NEW LAND USE POLICY/PROJECT OF MANIPUR (2014)

(An approach paper)

Planning Department
Government of Manipur
Preface

Government of Manipur has set up a State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) headed by Chief Secretary, Govt. of Manipur consisting of representatives of various Government Departments and relevant agencies vide order no.2/NLUP/Manipur/Plg. dated 14.02.2014 to consider and draft a New land Use policy (NLUP) related project for Manipur. The Nodal Department for this initiative is Planning Department, Government of Manipur.

Accordingly, a drafting Committee has been constituted consisting of four officers namely (i) Shri. Ram Muivah, IAS, Principal Secretary(Works), (ii) Shri J.C. Ramthanga, IAS, Commissioner( Horticulture & Soil Conservation), (iii) Shri. K.Moses Chalai, IAS, Commissioner (Co-operation), and (iv) Dr. Lokho Puni, IFS, Officer on Special Duty(OSD Planning Department) as convener. This draft Approach Paper is the initial attempt intended to be used as the base material to set the tone in the preparation process of NLUP Project report of Manipur.

The objective of the proposed NLUP is to CONVERGE various Flagship programmes and CSS/CS initiatives towards a coherent and closely coordinated endeavor with the common goal of securing inclusive development in a comprehensive and integrated manner. Presently, more often than not, most of the development programmes are disparate, un-coordinated and compartmentalized. In general, they barely ‘talk’ to each other thereby missing out the huge advantages that can be mutually gained in attaining the common goal of Inclusive and Equitable development in a speedy manner, which indeed is the need of the hour. Complementarities of different sources of fund and capacities will be realized and outcome optimized by resolving limitations of various guidelines of different schemes by harmonization with ACA resources. The Project proposes to cover all the rural hill and valley Villages of the state. Care will be taken to avoid any duplication or overlapping with ongoing Flagship programmes and CSS.

Crucial gaps and deficiencies which are not adequately addressed by the ongoing programmes are proposed to be met by way of additional SPA/ SCA/ACA. Funding this proposed NLUP project should be on the basis of additional support of the Central Government provided to State Government over and above the existing SPA/SCA/ACA. Additional GAP FUNDING which will be sought under SPA/ACA/SCA may be called Central NLUP Assistance( CNLUPA ) in order to avoid mix up with the various Central/Planning Commission Assistances being dispensed to various State Governments.

At the heart of NLUP is to utilize the most precious resource rural people has i.e Land- in an intelligent and scientific approach with their inherent genius and traditional knowledge. It is expected that concerted and conscious effort at all levels will be able to deliver the desired results.
It is proposed that the status quo of land ownership and tenure system in existence/operation in the State remain unchanged. The idea is to improve productivity of their existing land uses to minimize further demand on limited land resources. Wherever VDCs decides to make local adjustments in the present land tenure system in consonance with NLUP implementation, they may do so at their own village level.

The present proposal will be broadly patterned after the successful model of NLUP- Mizoram and at the same time, proposed to design or alter wherever needed based on ground realities or requirements of Manipur. Further, it is proposed to introduce certain elements of improvement based on locally successful experiences with participation of the communities.

Manipur is facing the unenviable situation of being a resource starved State coupled with decades old insurgency widespread across the State, desperately crying out for a major thrust in inclusive development. Regional competitiveness has become prospective and vital to address the challenges of look east policy and ASEAN free trade realities. Somehow, this is difficult in a situation of scattered, inadequate and uncoordinated approach of development as is happening now. What the State needs is a TIDAL WAVE approach to attain the objective in hand, by converging the various schemes /programmes under implementation and filling the gaps with additional Central supports.
## Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADC</td>
<td>Autonomous District Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>AYUSH</td>
<td>Ayurveda, Unani, Sidha and Homoeopathy</td>
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<td>BADP</td>
<td>Border Area Development programme</td>
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<td>BRGF</td>
<td>Backward Region Grand Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSS /CS</td>
<td>Centrally Sponsored Scheme/Central Scheme</td>
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<tr>
<td>DoNER</td>
<td>Department of North Eastern Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographical Information System</td>
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<td>IFAD</td>
<td>International Fund for Agricultural Development</td>
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<td>IWDP</td>
<td>Integrated Watershed Development Project</td>
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<td>JFM</td>
<td>Joint Forest Management</td>
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<td>MGNREGA</td>
<td>Mahatma Gandhi national Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme</td>
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<td>MHA</td>
<td>Ministry of Home Affairs</td>
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<td>MRDS-</td>
<td>Meghalaya Rural Development Society</td>
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<td>NBM</td>
<td>National bamboo Mission</td>
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<td>NEC</td>
<td>North Eastern Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEPED</td>
<td>Nagaland Empowerment of people for Economic Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>NERCORMP-IFAD</td>
<td>North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project</td>
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<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Non Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>NLCPR</td>
<td>Non Lapsable Common Pool Resources</td>
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<td>NLUP</td>
<td>New Land Use Policy/Project</td>
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<td>NRLM</td>
<td>National Rural Livelihood Mission</td>
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<td>NTFPs</td>
<td>Non Timber Forest Products</td>
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<td>PRI</td>
<td>Panchayati Raj Institutions</td>
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<td>SLSC</td>
<td>State Level Steering Committee</td>
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<td>SPA /ACA</td>
<td>Special Plan Assistance/</td>
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<tr>
<td>SWOT</td>
<td>Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat</td>
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I. BACKGROUND

Manipur is a small but picturesque State lying between latitudes 23° 50’ N to 25° 41’ N and longitude 92° 58’ E to 94° 45’ E with an area of 22,327 Km². Almost 90 percent of the geographical area is hills and the rest is the Manipur valley with sizeable water bodies. There are 9 districts - five in the hills and four in the valley. Tribes and communities of the State live in 2391 rural villages. The valley area is mainly inhabited by majority Community, the Meiteis, who today constitutes 59 percent of the total population and the uplands or hill areas are inhabited by 33 tribes belonging to Naga sub-tribes and the Kuki-Chins-Mizo groups along with some other tribes not strictly falling in the said groups- all summing up to 41 percent out of the total State’s population of 27,21,756. The land is rich in biodiversity and have adequate rainfall with rich and age old colorful culture.

Weather in most part of the State is pleasant with mean annual temperature varying from 19° to 20° C. The area experiences the summer temperatures to the range of 28°-34° C. Topography is mostly hilly rising up to 2994m from about 300m MSL. Rainfall is heavy in summer with annual precipitation varying from 2000 to 2400mm. High rainfall and congenial temperature provide very high biological potential to be harnessed Landslides are common being in the young sedimentary formations and so roads are often blocked. The valley areas get flooded very often with unique potentials of fishery aquaculture. Manipur is a land full of experiences.

Manipur, as most of the North Eastern area, come under hilly & difficult area, economically and infra-structurally underdeveloped area category. The long international border with Myanmar makes it a National security concern area of the country.

State Government has initiated a New Land Use Policy (NLUP) for Manipur with the objective of inclusive development through effective land resource development and livelihood of the people. Over the time, shifting or Jhum Cultivation and unregulated land use system has caused much destruction to both forests and productivity of the land. Jhum cultivation has been a major force for environmental degradation in the hills. Jhum cultivation in most cases do not progress beyond subsistence living and fast depletion in its productivity often tempt the farmers to grow undesirable but cash promising plants like poppy and ganja after burning the forests.

Jhum cultivation in general results in loss of forests, soil erosion, loss of living species, reduced water holding capacity of soils, drying up of springs thereby contributing to adverse climate change. It increases silt load of water bodies and decreases fish productivity. This practice which served the people in the past has today outlived its utility and at best is a necessary evil, with the Government putting effort to contain Jhum.
cultivation but still much more needs to be done. The challenge is not only in Jhum areas but also in traditionally non Jhum areas which is equally facing huge land degradation and soil erosion due to rising land pressure owing to phenomenal population growth in the last 3 decades in particular. Increasing productivity of non-jhum area will reduce the demographic pressure on jhum lands.

Therefore, NLUP aims at changing the practices of both Jhum and non Jhum cultivation in the hill areas and nudge towards better and sustainable land use system both in the Hills and valley areas of the state.

II. NEED AND JUSTIFICATION

Both Central and State Governments have launched a number of schemes and enacted laws and framed rules from time to time. Shifting Cultivation Control Scheme was started during the 1st Five Year Plan(1951-56). Manipur Forest Rules(1971) was framed to contain Jhum practice apart from other activities. A number of projects have also been implemented to control Jhum practice and better land use system by the State government. However, following pressing challenges are still confronting the State, which mandate a Special Project which is being put forth in the form of the present proposed NLUP:

i). Much of the land of the State of Manipur is fertile, rain sufficient during summer, agriculture potential is high and have rich biodiversity. Many farmers have indigenous skills and are willing to learn, and yet the State’s farmers and rural people has not attained the desired level of economic development. The pace of per capita income growth has been low, below the national average. Common people continue to live in poverty and indebtedness. Majority of the population are still living on the border of subsistence level. Farmer is reluctant to invest for land improvements because of insecure titles and government should step in.

ii). Tardy economic pace has been one of the major reasons for rapid rise of insurgency with many groups and factions actively operating in the State, resulting in a grim law and order situation. Improved economic opportunities may not solve all insurgency problems but will surely play a good moderation influence in nudging the society towards a more congenial law and order situation, as insurgency groups are mostly fuelled by unemployed youths.

iii). Manipur being situated at a strategic location in the North East India, market competition for farm produces and natural resources with neighboring South East Asian countries is a reality. Illegal smuggling of sizable quantities medicinal plants from Eastern Indian region including orchids and animal products, red sanders, etc. continues through
Moreh, the gateway to Myanmar. There is need for effective control and upscaling technologies of higher productivity, production, aggregation, branding, packaging and processing especially in the field of spices, aromatic and medicinal plants and other agro products.

**Box-1**

*ASEAN Free Trade is growing at a very fast rate and will provide tough competition to several crops, vegetables, fruits and commodities of North East India and especially Manipur. Integrated check post for Myanmar at Moreh known as India’s gateway to South East Asia is being linked to international highway as well as railways. Barter trade is being replaced by monetized market driven pricing and import / exports. Therefore Manipur is going to witness very interesting developments and shall have to harness competitiveness. Neighboring South East Asian countries have high productivity and competitive edge for many crops, fruits, vegetables, spices and commodities being cultivated, planted or grown in Manipur.*

vi). Rapid rise in population in the last few decades has resulted in huge pressure on land disrupting the centuries old time tested traditional land use practices, which was in the past quite sustainable with a favorable land man ratio. Now the jhum cycle has reduced and depleted fertility of land does not get resorted fully and productivity of next cycles remains sub-optimal. Today, the same tradition needs to be revived once again by blending with scientific approach. This will require providing suitable economic opportunities coupled with scientific interventions for the communities to check this current trend of rampant degradation on the natural resources.

v). Hill areas in the state continue to degrade due to unscientific method of land use practice and associated forest fires razes the biodiversity and stripping the soil of its fertility. Forests density is also decreasing over the years.

vi). In the valley areas of the state, agriculture lands and water bodies are shrinking continually as a result of population growth and development works. In place of using the agricultural lands for producing food crops through double or multiple cropping, prime lands are diverted for habitations and non agricultural purposes. This is leading to a serious implication on the State economy and survival of its people in the long run. There is need to take up off-farm activities and put to economic use all the available lands in the valley areas in a war footing approach. Valley areas can be made a centre of excellence for value addition and marketing especially farm produces.

vii). Unemployment figure is on the rise and the rate of unemployment is among the highest in the country. Common people, even skilled, are under-employed. Self
employment level has not improved to the desired level. Employment opportunities continue to remain low. Educated youth need employment. Providing job opportunities through suitable interventions are needed to keep the youths from straying.

viii). Population of the state is growing at the rate of 2.66%, labour force growth at 2.58%, and un-employment growth alarmingly at 10.74%. The trend is bound to increase with time. The unemployed youth lack modern technical skills and IT opportunities elsewhere cannot be availed.

ix). Marketing of farm produce remain inadequate adversely affecting the state as is in other North Eastern states. Though many internationally important agricultural crops, fruits, vegetables, spices, medicinal plants and commodities are being cultivated, planted, grown or found in Manipur and also in other NE states, lack of adequate pre- and post-harvest technologies affects large scale commercial production. Adequate marketing strategy and facilitating intervention from the Government preferably with PPP approach will go a long way in overcoming this challenge.

x). There is insufficient infrastructure for promoting fully equipped processing, branding and packaging units of marketable commodities. Lack of proper warehousing facilities affects commercial venture in newer and potential areas in the state and therefore, economic growth remain stunted.

xi). Road connectivity is still poor in rural areas. Agri-link roads are insufficient and unfit to transport the farm produce. Drudgery has increased as the farmers in rural areas have to carry their farm produce on human backs/head-loads leading to inefficient marketing.

xii). A number of Centrally sponsored Schemes and Central Schemes are in operation in the state for the last many years. However, common people feel that fund meant for them and their development is not sufficiently reaching them. Therefore, drawing up a ‘Peoples project’ is needed to secure their participation in order to obtain the best sustainable results.

xiii). Some projects in Mission mode with strong community participation have yielded encouraging results in the NE region in recent past like:

- NLUP in Mizoram
- NERCORMP-IFAD Project (NE Region Community Resource Management Project), where Manipur State Govt. along with Manipur NEC /DoNER and IFAD(Intl. Fund for Agricultural Development-a UN Agency) played active role to make a success in Ukhrul and Senapati Districts.
- Participatory diversification under NEPED in Nagaland and
• MRDS & NERCORMP in Meghalaya

Learning and adoption of such successful experiences will be helpful to formulate new people’s friendly projects.

These are, but few important points the New Land Use Policy/Project implementation in the state need to address.

III. ACTIONS INITIATED IN MANIPUR ON NLUP

State Government has initiated a New Land Use Policy (NLUP) for Manipur. A State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) has been constituted. The Committee has been entrusted to initiate the process of preparation and eventually implementation. The committee will also co-ordinate activities such as:

- assess Land Resources (soil, water, & vegetation) of the state and coordinate activities of line Depts
- plan and coordinate on issues connected with health and scientific management of land resources
- collect, compile and make available statistical and other data/map etc. on land use & status of natural resources.
- provide support in preparing perspective plan, studies, investigation, etc. for conservation, development and management of the natural resources and,
- continuously review implementation of schemes/programme of govt. department and other agencies which affect land resources.
- Micro-enterprises development

IV. MAIN FEATURES OF THE NEW LAND USE POLICY/PROJECT

As mentioned above, NLUP’s objective of inclusive development is through effective land resource development and improving livelihood of the people by adopting both on-farm and off-farm economic activities. Availing opportunities and meeting challenges of free trade agreement with ASEAN is another pressing needs to avoid any damage to The Manipur economy. Most parts of the State is fertile, sufficient rain for most part of the year, biodiversity is rich, farmers are relatively better informed with remarkable indigenous skill utilization but the people by and large remain poor. Overall biological potentials are very high, government intervention therefore, becomes necessary through many land resource development and related activities.

New Land Use Policy/Project of Manipur envisages to address the following:
i). Land use category demarcation shall be done by dividing the land in the State into four proper land use categories by consulting all stakeholders i.e Government of Manipur, Hill Area Committee, District Councils, local people and whoever is concerned. Legal status of the land will not be tempered with and demarcation will for the purpose of most appropriate technological and other inputs. Communities will be empowered to protect and preserve the forests and endeavor to achieve the following land use:

(a) 63 percent (66.6% in the hills and 33.4% in the valley) of the geographical area under good and undisturbed forest cover to stem further soil erosion, ameliorate climate change, water conservation, biodiversity conservation including wild animals, and other environment related issues. Protection and preservation of the forests will have to be made possible through empowerment of the communities.

(b) 15% of the geographical area in the state under Joint Forest Management (JFM) to meet local requirement of fuel-wood, fodder, small timber and NTFPs.

(c) 15 % of the geographical area under agriculture and related activities for livelihood and economy.

(d) 7 % of the land earmarked for habitation, industries, roads and other developmental activities.

GPS enabled mapping of the State under various land use categories using Remote Sensing and GIS tools is proposed to be taken up through technical institutions like MARSAC.

ii). The NLUP project shall be taken up aiming at rehabilitation of Jhum cultivators and non Jhum cultivators who today are beginning to face similar predicament in a number of ways, improve the productive potential of the land, manage natural resources and increase incomes of rural inhabitants of the state through socially inclusive, institutionally and environmentally sustainable approaches.

iii). The NLUP project shall cover all rural villages of the state and make it community owned, demand driven, planned and implemented by the grass root village communities based on three broad approaches, such as (a). Participatory land resource development and management, (b). Enhancing livelihood opportunities and (c). Institutional strengthening.

iv). Proactive facilitating policies and steps of the State Government shall be taken up in marketing farm produces. Government shall device means for effective transport and marketing of important farm produce of the farmers. To make the policy people friendly gap filling approaches shall be taken up by government.

v). The state government shall start fulfilling the NLUP implementation on phase wise manner. To start with, as a first phase, a total of ‘10 Missions’ are being envisaged to be
launched under NLUP project. Room will be kept for additional suitable scheme/missions, as the need arises in the course of implementation.


These Missions will be implemented by the communities/villagers with the support and guidance of 9 (nine) concerned State line Departments such as, Agriculture, Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Sericulture, Fishery, Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Works, Forest, Industry, and Minor Irrigation. The end goal is to target improved land use pattern/policy by focusing on individual families, apart from targeted activities that provide common facilities at community level. The line departments will provide guidelines for implementation and monitoring in the districts. Under the Missions, the Project shall endeavor to achieve the following targets:

(a) Rehabilitate both Jhumia and non Jhumia families through concentrated and sustained training/capacity building training programmes on land use management, marketing and implementation of identified suitable schemes.
(b) Protect, improve and manage dwindling water resources in the State.
(c) Develop jhum affected lands through scientific interventions and convert it into well managed productive lands.
(d) Develop rural areas and their economy through better village to farm linking roads.
(e) Raise the economic status of the rural poor through income generating activities such as various micro enterprises, cottage industries, value additions, piggery, fishery, planting economic plant species, on and off-farm activities, etc.
(f) Introduce commercial farming and aquaculture(fishery) in place of subsistence farming through High yielding varieties/double cropping/better technology/better breeds of plants and animals.
(g) Adopt a new land use pattern for environmental stability and increased crop productivity.
(h) Protect existing forests, preserve the rich biodiversity and regenerate renewable natural resources of the State.
(i) Strengthen food security for all through the proposed activities.
(j) Strengthen local Institutions and capacity building to protect, manage and develop land resources of the state.
vi). Natural Resource management based on the governments’ committed New Land Use Policy Project shall be made a ‘Peoples Movement’ through mass awareness campaign, strengthening local institutions, empowering decision making at local levels through government support.

vii). A project entitled ‘New Land Use Policy Project, Manipur’ shall be prepared through Consultants and then implemented as a starting activity on NLUP of Manipur and will be implemented on a 3 (three) tier administrative structure.

The programme seeks to benefit recognized rural villages and beneficiaries of the State—both hill and valley areas within a period of 5 years. Depending on the activities, varying timeline targets will be maintained within the 5 years Project life.

V. STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NLUP RELATED PROJECT

(a) Structural Organization

To facilitate innovative integrated planning, co-ordinate implementation and monitoring, a 3-Tier body shall be created by the State Government as follows:

i). State Level NLUP Apex Board:

The Apex Board shall be headed by the Chief Minister as the Chairman and Chief Secretary as the Member Secretary. The Vice Chairman of the Apex Body will be Deputy Chief Minister. The Team strength will be 12(Twelve) in number consisting of six Ministers and six officers including Planning Commissioner. Secretary Planning Commission GOI or his/her nominee shall be a member. In addition, a Parliamentary Secretary, and a prominent citizens may be co-opted as members.

ii) NLUP Implementing Board:

Apex Body as the highest Body will execute the Project through NLUP Implementing Board. This will be the executive agency, coordination, convergence and complementation. Chairman will be Chief Secretary and Vice Chairman will be Additional Chief Secretary(Finance and Planning) with OSD, Planning as Member Secretary. Members will include, by name, Shri Ram Muivah, IAS, Principal Secretary(Works), Shri. JC. Ramthanga, IAS, Commissioner(Horticulture & Soil Conservation), Shri K. Moses Chalai, IAS, Commissioner(Co-operation) and Administrative Secretaries/Head of Departments of concerned Line departments. Two representatives from Planning Commission will also be invited to be part of the Executive Committee. The Committee
will also monitor implementation of NLUP in the state. Planning Commission, Government of India should be represented. Terms of reference of the Implementing Board shall be drawn.

The Implementing Board will be assisted by a dedicated CONVERGENCE TEAM, for which Planning Department will be the nodal Department. Representatives from flagship programmes, will be invited for NLUP project meetings. CONVERGENCE TEAM will be in a way the Implementation and Coordination Team/Cell, which will exercise ‘overarching’ reach and authority on behalf of Apex Board and NLUP Implementing Board for all coordination activities. The dedicated Team will consist of a Senior Team Leader, say an Executive Director from State Government and a group of experts both on deputation and from the Market on contract basis. Expert(s) from Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)/ Central Agricultural University (CAU)/ North East Institute of Science and Technology (NEIST) will be invited to form a part of the dedicated Team.

iii). District Level NLUP Implementing Committee:

The Deputy Commissioner (DC) and District Planning Officer (DPO) of the concerned Districts will be the Chairman and Member Secretary respectively. Members will include District Officers of the concerned line departments, two representatives from ADC/PRI, Expert(s) from ICAR [Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK)] etc, two prominent citizens from within the district shall be coopted as members. The project will be guided, implemented and monitored through the concerned line departments.

Deputy Commissioners will ensure convergence of activities within the respective districts and release fund as per allocation and work progress in each sector.

iv). Village Level NLUP Committee:

The President and Secretary of the Village Development Council (VDC) will be the President and Secretary of the Committee. All the elected members of the Village Development Council will be the members. Nominated members will include 3 to 5 prominent citizens depending on the size of the village. Women members composition will be 30%.

Annual work programme of the village will be first approved by GB(General Body) of VDC which will include the adult members of the Village including women by meeting twice or more in a year. This committee will certify quality of the physical works and recommend release of payment to the parties.

Organization structure of implementation of NLUP related project is presented in Annexure-I
(b) Roles of Local Bodies and Institutions

i). Autonomous District Councils: The District Councils will take part in monitoring of the works under the project in their respective jurisdictions and suggest any improvements. Certain work components of 1 or more Missions may be considered for implementation by them like the Line departments depending upon their technical expertise and capacities. They will also be subject to superintendence and coordination to State Apex, Implementing Board and District Level NLUP Implementing Committee, as required for implementation of NLUP.

ii). Panchayati Raj Institutions: The Panchayati Raj Institutions will take part in monitoring of the works under the project in their respective jurisdictions and suggest any improvements. Certain work components of 1 or more Missions may be considered for implementation by them like the Line departments depending upon their technical expertise and capacities. They will also be subject to superintendence and coordination to State Apex, Implementing Board and District Level NLUP Implementing Committee, as required for implementation of NLUP.

iii). Village Chiefs: Village Chiefs have a prominent place in the psyche and eyes of the villagers. They may be Ex-officio Adviser of the Village Councils, attend Village Council meetings and take part in decision making on the project. However they will be at par with the rest of the members if voting takes place on the basis of: one man one vote.

iv). Central Government Institutions: Central Institutes like Indian Council of Agricultural Research(ICAR)/ Central Agricultural University(CAU)/ North East Institute of Science and Technology(NEIST) will be involved in giving technical guidance and social auditing of the project. Their experts also will be part of the dedicated Team.

(c) Capacity Building and implementation Trainings:

Under the NLUP project it is essential to adequately build the capacity of the grass root-level manpower for efficiency and effective delivery. Focus will be first made on capacity building, and thereafter to speed up the project with increased velocity of investment and spending. A dedicated Team of Trainers will be formed and also rope in experts from organizations like NERCORMP-IFAD, some proven NGOs and Central Institutes to train in PRA, social auditing, financial management, decision making, book keeping, accounting, how to conduct General Body and VDC meeting and draw up minutes, Village level Bottom up Planning etc. Besides Line Departments, such NGOs
will help in activities selections and implementation as they already have fairly rich experiences capable of excellent demonstration effects.

(d) Social Agreement

Commitment and dedication from both the Government and villagers needs to be ensured. All the concerned Villages will be required to enter into Agreement with the State Government so that they will abide by the terms and conditions of NLUP implementation. If any village defaults, they will be liable to be taken off the Programmes, even in the middle of the Programme itself.

(e) Guidelines of functions and responsibilities

Detailed guidelines on function/responsibilities and accountabilities of the line departments, Village Level Committees, District Level Committees and State Level Committees and all concerned will be prepared with involvement/consultation of experts and stakeholders, assisted by Planning Department.

(f) Village level activities

The Village Level NLUP Committee with the help/guidance of the District Implementation Committee will be responsible for the following activities:

i) Prepare Land Use action Plan of the respective rural villages
ii) Demarcate Reserve/Community/ village lands on topo sheets/google maps
iii) Identify catchment areas for conservation and development
iv) Identify and select compact areas for permanent cultivation or plantation
v) Identify specific schemes and select beneficiaries
vi) Allot land to beneficiaries
vii) Prepare village level projects, action plan, implementation plan and monitoring

Village level Annual Work Plan and also other activities Plan will be drawn up by the General Body and VDC at the Village level. This will be in the form of prioritized list of works as per assessment and wisdom of the villagers in the BOTTOM UP spirit. All the proposals of targeted rural villages will be compiled at District level and form the District Plan. State Plan will incorporate the sum of District Plans. In this exercise, District Level Boards, line Department and selected Organizations/NGOs will be co-opted wherever required. Understandably, VDCs will not be expected to make the kind of DPRs that will require experts but put forward their proposals, how they would like to go about and their
priorities and fine tuning will be done by the respective line departments. Approvals may be granted by an interdisciplinary committee to ensure convergence.

(g) Implementation in the field:

The schemes under each Sector/Mission will be implemented through the active support and involvement of the line Departments concerned, which will be answerable to the State Level Implementing Board, Apex Board and District NLUP committee as the case may be. The line departments shall also co-ordinate with the departments under ADC for any joint implementation of the project, wherever possible. Line departments shall carry out project formulation, implementation, monitoring, co-ordination and decide project activities to be carried out by them and the villagers. On sample basis the following may be carried out: Base line survey, end line survey, wealth ranking exercises, data analysis, final completion report preparation, etc. While Line Departments and Convergence Team will take the lead, appropriate involvement of organizations like NERCORMP/ NGOs may be considered.

(h) Time Frame for Implementation:

Time frame will be 5 years starting from the date of sanction. Initial first year will be fully utilized for creating awareness, capacity building, institutional strengthening, finalizing procurement procedures, raise plants, form cooperative societies, formation of Committees, development of formats, consultations, and all preparatory works.

(i) Preparatory Work:

Broad action plan shall be prepared to cover all the nine districts of the state. Action plan will include crop zoning, diversification, protected cultivation, identification of site specific activities, awareness campaign, capacity building plan, identification of micro-enterprises and beneficiaries, livelihood opportunities, economic activities and all activities on land resource development to make it a peoples project.

A natural resource atlas of the state will be prepared by respective line departments and compiled to facilitate planning and execution of works through technical institutions. Identification of training needs, preparation of training materials and manuals, analysis of SWOT of the districts, etc shall be done by line departments for effective implementation of NLUP in Manipur.

VI. EXPECTED OUTCOME

With strong support at both Political and Administrate levels along with the active/willing participation, the NLUP and committed involvement of the villagers, a host of benefits to the people are expected to result in better and sustainable management of the
land resources. This will have multiplier positive effects. Social benefits obtainable through the project are distributive, and the weightage is based on socio-economic gains of the rural people and the state as a whole. The following main benefits are expected to be accrued.

(a) Convergence
First of all the effective CONVERGENCE effort and meeting of gaps through SPA/ACA will go a long way in achieving the complemented targeted goal of bringing perceptible rural economic transformation and sustainable land/forest management in the State.

(b) Land Use Plan

i). Upto 63% of the geographical area (66.6% and 33.4% in the hill and valley areas respectively) of the state is kept under permanent forest cover: The forest cover will strengthen the soil through tree roots and recharge water, re-cycle and enrich soil through leaf litters, reduce surface runoff, protect fertile soil and increase land productivity of the area, provide better habitat for plants and animal, protect biodiversity, increase infiltration and recharge of water into the subsoil and conserve moisture and regulate water supply of springs, improve environment by cleaning the air, dust, noise, regulate temperature, moderate climate change and a host of other intangible benefits.

ii). Upto 15% of the geographical area in the state is kept under Joint Forest Management. Degraded forests areas after enriching with trees or plants which yield economic returns like small timbers, fuel-wood, Non Timber Forest Products including aromatic and medicinal plants, wild fruits and food etc, will meet the community consumption requirements and enhance livelihood and per capita income.

iii). An area of 15% of the geographical area of the state is earmarked under agriculture and farming systems: Jhum agriculture lands and degraded jhum lands will be made productive by developing into permanent agriculture lands, agro-forestry, Agro-mediculture etc. Soil erosion will be checked and rainwater conserved by terracing, food productivity and production will increase and permanent interest or stacks on the land will be developed through intensive utilization of the land, etc. The agriculture land is protected and set aside solely for crop production. Cultivation of highly productive irrigated rice will be targeted, pigs, fish, ducks, and poultry rearing will be promoted.

vi). An area of 7% of the land is earmarked for habitation, industries, roads, other development works: There is reduction of horizontal expansion of habitation by protecting the cultivable lands, better drainage and sewage
treatments through better city/town planning. There is increased productivity from homestead areas through planting economically important trees like sandal wood, bamboo, etc. and greening wherever with multipurpose plant species.

(c) Land Reforms

i). **Customary/Tribal land holding system is linked** up with sustainable development. Individual productivity of the people and the land will be improved. This will be achieved through mass awareness, capacity building, technical and financial assistance through the NLUP related project.

ii). **Village Land is demarcated and records maintained.** Village boundaries demarcated by the villagers on topo sheets/google maps to be verified and then digitized by using modern GIS tools through technical institutions, as far as possible. This will replace the traditional outdated system by erecting stones or identifying with certain landmarks. This shall be done in consultation with Hill Area Committee, District Councils, government departments and whoever is concerned. Through this exercise, Inter village, inter community, inter tribe land disputes is expected to be settled. Land value will increase and can be collateralized for development purposes.

iii). **Degraded lands is made productive** through scientific interventions, human capital, technical and financial inputs through the project by taking up agro-forestry, tree plantation, water and soil conservation measures, protection of forest, etc. Plantation of coffee, rubber and other cultivated commodities promoted.

iv). **Community Reserves is constituted** at all possible areas with the help of concerned line departments to protect wildlife habitat. This will be protected under Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. Biodiversity both flora and fauna will find better habitat and grow. Birds and animals are protected and secured. This will be achieved through mass awareness campaigns by inviting local initiatives followed by government action.

v). **Water sources is protected, improved and conserved.** This will be achieved through local community participation. Water flow in catchment areas will get regulated. Microclimate will improve and overall productivity of the land will increase as a result of water availability. Rainwater will be harvested and springs developed for protective irrigation.

vi). **Ecological balance is restored.** This will be achieved through mass awareness and social mobilization, institutional strengthening and government support.
Environmental degradation will be put to a high degree halt through ‘people’s power’ at local levels and this will contribute in arresting climate change.

vii). **Agricultural lands is protected.** Villagers will take steps to protect Agriculture land and lands related to livelihood. Existing agriculture lands are used only for intensification of production of agriculture and related crops.

(d) **Socio Economic benefits**

i). **Jhum cultivators are switching over** to permanent settled and sustainable livelihood activities. Alternative livelihood opportunities will be provided, land terracing and specific crop production and diversification for particular land will be made under the project. Permanent improvement in land water harvesting and irrigation facilities covered by required to pervert their shifting.

ii). **Perceptible Food security and self-sufficiency** is attained. Subsistence level farmers will be given better and high yielding seeds and planting materials, impart modern cultivation techniques, diversify cropping pattern and boost food production.

iii). **Quality of water improved even to the level of** commercialization. Fountains and springs of the hills would need less water treatments through protecting the watershed/water-source areas.

iv). **Farmers substantially increase their produces** with raised per capita income. With modern inputs and mechanization through the project, farmers will become bulk suppliers of agriculture and related land produces.

v). **Self employment is generated** significantly and youths will become productive and actively engaged with income generating activities. Micro enterprises like bee keeping, sericulture, shops, painting, welding, wiring, carpentry, iron-smithy, furniture manufacturing/making, animal rearing, etc. will focus the unemployed youth. Employment opportunities based on the skills of the individuals will be provided under the project. They concentrate on their trade and seek to expand further and attract many to become like them.

vi). **Agro-based industry** and micro-enterprises will become viable and expand once production picks up. Processing units and post harvest technologies and warehousing will be provided under the NLUP related project. More and more underutilized land will produce economically important and environmentally friendly crops. Government will facilitate/intervene marketing of important farm produces.
vii). The overall economy growth of the State will experience a more robust growth thereby raising the State Domestic Gross Products. Purchase or investment power of the people will rise and agro-business will expand.

viii). Push forward the state of Manipur towards a new path of inclusive development, progress and fraternity.

VII. MONITORING & EVALUATION

A strong TEAM/CELL as mentioned already as CONVERGENCE TEAM will coordinate all monitoring and evaluation activities, besides coordinating field implementation. As mentioned above, CONVERGENCE TEAM will be in a way of the Implementation and Coordination Team/Cell, which will exercise ‘overarching’ reach and authority on behalf of Apex Board and NLUP Implementing Board for all coordination activities. The dedicated Team will consist of a Senior Team Leader, say an Executive Director on deputation from State Government and group of experts both on deputation and from the Market on contract basis. Here, NEPED of Nagaland and NERCORMP-IFAD models can be considered.

The Team in consultation with State Boards and District Level NLUP monitor the field works along with Line departments and appropriately with the Autonomous District Councils and Panchayati Raj Institutions(PRI). At the village level, the Vigilance and M&E team will be from VDC consisting of both men and women members in the Team.

A tight control and monitoring measures will be taken up. Social Audit, normal audit, and third party monitoring involving Central Institutions will be taken up. Periodic joint review of the project including test assessments by third party be carried out for success of the project and for any mid course correction that may be required.

VIII. FUND FLOW MECHANISM

i). For Centrally Sponsored Schemes(CSS) and Central Schemes(CS) from the Government of India, the present system of funding arrangement will continue. Funds from Govt. of India will go to the district collectors,(implementing agencies) IWMP and Rural Development Departments as per existing guidelines of CSS/CS. Funding pattern will remain the same.
\textbf{ii). Special Additional Central Assistance/Special Plan Assistance (ACA/SPA) will be earmarked for NLUP.} The Central Government/Planning Commission will release ACA/SPA to the Finance Department of the State Government on annual basis based on annual work plan details. The funds then will go to the concerned district collectors (implementing agency) for filling gaps and ensuring convergence. From second year onwards, the progress reports and fund utilization reports shall also be submitted to the Central Government/Planning Commission with the demands for releasing funds as per plan.

Funds of both CSS/CS and ACA/SPA will be transferred from District Level to the Account of the concerned villages as per identified activities in the similar pattern of MGNREGA and NERCORMP-IFAD. Payments will be made through banks wherever possible. Fund Flow chart is presented in \textit{Annexure-II}.

It is proposed that additional GAP FUNDING under SPA/ACA/SCA, may be called ‘Central NLUP Assistance’ (CNLUPA) to avoid mix up with other Central Assistances being dispensed to various state governments. The Central Fund is released to Finance Department with a clear guideline to release the fund upto Village level and also taking only upto 15 days to release fund at every level.

Multiple account operator system will be followed and every spending will be backed by resolution of the village Development Council (to be produced before the Bank). The resolutions are to be recorded in a Register.

\textbf{IX. FUNDING PATTERN}

It is proposed to leverage the existing CSS and CS to finance the NLUP in addition to the earmarked fund for NLUP. Accordingly, funds will be accessed from MGNREGA and NRLM under M/o Rural Development, Technology Mission of Horticulture for NE, National Bamboo Mission (NBM) and Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP) under the M/o Department of land Resource, National Mission for Medicinal Plants under the D/o AYUSH, Ministry of Health, Border Area Development Programme (BADP) under D/o Border Management (MHA), and Backward Region Grant (BRGF) under the M/o Panchayati Raj, etc. whichever is available for the state.

The project will also seek to bring convergence with the development activities under project implemented by NEC. The subsidy component, funding pattern, administrative structure and fund flow mechanism of the CSS/CS will remain intact but the additional subsidy component depending on the unit cost under the proposed project will be made available as gap funding in the form of ACA/SPA for NLUP.
Envisaged fund requirement for implementing the NLUP in Manipur over a period of 5 years will be planned after ‘in principle’ approval.

Proposed/Envisaged CSS/CS are BADP, BRGF, NERCOMP, NRLM, MGNREGA, NLCPR, IWMP, NBM, MNRF, ACA/SPA, NFDB & ACA.

Annexure-I

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF NLUP/PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

- **State Level NLUP Apex Board**
  - Chairman: CM
  - Vice Chairman: Dy.CM
  - Member Secy: CS

- **State Level NLUP Implementing Board**
  - Chairman: CS
  - Vice Chairman: Addl.CS (Fin/Plg)
  - Member Secy: OSD/Planning

- **District level NLUP Committee**
  - Chairman: DC
  - Member Secretary: DPO

- **Village Level NLUP Committee**
  - Chairman: Village Council Chairman
  - Secretary: VC Secretary
Monitoring

Beneficiaries

*Annexure-II*

**FUND FLOW CHART**

(CNLUPA/ACA/SPA COMPONENT)

- **Government of India**
  - **Finance Department of Govt. of Manipur**
    - **9 Districts of the state**
      - **9 Districts x 9 Line Departments**
      - **Block Development Office**
  - **All Rural Villages of the state and Beneficiaries**
Objectives of the 10 Missions and Suggestive/Tentative follow up actions of the 10 Missions

Manipur Land Resource Development and Livelihood Programme” (MLRDLP): MLRDLP will be taken up as a ‘People Project’ of the state to represent an inclusive and comprehensive response to the natural resource management challenges faced by the State particularly in respect of sustainable natural resource management and livelihoods. The New Land Use Policy (NLUP) will have a planned development and provide livelihood security for the people of the state, through a holistic approach. Focus shall be on land resource development with market-oriented production and development of entrepreneurship in a sustainable manner involving local people. At the centre of this programme will be the land and water resource development since jhum cultivation and unscientific land use which is a traditional form of agriculture, has made the land unsustainable. This will be followed by a host of alternative income generating activities and natural resource management activities. This need to be tackled on a Mission Mode on a time frame of 5 years.

The following 10 (ten) Missions are proposed to be launched for implementation of NLUP in Manipur with the tentative objectives and required followed up actions.

(1) **HORTICULTURE MISSION**

Objectives:

a) Ensure availability of quality planting materials  
b) Ensure manpower productivity on modern production, post-harvest technologies  
c) Promote ecologically sustainable intensification and economically desirable diversification and promote high value vegetable crops spices etc.  
d) Promote branding, packaging and commercial floriculture in newer and potential areas and improving the performance of existing production system.
e) Establish fully equipped processing units for horticulture commodities at appropriate places for value gains.
f) Promote support services for marketing
g) Develop continuous and sustained development model to facilitate cooperative development and marketing

To fulfill the objectives, following activities are essential:
i. Revive demonstration and seed multiplication farm, progeny orchards and breeds in the state
ii. Establish modern nurseries and provide quality planting materials of commercial fruits
iii. Develop orchards of kiwi, walnut, apple, citrus, pineapple, orange, coffee, rubber oil palm plantations etc.
iv. Provide planting materials of flower (e.g. Lilium, Anthurium, Orchids, etc)
iii. Provide polysheets, agro-shed nets, implements, fruit juicers, plastic crates
iv. Produce and provide materials for awareness, extension, education, manuals, etc
v. Provide fruit/vegetable drying units and godowns/warehouses for storage, packing, grading, etc.
vii. Establish Processing Unit (e.g. turmeric, ginger, oranges, lemon, pineapple, etc)
vii. Form Horticulture/Floriculture Societies in every Block of the Sub-Division of the District in the state to facilitate cooperative development and marketing

(2) **APICULTURE MISSION**

Objectives:

a) Enhance the bee keeping and honey production in the state
b) Generate self employment subsidiary income and sustainable economic development
c) Motivate and upgrade skills of beekeepers to adopt modern system of beekeeping
d) Promote aggregation of small producers by cooperative production and marketing
e) Develop continuous and sustained development model to facilitate cooperative productions, primary producers companies and marketing

To fulfill the objectives, following activities are essential:
i. Provide honey boxes and colonies and honey processing units
ii. Provide capacity building for skill up-gradation
iii. Provide honey extractors, storage and packing materials and facilities
iv. Produce and provide materials for awareness, extension, education, manuals, etc
v. Form Bee Keepers Societies in every Block of the Sub-Division of the District in the state to facilitate cooperative development and marketing

(3) **AQUACULTURE MISSION**

**Objectives:**

a) Develop existing water bodies and create additional water area for large scale fish production
b) Conserve native, endangered and traditional species of Manipur and develop breeding farms of commercially important fishes,
c) Enhance water storage capacity through development of small water areas and microclimate to sustain fish and also agricultural production
d) Enhance availability of commercial fish fingerlings / hatcheries
e) Develop continuous and sustained development model to facilitate cooperative development and marketing

**To fulfill the objectives, following activities are essential:**

i. Strengthen Fish Seed Production production centres / hatcheries
ii. Support paddy-cum- fish culture and poly culture of carp/prawns
iii. Develop/Improve existing fish ponds
iv. Set up hatcheries and fibre reinforced portable hatcheries
v. Provide fingerlings, fishing tools, kids, nets, marketing materials
vi. Produce and provide materials for awareness, extension, education, manuals,
vii. Form Pisciculture Societies in every development Block of the Sub-Division to facilitate cooperative aggregation development and marketing

(4) **FORESTRY AND PLANTATION CROPS MISSION**

**Objectives:**

a) Restore tree cover on degraded/open forest/jhum affected areas
b) Increase tree cover by planting along road sides including Farm link roads with multipurpose, economic trees Increase availability of wood and other wood products through Agro-forestry on farmlands
c) Generate income through economically important trees on homestead lands and boundaries
d) Protect water catchment areas for sustained water supply
e) Ensure continuous supply of quality planting materials
f) Encourage and motivate people to protect and preserve forests
g) Develop continuous and sustained development model to facilitate cooperative development and marketing

To fulfill the objectives, following activities are essential:

i. Take up tree plantation, and agroforestry on degraded and open/jhum affected/any available homestead areas
ii. Produce and Provide quality planting materials (e.g Sandalwood, agar, Cinamon, Tejpat, Walnut, Prunus, Wild fruits, Silk cotton, Bonsum, Parkia, Medicinal trees, etc.)
iii. Support forest enrichment plantation with NTFP including medicinal plants (e.g Ginseng, Paris polyphyla, Medicinal orchids, Neem, Laham, Sapindus, salix, etc)
iv. Provide awareness materials, brochures, manuals for extension and education,
v. Constitute Community Reserves under Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and manage by empowering local communities
vi. Strengthen FDAs and JFMCs activities
vii. Initiate constitution of Community Reserves and form Management Societies in every Development Block

(5) LIVESTOCK MISSION

Objectives:

a) Develop feed mills, other infrastructure and create conditions to increase production of animal food origin like milk, meat and eggs
b) Improve production and protection of livestock and poultry to ensure better practices in management, pig breeding and feeding.
c) Build up adequate technical expertise with broader training facilities to communities, extension workers, SHG/Societies/NGO.
d) Strengthen the existing fodder production farm under State government and to encourage cultivation of fodder crops by dairy farmers and interested farmers
e) Enhance per capita productivity on various aspects of management, healthcares, etc.
f) Develop continuous and sustained development model to facilitate cooperative development and marketing

To fulfill the objectives, following activities are essential:

i. Construct animal sheds, piglet multiplication centres
ii. Provide animals – milking cows, mithun, pigs, broiler/layers, goats, hay cutting machines, feed storage, etc.
iii. Strengthen Veterinary Dispensaries and Artificial Insemination Centres
iv. Build Capacity of stakeholders including officials
v. Provide materials, brochures, manuals for awareness, extension and education,
vi. Form Livestock/milk/meat/Care Societies in every development Block to facilitate cooperative development and marketing

(6) **SERICULTURE AND WEAVING MISSION**

**Objectives:**

a) Enhance silk production in the State,
b) Expand economic plantation coverage, including replacement of old and uneconomic plantation by high yielding varieties in case of mulberry and by improved local variety in respect of Eri and Muga.
c) Build capacity and awareness among the rural populace particularly the women folk on silk activities and its potentials to alleviate poverty,
d) Develop continuous and sustained development model to facilitate cooperative development and marketing

To fulfill the objectives, following activities are essential:

i. Take up plantations of mulberry and other silk worm host plants
ii. Provide silk rearing and processing sheds and equipments
iii. Provide handloom equipments and upgrade skills
iv. Provide reeling units
v. Provide materials, brochures, manuals, for awareness, extension, education,
vi. Form Sericulture and Weaving Societies in every development Block to facilitate cooperative development and marketing

(7) **WATER AND SOIL CONSERVATION MISSION**

**Objectives:**

a) Formulate water policy
b) Promote harvesting and conservation of water resources in all the three sectors- surface water, ground water and rain water
c) Expand water use in the field of irrigation, drinking water, fisheries, and identify ecosystem sensitive zones (vulnerable zones) and take action
d) Arrest soil erosion and landslides
e) Ensure adequate capacity building and training to all sections of stakeholders, technical officers and users.
f) Develop continuous and sustained development model to facilitate cooperative development and marketing
g) Terracing, check dams and weirs in water steams
h) Water convergence through pipes
To fulfill the objectives, following activities are essential:

i. Develop small multiple water reservoirs and micro-hydel

ii. Terrace hill slopes to arrest soil erosion

iii. Construct streams and river embankments and check dams, boulder sausages

iv. Install UNICEF approved India Mark II level handpumps

v. Provide, plastic water storages, drip irrigation and micro irrigation pipes and fittings.

vi. Provide tube wells for irrigation and water channels

vii. Provide Water Harvesting structures including LDPE water/reservoirs/storages at farm sites

viii. Provide materials, brochures, manuals, for awareness, extension, education

viii. Form Water Societies in every development Block

(8) AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-LINK ROAD MISSION

Objectives:

a) Reduce drudgery of the people through easier transportation of farm produce
b) Promote timely access to various inputs and transportation of outputs
c) Increase food crop production through available modern inputs
d) Discourage jhum cultivation by developing intensive crop production models
e) Increase productivity of agricultural lands in the state
f) Develop continuous and sustained development model to facilitate cooperative development and marketing
g) Enlisting participation of institutions of ICAR, CSIR, Plantation Boards etc.

To fulfill the objectives, following activities are essential:

i. Construct agri-link path, steps, roads and bridges to prospective farming areas

ii. Connect all rural villages with all weather roads/paths

iii. Provide locally tested HYV seeds and quality seeds

iv. Provide small power tillers and tractors with plough tools

v. Construct mini huts for farmers at the farm sites for shelter and storage of seeds, implements, etc.

vi. Provide polypipes, agriculture implements, carpentry, masonry, black-smithy, sharpening tools, etc

vii. Strengthen water channel source and construct water channels for irrigation

viii. Provide vermicomposting structures
ix. Produce awareness materials, brochures work manuals for extension and education
x. Form Food Societies in every development Block to facilitate cooperative development, production and marketing

(9) **MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC OIL MISSION**

**Objectives:**

a) Increase land productivity with high value-low volume crops
b) Reduce pressure on land by channeling extensive land use system to intensive land use system
c) Improve economy of local people and revenue of government through high universal demand products
d) Develop continuous and sustained development model to facilitate cooperative development primary producers, companies and marketing

**To fulfill the objectives, following activities are essential:**

i. Develop research stations and demonstration plots
ii. Take up plantations of selected medicinal and aromatic plants
iii. Provide aromatic oil extractors, storage facilities to the growers/farmers
iv. Educate the stakeholders on cultivation, post harvest techniques and marketing
v. Form Medicinal and Aromatics Societies in every development Block of the Sub-Division for cooperative development and marketing

(10). **PEOPLES’ POWER MISSION**

**Objectives:**

a) Build up ‘Peoples Power’ to address their development needs through mutual understanding
b) Give people a chance to come together on a common platform and decide their own destiny
c) Build up Skill Development infrastructure and revive Skill development Institutes
d) Provide wider opportunity for self development and decision making

**To fulfill the objectives, following activities are essential:**

i. Provide ‘Peoples Power Centre’ infrastructure with room collectively for ‘10 Missions’ provided with a common meeting hall - one unit in every development Block
ii. Organize Farmer Festival in all districts of the state for on the spot information and solution
iii. Provide Widow-Aid Kits, Scholarships and Saving certificates for girl child
iv. Set up Land resource management poly-techniques and engineering institutes in all the district HQs
v. Provide Micro-enterprises and capacity building
vi. Provide Solar-Wind hybrid power in the hills.
vii. Carry out massive training programme of all government employees in the state.
viii. Conduct regular tour of multi-disciplinary teams consisting of scientists, horticulturists, agriculturists, veterinarians to the villages to train and educate farmers