRC18530801 / 220 / 575 / 26/03/2014 / FFL



SHL / 9 / 917697001355253111 / 107213574

THE CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

THE CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
KEISHAMTHONG LAISOM
LEIRAK
IMPHAL WEST
MANIPUR - 795001
TEL NO 91 8794331811

C. Anil Singh

President

The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur

BANK AUTHORIZATION LETTER

(I/We The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD) Organization/Society/NGOs name) would like to receive the sums disbursed by the Ministry of Culture, to me/us electronically to our bank account; detailed below:-

| | |
|--|---|
| Payee's Particulars | |
| Name of payee as in Bank Account | The Centre For Sustainable Development |
| Address | Keishamthong Laisom Leirak |
| District and Pin Code | Imphal West – 795001 |
| State <input type="checkbox"/> | Manipur |
| Telephone Number with STD code | 0385 – 2444039 |
| Mobile No. | +91- 8794331811 |
| E-mail Address (if any) | <u>tcsdimphal@gmail.com</u> |
| Bank Details | |
| Name of the Bank | Indian Overseas Bank |
| Bank Branch (full address & Telephone Number) | Imphal Branch, Imphal west – 795001, Manipur Tel.-0385 – 2451232 |
| Bank Account Number | 073201000023586 |
| Account Type | Savings |
| Mode of Electronic Transfer available RTGS NIFD any other | RTGS |
| IFSC Code <input type="checkbox"/> | IOBA0000732 |
| MICR Code | 795020002 |

Account number and IFSC/MICR Codes have been verified by me and are correctly recorded above.



(Bank branch maintaining the Account)

*(To be signed by the Manager of the Bank)

(Seal)

Signature: _____

Anna
Secretary

Name _____

**The Centre for Sustainable Devt.(TCSD)
Imphal West District**

Name of Organisation _____

*The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD)*

Date _____

16-07-2014

C. A. W. Singh

**President
The Centre for Sustainable Development
(TCSD) Imphal, Manipur**

The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD)

Registered under section 7 (1) of the Manipur societies Registration Act, 1989
(Manipur Act No.1 of 1990). Regd. No. 33 of 1999 (M) dated 05-04-1999

Ref. No. : 2/ICH/culture - TCSD/2014 - 15

Date: 01/03/2016

To,

Shri. Amit Saxena,
Intangible Cultural Heritage Section,
Sangeet Natak Academy,
Rabindra Bhavan,
Feroze Shah Road,
New Delhi - 110001

Subject: Submission of detailed revised/reworked first report for release of 2nd Installment under the project titled "Training Workshop on Rare Indigenous Traditional Food - ways of Meitei community in Manipur" under the scheme of "Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India"-regarding

Sir,

With reference to your e - mail dated 4th February,2016 regarding resubmission of revised/amended first report in connection with the above mentioned project, You may kindly find enclosed herewith the duly revised or amended first project report along with the necessary relevant photographs as annexure for your due consideration and necessary action.

It may be kindly noted that the respective scanned/soft copies of the above mentioned document have also been duly submitted.

Duly enclosed/annexed as above

Thanks & due regards

Date: 01/03/2016

Place: Imphal, Manipur

Recommended for payment
20/3/2016

Yours' faithfully,

Aruna
(Ms. Aruna devi)

Secretary

The Centre for Sustainable Development

(TCSD)

The Centre for Sustainable Devt.(TCSD)
Imphal West District

Head Office Address: Keishamthong Laisom Leirak, Imphal West - 795001, Manipur

E - mail: tcsdimphal@gmail.com

A Duly Revised Detailed First Report (1st phase of the training workshop) on the project titled "Training Workshop on the Indigenous Traditional Foodways of Meitei community in Manipur"

The following activities have been duly carried out during the first phase of project implementation aimed at protection and promotion of the rich indigenous traditional food - ways which is an integral part of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of the local indigenous community:-

i) Mobilisation, Identification and selection of the local indigenous youth training workshop participants/beneficiaries

A total number of twenty four local indigenous unemployed youth majority of whom belonging to the economically backward (BPL) and weaker section of the society have been duly identified and registered for participation in the training workshop through:

a) Motivation and encouragement of the local youth to participate in the training workshop by educating them about the importance of protection and promotion of indigenous traditional food ways for sustainable livelihood means and its contribution to local socio - economic development as well as provisions of healthy lifestyle, nutritious & hygienic foods and overall cultural protection and promotion with environmental sustainability.

b) Determination of the seriousness, interest and commitment as well as desperation of the youth in terms of dire need of skill development and for employment and means of livelihood. Selection process was purely 'demand driven'. Only those who seriously wish to acquire knowledge and skill in the identified traditional food ways and related culinary knowledge, skill and practices and to contribute towards protection and promotion of indigenous traditional food ways which is fast losing its originality have been considered for selection during the training programme. The selection process has, therefore, adequately appraised the aptitude profile of the trainee candidates.

ii) Engagement of Resource person cum Trainers/speakers/presenters

Local elderly persons who have adequate knowledge and who possess necessary expert skills and practical experience in various traditional food - ways and practices such as community elders, homemakers, farmers, traditional culinary artists (Bamons/Brahmins) etc. have been duly identified and engaged as well as invited for delivering lectures and imparting training to the participating youth.

iii) Counselling of Youth and Parents

On the eve of the training workshop the local youth and their parents have given proper counselling about the nature of the workshop cum awareness programme and the necessity of participating in such a programme aimed at motivating and encouraging them to turn their attention towards protection, preservation and promotion of their rich cultural heritage.

They have been educated that practising and professing various traditional form of food cultivation, storing, cooking and eating habits etc. would enable them to earn a sustainable livelihood economically, socially as well as environmentally.

iv) Deployment of the Training Workshop

Presentation, Deliberations and Discussions during the workshop have been mainly focussed on the following major themes:

a. Importance of protection and promotion of a wide range of indigenous traditional foods, Traditional Practices of Food cultivation, collection and preparation as well as traditional ways of eating foods in various occasions such as Social feasts, religious and social ceremonies, cultural festivals etc.

Huge potential and prospects of the local indigenous traditional food - ways and habits towards sustainable development of the local areas economically, socially and environmentally.

c. Significance and relevance of Fermentation as one of the oldest and most economical methods for producing and preserving foods and added benefits of enhancing flavour, increased digestibility, improving nutritional value and pharmacological values.

d. Indigenous Traditional Food - ways as means to express one's distinct cultural identity and traditions.

e. Indigenous Traditional food - ways – A key protector of national living heritage, Health, bio – diversity and Environmental sustainability.

f. Imminent threat to the local indigenous Traditional Food - ways especially negative impact of Globalization, onslaught of exotic Fast food chain (Mho mhos, Chowmein, Noodles etc.), adoption of modern western lifestyle by younger generation etc.

v) Training of the local indigenous youth in various traditional Food ways and practices

During the first phase of training the local indigenous youth have been provided basic understanding of the various Traditional Food and food ways belonging to the indigenous Meitei community such as the knowledge, practices, skills, beliefs and traditions around the production, preparation, storage, distribution, consumption and preservation of food as well as the local people's eating habits and serving traditions.

The local youths have also been provided basic practical training regarding traditional methods of preparation, processing and cooking of a wide range of distinct indigenous traditional foods such as follows:-

- a) **Koat pita** - A kind of Manipuri sweet prepared with mashed bananas mixed with jaggery and rice flour.
- b) **Kobok** – A dessert prepared by mixing roasted rice with molasses.
- c) **Ngari** – An indigenous fermented dried fish prepared in Manipur food that is famous for its flavor and smell. It is an integral part of the local indigenous diet.
- d) **Hawaijar** - A unique traditional fermented soyabean with distinct flavour & stickiness. It is consumed commonly by the local people as a low cost source of protein food.
- e) **Hentak** - a kind of fermented fish paste.
- f) **Phabou (Puntiusophore)** - a medium sized dried fish locally known a 'Phabou Gna' is exclusively used for production of Gnari(a traditional fermented dried fish).
- g) **Maroi thongba** - a traditional non - vegetarian dish which main ingredients are maroi - nakuppi (chiness chives), soya chunks and ground nuts.

They have also been provided knowledge and skills regarding management of various traditional community feasts and cultural celebrations; and traditional beliefs and taboos regarding spiritual connection between the land and the food consumed such as offering of a variety of traditional foods to local deity as mark of devotion during Lai Haraoba etc.

vi) Live Demonstration on unique indigenous traditional food ways

Live demonstrations by individual and group on various unique indigenous traditional food cultivation, gathering, storage, preparation/processing, cooking and consumption have also been part of the cultural event. For this purpose various local community elders, Brahmins, Elderly women etc. have been approached for presenting live shows and demonstrations to the youth during the training event.

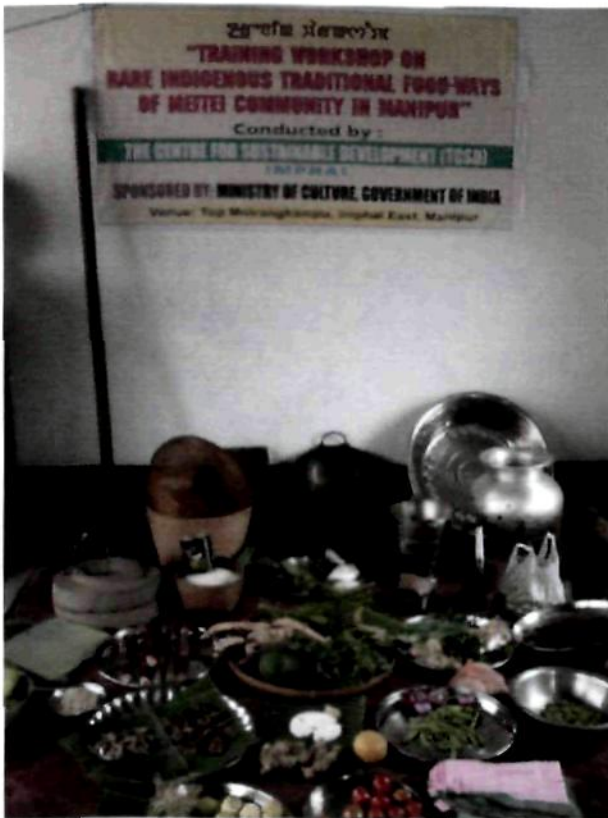
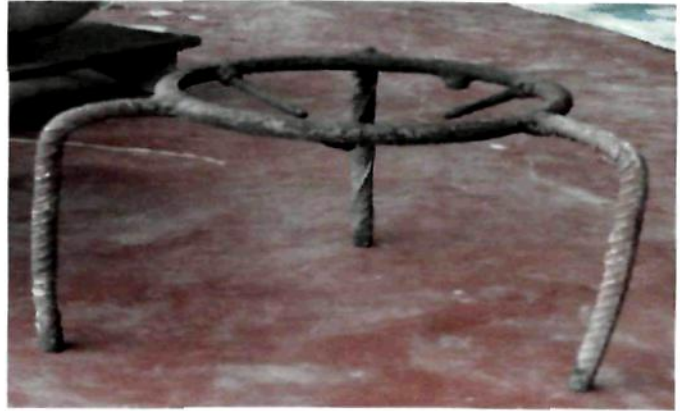
List of Resource persons/Trainers/Presenters

| Sl.No.. | Name of Resource person/Trainer/Speaker | Address | Occupation |
|---------|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Shri. Loukrakpam Gunamani | Top Maoirangkampu, Imphal East | Social Worker cum Community leader (Retired State Government Employee) |
| 2. | Shri. Nongairakpam Ibotombi sharma | -----do----- | Professional traditional indigenous culinary artist (Chef)/Bamon |
| 3. | Shri.Nongmaithem Raghmani | Top Makha Leikai | Social Worker cum Community elder and Cultural activist |
| 4. | Smt. Thingbajjam Iscihanbi devi | Top, Khewa Bazaar, Imphal East | Traditional indigenous foodways artisan |
| 5. | Smt. L. Memjao devi | Maoirangkampu, Imphal East | -----do----- |

Aemma
Secretary
The Centre for Sustainable Devt.(ICSD),
Imphal West District

ANNEXURE - II

IMPLEMENTS / TOOLS / RAW MATERIALS DULY PURCHASED / HIRED FOR THE TRAINING WORKSHOP



Anura
Secretary
The Centre for Sustainable Devt.(TCSD),
Imphal West District

ANNEXURE-III

COUNSELLING CUM TRAINING ON DIFFERENT TRADITIONAL METHODS OF FOOD CULTIVATION / PREPARATION / PROCESSING / COOKING ETC.



Aimee
Secretary
The Centre for Sustainable Devt.(TCSD),
Imphal West District

ANNEXURE - IV

DELIBERATION / DISCUSSIONS / PRESENTATIONS



Acinay
Secretary
The Centre for Sustainable Devt.(TCSD,
Imphal West District

ANNEXURE-V

LIVE DEMONSTRATION ON PREPARATION / PROCESSING /
COOKING OF TRADITIONAL FOODS



Secretary
Secretary
The Centre for Sustainable Devt.(TCSD)
Imuhaf West District



Hawaijar: A traditional fermented soybean a characteristic flavor & stickiness. It is consumed commonly in the local diet as a low cost source of high protein food & plays an economical, social & cultural role in Manipur.



Maroi-Napakpi paknam: It is a baked food made of gram flour, a culinary herb widely used in Manipur called Maroi-Napakpi (hooker chives) and Gnari (fermented dry fish). It is one of the most popular Manipuri cuisines.



Hentak: It is a fermented fish paste



Singju: It is a range salad based popular Manipuri cuisine. Most of the ingredients are fresh & unboiled. The ingredients are lotus root, stink, bean, cauliflower, unripe papaya, banana flower, coriander leaves, gram flour, gnari & chilli powder



Phabou (puntiussophore): A medium size dried fish locally known as "Phabou Gna" is exclusively used for production of Gnari, a traditional fermented dried fish.



Maroi thongba: A traditional non-vegetarian dish of Manipur which main ingredients are maroi-nakuppi (chinese chives), soya chunks, ground nuts.



Ooti asangba (Green rice porridge): A non-vegetarian dish. It is usually made with rice & pangkhokla (taro leaves), young leaves of tomato, sponge gourd, pomegranate, & chinese chives etc.



Soibum: An edible bamboo shoot product, quite popular amongst the local people. It has a strong smell. It is a fermented food material.



Gnari: An indigenous fermented dried fish which is an integral part for most dishes of the local people of Manipur.

Amma
Secretary
The Centre for Sustainable Devt. (TCSO)
Imphal West District

ICH Domain: C

- A. Oral traditions & expressions including language
- B. Performing arts
- C. Social practices, rituals & festive events
- D. Knowledge & practices concerning nature & the universe
- E. Traditional craftsmanship
(D.C.T.- Diverse Cultural Tradition)

STATE: MANIPUR

Registration No. : No.: 33 of 1999, 05/04/1999

Inscribed/Nominated Element or D.C.T.

: D.C.T. /

Institution/University/NGO/Individual Information related to the application

: The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD)
: New applicant /

(For Organizations)

President/Chairman's Name

: Mr. L. Ajit Singh

Secretary's Name

: Mrs. Aruna Devi /

Main field of ICH/Cultural Diversity

: Documentation, Data Creation /

Particulars of Project: Traditional workshop on Rare Indigenous Traditional Food- Ways of Meitei community in Manipur

Duration of the project: 10 days workshop

Estimated cost of Project(s): Rs. 1040400.00

Grant sought for: Rs. 1000000.00

Documents furnished/awaited: All documents furnished

Details of financial assistance received for the last three years from Ministry of Culture/Organization under MoC/State Govt./UT/State Akademi or other sources:

| Organization | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | Purpose |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| MOC/GOI | -- | -- | | |
| State Govt. | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Others | -- | -- | -- | -- |

Financial Status:

2011-2012

2012-2013

2013-2014

(Income)

Rs.1145085.00

Rs.1193746.00

Rs.1443930.00

Observation of SNA:

S.O. (ICH)

D.S. (F&A)

D.S. (Drama)

Secretary

Grant Recommended/not recommended

By the ICH Expert Committee :

Approval of Ministry of Culture (GOI) :

The project to document the Meitei Community Food Tradition by conducting workshop. Its Intangible part may be appreciated and documented but it need not to be elaborated or presented. It can't be a celebrated thing. We may find some such generations documented but, not sponsored and created, It should be social practice.
We may grant ₹, 00, 000/- to do the documentation and data creation.

NO URGENCY

ICH Domain: C

- A. Oral traditions & expressions including language
 B. Performing arts
 C. Social practices, rituals & festive events
 D. Knowledge & practices concerning nature & the universe
 E. Traditional craftsmanship
 (D.C.T.- Diverse Cultural Tradition)

STATE: MANIPUR

Registration No. : No.: 33 of 1999, 05/04/1999

Inscribed/Nominated Element or D.C.T.

: D.C.T.

Institution/University/NGO/Individual
Information related to the application: The Centre for Sustainable Development (TCSD)
: New applicant

(For Organizations)

President/Chairman's Name

: Mr. L. Ajit Singh

Secretary's Name

: Mrs. Aruna Devi

Main field of ICH/Cultural Diversity : Documentation, Data CreationParticulars of Project: Traditional workshop on Rare Indigenous Traditional Food- Ways of Meitei community in Manipur

Duration of the project: 10 days workshop

Estimated cost of Project(s): Rs. 1040400.00

Grant sought for: Rs.

1000000.00

Documents furnished/awaited: All documents furnished

Details of financial assistance received for the last three years from Ministry of Culture/Organization under MoC/State Govt./UT/State Akademi or other sources:

| Organization | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | Purpose |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| MOC/GOI | -- | -- | | |
| State Govt. | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Others | -- | -- | -- | -- |

Financial Status:

2011-20122012-20132013-2014

(Income)

Rs.1145085.00

Rs.1193746.00

Rs.1443930.00

Observation of SNA:

S.O. (ICH)D.S. (F&A)D.S. (Drama)Secretary

Grant Recommended/not recommended

By the ICH Expert Committee :

Approval of Ministry of Culture (GOI) :

01 Lal
One Lal

ICH Domain: C

- A. Oral traditions & expressions including language
 B. Performing arts
 C. Social practices, rituals & festive events
 D. Knowledge & practices concerning nature & the universe
 E. Traditional craftsmanship
 (D.C.T.- Diverse Cultural Tradition)

STATE: MANIPUR

Registration No. : NA

Inscribed/Nominated Element or D.C.T.

: D.C.T.

Institution/University/NGO/Individual
Information related to the application

: Huyam Meitei

: New applicant

(For Organizations)

President/Chairman's Name

: NA

Secretary's Name

: NA

Main field of ICH/Cultural Diversity : Workshop, FunctionParticulars of Project: New Production of "Hou Khousha"

Duration of the project: 6 months

Estimated cost of Project(s): Rs. 6,70,000.00

Grant sought for: Rs.

5,00,000.00

Documents furnished/awaited: All documents furnished

Details of financial assistance received for the last three years from Ministry of Culture/Organization under MoC/State Govt./UT/State Akademi or other sources:

| Organization | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | Purpose |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| MOC/GOI | -- | -- | | |
| State Govt. | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Others | -- | -- | -- | -- |

Financial Status: 2011-2012
(Income) NA2012-2013
NA2013-2014
NA

Observation of SNA: S.O. (ICH)

D.S. (F&A)

D.S. (Drama)

Secretary

Grant Recommended/not recommended
 By the ICH Expert Committee :
 Approval of Ministry of Culture (GOI) :