CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

8.1 GENERAL CONCLUSION

As the present thesis was fundamentally designed to evolve into a developmental action plan it was essential to synthesise the observed facts and give conclusions on them. Accordingly, the following conclusions were drawn.

8.1.1 PREVIOUS STUDIES

In the field of integrated resources management, a very limited studies were carried out both inside India and abroad. The literature were referred, surveyed, and documented in the Second Chapter. Many authors studied both natural and social elements individually in one single folder. But, they did not duly integrated the aspects in a statistical / thematic manner. Similarly, the aspects were nor combinedly evolved.

8.1.2 ELEMENTS OF PHYSICAL AND NON-PHYSICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED

The following physical and non-physical elements were selected for the present study:

*Physical Parameters:*
- Soil,
- Slope,
- Hydrogeomorphology,
- Landuse, and
- Drainage Density.

*Non-physical parameters:*
- Social Status,
- Economic Status,
- Infrastructural Status,
- Amenitywise Status,
- Social Well-being Status, and
- Worker-dependent ratio.
8.1.3 THEMATIC MAPPING OF RESOURCE BASES

The thematic maps were prepared using standard map symbols for each and every theme and sub-themes. During the map generation the following three kinds of data sources were used.

(i). Generation of thematic maps using numeric data bases,

(ii). Generation of thematic maps using topographic sheets and satellite imagery,

(iii). Generation of thematic maps adopting user defined weighted scores.

8.1.4 INTEGRATION OF MANIFOLD RESOURCE BASES

The thematically prepared maps were then overlaid to combine resource zones (potential / limitation).

8.1.5 INTEGRATED THEMATIC ANALYSIS

The thematic analysis was done in an integrated manner to identify the sites that warrant various developmental activities.

8.1.6 INTEGRATED STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The integrated statistical analysis was conducted to proceed with various tests such as Test of Correlation, Factor Analysis and Regression Analysis.

8.1.7 TEST OF HYPOTHESES AND ACCEPTANCE

The hypothesis assuming a causal relationship between the overall performance of the combined resource base and the individual resource bases and similar hypotheses were set forth and tested statistically and accepted.

8.1.8 ACTION PLANS PREPARED

The action plans prepared were of three kinds:

⇒ Action plan for Land Resources Sustainability
⇒ Action plan for Water Resources Sustainability
8.1.9 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTAL (PROGRAMME REGION) PLAN

The programme regions were identified in the form of maps of backward villages under the following broad headings:

- Socially backward villages,
- Economically backward villages,
- Infrastructurally backward villages, and
- Amenitywise backward villages.

8.2 IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

8.2.1 GENERAL

This part of the text is particularly provided for executing and monitoring the developmental activities that will be conducted at various levels by the Village, Block and District level authorities.

The Developmental Action Plan for Thiruchchuli Block (Panchayat Union - consisting of 101 revenue villages) was formulated through the integrated study of various natural and societal resources and the availability, pattern, potentiality, and limitations were considered and calculated while studying and finalised for execution.

8.2.2 LINE DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR ON-GOING PROGRAMMES

Already a number of developmental and welfare programmes are being implemented by various ministries and respective departments of both the union and state governments. The ministries and departments directly or indirectly concerned with the rural development are:

- Ministry of Rural Development
  - Department of Rural Development
  - Department of Wastelands Development
In addition, various developmental programmes are being implemented such as:

- Jawahar Employment scheme (JRY),
- Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA),
- Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP),
- Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS), and
- Land and Community Development Programmes.

All the above mentioned programmes are being implemented by the departments concerned in varying situations and conditions with varying objectives. Hence, there exists a functional gap between the implementing agencies and users which in turn ultimately results in the poor performance of the projects. Hence, this is high time to develop an implementing and monitoring agency which will integrate all such activities at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of the implementation of the proposed developmental action plans.

8.2.3 FINANCIAL SOURCES AND FUND RAISING

The sources of finance for designing and implementing such developmental programmes would be:

(a). Primary sources:

1. Special taxes at local level
2. Punchayat Union budget

(b). Secondary Sources:

1. Union Government’s budget allocation
2. State Government's budget allocation
3. Loans from World Bank / IMF

(c) Tertiary Sources

1. Public fund raising
2. Loans from Banks / Developmental Agencies

8.2.4 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

8.2.4.1 Structural Set-up:

It is suggested to set-up a three tier implementing mechanism that will be responsible for the effective implementation of the entire developmental action programme. The structure of the proposed implementing agency will be in the following pattern (Fig. 8.1) The proposed agency will function under the District Collector as the Executive Director. The Commissioner of the developmental project will be the District Rural Development Officer (DRDO). He acts as an Advisor to the Director in matters relating there to. He will ultimately be responsible for decision-making. He will co-ordinate all the activities for programme design, finance allocation, fund appropriations and overseeing ultimate implementation. He will constantly build a rapport with the district administration for initial and further support for finance. At the secondary level three superintendents will manage individually under the supervision and guidance of the Block Development Officer (BDO) who is also the Convenor of High Level Technical Committee. The Superintendents are responsible of all activities relating to the finance, programming and implementation. Their activities will be co-ordinated by the Convenor the High Level Technical Committee. At the tertiary level the Union Chairman will be the president of the programme and execution committee. The members are:

- all elected village level representatives
- representatives of all the voluntary agencies working in the related fields in the area concerned

The tertiary committee will also play the role of mediator between the village people and the higher authorities.
IMPLEMENTATION & MONITORING SET-UP

DIRECTOR
(District Collector)

COMMISSIONER (CO-ORDINATION)
(Advisor To The District Collector)
(District Rural Development Officer)

HIGH LEVEL COMMITTEE
(Technical Support)

CONVENER
(Block Development Officer)

MEMBERS
• Auditor
• Agri-Specialist
• Civil Engineer
• Health Specialist
• Social Worker
• Geologist
• Geographer

FINANCE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

TERTIARY COMMITTEE
(Local Level)
• Elected Representatives
• Volunteers

Fig: 8.1
8.2.4.2 Responsibility (Obligatory)

The following shall be a model for the role and responsibilities for all such level bearers.

8.2.4.2.1. Primary level

- Programme sanction, and
- Fund raising at appropriate levels
- Financial management.

8.2.4.2.2. Secondary level

- Programme design
- Development of models for effective engagement of various resources
- Financial budgeting

8.2.4.2.3. Tertiary level

- Fund raising at appropriate levels,
- Awareness creation about the suggested practices / methods,
- Study of local needs,
- Representation of needs, and
- Involving local people in decision making while implementing the developmental programmes

8.3 Monitoring

Monitoring is a special activity that will be conducted at three levels. At the first level an official committee will periodically monitor the activities and progress of the programme which will be consisting of experts of the field concerned from various Governmental / Non-governmental agencies including professional bodies / Universities. At the secondary level the tertiary group of the implementing agency will monitor the satisfactory conduct of the activities. At the tertiary level an autonomous expert committee may be appointed by the High level authority to evaluate the progress and to study the technical problems faced by the agency / uscr during the implementation.