CHAPTER X

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT

The proper plan implementation and management in the area require a threefold strategy of development process, i.e. Plan Formulation, Monitoring and Evaluation.

The plan formulation is related to the study of economic feasibility and desirability of large and concentrated investment projects. On the other, monitoring acts as an instrument in administrative affairs. The main purpose is to provide, timely, regular and dependable information related to execution of administrative affairs. It may also be defined as an exercise in keeping constant watch over programme execution at different levels. It aims at taking timely corrective measures as and when required to ensure the successful implementation of plan programmes. Evaluation starts where progress reporting and surveying ends. Attempts are concentrated to find out whether the desired changes are taking place in expected way or not. If the development is facing some problems what may be the possible causes and remedies to eliminate such constraints.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND FORMULATION

Regarding the plan implementation at the district level, the District Commissioner (D.C.) has the supreme
power to implement the following:

(a) to define the overall plan priorities and strategies,

(b) to make regional policy within the broad framework of the district plan

(c) to enter departmental and interdepartmental and interagency co-ordination

(d) to provide the overall technical expertise to district planning centres and to organise different training areas

(e) to undertake separate development programme for the development of weaker and backward sections of the area.

The increasing focus on programmes aimed at alleviation of poverty and economic upliftment of the poorer and backward sections of society. This made credit planning as an important and integral part of the planning at grass root levels. The lead Bank Scheme was evolved to provide an organisational framework for participation in co-ordinated manner by the various financial institutions. For an effective implementation of the credit plan, the District Consultative Committee, Standing Committee and State Level Banker's Committee were formed.
With adequate financial assistance, the district level planning exercises the programme on analysis of existing situation and arrangement of priorities. The basic requirement for a successful plan implementation is to set up a cell which can provide the necessary data. Thus, plan implementation requires to set up a machinery for collection of socio-economic and technical data and to evaluate the results of studies to be taken up in the area.

The data collection machinery can be entrusted by the district level planning units on the following conditions.

i) to assess the local needs and requirements

ii) to undertake the resource inventory including the human resource

iii) to formulate the Panchayat and village level plan

iv) to specialise planning for socio-economic infrastructure and

v) to implement and evaluate different development planning projects.
The plan evaluation proposal aims at keeping all concerned appraised of the progress being made towards accomplishment and pointing out those effective methods. The present data collection machinery and working group is very weak in the study area. Therefore, the national sample survey should be strengthened in Thoubal District. It should help to collect the required data for formulation on a systematic and regular manner. The existing planning machinery should also be strengthened so as to evaluate and implement plan proposals effectively.

The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) has direct role in the implementation of the district plan as plan implementing agency.

The DRDA Thoubal covers two blocks namely, Thoubal and Kakching Community Development Blocks (CDB) with its head quarters at Thoubal and Kakching respectively. For administrative purposes there are 27 and 14 Grampanchayats in CDB of Thoubal and Kakching respectively.

Plan formulation during the year, 1988 envisaged at least to assist a total number of 300 families per block by taking up schemes of local suitability. The household survey of the two blocks has been completed by adopting cluster approach of implementing IRDB schemes, 1988 (Table 10.1).
Table 10.1 Cluster villages for Thoubal and Kakching Block.

A) Thoubal C.D. Block

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of cluster villages selected for IRDP Schemes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Maibam Uchiwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Irong Chesaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Leishangthem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Khekman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Moijing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Dinam Sawombung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Turel Ahanbi/Atoukhong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Wangkhem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Leirongthel/Wingel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B) Kakching C.D. Block

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of cluster villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sekmajaxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Hayel/Hangul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Hiyanglamu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mayeng Lamjao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Langmeidong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The target group of the beneficiaries under such programme consists of small farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and those whose income fall below Rs. 4,800/- 30% of the beneficiaries have to be from the women group, women heads etc., whereas 10% amongst the scheduled castes and tribes.
Success for IRDP depends on the well formulation and effective implementation of plan programmes. The effective monitoring as a means towards identification is taking part in the successful implementation of such target groups. Thus the primary responsibility of monitoring lies with the agencies involved in executing the programme.

The State Government is the most important organ in effective implementation and co-ordination whether it may be at State level or District level. The problem of regional development requires mostly the underdeveloped and backward societies.

Integrated area development aims at creation of sustained employment to all the backward classes of the rural area. The major objective of the IRDP is to alleviate poverty by increasing income and promulgating a balanced growth in socio-economic status of populations.

Usually, the rural integrated system implies generation of employment more in Primary Sector.

The Seventh Five Year Plan laid emphasis more on accelerated agricultural growth, potentiality of swampy and shallow land agriculture by adopting the land reclamation and land stock measures under the land Reformation
Act of Manipur. The increased production and productivity of agriculture can be met by the application of modern scientific and technical methods. The increased number of small and marginal farmers and the expansion of irrigation facilities can replace the traditional varieties by high yielding varieties of seeds in the study area. Further a reduction of persons below poverty line in the rural and backward community has come down from 39.9% to 28.2%.

Considering the rural area development planning a multifaceted process, the district level functionaries should be responsible for the plan implementation in the respective co-ordinating authorities.

Administrative Management in Thoubal District.

**District Level** - At District level, IRDP is implemented through the DRDA. The DRDA is headed by the Deputy Commissioner. There is one project officer as the Chief Executive Officer in the Organisation. The DRDA has the overall charge in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the plan proposals in the Thoubal District.

**Block Level** - At the Block level, the Block Development Officer has to perform the role of the Chief Coordination. The block is the basic unit for preparation of annual action plans. The Block Development Officers
implemented the programmes as per approved plan and pro-
vided feed back on the impact of the programme by the block
level functionaries, the Extension Officers and village
level workers in this regard.

The organisational structure for Rural Development
Plan implementation are the following:

A. EXECUTIVE PLANNING COMMITTEE:

Level        Co-ordinating Authorities      Functionaries

District - District Rural Development
Agency:

1. Deputy Commissioner
2. District Planning
   Officer/ADC(Planning)
3. Executive Officers of
   the District
4. Chief Executive Officer/
   District Council
5. All SDO/BDO
6. District Statistical
   Officer
7. All other District Heads
   of Development Officers.

B. DISTRICT PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL.

1. Designated Member of the District
2. One State Minister from the District
3. Deputy Commissioner of the District
4. Two prominent public leaders in the district
   (to be nominated by the Government)
5. Members of the Legislative Assembly of the district
6. All Chairman of the Municipalities of the district
7. Chairman of District Council concerned
8. All Heads of Development Officers in the district
9. Chief Executive Officer, District Council
10. Branch Manager of all Banks in the district
11. Heads of Central Government Offices located in the district
12. A representative from the Planning Department
13. All BDOs in the district
14. Representative of leading Voluntary Organisation in the district
15. Women representative in the district and
16. District Planning Officer/Additional Deputy Commissioner (Planning).

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PERSPECTIVE PLANS

The integrated rural area development is conceived with the problems relating to socio-economic and cultural aspects. The perspective plans are prepared considering the potentiality and utilisation of resources as experienced
in the early chapters. The purpose of perspective plan is to set the final development strategy in different spheres in the area of study.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The economic development planning constitutes the economic processes through the increased use of agricultural inputs such as HYVs, irrigation, fertilizer and different planning potentials.

The various land use have been grouped and portrayed 5 categories namely land not available for cultivation, forests, uncultivable waste land, cultivable waste land and arable land which include Ingkhol (Kitchen Garden) and paddy land.

The land not available for cultivation has increased due to the extension of construction of new roads and expansion of canals. Whereas the cultivable waste land decreased due to adoption of desired land reclamation and land stock measures.

Agriculture being a major source of income in the rural area, requires an optimal utilisation of fertilizers, irrigation facilities to the cultivable fields for
attaining higher production. The low lying loukols should be brought under HYV of seeds so as to get the maximum yield per unit area. The farmers face hardships during the drought period due to uncertainty and scarcity of water. Therefore, irrigation facilities should be provided to all the agricultural fields. The farmers of the area are comparatively poor, they have least implements, sowing machines and threshers, etc. Therefore, some proposals are to be made in relation with the various agricultural programmes such as (a) additional land will be put for cropping practices, (b) introduction of double and multiple cropping and (c) involvement of surplus labourers in productive occupation.

PLANNING

The increased intensity in cultivation and wider coverage under HYV seeds, may favour surplus agricultural production. An efficient production system is required for this purpose. Therefore, credit facilities should be given to all the farmers of the area so that they may attain the desired benefits through various loan schemes from the District Co-operative Societies and Banks i.e. short, medium and long-term loans.
The Rice Research Station, Wangbal is in constant multiplication of varieties of seeds. The research station is also deemed at a "Rice Revolution" not only in the study area but throughout the state of Manipur. The station further requires to intensify the rice research to evaluate the cold resistant HYV seeds both in high altitude (Above 1930 mts) and deep water region (below 1.5-3.00 mts). The overall aim of the research programme is to generate technology, identification of areal climatological features and identify different farming situations so as to improve cropping patterns and crop yield by reducing agricultural constraints in the area.

The varieties of Rabi pulses and Kharif crops achieved the target during the year 1989-90. The areas to be brought under different agricultural crops are given in the following table (Table 10.2). With the increased potentiality of irrigation under major and minor irrigation projects, the area under first crop of paddy and rabi crop have gradually gone up. The following table shows areas benefitted under different canals and river valley projects in the district.
### Table 10.2
Hectare brought under irrigation by various projects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canal</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area benefitted (in ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thoubal</td>
<td>July 1988</td>
<td>1,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thoubal</td>
<td>Jan. 1989</td>
<td>866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thoubal</td>
<td>Jan. 1990</td>
<td>1,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Lift Irrigation</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sekmai Barrage</td>
<td>1987-88</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5,800</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Annual Plan Review, 1989-90, Thoubal District.

The following plans were implemented under the 20 points programme in tone with "Bigger Harvest" in order to increase production in pulse crops with:

(a) demonstration of pulse cultivation under improved method
(b) demonstration on trials at farmers fields and
(c) Mînikit problem
WATER RESOURCE

Water is one of the most important and indispensable component to man's natural environment which can become an important means for socio-economic development. From the economic point of view, the water resource available in the area can be used for various purposes namely domestic, agriculture and pisciculture.

Area under study is quite favourable for development of pisciculture. The potentiality of pisciculture lies in the huge availability of water in form of rivers and lakes. It provides an opportunity to generate employment venues to the numerous inhabitants of the district.

Regarding irrigation, farmers should know the right use of water. Most of the rabi crops depend on timely supply of irrigation water. Excess watering retards plant growth. In order to increase food production sufficiently, many river valley projects, dams and canals have been ventured to harness water for agricultural purposes.

LIVESTOCK RESOURCES

The livestock population has considerably increased in the study area. Cattle are the most useful and popular animal under the livestock farming. Most of the low income
farmers use cattle for ploughing their agricultural fields. Amongst the livestock resources—buffaloes and cattle comprise the traditional means of agriculture. In the rural area, farmers are generally accustomed with rearing oxen for drilling purposes. Thus, cattle can be improved and developed under certain conditions providing adequate supply of fodder and sufficient grounds, provision of veterinary aid centres close to the rural villages and improve breeding and marketing facilities.

The animal husbandry or livestock farming must be correlated with agriculture as mixed farming. It provides the easiest means of cattle manure which is vital for sustained higher yield from the fields during the off period of agriculture i.e., after harvesting. For breeding cattle, a Regional Main Artificial Insemination Centre (RMAIC) has been opened at Thoubal Athokpam which produces enough chilled bull semen for artificial insemination to be carried on at the 27 ICDP Sub-Centres of the area.

The success of modern agriculture depends on availability of sufficient land suitable for cultivation, labour, capital and technical knowledge including recent innovations. The various fertilizers and pesticides are essential for development of agriculture. This positively
contributes in increasing per capita as well as per hectare yield of various crops.

Adequate provision should be made to demonstrate recent innovations in the research farms and in the fields of leading farmers so as to encourage double and multiple cropping in the area.

DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZERS

In order to attain optimal crop production, the area requires a good network for distribution of fertilizers to the farmers. It is proposed to distribute fertilizers through agents in every part of the district providing licence by Department of Agriculture (Table 10.3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Urea</th>
<th>DAP</th>
<th>MOP</th>
<th>SSP</th>
<th>M.Phos</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1986-87</td>
<td>3940</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>4954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1987-88</td>
<td>3797</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>5141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>4421</td>
<td>1506</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>4688</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Agriculture Office, Thoubal.
IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIO-CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Plan for educational facilities:

The provision for educational facilities may be considered from the two points of view namely, Elementary education and Secondary education. The percentage of literacy and its change in the study area has been low as compared to state figures. The literacy percentage comes to 29.00 in 1981 as against 25.16 in 1971. The percentage of literacy remains very low in the village dominated by tribals and scheduled caste population such as Aimol, Mantak, Yaithibi and there of newly settled ones. The male literacy is higher as compared to the female literacy in the area. Average male literacy comes to 44% as against the female literacy of merely 14.6% in 1981 (Fig. 3.5-A and B).

The tribal, scheduled caste and socially backward people engage their children as labourer than providing education due to their wretched socio-economic conditions and acute financial requirements. Another significant concern is the location of the educational institutions.

As a matter of fact, literacy percentage is very high in the plain with too many educational institutions whereas the less accessible areas, marshes and remote hills
with scarce institutions lag far behind. Generally, primary schools are located within a distance of 1 to 3 km excepting some villages located in the north eastern part i.e. Chandrakhong, Phanjangkhong, Bomba Khullen, etc. Being ubiquitous in nature, primary schools occur within easily accessible distance.

There are 91 Primary Schools having classes upto fifth Standard and a target of 6100 enrolment of children to School under age group of 6-11 during the VIIth Plan period. It is also proposed to achieve 5920 students under 11-14 age group from V to VIII standard. The plan intends to increase the number of both students and teachers under the educational planning. The existing high Schools shall have to be converted in Higher Secondary Schools following the introduction of the new syllabus leading to 10+2+3 norm of education. The teachers available here are not sufficient to uplift these High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools. Therefore, fifty one more graduate teachers are required for such converted Higher Secondary Schools in the area. Further, during this period emphasis was given to create 17, 15 and 13 positions in Science, Arts and Home Science, respectively.

Looking into the policy of state government, it is proposed to open computer course in two colleges to provide
computer education. At the same time, for improvement in standard of students in the rural and backward sections of society, many new programmes have been introduced such as provision of more reading facilities. Costly text books were also added to enable the poor and needy students to get them on lend basis. Science exhibitions also need emphasis and implementation to improve educational pursuits in 6-11 years age group and adopt themselves with changed curriculum and teaching norm especially for the tribal Science students. School health programme may also be implemented giving emphasis for sanitation and provision of drinking water.

Health Plan

The provision of medical facilities in the district is quite inadequate when compared to the demographic structure of the area. There are three medical officers in every primary health centre (PHC). Primary health sub-centres (PHSC) are headed by one medical officer, sometimes even a nurse. Thus, the population of the area has to face many problems related to their health.

Rural Hospitals at Kakching and Thoubal are the highest medical institutions each of which consisted of seven medical officers. One Leprosy Control Unit is also
set up for providing specialised service. For any medical treatment, PHSCs may be available within a radius of 3 to 5 km but they are inadequately equipped. In order to remove such disparity and provide better medical facility, it is proposed to set up PHSCs within a radius of 5 km and reduce population coverage per PHC to 30,000 in the valley and 20,000 in the hills.

The area is served by 46 PHSCs with an average of 5,038 persons each. These are considered to be vital for providing primary health care to the rural, tribal and backward people of the district. Following the norm of Planning Commission for establishment of a PHSC for 3,000 population in the hilly areas and 5,000 population in the valley; another 14 Sub-Centres are being opened in the district. Under the VII Five Year Plan, the district has been provided with a 30 bedded community health centre at Kakching with the generalised norm of 1,90,000 population. The VIII Five Year Plan is targetted for setting up additional CHC at Thoubal. Kakching Khunou needs to be provided with one CHC by 2001 A.D.

The medical facilities so far achieved and functioning are continued to be extremely lopsided. At the same time, doctor-population and bed-population ratios
are also not favourable. The services provided by PHSCs run by nurses and pharmacists, without a medical officer, are quite unsatisfactory. Thus, minimum public health facilities are not sufficiently provided according to planning norms. In order to improve efficiency and effectiveness of the health programme unipurpose health workers may be converted into multipurpose one through integrated health care service.

Under the minimum needs programme, several schemes were implemented namely National Leprosy Eradication Programme, National I.B. Control Programme, National Malaria Eradication Programme, Development of Indigenous system of Medicine of Homeopathy and School Health Service. The fulfilment of the desired goal efficiently and effectively, it requires wholeheartedly dedicated medical staff besides desired infrastructure.

Road Network

The present road network in the district is not sufficient for rapid socio-economic development of the area. The road density comes to 1.2 km/km² and 21.3 km/10,000 population. All the roads of the district are not motorable in all weather conditions. The VIIth Five Year Plan envisaged construction of all weather roads in the
district including jeepable and foot-paths of inter village roads.

The National Highway No. 39 is the most important road which provides a good interlinkage system to the rest part of the district. It is not in a good condition for present volume of heavy traffic. Attempts are being made for widening and strengthening so as to convert it in an efficient all weather road.

The State Highway, Imphal to Sugnu is the important road next to National Highway. It provides connection between the municipal road and central places of Lilong, Langmeidong, Kakching Khunou, Hiyanglam and Sugnu turning. It is proposed to construct and improve the existing network with additional layer of water bound macadam (WBM), black topped etc. and crust thickness as per topography and traffic needs of the area.

Other major district and inter-village roads were also taken for widening and strengthening the culverts. The major district road, Thoubal-Mayang Imphal, is proposed to be converted under premix carpeting and providence of RCC culverts. Further, work is on progress to construct premix carpeting of 4 km length from Pallel turning to Sugnu. This will be helpful in keeping close contact between central places in the area.
In order to encourage development process from the grass root levels, attention must be given to emphasise the inter-village road of Wangoo to Arong, Arong to Laphupat, Laphupat to Hiyanglam, Pallel to Aimol, Kakching to Maring etc. by a motorable and all weather road. Thus, it is the need of time to provide the missing links, improve low grade section, strengthen weak and damaged bridges and culverts and widen the narrow sections.

During rainy season, low lying areas and almost all the rivers of district are flooded and cause man and property damages.

In order to control such disastrous conditions, widening, strengthening, metalling and shingling of road and construction of bridges become essential for undertaking necessary relief measures for such areas. Thus, the implementation of proposed system of transport network will make an integrated and balanced socio-economic conditions of the rural district of Thoubal.

Rural Electricity

Electricity plays a vital role in providing power for agricultural operations and running small scale agro-based industries for integrated solutions of various
developmental problems of all the areas (Table 7.4). Under the implementation of earlier electrification scheme forty two villages were electrified. It benefitted to 38,796 population against a total population of 1,67,478 in the district.

Under further rural electrification thirtysix villages of Thoubal Sub-Division and twenty three of Kakching have been electrified. This will benefit to a population of 48,933 against a total population of 1,16,478 of the district. It is proposed that all the villages should be electrified under anticipated period of the proposed plan.

The inadequate and irregular supply of power caused many disturbances to the rural population namely supply of water to the agricultural fields by pump sets, pick up weir and canal irrigation, etc. The proposed canal system of Sekmai barrage and Thoubal project will solve the problems of irrigation of the district.