A Study On The Problems And Strategies Of Development: A Case Study Of The People In The Periphery Of Jiribam Sub Division

S. Arun Kumar Singha
Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Jiri College, Jiribam, Manipur, India

Abstract
This paper tries to explore the issues of development in Manipur with special reference to Jiribam sub division. It also tries to focus the changing scenario of strategies of development of Manipur in general and Jiribam in particular. The primary objective of the development strategy in the sub-division is to utilize the existing resources in a manner that maximizes the benefits accruing to local people. The main element in the development program for this sub-division must be the tapping of the huge potential for horticulture, plantation, promotion of sericulture and commercial handloom, development of small industries, improvement in communication, road infrastructure, entrepreneur skill, health infrastructure, educational infrastructure, credit and banking infrastructure etc. For this developmental strategy, at present the state government has to take full responsibility and high level supervision for better yielding in the fields like agriculture, horticulture etc. The developments to be promoted in different sectors will also require a close link up between basic research and adaptive research, field trials and extensive efforts. This will lead to new development of the sub-division. Improper administration of development programs leads the people of Jiribam into the Vicious Circle of Poverty because of its administrative inconveniences. Hence, conversion of Jiribam as a full-fledged district of Manipur is the solution for promoting all the deficits in the field of development.

I. Introduction
Economic development, achieved largely through productivity growth, is very important to both developed and developing nations. However, even though we know that higher productivity leads to improve economic outcomes (for example, higher income, more choices to the consumers, better quality products etc.), there has been no consensus among researchers about either the desired path of development or the role of state in economic development. Concerning the path of development, Lall (2001) says that the appropriate strategy for any country depends not only on its objective economic situation but also on its government policies and national views regarding the appropriate role of the state. Regarding the appropriate role of the state, it seems that for every argument in favour of a smaller government role one can find a counter argument in favour of a more active government role.

This paper tries to trace out the development issues which are faced by the people in the periphery of Jiribam sub division and also try to focus on the strategies of development of Jiribam. The remainder of the paper is structured as follows: Section II presents the brief literature review of India’s Strategies of economic development. Section III discusses concept of rural development. Section IV consists of basic issues in the development process of Jiribam. Section V presents development strategies of Jiribam. Section VI gives the brief findings and policy recommendation. Finally, section VII concludes the paper.

II. India’s Strategy of Economic Development
India’s economic development strategy immediately after Independence was based primarily on the Mahalanobis model, which gave preference to the investment goods industries sector, with secondary importance accorded to the services and household goods sector (Nayar, 2001). For example, the Mahalanobis model placed strong emphasis on mining and manufacturing (for the production of capital goods) and infrastructural development (including electricity generation and transportation). The model downplayed the role of the factory goods sector because it was more capital intensive and therefore would not address the problem of high
unemployment in India. Any increase in planned investments in India required a higher level of savings than existed in the country. Because of the low average incomes in India, the needed higher levels of savings had to be generated mainly by restrictions on the growth of consumption expenditures. Therefore, the Indian government implemented a progressive tax system not only to generate the higher levels of savings but also to restrict increases in income and wealth inequalities. Among other things, this strategy involved canalization of resources into their most productive uses. Investments were carried out both by the government and the private sector, with the government investing in strategic sectors (such as national defense) and also those sectors in which private capital would not be forthcoming because of lags or the size of investment required (such as infrastructure). The private sector was required to contribute to India’s economic growth in ways envisaged by the government planners. Not only did the government determine where businesses could produce, what they could sell, and what prices they could charge.

Thus the strategy of economic development in India meant (1) direct participation of the government in economic activities such as production and selling and (2) regulation of private sector economic activities through a complex system of controls. In addition, the Indian economy was sheltered from foreign competition through use of both the “infant industry argument” and a binding foreign exchange constraint. Imports were limited to goods considered essential either to the development of the economy (such as raw materials and machines) or to the maintenance of minimal living standards (such as crude oil and food items). It was further decided that exports should play a limited role in economic development, thereby minimizing the need to compete in the global market place. As a result, India became a relatively closed economy, permitting only limited economic transactions with other countries. Domestic producers were sheltered from foreign competition not only from abroad but also from within India itself.

Jiribam, a sub-division of Imphal East District, is located towards the westernmost part of Manipur bordering Assam at a distance of 220 kilometers from its district Headquarter. It covers an area of 232 Square kilometers with a total population of 37,828 as per census report 2001. It is also a non-contiguous part of the district separated from the rest of Imphal East District by three Districts namely Imphal west, Senapati and Tamenglong. There is no other sub-division in Manipur having its headquarter at such a distant place as far as Jiribam. As a result of this distance and its peripheral location, certain problems encountered by the people are political, socio-economic, health, education, transport and communication, credit and banking, market infrastructure, etc.

III. The Concept of Rural Development

India is predominantly an agrarian country with 72 per cent (about 80 crores) of its population living in more than five lakh villages. Agriculture is the predominant livelihood occupation and the rural population largely consists of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. A large part of this rural population (more than 200 million) is still living below the poverty line and is the focus of rural development programmes. From the pre-independence era of Mahatma Gandhi, every government after the Independence of the country in 1947 has committed itself to rural development. As per the Webster’s dictionary rural means “open land” and according to the United States census rural includes all persons living outside urban area and who live on farm. Agriculture is generally the main occupation in rural areas. The term development refers to growth, evolution, and stage of inducement or progress.

According to Chandra, S. (2012) rural development is a process of transformation from traditionally oriented rural culture towards an acceptance and reliance on science and technology and rural development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people, the rural poor. Rural development can be defined in several ways but for all practical purposes it means helping the poor people living in the villages in their economic development.

Mahatma Gandhi rightly stated that "India lives in its villages". Literally and from the social,
economic and political perspectives the statement is valid even today. Around 72% of the State’s population is living in rural areas. People in rural areas should have the same quality of life as is enjoyed by people living in sub urban and urban areas. Further there are cascading effects of poverty, unemployment, poor and inadequate infrastructure in rural areas on urban centres causing slums and consequential social and economic tensions manifesting in economic deprivation and urban poverty. Hence Rural Development which is concerned with economic growth and social justice, improvement in the living standard of the rural people by providing adequate and quality social services and minimum basic needs becomes essential. The present strategy of rural development mainly focuses on poverty alleviation, better livelihood opportunities, provision of basic amenities and infrastructure facilities through innovative programmes of wage and self-employment. The above goals will be achieved by various programme support being implemented creating partnership with communities, non-governmental organizations, community based organizations, institutions, PRIs and industrial establishments, while the Department of Rural Development will provide logistic support both on technical and administrative side for programme implementation. Other aspects that will ultimately lead to transformation of rural life are also being emphasized simultaneously.

The major objectives of the rural development programs are:

a. To achieve enhanced production and productivity in the rural areas
b. To bring about a greater socio-economic equity
c. To bring about a spatial balance in social and economic development
d. To bring about improvement in the ecological environment so that it may be conducive to growth and happiness, and
e. To develop broad based community participation in the process of development

Economic hardship is one of the major problems of the people of Jiribam. As said earlier, people of Jiribam are mainly agriculturists and thus mainly dependent upon the availability of land. Although total landlessness is rarely seen among them; most of them have limited land ownership which restricts them from producing crops according to their family needs. A very small number of people can arrange all of these needs from the production of agriculture. The rest people have to struggle for livelihood of their families. Most of them are living below poverty line. Almost all their family members contribute some income of their families and his helps ensure their survival. Their earning is insufficient in comparison to their capacity, skills and hours of engagement. A lower of economic capacity restricts many of them from buying available foods and other essential commodities. Due to such shortage of capital most of the people of Jiribam are unable to purchase raw materials for handicrafts. This situation influences their production negatively. In other to solve the problems they take loans from different heads. This may often cause another more problems.

The pattern of land use, auto-dependent development spreads farther and farther from urban core areas, affects almost everyone. The negative effects of sprawl related development are drawing increased attention and concern in all types of communities. The environmental and health problems that result from sprawl, however, are particularly devastating for many low-income communities. As jobs, development, and investment move farther to the periphery of town areas, these changes lead to shifts in the political power, and public investments in infrastructure and services (Rebecca, 2002).

The consequences of sprawl-related development patterns have put people in both suburbs and in urban areas at increased risk for a range of diseases and conditions including: respiratory health problems, heart disease, diabetes, pedestrian injuries, and heat related illnesses and fatalities. In fact, low-income urban communities suffer from high rates of many of these diseases and conditions. One of the pathways through which development patterns influence health is by affecting opportunities for physical activity, since low levels of physical activity have adverse effects on health. Low-income urban communities have inadequate opportunities in local environments to be physically active (Rebecca, 2002).

IV. Basic Issues in the Development Process of Jiribam

The main problems encountered by the people of Jiribam are 1) Social sector 2) Education sector 3) Health sector 4) Transport and communication 5) Market Infrastructure 6) Credit and banking

1. Social sector: Jiribam is a place of great potential. As it is a plateau type landscape with gentle slopes and sub-tropical climate it is best suited for allied agricultural, agro-horticulture and agro-forestry activities. The varieties of plantations crops such as mango, jack fruit, litchi, cashew nut, lemon, banana, coconut, tea, Yongchak (Parkia ronkburgii), betel
to this situation, many parents are unable to send people in Jiribam Consequently, there is low rate of higher educated their children for further higher studies. there are no higher educational institutions close to many children fail to prepare their lesson. Moreover, children to learn lesson in their home. As a result, parents cannot arrange house tutor to help their factor is material poverty which means that many children drop out of schools. Another hindering houses and also bad road condition which resulted in institutions are located far away from most of their area. In the remote areas, educational institutions are located far away from most of their houses and also bad road condition which resulted children drop out of schools. Another hindering factor is material poverty which means that many parents cannot arrange house tutor to help their children to learn lesson in their home. As a result, many children fail to prepare their lesson. Moreover, there are no higher educational institutions close to them except the lone private college in Jiribam. Due to this situation, many parents are unable to send their children for further higher studies. Consequently, there is low rate of higher educated people in Jiribam

2. Education sector: In the education sector, the atmosphere of government schools in the sub-division, nowadays, are not satisfactory. Most of the Government schools are lack of requisite numbers of teachers, lack of infrastructures, miserable condition of school buildings, lack of proper maintenance, unpleasant teaching style etc. In such situation, they have confidence on private schools rather than Government schools. However, the numbers of good private schools are very few in the area. As majority of the parents are living below poverty line they are unable to afford themselves to send their children to private schools expending huge amount of money except few. In the remote areas, educational institutions are located far away from most of their houses and also bad road condition which resulted children drop out of schools. Another hindering factor is material poverty which means that many parents cannot arrange house tutor to help their children to learn lesson in their home. As a result, many children fail to prepare their lesson. Moreover, there are no higher educational institutions close to them except the lone private college in Jiribam. Due to this situation, many parents are unable to send their children for further higher studies. Consequently, there is low rate of higher educated people in Jiribam

3. Transport and communication: Roads are the major means of movement of the people and goods for human beings. The inadequacy of transport and communication facilities poses certain problems for development a region in various fields. Jiribam town is connected by NH-37 to Imphal and Silchar. The town has a number of subsidiary roads like state highway, districts roads and village roads diverging from town. J.T. Road (Manbahadur Road) links Jiribam with Tipaimukh in Churachandpur district. The Railhead at Jiribam connects Manipur and other rest of India via Silchar having the length of 45 Km.

The important communicating roads within the state pass through Jiribam town are NH-37 and J.T. Road (Manbahadur Road). The first road connects Jiribam to Imphal with a total length of 220 Km is the main road connecting rest of the state which further connects to Silchar, a small town of Assam nearest to Manipur. The second connects Jiribam to Tipaimukh connecting to Southern part of the state with a total length of 98 Km. Besides this Jiribam is also connected by Rail Road through Silchar which is the only rail head in Manipur which connects Manipur with other part of India.

Most of the roads are much undulated and needs regular repair owing to dilapidation as its affects vehicles movement which further results into delaying as damage to vehicles and other sorts of road accident. Being dwellers in the peripheral area, people of Jiribam have experienced numerous and varied problems in transport and communication. The NH-37, the second life line of Manipur, connecting Jiribam and Imphal is deplorable in condition. During the rainy season, the highway is extremely worse such as land slide, muddy and slippery. Moreover, most of the hanging bridges are very weak. However, some of the hanging bridges are under repaired and replaced by RCC. In this condition passengers are difficulties to reach Imphal according to their wishes and needs. Above all, frequent bandhs, blockades and strikes of different organisations of Manipur often disrupt the passengers. Nevertheless, they are required to go their district headquarter time and again for various reasons. They are compelled to go either by air from Silchar or Guwahati or by road through Dimapur by expending huge amount of money.

As Jiribam is a hilly area and most of the road links are terrains, roads leading to the rural areas are not good in condition. The villagers face difficulties to maintain contact outside of their village particularly during the rainy season and usually avoid any non-essential movement.
N. R. Singh discussed that the PWD road connecting Gularthol and Chandranathpur has the length of 11 km is only 5 km black top which is also not good. The road leading to Dibong to Chandranathpur, via Islamabad, Champanagar, Ningthembam, Nungchapi, Binselu, Berabak, Latingkhal and Nungphou is approximately 11.5 km and out of this length black topping portion is only 2.5 km which starts from Dibong to Ningthem Khunou. J.T. Road (Jiri Tipaimukh state highway) is 98 Km from Jiribam zero point, out of which black top road is only 32 kilometers (personal communication, June 5, 2015).

The communication system of Jiribam is very poor as compared to other parts of Manipur. The people of Jiribam have lost various opportunities due to the lack of information time to time. They have to keep in touch with headquarter through print media, radio & television. All these facilities are not properly or timely entertained here. With highly developed information and technology of the world, Jiribam still remains as distant post. Even the TV programme of DDK Imphal cannot be enjoyed in the sub-division. Radio programme of AIR Imphal are often interrupted and local daily newspaper are not found regularly and in timely. Various kinds of information of both Government and Non-Government are received very late, that lead to delay the developmental activities of Jiribam. In view of development in the way of communication and information at least a transmission centre for TV is highly need to be launched at Jiribam.

Road and communication sector is an indispensable part of development strategy of a region. Without the improvement of it this sub-division cannot be developed. But as far as road and communication sector is concerned Jiribam sub-division is miserable. Almost all the roads connectivity of the entire sub-division remain katcha and damaging condition day by day and even the 2nd life line of Manipur NH-37 Imphal- Jiribam road remains deplorable condition for years. The improvement work of this National highway done by BRTF is taken long period of time at least 20 to 30 years but not yet improved up to the expectation of the people. This improvement work is just like a race run by a sick person and therefore state Government is highly required to look into the matter to complete the work soon. Foundation stone of Jiribam to Tupul new railway line was laid by the then Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan singh with Railway Minister Lalu Prasad Yadav in 20th November 2004 and was targeted to complete the project within the year 2012. But it is not completed within the targeted period and therefore extended up to the year 2014. As railway plays a vital role for economic development of a region this railway project is utmost important to be developed within specific period of time for the development of socio-economic condition of the state. Hence Manipur state Government must be very careful in this matter.

4. Health care sector: It is generally aware the maxim that ‘health is wealth’. Jiribam is inhabited by different communities with a total population of 43,838 as per 2011 Census. Majority of the population are living below poverty line. They have been facing serious problems in the health care sector since early time. There are different kinds of problems in the health sector that are discussed under the following heads:-

i. Inadequate source of pure drinking water: - It is one of the major problems of health of the people of Jiribam. Most of the people of Jiribam are using well water, pond water, river water etc for drinking purposes and other activities such as bathing, cooking & washing. Only the small number of houses in municipal area can get water supply facility that is also irregular. This unprotected pond or well water may cause of many water contaminated diseases among them. A.K. Das said that many people of the area are suffering from various water borne diseases by using such unprotected water (personal communication, January, 10, 2015). They need well awareness in this matter. The outdated existing reservoir which is located at New Alipur, for supply of drinking water in urban areas cannot cover all the urban areas. The only 5 wards are covered by the said reservoir out of 10 (ten) wards in the area of Jiribam Municipal Council. Only the half of total population of urban area i.e. 6426 (1991) have this opportunity in alternate days from the public hydrants located along the roads side. Both the urban and rural areas of Jiribam are far lagging behind from the facility of proper drinking water though enough resources as the Jiri River flows along with the boundary of Jiribam. Sufficient drinking water can be provided to each and every citizen if proper arrangement from the government is provided like that of the neighbouring districts of Assam state.

ii. Lack of proper sanitation: - It is general that a proper sanitation facility is good for health. Lack of proper sanitation facilities are fundamental problems for all people. In Jiribam, sanitation facilities are very poor. Most of the population in the area cannot construct well-built hygiene sanitation as they are living with a low economic capacity. In a national rural drinking water & sanitation awareness program, distinguished resource persons pointed out
that sources of water available there in Jiribam need to be checked up and also need for mass awareness program. Dr. A.K. Das, MO in-charge who opined that Jiribam is Malaria prone area and therefore, majority of the people are suffering mainly from malaria and typhoid fever in the sub-division. The sources of the water in this area are the main cause of these health problems.

iii. Lack of Medical facilities: For the medical care of the people, there is no a well-equipped government hospital or privately owned clinic or hospital in the entire sub-division except one government Community Health Centre (CHC) at Babupara. The community Health Centre is not equipped well, having no proper infrastructure and sufficient doctors and staffs. There are at present 6 doctors and only two nurses in the CHC. As pointed out by the MO in charge of the CHC, the existing number of doctors and nurses are not sufficient and therefore they are facing a lot of problems in health treatment. The Community Health Centre is run or managed very hardship without having basic minimum requirements and infrastructures. The equipment supplied in the centre are outdated and operation theatre existed earlier is now being deteriorated. At present, there is no specialist doctor. According to N.B. Singh, MO in charge, at least one gynecologist, Anesthesia and pediatric doctor is highly required for the CHC to provide minimum service to the patients of the area (personal communication, December 12, 2015). There is no equipment of ENT and also shortage of super specialist Doctors.

There is shortage of staff quarters and the condition of existing quarters are now not good in condition and therefore they are not willing to stay there. Necessary government supplies to the centre are not found regularly and timely due to the problems of transport and communication. Hence, a Hospital Management Society is formed. The society always tries hard to meet the minimum necessary requirements of the Community Health Centre by purchasing from local shops.

During my field survey, some of the villagers informed me that various patients have been facing different problems in the health care treatment. Among them, the most vulnerable patients are pregnant women, older people and children. It often happened in the CHC that some of the patients were suddenly released in critical condition in the eleventh hour. During this situation, patient parties faced more crucial problems and should have to go to other hospital at far place. Hence, they are compelled to go a long journey either to Imphal or Silchar for medical treatment in case of any suffering occurs. Thus, the life of the people of this region is at the mercy of the God. Besides, one of the problems being faced by the people of Jiribam is that a large numbers of patients come from neighboring state and sub-divisions such as Cachar district of Assam, Tamenglong district, Churachandpur district. Therefore, the existing doctors and the nurses are facing lot of difficulties to provide good services to the patients coming from local as well as outsiders.

For the solution of above mentioned problems the ongoing construction of 50 bedded hospitals at Ningsingkhul Jiribam must be completed in the nick of time and should be maintained properly with the strict supervision of state Government. Besides, Civil Society organizations in the region should have to cooperate honestly for the smooth functioning of the hospital. Here one difficult point worth mentioning is that most of the doctors and other officials of main land are not willing to post at Jiribam complaining about its hot temperature. As a matter of fact, most of them try their best to stay posting by consulting MLA or Minister. The fault of it doesn’t go not only to the doctors and other officials but also to the state Government. However, this trend leads to the failure in the functioning of various departments located in remote areas of Manipur in general and in Jiribam in particular.

5. Market infrastructure: Market is also one of the important ways in the development strategy of various regions. It is the place where people run their business and for their livelihood. Therefore markets need to be constructed with a proper planning in proper places for providing maximum advantages to the people. It is one of the good sources of income. In Jiribam, there are four main markets. They are Jiri Keithel (Market) at the heart of the town Babupra, Gularthol Keithel, Jakuradho Keithel and Borobekra keithel. Jiribam lacks basic facilities for commercial activities. Most of the shop buildings are kutcha and semi-puca by nature. The markets are outgrown without plan and do not have basic amenities. It may be mentioned that markets are bi-weekly market. According to the socio-economic survey conducted by the Jiri Municipal Council in 2006 there are about 609 shops and 775 vendors established in the town. The commodities available in the shops are grocery, hardware, stationary, clothing, medicine, machinery spare parts, motor parts electrical goods, construction materials etc. The materials mentioned are mainly brought from Silchar which is 45 km from Jiribam town. Almost all the Keithels are not so standard in
terms of infrastructures. They are required to be improved.

Jiri Keithel is the main market of Jiribam and its condition has been deteriorating day by day. If it is not properly maintained and checked up in time by the authorities concerned, the people of Jiribam may face a serious problem of business in near future. It is expected that the maximum income of the sub-division at present is consumed at the adjacent border town of Assam state. Thus, this market needs to be upgraded in view of the growth of the population. Some intellectuals have pointed out that the market has a great prospect to be a good commercial hub in future as it is located at the junction of Assam and Mizoram considering the vision of India’s Look East Policy.

6. Credit and Banking Infrastructure: In the developmental strategy of the sub-division the matter of financial institution cannot be neglected. There is only one UBI branch which is not enough to serve the population of Jiribam and there is even not a single ATM booth which is of great help needed one nowadays for financial transaction in the area. In fact, credit and banking infrastructure is highly essential to be developed in this Sub-division.

7. Administrative Inconvenience: Jiribam had been in a small administrative unit since decades. During the rules of the king of Manipur, Jiribam was placed under a Pana system ³ (A kind of administrative division). In 1908, according to the advice of Rajkumar Dhumbra Singh (Durbar member) and his colleagues, it had been placed under a Mauzadar (Tahshildar in Assam) whose primary duties were the collection of taxes and the enforcement of Maharaja’s order in the area⁴. After Indian independence, Jiribam was made a minor sub-division under one SDO in-charge. In 1957 during the period of Territorial Council in Manipur, Jiribam was upgraded to a full-fledged sub-division with an Extra Assistant Commissioner who functioned as the SDO of the sub-division having magisterial power⁵. Thus, various kinds of administrative systems in Manipur had been reformed with the coming of British in India and in Manipur. British administrators introduced reforms in the region abolishing the then existing systems depending on customs and traditions. In view of effective and convenient administration the new creation of administrative units was done under district reorganization plan in Manipur. Hence, there are at present 9 districts in Manipur. Of which four of them are valley districts and five hill- districts. Jiribam is included as one of the sub-divisions in Imphal East district. So, a logical question arises as to why Jiribam sub-division is included in Imphal East district.

One of the unique geo-administrative features of Jiribam sub-division vis-a-vis the larger geo-administrative jurisdiction of its district is that though it is territorially a noncontiguous part of Imphal East District, it has been put under the administrative jurisdiction of Imphal East since the dawn of the district administration in posts independent Manipur. To be precise, almost all the sub-divisions of Manipur are closely located at their headquarters whereas Jiribam sub-division is located in such an area which is 220 kilometers far away from its district headquarters. But, the N.H- 37 (former 53), the only life line for the people of Jiribam connects Jiribam and its Headquarter. Since Jiribam is geographically isolated and far away from its district headquarter, it has a lot of administrative inconveniences. One of the ADCs of Jiribam pointed out that ADC could not enjoy the power of Deputy Commissioner in many fields without the permission of DC Headquarter. The ADC, Jiribam is not directly involved in any formulation and implementation of various developmental program in the sub-division.

V. Development Strategies of Jiribam

Development stands for growth and progress⁶. It is also defined in different ways such as social, political, biological, science and technology, language and literature. But in the socio-economic context, development refers to the improvement of people’s lifestyles through improved education, incomes, skills development and employment. Economic development is focused only on income but we need human development too which covers almost all the aspects of human life. It broadly means to change in economic, social, political, administrative and cultural aspects of life resulting in happy human life⁷. The gold of development consists in the enrichment of the total quality and its availability to all sections of the community. It is not merely the provision of opportunities but also their actual utilization by people for whom they are

5 Y.Iboyaima Singh (2010), Jiribam the western Gate-way of Manipur, Imphal, P.7
6 N. Brajamni Singh (1999) , Jiribam Itihas, Jiribam, P. 3
7 Ibid P. 32
8 N. Hazary, Development Administration: Quest for Identity, APH Publishing Corporation, 2006, New Delhi, P.17
9 Ibid P.115
intended and involved creation of facilities necessary for such utilization.  

For the development of a region, development administration is very important. The five major themes can be identified in development administration- i) Modernization ii) Economic growth iii) Quantitative change iv) change of societies from agricultural stage to industrial stage iv) Emphasis on harmony. Some suggestions for the development of the sub-division are discussed below:-

a. The role of leadership: Leadership role is very important in the development of a region. Without the vital role the leader the region is difficult to be developed. There are different types of leaders like autocratic leader, democratic leader, political leader, administrative leader, Charismatic leader, etc. Some of the good leaders like charismatic, administrative leader, democratic leader and political leaders are very important in the Sub-division. If they play their role in knowing the pulse of the people, the various problems can be reduced easily.

b. Planning: Planning is an integral part of development administration. It is the process of determining the objective of administrative effort and of devising the means calculated to achieve them. It implies setting goals. Planning is inherent in all human endeavors, individual or collective. Planning may be Governmental or non-governmental. Hence, Jiribam needs suitable planning for its development in view of noncontiguous parts of its district Headquarter.

c. Communication: The success of any organization depends on effective and efficient communication. It has become the most important principle of administration. Communication means communicating. In context of development administration, it implies communication, information, awareness, consciousness among the relevant people. There is lack of communication in the administrative system of Jiribam. These administrative inconveniences are mainly due to its geographical location. The only means to avoid this problem is to upgrade the Jiribam sub-division into full-fledged revenue district.

d. Decision –making: Decision making is common in everyday phenomenon. Everybody is busy or engaged in making decisions whether on personal or public matter in important fields. Any business cannot be run smoothly without taking appropriate decisions. Once the decision is made wrong the particular plan is automatically failure. It is desirable to say that that appropriate decision is awaited from the concerned leaders for the development of Jiribam.

VI. Findings and Policy Recommendations

From the on-going discussion, it is found that Jiribam as a periphery area of Manipur facing many problems of development mainly because of inconveniences of proper administration process in Jiribam. The important elements constituting the strategy for such ecologically integrated sustainable development especially for Jiribam, the government must take special attention programs which are listed below:

a. Development and management of irrigation resources;
b. Soil and moisture conservation and afforestation;
c. Re-structuring of cropping pattern and pasture development;
d. Changes in agronomic practices;
e. Livestock development programs;
f. Development of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labour through

g. Providing safe drinking water to all villages,
h. Increasing production and productivity of agriculture and allied sectors;
i. Resource and income development of vulnerable section of the rural population through development of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors;
j. Skill formation and skill upgrading programmes to promote self and wage employment amongst the rural poor;
k. Facilitating adequate availability of credit to support the programmes taken up for the rural poor;
l. Promoting marketing support to ensure the viability of production programmes and to insulate the rural poor from exploitation in the marketing of their products;
m. Provision of additional employment opportunities to the rural poor for gainful employment during the lean agricultural season
through a national rural employment programme (NREP);
If the above listed programs are implemented properly then the people of Jiribam may expect a huge developmental gain.

VII. Conclusion

The primary objective of the development strategy in the sub-division is to utilize the existing resources in a manner that maximizes the benefits accruing to local people. The main element in the development program for this sub-division must be the tapping of the huge potential for horticulture, plantation, promotion of sericulture and commercial handloom, development of small industries, improvement in communication, road infrastructure, entrepreneur skill, health infrastructure, educational infrastructure, credit and banking infrastructure etc. For this developmental strategy, at present the state government has to take full responsibility and high level supervision for better yielding in the fields like agriculture, horticulture etc. The developments to be promoted in different sectors will also require a close linkup between basic research and adaptive research, field trials and extensive efforts. This will lead to new development of the sub-division. All the above mentioned deficits in the development programs lead the people of Jiribam into the Vicious Circle of Poverty because of its administrative inconveniences. Hence, conversion of Jiribam as a full-fledged district of Manipur in order to promote all the deficits in the field of development

References

[2]. Y.Iboyaima Singh, Mcs, Jiribam the western Gateway of Manipur (Imphal: 2010) P.7
[6]. Khera ss, “District Administration in India” Asia Publication House, New Delhi, P.100
[7]. Dr. P.B. Rathod, Development Administration, (Ajay Verma for Commonwealth Publishing, New Delhi, 2006) P. 71