

CHAPTER – X

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

9.1. SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

9.1.1. Secretariat Economic Services sector comprises three organisation with various roles and responsibilities viz. Planning Organisation, State Planning Board and Programme Implementation & Evaluation Department :

9.1.2. Planning Organisation : The Planning Organisation of the State is the major component of Secretariat Economic Services which is the machinery responsible for the formulation of the Five Year Plans, Annual Plans and all allied matters in the State. The Organization also functions as a liaison body between the Planning Commission and the State Government on all matters relating to Planning and Development for the State of Meghalaya. Under Planning Organization, the State Government has also set up the following Councils/ Agencies :-

I. Meghalaya Resource & Employment Generation Council (MREGC) :The Meghalaya Resource and Employment Generation Council was constituted by the government in the year 2003. The objective of the MREGC is to identify skills in demand resulting from the growth of economic activities in the state and assess prospects for generation of employment. The Council will assess use of natural resources and adoption of viable technology. The council recommends various measures relating to sustainable utilisation of natural resources, employment generation and creation of trained manpower for various activities.

II. Meghalaya Economic Development Council (MEDC) :The MEDC was set up in the year 1995 by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly. The mandate of the MEDC is to advise the State Government on issues relating to the industrial and economic policies, Deliberate and examine the constraints inhibiting flow of investments into the State and possible steps for removal thereof, Identify sectors where overall economic and industrial growth can be generated and accelerated, Suggest ways for attracting investments, local and foreign in the State and Advise and recommend the strategies for achieving the aforesaid goals.

III. Regional Planning & Development Council (RPDC) : The State Government constituted RPDC for the two regions of the state; one at Shillong for the Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills and Ri Bhoi districts and the second at Tura for all the Garo Hills districts. The function of the RPDC is to formulate and projects realistic needs and aspirations, keeping in view availability of resources for the region, amongst others.

IV. Meghalaya State Council on Climate Change and Sustainable Development :During 2011-12 the Government of Meghalaya constituted the Meghalaya State Council on Climate Change and Sustainable Development (MSCC&SD) under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister and the Terms of Reference of the Council are as follows :

- a) Evolve a coordinated response to issues relating to climate change at the State level;
- b) Provide oversight for formulation of action plans in the area of assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change;

- c) Periodically monitor key policy decisions and their implementation status;
- d) To approve annual action plan and approach for achieving the objective as deemed appropriate;
- e) Any other function that may be deemed necessary by the Council from time to time.
- f)

Further a **Steering Committee** under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary is constituted for necessary coordination, monitoring and following up on the agenda of the Meghalaya State Council of Climate Change and Sustainable Development and the Terms of Reference of the Committee are as follows :

- (a) To identify thrust areas/sectors vulnerable to climate change;
- (b) To recommend strategy for a proactive stance on climate change and sustainable development;
- (c) To formulate action plan in the area of assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change and sustainable development;
- (d) To make recommendations for an effective and efficient strategic environment management plan in view of climate change based on the review of existing programmes, policies and taking into account the issues related to institutional, legislative and enforcement structures;
- (e) To tap funds from State/Central Government, Financial Institutions recognized by Government and bi-lateral and multi –lateral funding agencies to finance the State Action Plan for climate change;
- (f) To monitor and evaluate implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures;
- (g) To appoint Sub-Committee or Working Group sector wise specifying terms of reference;
- (h) Any other function that may be deemed necessary by the Committee from time to time.

The Department of Planning being the Nodal Department to handle all inter-sectoral issues relating to climate change and sustainable development including liaison with other States, Central Government and its Agencies, and International Bodies/Organisation, has established a Cell on Climate Change under the Charge of the Principal Secretary. This Cell acts as a Coordinating Unit for formulation and implementation, collection and dissemination of information relating to the Climate Change Management

Further, a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) would be set up for implementing and monitoring specific programs identified under the Meghalaya Climate Change Action Plan on a mission mode. The PIU would be led by a senior officer from the State Government and supported by a team of experts including government officials on deputation and external thematic experts.

V. Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA) : The MBDA was set up in the year 2011 registered as a society to implement the State's newly launch flagship programme; the Integrated Basin Development and Livelihood promotion Programme (IBDLP).

9.1.3. Viability Gap Funding : The Viability Gap Funding Scheme aims at providing financial support to infrastructure projects undertaken through the Government Departments or public private partnerships with a view to make them viable. The State Government has established a Viability Gap Fund to aid the infrastructure projects which face the viability gap due to inherent nature of the project. The Scheme will be implemented by the MBDA. The scheme was started during 2011-12 and an amount of Rs 330 lakh was utilised. For the 12th Plan period an amount of Rs 7500 lakh is being projected for the scheme.

9.1.4. State Planning Board (SPB) : The State Planning Board which is an apex planning body in the State forms a part of Planning Organization at the Headquarter and is actively involved in Plan formulation and reviewing of the implementation of Plan Schemes. At the district level, there is District Planning and Development Council in all District Headquarters to formulate, monitor and review of developmental activities.

9.1.5. Programme Implementation & Evaluation Department (PIED) : The Programme Implementation & Evaluation Department is primarily a monitoring Department responsible for reviewing and monitoring of Schemes and projects implemented by various Departments. The Department liaise with the Government of India in respect of 20 Point Programme and MPLADS.

9.1.6. Incentive for issuing of UIDs under TFC : The Thirteenth Finance Commission is providing incentive for issuing of UIDs to the beneficiaries of NREGA, NSAP, etc. The scheme will be implemented by the Programme Implementation and Evaluation Department. An amount of Rs 675.00 lakh is earmarked for the 12th Five Year Plan.

9.1.7. During the 12th Plan period the Department plan to developed e-governance systems for effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development programmes in the State. It is proposed that this strategy and objective would be realised during the 12th Five Year Plan period (2012-17) starting from the next financial year (2012-13) for a period of five years.

9.1.8. The Approved Outlay for the Eleventh Plan (2007-12) was Rs 3100.00 lakh and the actual expenditure during the first four years was Rs 2343.91. The anticipated expenditure for the 11th Plan period is Rs 6635.91 lakh. The agreed outlay for Annual Plan 2011-12 is Rs 4292.00 lakh and the anticipated expenditure for the year 2011-12 is Rs 4292.00 lakh. **The Proposed Outlay for the 12th Five Year Plan is Rs 60000.00 lakh and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2012-13 is Rs 8950.00 lakh.**

9.1.9. The broad break-up of the expenditure of Secretariat Economic Services during the first four years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Proposed Outlay for 12th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2012-13 are indicated below :-

(Rs in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	11th Plan Projected Outlay (2007-2012)	Actual Expenditure of first four years of the 11th Five Year Plan	Annual Plan - 2011-12	Anti Expenditure of Annual Plan - 2011-12	12th Plan Projected Outlay (at 2011-12 prices)	Proposed Outlay for 2012-13
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	SECTT ECONOMIC SERVICES						
(i)	Planning Machinery at the State and District Headquarter	1500.00	591.68	300.00	300.00	1000.00	190.00
(ii)	State Planning Board	400.00	207.99	75.00	75.00	200.00	20.00
(iii)	Programme Implementation & Evaluation	555.00	336.14	146.00	146.00	675.00	90.00

(iv)	Meghalaya Resource & Employment Generation Council	40.00	4.01	6.00	6.00	75.00	10.00
(v)	Meghalaya Economic Development Council	65.00	4.14	12.00	12.00	112.00	15.00
(vi)	NEC/ Regional Meeting	65.00	17.84	12.00	12.00	110.00	15.00
(vii)	Regional Planning & Development Council	150.00	74.88	24.00	24.00	48.00	5.00
(viii)	Core Board on Meghalaya Infrastructure Development	25.00	57.23	10.00	10.00	105.00	15.00
(ix)	Incentive for issue of UIDs under TFC Award	0.00	0.00	90.00	90.00	675.00	90.00
(x)	Studies/Consultancy Services	100.00	0.00	1787.00	1787.00	7500.00	1000.00
(xi)	Capacity Building	100.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	7500.00	1000.00
(xii)	Climate Change Adaptation Programme(EAP-KfW/GIZ)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25000.00	4000.00
(xiii)	Climate Change Management	100.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	9500.00	1500.00
(xiv)	Viability Gap Funding	0.00	0.00	330.00	330.00	7500.00	1000.00
(xv)	Rainwater Harvesting Mission		50.00				
(xvi)	Institute of Entrepreneurship		500.00				
(xvii)	Institute of Governance		500.00				
	TOTAL	3100.00	2343.91	4292.00	4292.00	60000.00	8950.00

9.2. TOURISM

9.2.1. Tourism is a pollution-free industry, an eco-friendly industry capable of generating substantial employment opportunities to the people of the State. During the last few years of the State's investment, this sector has provided employment to the daily laborers whenever infrastructures are created. In addition to that unemployed youth have already started taking up income generation activities by establishing mini private parks, hotels, restaurants etc. Because of this, efforts are being made to create a congenial atmosphere for the development of tourism in the State. The Department also realizes that Tourism in Meghalaya has a lot of Potential as it provides the basic Framework for ecologically sustainable tourism with livelihood opportunities for local communities. Towards this objective the Department during the Plan will consider the following as thrust areas for tapping the tourism potential available in the state:

The thrust areas for tapping the tourism potential available in the state are:

Nature Tourism: The abundant natural beauty is a major asset which can promote tourism industry if adequate tourism infrastructure is provided.

Adventure/Sports Tourism: The State offers some of the finest routes for trekking in both mild and difficult terrain. The slopes with high rocky cliffs have ample scope for the development and promotion of outdoor sports like rock climbing, etc. There is ample scope for other sports like para gliding, Water sports, angling etc.

Rural Tourism and Legend Tourism: Village /Rural Tourism is a new concept where Tourists are encouraged to visit the villages, stay there and spend time in the peaceful environment of the villages and familiarize themselves with the unique culture of the villages. Places like Mawlynnong, Laitkynsew etc are becoming popular places for the visitors.

Majority of places in the rural areas of Meghalaya are associated with myths and legends. Training the local youth in the field of folklore for reciting legends, myths, folktales etc during important events would help in promoting this product.

Cultural Heritage: Meghalaya is rich in culture and this attracts a lot of domestic and foreign tourists. This age-old culture has been handed down to the present progeny by their forefathers. Villagers in rural areas are still holding on to their ancient customs, usages and traditions. This could provide a tremendous opportunity for exposing to culture buffs around the world. There are Fairs and Festivals which are celebrated in the State throughout the year. Publicity of the calendar of events will be taken up to make them a major attraction.

Music Tourism: The people of the state love Music. A number of worlds well known bands have come to Meghalaya and enthralled the youths of the region. Such events could be tied up with major festivals in the State.

Golf Tourism: Meghalaya prides itself in having one of the oldest natural 18- holes golf course in the world. With some improvements in the surroundings and attitude of the people, it has the potential of attracting golfers from all over the world because the game could be played practically all the year round.

Eco Tourism: has a lot of Potential as it provides the basic Framework for ecologically sustainable tourism with livelihood opportunities for local communities. Tourism facilities shall be developed around the National parks and sanctuaries and shall be integrated as a Tourism product. In collaboration with Forest and Environment Department of the State, Following Steps will be taken:

1. Eco Tourism activities will be regulated in a manner that preserves the health, scenic beauty and natural attributes of the Eco tourism sites.
2. Local communities will be trained and motivated to be an integral part of the eco tourism activities.
3. Eco Tourism will compulsorily focus on providing eco sustainable livelihood support to the local communities.

Cave Tourism: Meghalaya has been of interest to the caving community fraternity for many years. About 520 caves have been explored and mapped (some partially) yielding a total cave passage mapped to 280 kms only, including most of the longest and the deepest caves in the sub continent. Krem liat prah (length of 22,203 Kms) is the longest cave and Synramg Pangiang (317 Kms) is the deepest cave, both located in Jaintia Hills. Cavers from UK, Germany, Austria, Ireland and US have been visiting Meghalaya for exploring these caves. Not many of these caves have been developed or promoted adequately. The potential of discovering more caves in Meghalaya is enormous. The Department will work closely in collaboration with the Meghalaya Adventures' Association to organize more expeditions and involve cavers from different parts of the world to come and share the experience the glory that only nature can bestow.

MICE Tourism: Shillong being a year round destination could be segmented as a perfect destination for MEETINGS, INCENTIVES, CONVENTIONS and ENTERTAINMENT with required infrastructure and proper road and air connectivity

9.2.2. Achievements during the Eleventh Plan (2007-12) :-

The Eleventh Plan projected outlay under Tourism was **Rs.3500.00 lakh**. The anticipated expenditure during the Eleventh Plan was **Rs.2386.29 lakh**. The latest figure of Tourists arrivals to the State during 2007 – 2011 is indicated below, which has also shown an overall increase every year.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% increase over 2005
Domestic	375911	400287	457685	549954	591398	652756	667504	77.56
Foreign	5099	4259	5267	4919	4522	4177	4803	(-) 5.8
Total	381010	404546	462952	554873	595920	656933	672307	76.45

The Data indicated that while there is a fluctuation in the Category of Foreign Tourists visiting the State, there is a large increase of 77.56% in the number of Domestic Tourists and an overall increase of 76.45%, which indicates a very favorable trend. The statistics of foreign Tourists visiting the State are very small compared with the other Tourists coming here from other parts of the Country. This could be perhaps due to the lack of suitable infrastructure facilities, proper air and road connectivity to meet their requirements to attract them. There is therefore a need to create quality niche products which would be attractive to foreign tourists.

9.2.3. Approach & strategy :

The approach to the 12th Plan is based on the concept that in a State like Meghalaya where the employment opportunities are less, enhanced investment in the sector will provide the necessary push for generation of employment in the State. This will increase the GDP which will be in pursuance of the objectives as laid down in the document. The Department aims at a target of providing over 1000 rooms as additional accommodation and training about 50,000 individuals on capacity building and skill development during the 12th Plan. The Department also recognized the fact that Tourism in the State cannot be the responsibility of the State Government alone as there are many stakeholders involved e.g the Hotel owners, The travel operators, the transport operators , the community etc. While the Government will continue to play a major role as a facilitator, each one of them has to discharge their role and responsibly for the overall interest and the success of Tourism in the State.

Towards this end, the strategy of the Department is to adopt a Tourism Mission for augmentation of tourist accommodation facilities, capacity building and skill development of the local population and brand building to project **“Meghalaya as the most preferred Tourist Destination within the Country and abroad”** in the next five years.

The core inspiration for this Tourism Mission is that the State has the potential to attract Tourists of different interests and that our Stakeholders has the capacity to provide the best Hospitality services comparable to the best in the region.

9.2.4. Strategies for achievement of the Tourism Mission are as Follows :-

(a) Augmentation of Accommodation:

There has been an overall increase in the number of tourist traffic visiting the State by about 74 % over the year 2005. The increase in the Tourist inflow to the State is very

encouraging and there is a need to create more infrastructures for the Tourists. According to estimates available with the Department, the number of beds available to accommodate the Tourists visiting the State is inadequate. The Department would ensure that development of infrastructure needs are fully met by harnessing funds from different sources available, the Government, both State and Central, the Financial Institutions and Private investments including the PPP mode. The State Government has also notified the “**Meghalaya Tourism Development and Investment Promotion Scheme 2012**” wherein following Assistancess would be given to eligible entrepreneurs :-

1. Assistance to entrepreneurs for creation of Homestays amounting to 30% of the project cost limiting the project cost to Rs16.00 Lakh.
2. Assistance to entrepreneurs for creation of Resorts amounting to 30% of the project cost limiting the project cost to Rs. 100.00 Lakh.

Creation of a theme village which will be a window to the indigenous culture of Meghalaya with the concept of creation of a living museum (study untouched village, then recreated), sustainable development centre (ecologically correct, socially fair and economically viable) which will be on a plastic free concept. The theme village will be based on the three basic needs of food, clothes and shelter which will all be traditional.

(b) Training, Capacity building and skill building:

The challenge is to build the capabilities, especially that of the community, to generate meaningful livelihood and treat tourism as an Industry, a means for employment and to enable them to earn respectable earnings. The first step in the way forward would be to motivate the stakeholders to form their own associations to adhere to certain adopted principles in whatever form of services they are providing, for comfort, safety, cleanliness etc and ensuring the convenience of the Tourists. They and their associations are provided sufficient capacities to manage the external environment, enable them to access finance, and to expand their skills and assets and convert them into meaningful livelihoods.

The stake holders shall be provided with the requisite skills for managing their institutions, linking up with markets, managing their existing livelihoods, enhancing their capacity for providing the best hospitality services. A multi-pronged approach is, envisaged, for continuous capacity building of the targeted groups in order to improve the quality of Tourism products. A target is set for training about 50000 individual youths within the next five years. These individuals shall be provided with the requisite skills for managing their institutions, linking up with markets, managing their existing livelihoods, enhancing their capacity for providing the best hospitality services. A multi – pronged approach is envisaged for continuous capacity building of the target groups in order to improve the quality of tourism products.

(c) Brand building: Support for marketing the different products. The range of activities, in marketing support, includes publicity, survey market research, and support partnerships with public and private organizations and their networks/associations for these activities.

Creating a Brand image of Meghalaya on the same lines as ‘Incredible India’ will be developed by the tagline, catchy slogans, signature tunes, innovative and market focus ad – campaigns. Proactive promotional measures would be undertaken for creating the image of

the State as a safe and enjoyable destination duly supported by good infrastructure and facilities at the destination.

9.2.5. Proposed Outlay for the Twelfth Plan (2012-17) and Annual Plan (2012-13) :

The broad break up of outlay and expenditure of the Eleventh Plan (2007-12), Annual Plan (2011-12), outlay of the 12th Plan (2012-17) and budgeted outlay of the Annual Plan (2012-13) are shown in the table below :

Sl. No.	Major heads/ minor heads of Development	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlay	Actual expdr. of 1 st Four Years of the Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Annual plan 2011-12		Twelfth Plan (2012-17) Projected Outlay	Budgeted Outlay (2012-13)
				Approved Outlay	Antpd. Expdr.		
1.	Direction & Administration (including strengthening of statistical Cell.)	250.00	105.35	46.81	48.50	450.00	68.00
2.	Development of Tourist Spots.	203.00	543.96	132.47	532.50	2500.00	400.00
3.	Infrastructural Development including wayside amenities:	480.00	186.00	130.73	137.16	950.00	50.00
4.	Training and Capacity building	50.00	10.12	2.60	4.68	100.00	4.00
5.	Development of Caves	50.00		125.00	125.00	375.00	125.00
6.	Tourism Promotion Subsidy for infrastructure	200.00				500.00	47.00
7.	Construction of Hotels/Tourist bungalows.	437.00	8.03	10.00	100.00	500.00	10.00
8.	Provision of Community Based Projects/Infrastructures.	350		-	-	-	
9.	Tourism Promotion Subsidy for Transport	50.00		-	-	-	
10.	Media and Publicity including Printing of Publicity Materials for fairs festivals etc. :						
	1. Publicity of tourist festivals.	450.00	411.13	201.61	211.38	1200.00	100.00
	2. Printing of Publicity materials.	250.00	156.74	72.50	72.50	1500.00	50.00
	3. Production of a documentary film	80.00	37.92	55.15	55.15	100.00	5.00
11.	Financial Assistance to MTDC/FCI :						
	1. Financial assistance to MTDC.	150.00	67.67	100.00	100.00	350.00	50.00
	2. Salaries/honorarium, hospitality, rents etc to the Chairman, vice chairman MTDC.	-	-	9.19	9.20	80.00	13.00
	3. Food craft Institute.	50.00		7.31	7.30	400.00	14.00
12	Travel circuit including golf course development	200.00	14.75			-	

Sl. No.	Major heads/ minor heads of Development	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlay	Actual expdr. of 1 st Four Years of the Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Annual plan 2011-12		Twelfth Plan (2012-17) Projected Outlay	Budgetted Outlay (2012-13)
				Approved Outlay	Antpd. Expdr.		
13	Promotion Subsidy under NABARD Loan	-		50.00	-	-	
14	Establishment of Food Craft Institute, Hotel Management Institute, tourism related Institute under NABARD Loan.		35.44	-	-	-	-
15	Assistance from Financial Institution under NABARD Loan	-	600.00	650.00	424.00	-	-
16	Consultant fees/ Architectural fees	20.00	-	-	-	100.00	-
17	Eco Tourism : 1. Purchase of Boats. 2. Wild life Tourism. 3. Adventure Tourism	50.00 50.00 20.00	- - 25.00	- - -	- - -	- - 100.00	- - 5.00
18	Directorate Building	60.00				500.00	1.00
19	Hospitality Schemes.	50.00	14.18	6.63	7.63	75.00	8.00
20	Development of Mir Jumla Heritage Site & Dev. of a Park at Gasuapara, West Garo Hills.		170.00			-	
21	Establishment of Task Force for Tourism Dev.					20.00	
22	Land Acquisition.					200.00	
23	Tourism Mission for IBDP.					5000.00	1000.00
	Total	3500.00	2386.29	1600.00	1835.00	15000.00	1950.00

9.3 CIVIL SUPPLIES

9.3.1 The Projected Outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) is ` **1300.00 Lakhs** and the anticipated expenditure for the Eleventh Plan is ` **622.87 lakhs**. The **Approved outlay for the Annual Plan 2011-2012 is Rs. 150.00 Lakhs which is anticipated to be utilised in full.**The Proposed Outlay for the 12th Plan (2012-17) is **Rs.850.00 lakhs.**The Tentative Budgeted outlay for 2012-2013 is **Rs.125.00 Lakhs which include the ACA amount of Rs.90.00 Lakhs for Annapurna Scheme.**

9.3.2 Most of the Schemes implemented during the Eleventh Plan will be continued during the Twelfth Plan period as indicated below:-

1. MOBILE FAIR PRICE SHOP SCHEME: This is a continuing Scheme which envisages distribution of essential commodities through Vans in the rural areas. It has been implemented prior to Tenth Plan Period with partial assistance from Government of India. 14 Vans have been acquired and these are deployed in the Districts and Sub-Divisions for use as Mobile Shop in the distribution of essential commodities in the interior and far-flung areas

and for carrying of P.D.S. commodities from the Wholesale centres to the Fair Price Shop Centres. At present 3 Vans have already been condemned and disposed off, 7 vans are out of order which needs repair or replacement as the case maybe and only 4 Vans are available under the scheme. For maintenance of the existing vans and meeting the expenses in connection with salaries etc. of the drivers, adequate fund is required to be provided during the financial Year 2012-13

2. STATE COMMISSION: This is a continuing scheme from the Ninth Five Year Plan under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. State Commission is a quasi-judicial body at the State level and has been set up under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. It deals with the consumers' disputes/ grievances where the value involved range between Rs.20.00 lakhs upto 1.00 crore. The commission also acts as an appellate authority on the decisions/award of the District fora. Funds are required to pay the salaries of the staff in the State Commission and for office expenses as well as payments for sitting fees to the members of the Commission as per rules laid down by government from time to time including honorarium to the President and Secretary etc. In addition to the State Commission at the State Level, Consumer Courts have also been set in all seven districts as required under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and these are known as district Fora..The Fora deals with consumer Disputes grievances, where the value involved range between Rs..1.00 upto Rs. 20.00 Lakhs..Funds are required for payment of salaries to the Staff in the District forum, the sitting fees of members of the forum and for office expenses.

3. CONSUMER AWARENESS PROGRAMME:- In order to make Consumers aware of the various rights as enshrined in the consumer Protection Act, 1986.Consumer Awareness campaign will be conducted throughout the State.

4. CONSUMER WELFARE FUND: Further as per instruction of the Govt of India, the State Government requires to set up Consumers welfare fund and have to deposit as State Share (seed money) which is 25 % of Rs. 10.00 Crores (corpus).For this matter, the State Government has to draw the amount from the Budget provision and credit the same into the separate Head under the Public Account Section that can generate Interest so that the interest earned could be utilised for financing State/ Local level Programme as per GOI's guidelines. The inter-alia of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to Voluntary Consumers Organisation and NGOs etc in order to intensify the consumer awareness campaign in the State.

5. IMPROVEMENT OF / MAINTENANCE OF STAFF QUARTER- The Department have constructed a number of official quarters in the District Headquarter at Nongstoin / Tura / Nongpoh / Baghmara and in the Sub-Divisional Headquarter at Khliehriat, Resubelpara during the Ninth and Tenth Plan period. The Department is also planning to construct Official quarters at Williamnagar and Amlarem. For this purpose, as well as for the maintenance and improvement of the official quarters, an amount of Rs.150 lakhs may be provided during the twelfth Five Year Plan period.

6. COMPUTERISATION:- The Scheme has been implemented from the Ninth Plan Period.The Department have acquired /purchased computers and accessories in the Directorate all the District Offices and Sub-Divisional Offices in the State.. The Computers are utilized for storing of important records/data printing and sending e-Mail message and transmitting of various reports and returns to Govt. of India. Therefore, maintenance and

rectification of computers and purchase of computers consumable etc. are required to be done from time to time.

7. FAMILY IDENTITY CARD:- Under the Targetted PDS, the families covered at present are classified as follows:-

Above Poverty Level (APL)	=	2,66,078 Nos
Below Poverty Level (BPL)	=	1,12,800 Nos
Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY)	=	70,200 Nos

The Department is also planning to issue APL cards to all the APL families in the State in order to exercise transparency in the implementation of PDS. At Present APL cards have been issued only to APL families of Greater Shillong, Tura, and Jowai whereas the issue of APL cards in the remaining areas of the State is yet to be achieved.

8. ANNAPURNA OF NSAP SCHEME:- Under the scheme, 10 Kgs of rice are supplied free of cost per month to each indigent old age Person not covered under the National Old Age Pension scheme. The scheme which has been implemented with effect from January, 2002 has been transferred to state Plan with effect from 2002-2003 for which fund has been provided under ACA

9. ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJNA:- It has been implemented in Meghalaya with effect from 2001 as per guideline of the Govt. of India. It covers the poorest of the Poor families in the state. 35 Kgs of rice are supplied per household per month at the price of Rs. 3.00 P per KG. A total of 70,200 AAY families are covered under the scheme. It may be stated that AAY rice is allotted by the Govt of India for lifting from the Food Corporation of India at the price of Rs. 300/- per quintal. At the same time Govt. of India have fixed the issue price at Rs.3.00 per kg with the instruction that the transport cost and other incidental charges in connection with the implementation of the scheme should be borne by state Government. Hence the need to provide fund under plan sector in the state plan budget to facilitate implementation of the scheme.

10. ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR STORAGE PROJECT VIS-A-VIS PAYMENT OF LAND COMPENSATION COST thereon:- One of the main thrust of the Govt of India in its commitment to enact the National Food Security Bill, is to take necessary steps to develop adequate infrastructure designed and constructed on scientific basis for storage of food grains at state, district and block level as the case may be to regulate better distribution and to facilitate building up of adequate buffer stocks. It is because of this objective that this Department have received offers from the Govt of India as well as from the FCI to identify suitable plots of land in all District and Sub-Divisional Headquarters for construction of godowns ranging from 500 MT to 10000 Mt storage capacities in different locations. However, in view of the fact that the availability of land with the Government is limited and in some instances, although Government land is available, the location of the same is found unsuitable for the project in hand, it therefore consider appropriate for the Department to acquire suitable plots of land from the general public.

9.3.3. Programmes for 2012-13:- The amount of Rs. 125.00 Lakhs will be utilised for continuation of the on-going schemes/programmes namely distribution of Essential Commodities through Vans/Fair Price Shops in the urban/rural areas and far - flung areas under the supervision/control of the Deputy Commissioners/ Sub-Divisional Officers, enumeration of urban households in the State for the purpose of issuing computerized Family

Identity Card..The State Commission at the State level and the District Fora at the District level deals with the consumers' disputes/ grievances and the State Commission also act as an appellate authority on the decisions/award of the District fora. Consumer Awareness Programme throughout the State are organized by the Deputy Commissioners/ Sub-Divisional Officers alongwith the Local Dorbars/ NGOs and Public Leaders to create awareness amongst the public consumer about the implementation and functioning of the Targetted Public Distribution System in the State, and for redressal of their grievances/ rights as stipulated in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The Annapurna – NSAP Scheme is implemented under which 10 Kgs. of Rice is provided free of cost per month to each indigent Old Age Person not covered under the National Old Age Pension Scheme.

The Antyodaya Anna Yojana scheme is a Central Sector Scheme and provides for distribution of Foodgrains (Rice) to the poorest Families at 35 Kilograms per Family per month at the rate of ` 3/- per Kg.

9.3.4. The broad schematic outlays proposed for 2012-13 are shown in the Table below:

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Schemes	11 th Plan (2007-12) Projected outlay	I st Four Year (2007-11) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2011-12		12 th Plan (2012-17) proposed Outlay	Tentative Budgeted Outlay 2012-13
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		
(a)	Mobile Fair Price Shop	70.00	66.08	24.87	24.87		
(b)	State Commission	50.00	39.82	14.97	14.97		7.50
(c)	District Forum	65.00	51.85	18.70	18.70		
(d)	Consumer protection Awareness Programme	30.00	8.25	5.00	5.00		6.50
(e)	Improvement / Maintenance of Staff quarters	20.00	12.49	4.46	4.46		3.00
(f)	Computerization / Xerox Machine	25.00	6.00	2.00	2.00		3.00
(g)	Family Identity Card	-	21.00	5.00	5.00		15.00
(g)	Annapurna	340.00	267.38	75.00	75.00		90.00
(h)	Antyodaya Anna Yojana (New Scheme)	700.00		-			-
	TOTAL	1300.00	472.87	150.00	150.00	850.00	125.00

9.4 SURVEY AND STATISTICS

9.4.1. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is responsible for Statistical activities in the planning process of the State as well as to monitor and evaluate the different programmes. The main objective of the State Statistical System is to take up the responsibility to collect, to generate and disseminate reliable and timely data covering various facets of the economy, society and the polity. The Directorate is the Nodal agency which is responsible for all Statistics related activities in the State. The main objective of the State Statistical System is to collect and disseminate reliable and timely data in the State.

9.4.2. Achievement of the Eleventh Plan :

The work programmes taken-up during the Eleventh Plan period were the expansion of the coverage under the Agriculture Statistics with special emphasis on Crop Insurance Scheme. Besides, the Directorate deals with wide ranging activities in maintenance, processing and dissemination of Statistical data in various areas and subject. Qualitative

improvement were attempted during the Plan period so as to match with a quantitative aspect, Socio-economic Survey, Census of State Government Employees, Estimates of State Income and Compilation and Publication of various Statistical information, reports etc., were taken up during the Eleventh Plan Period.

The remaining back-log of the estimates of State Income at the end of the Eleventh Plan is proposed to be taken up during the Twelfth Plan period. Estimates at constant at current prices series have been taken up and brought out from year to year. Preliminary attempts for District estimates and the input-output transaction table have also been initiated during the fag end of the Eleventh Plan period. The coverage of the Crop estimation Survey with emphasis on Crop Insurance Scheme has been expanded both intensively and extensively. The quality and timelessness of completion of the National Sample Survey has been achieved.

During the Eleventh Plan period, the Directorate have brought out the publication namely, (i) Where Do We Stand in 2006 Meghalaya in North East and India and the World.

9.4.3 Ongoing Schemes during the 12th Plan :

1. Annual Survey of Industries:- Industrial Statistics are essential to be collected especially for Meghalaya as advancement of this sub – sector in the economy is very much shy. Absence of such statistics posed some economic data gap for planning purposes. Though collection of industrial statistics falls under the collection of statistics Act 1953, yet the Directorate of Economics and Statistics along with other concerned Department are yet to streamline the units to furnish the annual data. These statistics have become more important as the value added from registered manufacturing is to be estimated in the State Domestic Product. In addition, other information in respect of Capital Formation, salaries and wages and number of workers could be provided for the State in respect of registered manufacturing.

2. National Income Estimation:- The estimate of State Domestic Product has become a regular programme of this Directorate for measuring the economic development in the State. In order to reflect the economy of the State estimation of the Gross/Net Domestic Product of the State alongwith per capita income which provide useful indicator for assessing the growth of the Economy as well as the standard of living of the people in the State has been taken up by the Directorate. The Directorate has brought out the estimates of State Domestic Product at Current Prices and Constant Prices every year.

3. Training Unit: The Directorate of Economics and Statistics deals with various statistical methods in the preparation of reports and statistical information under different programmes. Government of India provides service training and Refresher courses to the Senior Statistical personnel and the middle level officials of the State Statistical Bureau in the Country. But all Statistical personnel could not be deputed for training as seats for such training are limited. Therefore, training to junior staff is to be taken up by the State Directorate periodically. A training unit at the Directorate is required to be set up to conduct various courses under different statistical programmes and resource person are to be invited to deliver lectures by way of payment of honorarium, etc.

4. Price and Market Intelligence Statistics : With a view to provide more information for compilation and dissemination of price statistics such as retail price, wholesale price and also to facilitate construction to Consumer Price Index with particular reflection of the changes over time of the retail prices in both Urban and Rural Centre, it is necessary to improve that

data collection at the primary level and also to enlarge the system of collection of Farm Harvest Prices in the State. In order to meet the growing demand for current information relating to the trend in the movement of retail prices of essential commodities, it is desirable that monitoring of the prices of essential commodities be taken up in the important centres.

5. Agricultural Statistics Division :- Agricultural Statistics which includes land use, Crop pattern, crop yield/production, irrigation or crops irrigated area. In view of the absence of land records and being non- cadastrally surveyed in the State, the reliability of estimates of crop, area and production are not satisfactory. In order to obtain a reliable or near accuracy Agricultural Statistics can be made only through a special survey of scheme like 'Establishment of an agency for reporting crop area Statistics' (EARAS) which may be taken up under Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the Twelfth Year Plan. To improve the estimation of Crop Area and Production in the field of Agriculture Statistics in the State, the Directorate is intending to introduce the Global Positioning System (GPS) which will be used for conducting the Crop Cutting Experiments and enhance the accuracy of the results of the estimates.

6. Data Rank & Electronic Data Processing (Crop Insurance Scheme) :- Under Crop Insurance Scheme, maintaining of the existing staffing pattern has to be taken up during the Twelfth Plan Period. As per the scheme 20 crop cutting experiments are required to be conducted per crop in each block, as such 100 crop cutting experiments are to be conducted per block for 5 notified crops.

7. National Sample Survey :- The new strategies proposed under this Scheme during the Twelfth Plan Period are:-

- i. To initiate pooling of State Sample and Centrally Sample Survey result and
- ii. To take up Survey of Common local interest, requires strengthening of man power in the field as well at the State Headquarter for quality of data, scrutiny, tabulation, compilation and preparation of report.

8. Housing and Social Statistics :- With the increase in the coverage of Statistics in areas such as Health, Education, Environment, etc another important statistics which throw a very important information on the human living conditions is the Housing & Building Statistics, the Government of India has recognized the need for a regular setup and system for collection of Housing & Building Statistics and has made the National Building Organisation (NBO) as the Nodal Agency for the collection and dissemination of Housing and Building Statistics in the country. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is the agency to collect the Housing and Building Statistics from the different State government Organisation and local bodies and forward the same to the National Building Organization.

9. Publication and Reference Division : Maintenance and dissemination of Statistical data at the State Level is done through compilation and scrutiny of data for presenting factual reports in various fields and areas and also depicting the Socio-economic development of the State in maps and charts.

10. Economic Census : Core Scheme: The conduct of Economic Census is a joint effort of Central and State Statistical Organisation, Government of India and the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics as Planned from time to time. The Census is on the unorganized segment of economy like un-registered manufacturing, trade hotels and restaurants, construction and services where no information on input, output, employment and inventory

of fixed assets are available from the un-organised sectors of non-agricultural economy as well as agricultural sectors excluding crop production and plantation.

11. Modern Data Processing Unit : Computerization of various statistical data of different works Programmes of the Directorate have been taken up and also help in analysis and processing of data as well as in quick dissemination of statistical data/results in the form of computer print out. The importance of Electronic Data Processing for modernizing data processing requires the use of information technology tool have become indispensable to reducing time lag between the completion of field work and production of final tables by suitably decentralizing the computer scrutiny and correction of error. Therefore, keeping in view the vastness of data collected through various sample surveys and increased activities, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics has accorded high priority to the computerization programme for timely generation of results as well at District and Block level. To develop databases at district level for planning, monitoring and evaluation, the networks of 7(seven) district statistical offices and Directorate of Economics and Statistics needs establishing and strengthening of IT infrastructure and manpower.

9.4.4. New Schemes Proposed for the Twelfth Plan :

1. District Income Estimation: With a view to reflect the disparity and growth of economy at district levels. It is felt that the estimation of Gross Net Domestic Product of the District be formulated during the next Twelfth Plan period so that proper planning process at the grass root levels would be taken up.

2. Budget Analysis : The Budget documents are the important financial information of Government as well as Local Bodies. The importance is mainly that they present in detail the various estimates according to sources and amount of revenue and expenditure which are also of use in the process of resources mobilization. On the basis of these documents, attempts are made to recast the various transactions into meaningful categories. By virtue of such classification expenditures and receipts by economic categories could enable to understand the general effect on the economy. Further, purpose classification thereby shows how expenditure according to different types provided directly/financed by State Government through current or capital grants or loans.

3. Under the recommendation of the Technical Advisory Committee, all State Government are required to prepare and compile the indices of Industrial Production on monthly basis. This is in consonance with the commitment by Government of India in Parliament to make compilation and preparation of indices of Industrial production compulsory. Therefore a scheme under the compilation and preparation of indices of Industrial Production is proposed to be taken up in the Twelfth Plan period

4. Construction of Office and residential Building at the Directorate and District Headquarter : In view of the land allotted under the new complex of the State Government in different District Headquarters, construction work of the office and staff quarters is proposed during the Twelfth Plan Period. Since the inception of the State, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics is housed in the old Assam type building. The Directorate requires having a new permanent structure of its own. The construction works are proposed to cover the Directorate and all the District Offices (which are not having their own buildings) during the next five years of the Twelfth Plan.

9.4.5. The Proposed Outlay for the Eleventh Plan (2007-12) was Rs 1400.00 lakh and the actual expenditure during the first four years was Rs 751.28 lakh. The agreed outlay for Annual Plan 2011-12 is Rs 250.00 lakh and the anticipated expenditure for the year is Rs 250.00 lakh. **The Proposed Outlay for the 12th Five Year Plan is Rs 1500.00 lakh and the Proposed Outlay for the Annual Plan 2012-13 is Rs 135.00 lakh.**

9.4.6. The broad break-up of the expenditure of Survey and Statistics during the first four years of the 11th Five Year Plan, the Proposed Outlay for the 12th Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan 2012-13 are indicated below :-

(Rs in lakh)							
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	11th Plan Projected Outlay (2007-2012)	Actual Expenditure of first four years of the 11th Five Year Plan	Annual Plan - 2011-12	Anti Expenditure of Annual Plan - 2011-12	12th Plan Projected Outlay (at 2011-12 prices)	Proposed Outlay for 2012-13
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	(01) State Statistical Organisation	435.00	314.11	107.63	107.63	382.00	48.30
2	(04) Annual Survey of Industries	25.00	19.17	5.80	5.80	57.50	11.50
3	(06) Bulletin, Handbook and Abstract etc	5.00	3.18	0.87	0.87	10.00	2.00
4	(12) Training Unit	5.00	3.46	0.84	0.84	25.00	5.00
5	(13) Strengthening of price section	5.00	2.35	0.84	0.84	30.00	6.00
6	(16) Data Rank & Electronic Data Processing	510.00	309.41	99.37	99.37	300.00	39.70
7	(17) Agriculture Statistics Division	55.00	27.41	13.40	13.40	85.50	5.00
8	(18) National Sample Survey Division	70.00	44.50	15.50	15.50	20.00	4.00
9	(20) Establishment of Modern Data Processing Facilities	10.00	5.21	1.00	1.00	10.00	2.00
10	(22) Strengthening of Publication and Reference Division	10.00	22.48	4.75	4.75	80.00	11.50
11	Construction of Building (Directorate & District Staff Quarter and Office Building for Baghmara, Nongpoh & Jowai Shillong)	270.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
TOTAL		1400.00	751.28	250.00	250.00	1500.00	135.00

9.5. AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCILS

9.5.1. The District Councils are the Autonomous bodies constituted under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India .They have been invested with certain powers not only

for legislation and administration in respect of tribal interest, but, also with executive and judiciary powers. However, since the Autonomous District Councils have a narrow resource base, the State Government in consultation with the Planning Commission have been extending Grant-in-aid to them from time to time under the State Plan to enable them to take up rural development programmes in areas like approach roads, bridges, foot paths, drinking wells, Village markets, play grounds etc. Grant-in-aid is also given for the construction of the District Councils' administrative and functional buildings. The fund available each year is divided among the three Autonomous District Councils of Khasi Hills, Garo Hills and Jaintia Hills in the ratio of 9:8:3.

9.5.2. Against the projected Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) outlay of `4000.00lakh for this sector, the actual expenditure during the first four years of the Plan was `999.52 lakh. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 2011-12 is `360.00 lakh and the anticipated expenditure is `191.00 lakh. **The proposed outlay for the District Councils for the Twelfth Plan (2013-17) is `2800.00 lakh. The Annual Plan 2012-13 budgetted allocation of `415.00 lakh has been provided.**

9.5.3. The break up of the Twelfth Plan (2012-17) and the Annual Plan 2012-13 are indicated in the Table below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl. No	Items	Twelfth Plan (2012-17) Proposed Outlay	Annual Plan 2012-13 proposed Outlay
1	2	3.	4.
1.	Financial assistance to District Councils for their own Plan Scheme	2464.00	365.20
2.	Construction of District Council Buildings	336.00	49.80
	Total	2800.00	415.00

9.6 LEGAL METROLOGY

9.6.1 Legal Metrology formerly known as Weights & Measures is responsible for maintaining accuracy and Uniformity of all weights & measures, weighing and measuring instruments used by the Government, Semi Government, Factories, Industries, Traders etc in hats, markets and other trading premises/establishments in the State. It also implements and enforces the various provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009, the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011, and the Meghalaya Legal Metrology (Enforcement) Rules, 2011. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan 6 (Six) Nos. of Working Standard Laboratories were sanctioned by the Government of India under the Scheme "Strengthening of Weights & Measures Infrastructures of State's/UT's" and 2 (two) Nos. of Mobile Test Kit for testing of weighbridges were supplied free of cost.

The Projected Outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) is ` 400.00 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure is ` 258.91 lakhs. The Approved outlay for 2011-12 is Rs. 85.00 lakhs which is expected to be utilised in full

9.6.2 For protecting the interest of the Consumers especially with the increase in the population of the Traders in various parts of the State, Up gradation of human resource development, maintenance of infrastructure especially for standardisation of the Working Standards and Secondary Standards etc, is proposed to be taken up during the Twelfth Plan period. **The Proposed Outlay for the 12th Five year Plan (2012-17) is ` 550.00 lakhs and a proposed outlay of ` 70.00 lakhs is proposed for 2012-13** for continuation of the following schemes:

1. **Strengthening of Staff :-** To Strengthen the infrastructure and maintenance of manpower during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, creation of the following Posts is proposed:-

- i. Creation of the post of UDA, LDA and Manual Asstt. in the Directorate.
- ii. Opening of new District Offices of the Inspector of Legal Metrology at Mawkyrwat, Khliehriat, Mairang, Ampati and Resubelpara and for creation of posts for the proposed new Offices.
- iii. Creation of the post of 1 (one) Joint Controller in Garo Hills, 2 (two) Assistant Controller of Legal Metrology in the District Headquarter and also more posts of Inspectors of Legal Metrology in the State especially in the District Headquarters.

2. **Procurement of Machinery Equipment/Tools and Plants :-** The Department intends to purchase/procure new Secondary Standards for the State Laboratories and also for the Working Standard Laboratories of the Inspectorate Offices in the State. The Department also intends to procure advanced Machinery, Equipment/Tools & Plants (i.e Computers, Xerox Machines etc.) in coping with the present day advancement of Information and Technology. For this purpose an amount of ` 20.00 lakhs has been earmarked in the Twelfth Five Year Plan proposals.

3. **Procurement of Vehicles :-** with a view to promote efficient enforcement works i.e., supervision, surprise inspections and seizure works in the State so that the consumers will not be exploited, the Department proposes to procure vehicles during the Twelfth Five Year Plan where an amount of ` 44 .00 Lakhs is proposed.

4. **Construction, Maintenance and Repairs :-** with the assistance of the Government of India, the Department of Legal Metrology will be having its own Working Standard Laboratories in the offices of the Inspector of Legal Metrology located in different parts of the State, the Department is also intending to have its own Departmental land and office building in Baghmara and construction of Working Standard Laboratory at the Departmental Land at Mairang. For the Construction, maintenance/repairs of the Office Buildings, Laboratories duly stated above an amount of ` 34.00 Lakhs has been earmarked for the Scheme on Construction and Maintenance.

5. **Consumer Awareness Programmes:-** to create awareness to the public of the importance of Weights and Measures, hoardings/Bill Board has been installed in some areas for the benefit of the public in general and for the consumers in particular. Hence it is proposed to conduct Workshop/Seminars at various levels for creation of consumer awareness in the various provisions of the Acts/Rules enforced for which an amount of `14.00 Lakhs is being earmarked during the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period.

6. **E-governance**:- to develop e-governance which is important and essential in the present day for smooth conduct and efficient discharge of administration. At the initial stage an amount of 3% of the Plan Budget estimate as instructed by Government of India through the Department of information & Technology, an amount of ` 14.00 Lakhs is being earmarked for the purposes during the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period.

9.6.3 The broad schematic outlays propose for the 12th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2012-13 are as follows:-

Sl. No	Schemes	11 th Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlay	1 st Four year (2007-11) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2011-12		12 th Plan (2012-17) Proposed Outlay	Tentative Budgeted Outlay 2012-13
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		
				(Rs. In Lakhs)			
1.	Maintenance and Strengthening of Staff	225.00	195.57	71.00	71.00	424.00	48.00
2.	Procurement of Machinery	60.00	4.96	1.00	1.00	20.00	2.00
3.	Purchase of Vehicles	25.00	22.35	7.00	7.00	44.00	
4.	Construction/Maintenance of Laboratory-cum-Office Building	45.00	5.16	4.00	4.00	34.00	20.00
5.	Strengthen of Consumers Awareness	45.00	8.00	1.00	1.00	14.00	
6.	E-governance development and maintenance	-	-	1.00	1.00	14.00	
	Total	400.00	236.04	85.00	85.00	550.00	70.00

9.7. VOLUNTARY ACTION FUND

9.7.1. The objectives of Voluntary Action Fund is to encourage and promote voluntary institutions for development, reducing dependence on Government, promotion of self-reliance and accelerated rural and tribal development through Voluntary action. Eligible VAs/ NGOs are extended financial assistance for organising / conducting training programmes, workshops, seminars of socio economic importance for motivating workers / beneficiaries. These activities may be at the Village, Cluster, Block, District, State, Regional, National or International level. The District Planning Officer of each District recommends VAs / NGOs for providing financial assistance and monitors the implementation of the scheme.

9.7.2 The approved outlay for the Voluntary Sector during the Eleventh Plan, 2007-2012 is ` 600.00 lakh. The anticipated expenditure during the 11th Plan is ` 730.00 lakh. During 2007-11, 1836 Nos. of NGOs/ VAs & SHGs in the State were provided with financial assistance under Voluntary Action Fund. The approved outlay for 2011-12 is ` 500.00 lakh and is expected to be utilized in full.

9.7.3 The Projected Outlay for Voluntary Action Fund during the 12th Plan is ` 2500.00 lakh and the Proposed Outlay for the Annual Plan 2012-13 is ` 500.00 lakh.

9.8 INTEGRATED BASIN DEVELOPMENT & LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION PROGRAMME

Inclusive growth with a focus on poverty reduction, employment generation and livelihood provision is highlighted by the Planning Commission, Government of India in the Approach Paper for the 12th Plan. In line with that perspective, the Government of Meghalaya has decided to launch a new flagship programme titled “Integrated Basin Development & livelihood promotion Programme” (IBDLP). The mission of the Programme is *“to promote optimal and effective development and utilization of basin resources for ensuring livelihood security and inclusive growth within a sustainable framework.”*

A significant feature of this Programme is specific mission mode interventions in Horticulture, Forest and Plantation crops, Aquaculture, Livestock, Sericulture & Weaving, Apiculture, Energy, Water, Tourism, Skills, and Knowledge Management. The core objective of each of these missions is to facilitate the promotion of sustainable livelihoods for the people of the state leveraging on the opportunities and strengths of the State’s natural resources. The Programme seeks to provide an enabling framework for uplifting the socio-economic conditions of the people by capacity building and strong entrepreneurship of the individuals as also the communities, eventually to empower the people to make appropriate choices and decisions within a rational and sustainable framework. Another important objective of the Programme is to promote women’s empowerment through financial inclusion.

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance, the Meghalaya Institute of Entrepreneurship and the Meghalaya Institute of Natural Resources have been set up under the ambit of this Programme with the aim of promoting governance, entrepreneurship skills while ensuring sustainable natural resource management.

Under the Programme and Missions stated above, the impact of Climate Change and the urgent need for effective coping, mitigation and adaptation strategies also will be addressed. All these warrant the necessity for an integrated approach and renewed initiatives for convergence. In view of the fact that Basin Development will essentially revolve around the critical natural resources, the natural resources planning and management will take the centre-stage.

During Annual Plan 2011-12, the allocation for the different interventions under the Integrated Basin Development and Livelihoods Promotion Programme are as indicated below :-

Sl. No.	Items	[Rs. lakhs]	
		2011-12	
		Allocation	Anti. Expenditure
1.	Programme Management (including District Units) - SPA	2000.00	2000.00
2.	Financial Inclusion	1500.00	1500.00
3.	Mission under IBDP	6875.00	4000.00
4.	Institute of Entrepreneurship	1500.00	1500.00
5.	Institute of Governance	1500.00	1500.00
6.	Institute of Natural Resources	500.00	500.00
7.	Infrastructure Development Board	100.00	100.00
8.	Convergence with MGNREDA under Basin Dev.	1950.00	1950.00
	Total	15925.00	13050.00

The proposed allocations during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) and for Annual Plan 2012-13 for the different activities under this Programme is as indicated below :-

[`crore]			
Sl. No.	Items	12th Plan	2012-13
1.	Programme Management (including District Units)	100.00	20.00
2.	Financial Inclusion	170.00	15.00
3.	Mission under IBDP	3000.00	60.25
4.	Institute of Entrepreneurship	50.00	10.00
5.	Institute of Governance	50.00	10.00
6.	Institute of Natural Resources	50.00	10.00
7.	Trade Promotion	70.00	5.00
8.	Convergence under MGNREDA	150.00	40.50
9.	Infrastructure Development Board	520.00	150.00
	Total	4160.00	320.75

9.9 LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FOR THE HIMALAYA MEGHALAYA CHAPTER

9.9.1 The Meghalaya Livelihood Improvement Project for the Himalaya (MLIPH) is a joint initiative of the Government of Meghalaya (GOM), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). This Project is being implemented by the Meghalaya Rural Development Society; a Society registered under the Meghalaya Societies Registration Act XII of 1983 and was declared effective from 23rd September 2004 for an eight years implementation period starting from October 2005 an ending on October 2012. The objective of the programme is for development of services that will link households based livelihood activities with the larger economy. The Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance at the Central Level and the Planning Department in Meghalaya are the nodal agencies for the project.

An outlay of `11000.00 lakhs is approved during the 11th Plan and the anticipated expenditure for the Eleventh Plan is ` 9667.00 lakhs. The Approved Outlay for 2011-12 is ` 3100.00 Lakhs and the entire amount is expected to be fully utilized. Since this is the last year of the Project an Outlay of ` 445.00 lakhs only is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 for meeting the Establishment cost in connection with winding up of the Project.

9.9.2 The achievements of the Livelihood Improvement Project for the Himalayas during the Eleventh Plan are briefly given below:

i) Empowerment Capacity –Building of Communities and Support Organizations: Communities in 656 villages was mobilized leading to the formation of 1712 SHGs (515 male, 861 female, 336 mixed). The total profit earned by the groups from IGAs was Rs. 33.70 lakhs and the total group savings mobilized by the above SHGs was Rs. 95.58 lakhs. A Strong Convergence with the District Administration under NREGA was developed to address Soil and Water management for crop enhancement and water availability. Block Level Resource Centres (BLRC) was formed

and Cluster Level Management Committees (CLMCs) was instituted so that communities can be more involved in the management of the centre. Groups were mobilized for taking up income generating activities such as seasonal vegetable cultivation, improved method of pig rearing, improved agricultural practices of rice cultivation (System for Rice Intensification), silk rearing and related activities. 92.07% of women sample respondents reported a satisfactory to highly satisfactory change in the level of empowerment as per study undertaken and interventions to address Women's Drudgery include introduction of Improved Chullas, Low cost sanitation, Spinning machines, Low cost shed for women stone breakers, Rice milling machines, etc. undertaken.

ii) Livelihood Enhancement and Development focusing on organic agriculture/ shifting cultivation, livestock/ animal husbandry/ fisheries, forestry including: non-timber forest products, medicinal and aromatic plants, agro-forestry, and other natural products, enterprise related soil and water related activities and a number of other off-farm opportunities such as eco tourism, alternative fuels and finally establishing forward, backward and horizontal linkages. Market linkage for enterprises like Poultry, Arecanut, Piggery, Cashewnut have made a lot of impact on the livelihoods of the members of the Groups. 47.62% of HHs in the project villages has reported an increase in income from agricultural production as per study undertaken.

(iii) Livelihood Support Systems Development through a SVCC that will mobilize demonstrations; arrange for the provision of rural financial services and other business development services; facilities backward and forward linkages with the wider economy; and Partnership between MRDS-LIFCOM - GoM and SBI has been initiated to introduce BC Model (Business Correspondence Model) in the remotest villages where there is no banking facilities - project strategy for inclusion of the poorest of the poor in accessing credit. A system of joint grading of SHGs by Banks (SBI, MCAB &MRB)and MRDS was formalized according to laid down parameters. MRDS-LIFCOM has tied up with SBI Life Insurance Corporation Ltd for a product called "Grameen Shakti" for SHGs. A total of 2816 individuals are insured so far. Technical Resource Support Groups (TRSG) comprising of representatives from Line Deptt and research institutions were formed in all Districts for providing inputs in terms of technical viability, cost estimates and economic feasibility of the community plans. Subsequent identification and training of village/community level service providers/CRPs (livestock promoters/Para-Vets, village level was initiated. Awareness Camps to sensitize farmers on AGMARK Certification & Rural Godown Scheme were undertaken in partnership with Department of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture Government of India and process of AGMARK Certification for turmeric certification in Jaintia Hills is underway.

Rural Finance

No. of SHGs with Savings Linkage (S/BA/c)	1360
No of SHGs Graded	1012
Seed Capital Disbursed	Rs. 63.33 lakhs
No of SHGs linked to banks for loans	696
Amount of loans leveraged from banks (Direct)	Rs. 21.98 Crores
Total Savings of SHGs:	Rs. 95.58 lakhs
Amount utilized for internal lending	Rs. 95.83 lakhs

(iv) Project Management, including the establishment of the project management and DMUs, strategy development and addressing of policy issued and demonstrating technologies to reduce women's drudgery. Project M&E Plan was designed and implemented and staff at all levels was trained. RIMS/Annual Status Reports were submitted regularly and Concurrent annual surveys with selected indicators including income and food security to track changes were conducted and reported. A System of tracking physical and financial achievement was developed and appropriate strategy for sharing information and knowledge on livelihoods activities at the village meetings, among village activity groups, village and cluster level was developed and initiated.

The Project was implemented in 15 blocks in five Districts of the State, namely, 4 Blocks in East Khasi Hills, 3 Blocks in Jaintia Hills, 2 Blocks in Ri-Bhoi, 3 Blocks in East Garo Hills and 3 Blocks in South Garo Hills District and approximately 30,000 households has been covered.

9.9.3 The break-up of different Components of financing during the Annual 2012-13 are indicated below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Actual Expenditure 2007-2011	Approved Outlay 2011-12	Anticipated Expenditure 2011-12	Proposed Outlay 2012-13
1	Empowerment & Capacity Building of Community Organisations and their Support Organisation.	1000.00	6567.00	408.27	408.27	445.00
2	Livelihood Enhancement and Development.	1750.00		1328.71	1328.71	
3	Livelihood Support System.	6500.00		985.86	985.86	
4	Project Management.	1750.00		377.16	377.16	
	Total	11000.00	6567.00	3100.00	3100.00	445.00

A new project is proposed under the Result Based Country Strategy Opportunities Programme in Meghalaya for the period 2012-2020 for funding under IFAD as externally aided project and Concept Note for the same has been submitted to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.