

**TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2002-2007)
AND
ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03
DRAFT PROPOSALS**

VOLUME - I

CONTENTS

SECTION : A

GENERAL ISSUES

			Page No.
1.	Chapter – I	- Introduction	i - viii
2.	Chapter – II	- The Ninth Five Year Plan – A retrospective	ix - xiv
3.	Chapter – III	- Macro Economic Parameters, Resources & Other Measures for the Tenth Plan – A National Perspective	xv - xvii
4.	Chapter – IV	- Objectives, Strategies & Priorities of the Tenth Plan .	xviii - xxi
5.	Chapter – V	- The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-03) and Annual Plan 2002-03 – An outline.	xxii - xxvii
6.	Chapter – VI	- The Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources.	xxviii - xxx
7.	Chapter – VII	- Financing the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03.	xxxi

SECTION : B

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

CHAPTER - I : AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES

1.1	Crop Husbandry	1 - 12
1.2	Horticulture	12 - 17
1.3	Soil & Water Conservation	18 - 20
1.4	Animal Husbandry	21 - 36
1.5	Dairy Development	37 - 38
1.6	Fisheries	39 - 41
1.7	Forestry & Wildlife	42 - 44
1.8	Food, Storage & Warehousing	45
1.9	Cooperation	45 - 47

CHAPTER II : RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1.	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	48
2.2.	Rural Employment -	
2.2.1.	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)	49
2.2.2.	Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)	49
2.2.3.	Sampoona Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	49
2.2.4.	Indira Awaz Yojana (IAY)	49 - 50
2.3.	Land Reforms	50 - 52
2.4.	Community Development and Panchayats	52 - 53
2.5.	State Institute for Research and Training of Rural Development (SIRD)	53
2.6.	Special Rural Works Programme (SRWP)	53
2.7.	Construction of Rural Roads Programme (CRRP)	53 - 54

CHAPTER – III : SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

3.1	Border Area Development	55 - 57
-----	-------------------------	---------

CHAPTER – IV : IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL

4.1	Medium Irrigation	58
4.2	Minor Irrigation	59 - 60
4.3	Command Area Development	60 - 61
4.4	Flood Control	61

CHAPTER – V : ENERGY

5.1	Power	62 - 66
5.2	Non Conventional Sources of Energy	66 - 67
5.3	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	68 - 69
5.4	Village Electrification (Special Scheme of MNES)	69

CHAPTER – VI : INDUSTRIES & MINERALS

6.1	Village and Small Industries	70 - 72
6.2	Sericulture and Weaving	72 - 77
6.3	Large and Medium Industries	78 - 81
6.4	Mining	81 - 84

CHAPTER – VII : TRANSPORT

7.1	Road & Bridges	85 - 89
7.2	Road Transport	89
7.3	Other Transport Services	89 - 91

CHAPTER – VIII : COMMUNICATIONS

No Proposals.

CHAPTER – IX : SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

9.1	Science and Technology	92 - 95
9.2	Ecology and Environment	96

CHAPTER – X : GENERAL ECONOMICS SERVICES

10.1	Secretariat Economic Services	97 - 101
10.2	Tourism	101 - 103
10.3	Survey and Statistics	103 - 108
10.4	Civil Supplies	108 - 110
10.5	Weights and Measures	110
10.6	Autonomous District Councils	111
10.7	Voluntary Action Fund	111-112

CHAPTER – XI : SOCIAL SERVICES

11.1	General Education	113 - 137
11.2	Technical Education	138 -140
11.3	Sports and Youth Affairs	140 - 145
11.4	Arts and Culture	145 - 149
11.5	Medical and Public Health	150 - 156
11.6	Water Supply and Sanitation	157 - 168
11.7	(a).General Housing	169 - 173
	(b). Police Housing	173 - 174
11.8	Urban Development	174 - 175
11.9	Information and Public Relations	175 - 177
11.10	Welfare of SCs, STs, and OBCs	178
11.11	Labour and Labour Welfare	178 - 179
11.12	Training and Employment	179 - 182
11.13	Social Welfare	182 - 195
11.14	Nutrition	195 - 197

CHAPTER – XII : GENERAL SERVICES

12.1	Jails	198
12.2	Printing and Stationery.	199 - 200
12.3	Public Works (GAD Buildings)	200
12.4	Meghalaya Administrative Training Institute	200 - 201
12.5	Fire Protection Services	202
12.6	Judiciary Buildings	202 - 203
12.7	Police Administrative and Functional Buildings	203 - 204

SECTION : A

GENERAL ISSUES

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

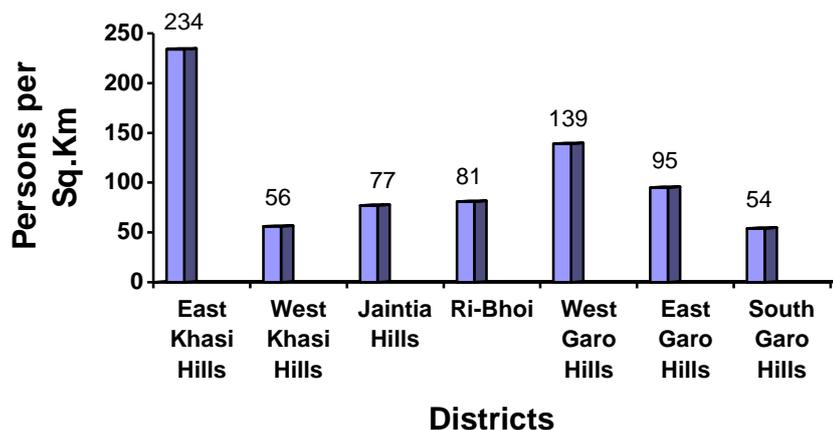
1.1. **Area & Location:** Meghalaya was first created as an Autonomous State within the State of Assam on the 2nd April, 1970 with the two erstwhile Districts of Assam, viz: the United Khasi & Jaintia Hills District and the Garo Hills District. The Autonomous State was upgraded into a full fledged State with effect from the 21st January, 1972. The State has a geographical area of 22,429 Sq.Kms approximately and has now 7 Districts viz : (i) the East Khasi Hills District (ii) the West Khasi Hills District (iii) the Jaintia Hills District (iv) the Ri-Bhoi District (v) the West Garo Hills District (vi) the East Garo Hills District and (vii) the South Garo Hills District. At the beginning, the State has 24 C&RD Blocks but the number has increased to 39 by the end of 2000-2001. It is one of the smallest States in India and is strategically located in the North-East between 25° 5” and 26° 10” North Latitudes and between 98° 47” and 97° 47” East Longitudes. It is a strip of land spread along the northern boundary of Bangladesh and it is bounded by that country on the South as well as on the West. The length of the International boundary is about 423 Kms. The State is surrounded on the other sides by Assam which provides the access to it mainly by road. The land surface of the State mostly comprises of hills and table lands with the hills sloping gently towards Assam on the north but rather steeply and abruptly towards Bangladesh on the south. The land surface of Meghalaya is also characterized with small patches of beautiful valley land, fresh streams and rivers and deep gorges.

1.2. **Population :** As per 2001 Census, the total population of the State is 23,06,069(P) as against 17,74,778 in 1991 indicating a decadal growth of 29.94 percent.. Nearly 81 percent of the population of the State lives in rural areas. The State’s population is pre-dominantly tribal and constitutes 90.46 percent (E) of the total population. The Scheduled Caste population is barely 0.93 percent (E) and the Others form 8.61 percent (E) of the total population of the State. The number of villages as per 2001 Census is not yet available but the number of villages as per 1991 Census is 5,484 and as per State Government provisional figure the number of villages has increased to 5780 villages in 1998.

The following table shows the district-wise and population of Meghalaya:

Sl. No	District	Headquarter	Area (Provisional Census)	Population (2001) Provisional
1.	East Khasi Hills	Shillong	2,748 Sq. Kms	6,60,994
2.	West Khasi Hills	Nongstoin	5,247 Sq. Kms	2,94,115
3.	Jaintia Hills	Jowai	3,819 Sq. Kms	2,95,692
4.	Ri-Bhoi	Nongpoh	2,448 Sq. Kms	1,92,795
5.	West Garo Hills	Tura	3,714 Sq. Kms	5,15,813
6.	East Garo Hills	Williamnagar	2,603 Sq. Kms	2,47,555
7.	South Garo Hills	Baghmara	1,850 Sq. Kms	99,105
	Total		22,429 Sq.Kms	23,06,069

Density of Population of Meghalaya 2001 (Provisional)



1.3. **Natural Resources:** The State is richly endowed with natural resources. The heavy and long monsoon sustains intensive and varied flora. Forests cover a land surface of 9,500 Sq. Kms or 42.35 percent of the total area of the State(1998-99 figure). The area of reserved forests under the control of the State Government, however, is small. The low forest cover has given rise to problems of poor water retention, soil erosion, reduced soil fertility etc. However, the recent restriction imposed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on exploitation of timber is beginning to improve the greenery scenario of the State.

The total known coal reserves is estimated to be 6301 million tonnes, Limestone reserves are estimated 3000 million tonnes and reserves of Industrial clay about 71 million tonnes. Other commercially exploitable mineral deposits are Kaolin, feldspar, glass sand etc. The State has also rich deposits of Uranium.

Heavy rainfall, big streams and rivers provide abundant hydro power potential in the State. In Meghalaya land belongs to the people.

1.4. **Soil and Rainfall :** By and large, the soil in the State is acidic in nature and comparatively in organic matter and nitrogen but poor in phosphorous. Due to heavy rainfall, the soil in the border area tends to be sandy. The Mawsynram, Cherrapunjee, Pynursla belt in Khasi Hills along the southern border records a rainfall varying between 1,000 mms to 15,000 mms per year. There has been a heavy pressure on the forest resources due to large scale indiscriminate felling of trees for shifting cultivation and other purposes has exposed the hills to natural vagaries which have caused large scale erosion of the top soil and huge amount of soil is washed away every year.

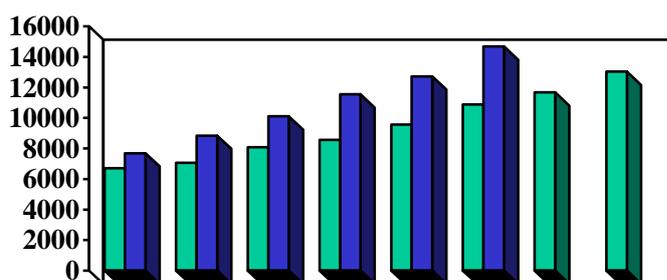
1.5. **DEVELOPMENT STATUS :**

1.5.1. Meghalaya's economy is primarily agricultural, engaging around 75 per cent of the total population. With the increase in population over the years and the corresponding decrease in availability of land for agricultural purposes, the incidence of landless labour and the resultant poverty has risen substantially. Inter alia, inadequate infrastructural facilities, poor road communication due to hilly terrain and unemployment have been the major constraints of economic growth. Investment for industrial development which may generate income and employment is almost non-existent. Development of local entrepreneurship and evolution of self-employment opportunities continue to stagnate. However, the development

strategy adopted so far has been successful in terms of creation and improvement of basic physical and social infrastructure, emergence of a literate population equipped with various skills and a beginning has been made in changing the age old mindset of the people. The Net State Domestic Product of the State at current prices increased from Rs. 2146.38 crores in 1997-98 to Rs. 2806.20 crores (Q) in 1999-2000 and the corresponding per capita income increased from Rs. 9577 in 1997-98 to Rs. 11678 (Q) in 1999-2000. The Net State Domestic Product of the State at constant (1993-94) prices during 1997-98 was Rs. 1649.03 crores which increased to Rs. 1880.51 crores (Q) during 1999-2000. The per capita income (NSDP) during 1997-98 was Rs. 7331 which increased to Rs. 7826 (Q) during 1999-2000.

Per Capita NSDP/NNP
(at current prices)

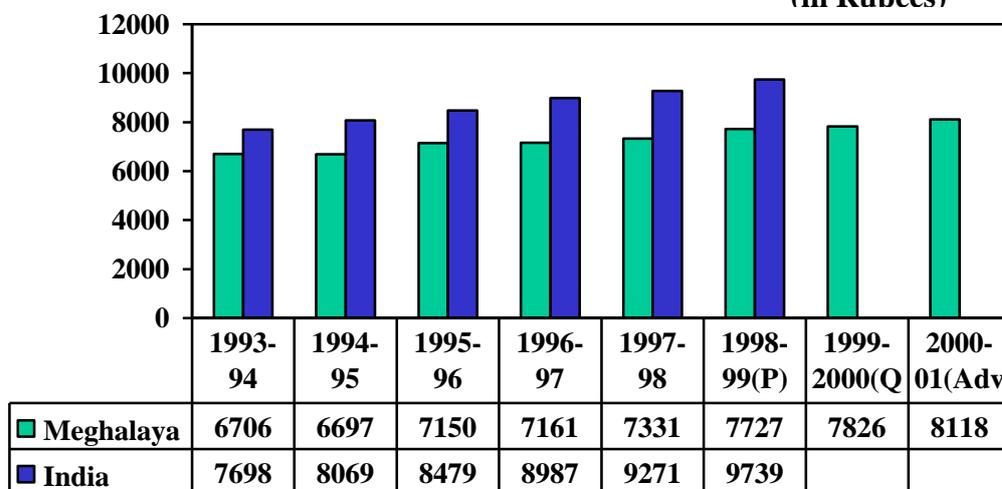
M Meghalaya & India (in Rupees)



	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99(P)	1999-2000(Q)	2000-01 (Adv)
■ Meghalaya	6706	7073	8085	8566	9577	10892	11678	13029
■ All India	7698	8845	10103	11554	12729	14682		

Per Capita NSDP/NNP
(at constant prices)

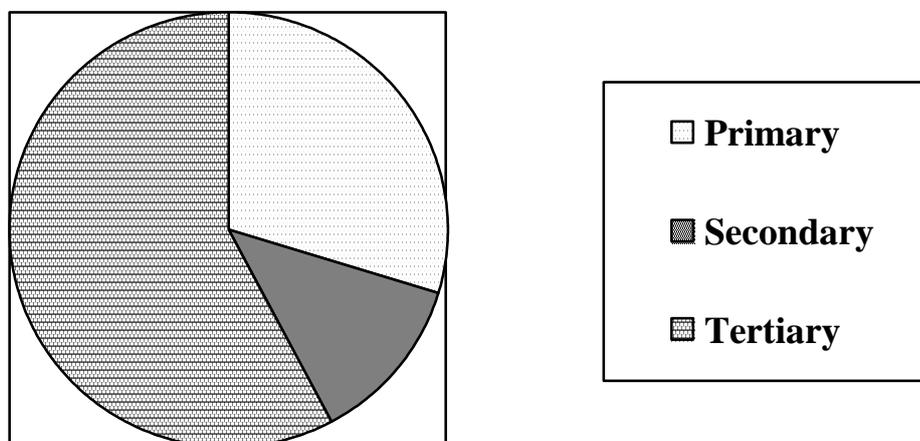
(in Rupees)



1.5.2. The estimates of Net Domestic Product of the State by main Sectoral origin reveal the role performed by each sector in the economy. Though the contribution of the Primary Sector did not decrease from one year to another, yet its share to the Net State Domestic Product at current prices is 29.71 % in 2000-01 (Advanced Estimates) as against 33.15 % in 1994-95. The Secondary Sector contributed between 9.98 % to 12.52 % to the Net

State Domestic Product at current prices during the period of 1993-94 to 2000-01. The Tertiary Sector becomes the main contributor to the Net State Domestic Product at current prices and the share of this sector in the economy of the State ranges from 55.56 % at the lowest to 59.15 % at the highest during the same period.

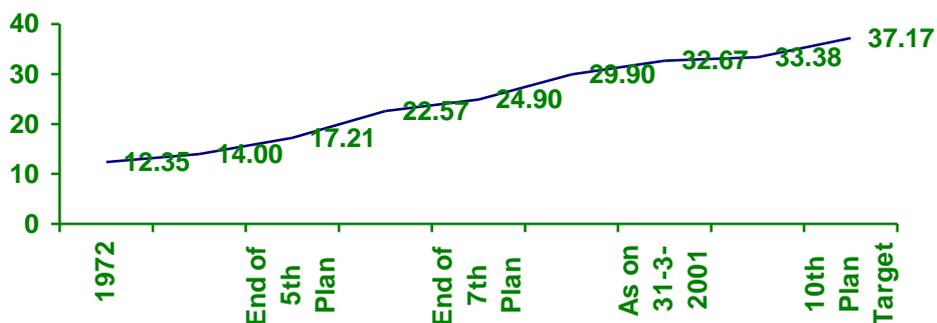
NSDP at current prices –2000-01 (Advanced Estimates)



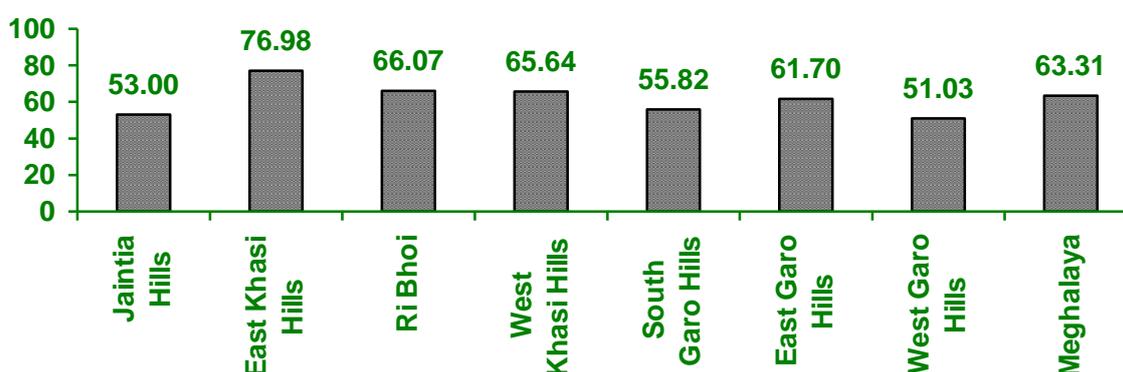
(Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Meghalaya)

1.5.3. The overall position on the infrastructural development of the State has not reached the desired level that could ensure rapid socio-economic growth. The credit-deposit ratio is very low and stood at 20.21 per cent (March, 2001). The literacy rate of 63.31 per cent in 2000-01 is unsatisfactory and well below the national level of 65.38 per cent, as per Census, 2001. The road density of 32.67 km./100 sq. km. (as on March, 2001) is far below the national average of about 60 km/100 sq. km. On average, there is one Primary Health Centre/Health care facility for a population of 21,643, one sub-Centre for 3070 people, one doctor for 5913 people and 109 beds per lakh population. About 95 per cent of the existing villages are provided with potable water. About 50 per cent of the villages are connected with roads which are mostly fair weather roads. The per capita consumption of electricity is only about 175 KWh during 1999-2000 which is among the lowest in the country. The percentage of villages electrified is 46 per cent only.

Road density (per 100 sq. Km)



Literacy Rate



1.5.4. The net sown area constitutes 9.74 per cent of the total area of the State and double cropped areas constitute 20.35 per cent of the net area sown at the second year of the Ninth Plan(i.e. during 1998-99). Only 19 per cent of the total cropped area is under irrigation as per 1993-94 figure.. Foodgrain production was 1.86 lakh tones in 1998-99 and about 2.06 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000 as compared to 1.78 lakh tonnes during the terminal year of the Eighth Plan (i.e.1996-97).

1.5.5 Meghalaya's backwardness is explicit in the manner of exploitation of its natural resources and exportation of the same to markets outside the State mostly in primary form, thus losing the benefits of backward and forward economic linkages. In the three decades of its existence, Meghalaya as a State has witnessed tremendous uneconomic and unscientific exploitation of its natural and mineral resources. The exploitation of timber would have brought the ecology and environment of the State into an alarming situation had it not been for the restriction imposed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 1996-97. As at present, coal mining in Jaintia Hills, West Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills and South Garo Hills is going on unabated in an uneconomic and unscientific manner and the environment is adversely affected with future generations to suffer. Limestone is also exploited and exported in primary form except for portion consumed by the State's Cement factories. It is very essential, therefore, to evolve an appropriate approach and strategy for the development of these hills in a proper way by tapping the resources scientifically, economically and optimally without adversely affecting the environment and avoiding the activities which may lead to dooming of the fate of future generations. Every effort is also to be made to process the

tapped resources within the State itself and to export the same in the form of final goods so as to bring about an improvement in the State's economy and to open up employment opportunities for the people.

1.5.6 Despite possessing a fairly rich resource endowment which could provide the base for an adequate rate of economic growth, Meghalaya is still an industrially backward State. Though rapid industrialisation is necessary for boosting up the economy of the State, provide employment opportunities and others, Meghalaya has not witnessed the desired level of investment in this area mainly because of the lack of proper basic infrastructure, both physical and financial. The vast natural endowments and human resource capital have remained unproductive and non-performing assets. The development of various skills required for meeting the demands / challenges of the changing socio-economic scenario is very low. Unemployment of the youth, particularly the educated youth is very high.

1.5.7 The most notable change in the economic landscape is the rapid development of the road network in the State. Starting with less than 2000 kms. of roads in the early 70's, Meghalaya had 7328 kms. of roads as on 31st March, 2001. The investment on roads has produced a very positive impact on the economy and society in this Hills State. Hitherto, substantial parts of inaccessible areas have been integrated with the market economy. With the improved road network and better access to interior areas, exploitation of forest in the State had seen some acceleration during the last two decades and it had produced mixed result. Mining activities have intensified in recent years causing considerable environmental problems and significant strains on the road system. The development strategy during the past few decades has primarily aimed at significant strengthening of the techno-economic infrastructure and improving the delivery system for social services. The demand for agricultural produce has increased and the price incentive has made a positive impact on the agrarian sectors. The linking of interior areas to Urban centres has enabled the farming community to gain ready access to fertilisers, pesticides and other inputs; it has also made it possible for the farmers to sell their produce in the growing townships within the State and outside. The impact of improved road communication is also discernable in the slow shift in the cropping pattern whereby Cash Crops and Plantation Crops have made a modest appearance on the agricultural scene in Meghalaya. In the coming years, the potential for developing of horticulture and plantation crops could transform the economy radically and provide large scale opportunities for employment and income in the rural sector.

1.5.8. The investment made in the past decades in raising the area under irrigation, soil conservation, land reclamation, etc., has also produced encouraging results. The agricultural extension machinery has been strengthened and marketing and storage infrastructure has been augmented. The utilisation of fertilizers, pesticides and other inputs has gone up over the years and rural electrification has also made some headway although at a considerable low pace due to economic reasons. in recent years. While output in respect of foodgrains and other key groups has not shown any dramatic increase over the years, yet, what is unmistakable is the promise of overall enhanced production and productivity inherent in the vastly expanded infrastructure in agriculture, rural development and other sectors created during the last three decades. Now that the State has adequate technical manpower in certain disciplines, the coming years could see a fillip in the output of foodgrains, horticulture produce, etc., if the tempo of investment is stepped up.

1.5.9. **Given the hilly terrain and low density of population, administrative overhead costs in Meghalaya are bound to be much higher than those in the rest of the**

country. With the emergence of the new State, there have been efforts to bring the administration closer to the people by opening new districts, Sub-Divisions, Development Blocks, etc. All development agencies have by now positioned their technical and administrative manpower. This process had resulted in massive expansion in the number of government employees both in the regulatory and development spheres.

1.5.10. The administrative expansion was accompanied by a sustained rise in investments in government buildings, both for residential and office purposes. Building activities have generated employment opportunities for Contractors, masons, carpenters and unskilled workers in a significant manner. The combined effect of the road building construction programmes on demand for labour and materials has been very substantial.

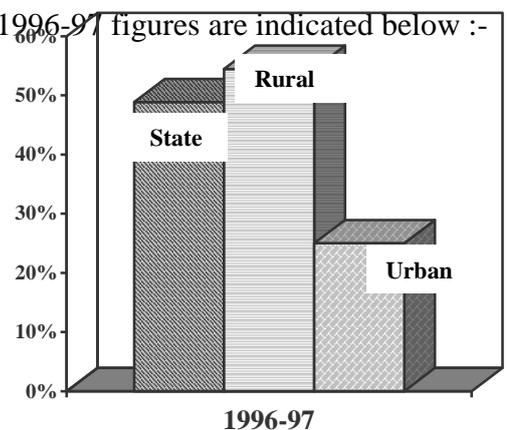
1.5.11. Looking at the human development record of Meghalaya, there are many encouraging aspects of which the main element is the improvement in the educational attainments of the population. The number of children in primary schools was estimated to be around 1.48 lakhs in 1972 whereas the number in 1998-99 was 4.12 lakhs. At the high school level, the intake of students has gone up from the base level of about 29,000 in the early 70's to well over 64,000 in 1998-99. The impact is seen from the increase in the State's literacy rate from 29.49 percent in 1971 census, to 34.08 percent in 1981 census, to 49.1 percent in 1991 census and to 63.31 percent in 2001. The increase in the number of students in higher educational institutions has not been accompanied by a matching increase in the number of employment opportunities, in the organised sector of the economy. In spite of the massive expansion in administration, the organised sector has not been able to absorb fully the additions to the literate labour force. Large number of school and college leaving persons are unable to secure regular salaried employment. The potential for self-employment needs to be explored even as private industry and trade. Rising numbers of educated unemployed have created frustration and anger among the youth which has probably contributed to unrest and tension in the region.

1.5.12. In the public health sector, accessibility to modern health care facilities has substantially improved and the number of hospitals and primary health centres has increased. From just 9 Primary Health Centres in 1972, Meghalaya has raised the PHCs to 88 by 1999. The number of doctors has gone up from 130 in 1972 to 389 in 1999. There has also been a similar increase in the number of nurses and paramedical personnels. The impact of the investment in public health has been somewhat mixed with infant mortality rates, death rates and total birth rates continuing to be rather high at 56 per 1000, 9.1 per 1000 and 28.7 per 1000 respectively as per provisional figures of 1999. Much of the investment in the health sector has been in strengthening the physical facilities/infrastructure in terms of hospitals, PHCs housing for medical personnel, etc. A programme for mass immunisation and improving rural health and sanitation is being introduced.

1.6. POVERTY SCENARIO :

The poverty scenario of the State as per 1996-97 figures are indicated below :-

- ♣ Population of 2001 - 23,06,069
- ♣ As per 1996-97 estimates, the population below the poverty line is 48.85%
- ♣ Of which, rural is 54.47% and urban is 25.00% (vii)



1.7. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS : MEGHALAYA, NORTH EASTERN STATES & INDIA

Sl. No	Items	Reference year	Meghalaya	Assam	Arunachal Pradesh	Manipur	Mizoram	Nagaland	Tripura	India
1.	Area (Sq.Kms.)	2001	22,429	78,438	83,743	22,327	21,081	16,579	10,486	32,87,263
2.	No. of Districts	1999	7	23	13	8	8	8	4	529
3.	No. of C&RD Blocks	1999	39 (2000-01)	218	56	31	20	8	27	5435
4.	No. of villages	1995	5,780	25,590	3,649	2,212	785	1,225	856	6,34,321
5.	Population (in Lakhs)	2001	23.06	266.38	10.91	23.89	8.91	19.88	31.91	10270.15
6.	Population Density (per Sq. Km)	2001	103	340	13	107	42	120	304	324
7.	Literacy rate	2001	63.31	64.28	54.74	68.87	88.49	67.11	73.66	65.38
8.	P.C of Forest cover	1997	42.34	39.15	61.54	67.87	75.59	52.04	52.89	19.27
9.	a)Production of Rice (LakhTonnes)	2000	1.70	32.55 (1998-99)	1.14 (1998-99)	3.82 (1998-99)	1.14 (1998-99)	2.10 (1998-99)	4.95 (1998-99)	860.94 (1998-99)
	b)Production of Foodgrain (Lakh Tonnes)	2000	2.06	34.34 (1998-99)	1.88 (1998-99)	3.92 (1998-99)	1.40 (1998-99)	2.81 (1998-99)	5.04 (1998-99)	2025.42 (1998-99)
10	Installed Power Generating Capacity(MW)	1999	188.76	597.19	39.43	12.01	25.67	5.50	77.36	2225.00
11	Percentage of villages electrified	1999	46	77	59	91	98	96	94	N.A.
12	C.D Ratio (Commercial Banks)	2000	15.67	31.48	16.57	36.44	24.21	15.38	25.75	57.05
13	C.D Ratio (Regional Rural Banks)	2000	27.27	27.39	113.04	33.33	35.71	20.00	32.08	40.93
14	Birth Rate (per '000)	1999 (P)	28.70	27.00	22.30	18.60	17.00	11.80	17.00	26.10
15	Death Rate (per '000)	1999 (P)	9.10	9.70	6.00	5.40	5.50	2.30	5.70	8.70
16	Infant Mortality Rate (per '000)	1999 (P)	56.00	76.00	43.00	25.00	19.00	N.A.	42.00	70.00
17	Road Density (per '00 Sq. Km)	1997	32.67 (2000-01) PWD Roads only	87.22 All categories of roads	16.83 All categories of roads	49.00 All categories of roads	22.91 All categories of roads	110.71 All categories of roads	140.41 All categories of roads	75.01 All categories of roads

CHAPTER – II

The Ninth Five Year Plan – A Retrospective

2.1. The size of the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) of Meghalaya was fixed at Rs. 2500.62 crores at 1996-97 prices. The Plan was launched on the 1st of April, 1997 and will end on the 31st of March, 2002. The main aim of the Ninth Plan of Meghalaya were – (i) generation of adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty; (ii) provision of the basic minimum services like safe drinking water supply, primary health care facilities, universal primary education, connectivity of rural villages, provision of shelter to the shelterless poor and nutrition; (iii) stepping up of food grains production; (iv) horticulture development and (v) proper land use. As the State closes the Ninth Five Year Plan period, it is essential to assess the achievements in the light of the above aims and objectives of the Plan.

2.2. Implementation of the Ninth Plan of Meghalaya faced serious handicaps due to a number of factors, particularly resource constraints. The poor resource-base compelled the State to be largely dependent on Central Assistance sanctioned by the Planning Commission on the pattern of 90 percent grant and 10 percent loan which is the existing pattern of funding in respect of the Special Category States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal.

2.3. During the course of the Ninth Plan, substantial commercial loan components had been provided in the scheme to finance the State Plan. These includes Loans from financial institutions like the LIC, GIC, IDBI, REC, NABARD and HUDCO. The State Govt. has availed substantial Loans from NABARD during the course of the Ninth Plan for funding of rural infrastructural programmes in sectors like Roads & Bridges, Minor Irrigation, Watershed Development, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary and Dairy Development. During the period from 1997-2001, the total NABARD Loan availed so far is Rs. 37.88 Crores, out of which Rs. 3.39 Crores (approx.) is for RIDF-I, Rs. 6.35 Crores (approx.) for RIDF-III, Rs. 6.68 Crores (approx.) for RIDF-IV, Rs. 12.46 Crores (approx.) for RIDF-V, Rs. 6.23 Crores (approx) for RIDF-VI and Rs. 2.77 Crores (approx.) for RIDF-VII. NABARD loan funding of development projects is expected to be more predominant during the course of the Tenth Plan period. The GIC has also extended Loans to the State Govt. for implementation of schemes in the Housing sector. Beside these, the Loans from other financial institutions could not be availed of as envisaged for plan funding during the course of the Ninth Plan. The financial institutions like the LIC and REC refused to advance Loans to the State in view of the inability of the State's Electricity Board to service the loans availed by them earlier. Another source of funding of the State Plan during the Ninth Plan period was the Externally Aided Funds for the Externally Aided Projects (EAP). Although a number of projects were initiated for funding by external assistance, yet one scheme only,

viz., Renovation and Modernization of the Umiam Hydro Electric Power Houses Stage- I could materialize with assistance from JBIC and implementation of the same is under progress and is expected to be completed by 2002-2003. On the whole, implementation of the Ninth Plan of Meghalaya has been by and large offsetted by resource constraint.

2.4. In view of the facts stated above, the Ninth Plan expenditure in real terms fell far short of the approved plan size of Rs. 2500.62 crores. The expenditure during the first four years of the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) at current prices is of the order of Rs. 1354.80 crores only which works out to Rs. 1130.44 crores at 1996-97 prices. The expenditure during 2001-02 is anticipated to be at the level of the approved outlay of Rs. 487.00 crores which works out to Rs. 361.30 crores at 1996-97 prices. As such, the total anticipated expenditure during the Ninth Plan in real terms is Rs. 1491.74 crores which could be even lower, if the actual expenditure during 2001-02 falls short of the anticipated level in view of resource constraint. **This implies that the anticipated gap of investment in real terms during the course of the Ninth Plan is of the order of Rs. 1008.88 crores.**

2.5. **Basic Minimum Services/ Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana/ Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana** : The Basic Minimum Services was implemented during the first three years of the Ninth Plan period. The Programme consisted of the seven programmes, viz., **Universal Primary Education, Primary Health Care, Connectivity of rural villages, Safe Drinking Water Supply, Housing for the Shelterless Poor, Nutrition/ Mid Day Meal Programme and Public Distribution System.** During 2000-01 (i.e. fourth year of the Ninth Plan), the Government of India introduced some changes in the Basic Minimum Services Programme and splitted the Programme into two parts, i.e. the **Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)** which included five programmes, viz., universal primary education, primary health care, safe drinking water supply, housing for the shelterless poor and nutrition/ mid day meal programme and the **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)** which is meant for road connectivity to unconnected villages. **A further change was made in 2001-02 when Rural Electrification was included as one of the programmes under PMGY. The Public Distribution System was taken out of the Programme.**

5.1. The investment in the State of Meghalaya in respect of BMS/PMGY and PMGSY during the Ninth Plan period is as indicated in the Table – A below :-

Table - A

(Rs. lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Programme	Expenditure during 1997-2001 (at current prices)	Anti. Expenditure during 2001-02 (at current prices)	Total Anti. Expenditure 1997-2002 (at current prices)
	<u>BMS/PMGY</u>			
1.	Universal Primary Education	11965.02	3400.00	15365.02
2.	Primary Health Care	8033.57	2600.00	10633.57
3.	Safe Drinking Water Supply	9233.71	2200.00	11433.71
4.	Housing for the Shelterless poor	1875.00	925.00	2800.00
5.	Nutrition/ Mid Day Meal	950.13	682.00	1632.13
6.	Public Distribution System	112.65	0.00	112.65
7.	Rural Electrification	0.00	600.00	600.00
	Total	32170.08	10407.00	42577.08

	P.M.G.S.Y.			
	Rural Connectivity	11502.42	3500.00	15002.42
Grand Total – BMS/PMGY/PMGSY		43672.50	13907.00	57579.50

The outlay earmarked for BMS/PMGY and PMGSY based on Annual Plan allocations during the Ninth Plan period, at 1996-97 prices, is Rs. 477.44 crores against which the anticipated expenditure during the period at 1996-97 prices is about Rs. 471.84 crores.

6. Investment pattern during the Ninth Plan :-

The pattern of investment during the Ninth Plan period in the State of Meghalaya may be seen from Table – ‘B’ and Table – ‘C’ below :-

Table – B

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sectoral Groups	9 th Plan 1997- 2002 Approved Outlay (at 1996- 97 prices)	9 th Plan Outlay based on Annual Plan allocations (at current prices)	Expenditure 1997-2001 (at current prices)	Anticipated expenditure during 2001-02 (at current prices)	Total anticipated expenditure during 9 th Plan 1997-2002 (at current prices)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agriculture & Allied Services	39170.00 [15.66]	19214.00 [10.29]	13774.90 [10.17]	4456.00 [9.15]	18230.90 [9.90]
II. Rural Development	13350.00 [5.34]	14228.00 [7.62]	9572.05 [7.07]	3836.00 [7.88]	13408.05 [7.28]
III. Special Area Programme	1200.00 [0.48]	3349.00 [1.79]	2554.24 [1.89]	812.00 [1.67]	3366.24 [1.83]
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	9800.00 [3.92]	6350.00 [3.40]	4465.49 [3.30]	1680.00 [3.45]	6145.49 [3.34]
V. Energy	32400.00 [12.96]	12901.00 [6.91]	9221.58 [6.81]	6211.00 [12.75]	15432.58 [8.38]
VI. Industry & Minerals	10200.00 [4.08]	8506.00 [4.56]	5939.74 [4.38]	2375.00 [4.84]	8296.74 [4.50]
VII. Transport	48100.00 [19.24]	42518.00 [22.78]	32837.84 [24.24]	9780.00 [20.08]	42617.84 [23.14]
VIII. S & T & Environment	730.00 [0.29]	687.00 [0.37]	580.35 [0.43]	143.00 [0.29]	723.35 [0.39]
IX. General Economic Services	5092.00 [2.04]	5720.00 [3.06]	3905.71 [2.88]	1590.00 [3.26]	5495.71 [2.98]
X. Social Services	84620.00 [33.84]	67877.00 [36.37]	49941.31 [36.86]	17050.00 [35.01]	66991.31 [36.37]
XI. General Services	5400.00 [2.16]	5300.00 [2.84]	2686.65 [1.98]	785.00 [1.61]	3471.65 [1.88]
Total	250062.00 [100.00]	186650.00 [100.00]	135479.86 [100.00]	48700.00 [100.00]	184179.86 [100.00]

N.B. Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

TABLE – C

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sectoral Groups	9 th Plan Outlay based on Annual Plan allocations (at 1996-97 prices)	Actual Expenditure 1997-2001 (at 1996-97 prices)	Anticipated expenditure during 2001-02 (at 1996-97 prices)	Total anticipated expenditure during 9 th Plan (at 1996-97 prices)
I. Agriculture & Allied Services	15792.11 [10.38]	11776.71 [10.42]	3305.88 [9.15]	15082.59 [10.11]
II. Rural Development	11512.61 [7.56]	7772.25 [6.88]	2845.91 [7.88]	10618.16 [7.12]
III. Special Area Programme	2715.03 [1.78]	2572.42 [2.28]	602.42 [1.67]	3174.84 [2.13]
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	5196.42 [3.41]	4094.81 [3.62]	1246.38 [3.45]	5341.19 [3.58]
V. Energy	10136.52 [6.66]	6356.87 [5.62]	4607.91 [12.75]	10964.78 [7.35]
VI. Industry & Minerals	6855.27 [4.50]	4777.99 [4.23]	1748.65 [4.84]	6526.64 [4.38]
VII. Transport	34916.63 [22.94]	27780.74 [24.58]	7255.73 [20.08]	35036.47 [23.49]
VIII. S & T & Environment	564.04 [0.37]	485.99 [0.43]	106.09 [0.29]	592.08 [0.40]
IX. General Economic Services	4638.54 [3.05]	3167.66 [2.80]	1179.61 [3.26]	4347.27 [2.91]
X. Social Services	55514.00 [36.48]	41977.31 [37.13]	12649.31 [35.01]	54626.62 [36.62]
XI. General Services	4348.55 [2.86]	2281.41 [2.02]	582.39 [1.61]	2863.80 [1.92]
Total	152189.72 [100.00]	113044.16 [100.00]	36130.28 [100.00]	149174.23 [100.00]

N.B. Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.**7. Performance in physical terms :-**

- (i) As against the actual production of 178.37 thousand tonnes of foodgrains during the terminal year of the Eighth Plan, (i.e. 1996-97), the target fixed for foodgrains production by the terminal year of the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) period, i.e. 2001-2002 is

233.34 thousand tonnes. As against this, the production of foodgrain during the second year of the Plan period, i.e.1998-99 has gone up to 186.78 thousand tonnes and further increased to 200.15 thousand tonnes during 1999-2000 which indicates an upward trend The production of foodgrain during 2000-01 has touched 190.25 thousand tonnes. However, in spite of an upward trend in foodgrains production, it is clear that the target fixed for the Ninth Plan will not be achieved. The Ninth Plan target for production of potato is 239.86 thousand tonnes. The production of potato in the State has made a marginal increase from 200.75 thousand tonnes in 1996-97 to 201.06 thousand tonnes during 1998-99 but the production dropped to 143.00 thousand tonnes during 1999-2000. It has improved to 210.00 thousand tonnes in 2000-01.The Ninth Plan target for the production of pineapple is 192.83 thousand tonnes while the target for production of ginger was 77.03 thousand tonnes. As against this, the production of pineapple and ginger at 1999-2000 level is 82.46 thousand tonnes and 44.71 thousand tonnes respectively. The Ninth Plan target for banana production is 88.07 thousand tonnes while the target for orange production is 44.9 thousand tonnes. However, the production of banana has shown a declining trend from 63.97 thousand tonnes in 1996-97 to 63.38 thousand tonnes in 1999-2000. . As against a production of citrus at 32.98 thousand tonnes in 1996-97, the production has gone up marginally to 33.96 thousand tonnes in 1999-2000 The above position indicates that our effort and thrust in the development of horticulture in the State has actually not taken off the ground and needs to be looked into very closely. The yield rate in respect of rice has improved from 1.35 tonnes per hectare in 1996-97 to 1.42 tonnes per hectare in 1998-99. It is expected that the yield rate of rice would further improve to 1.51 tonnes per hectare during 2000-01. The yield rate in respect of potato has dropped from 10.72 tonnes per hectare in 1996-97 to 9.68 tonnes per hectare in 1998-99 and further to 7.81 tonnes per hectare in 1999-2000. The yield rate in respect of ginger has indicated a downward trend from 6.15 tonnes per hectare in 1997-98 to 5.88 tonnes per hectare in 1998-99 and further to 5.75 tonnes per hectare in 2000-01. As against the Ninth Plan target of 90 million numbers of eggs, the production of eggs has indicated an upward trend during the course of the Ninth Plan from 82.6 million numbers in 1998-99 to 84.7 million in 1999-2000 and 87.0 million in 2000-01.

(ii). As against the target for production of 26 thousand tonnes of meat by the terminal year of the Ninth Plan, the production of meat during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 has already reached a figure of 29.6 thousand tonnes and 31.6 thousand tonnes respectively during these years. As against the target of 83 thousand tonnes of milk production during the Ninth Plan, the production of milk during 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01 were 60.7 thousand tonnes, 61.6 thousand tonnes and 64.0 thousand tonnes respectively which indicate that much remains to be done in dairy development.

(iii). In the industrial and mining sector, the picture during the Ninth Plan did not show any significant improvement. However, the number of registered small-scale units had increased from 2765 in 1996-97 to 3270 during 1998-99 and the number of persons employed in these industries has also increased from 16,104 in 1996-97 to 18,585 in 1998-99 showing a mild upward trend. There is no marked improvement in the number of registered factories during the Ninth Plan period. The production of cement indicates a figure of 99 thousand tonnes in 1997, 103 thousand tonnes in 1998 and 134 thousand tonnes in 1999. The production of coal during 1997-98 and 1998-99 indicates a figure of 32.34 lakh tonnes and 42.38 lakh tonnes respectively whereas the production of limestone is staggering at around 400 thousand tonnes annually. The installed capacity of power projects in the State was 188.76 M.W. up to 1998-99 and the generation of Electricity was 555.79 MKWH in 1998-99. As regards electrification of villages, only 2510 were electrified up to 1998-99 constituting to

about 46 % of the total villages in the State. The population covered under electrified villages is about 54.40 %.

(iii) In the transport sector, the Ninth Plan target is to construct 850 Kms of new roads but it is evident that this target will not be achieved primarily due to resource constraint. However, the State has already achieved 621 Kms during the first four years of the Plan period and it is anticipated that 160 Kms of new roads will be constructed during 2001-02. The original Ninth Plan target for surfacing of roads was 805 Kms. but this is also unlikely to be achieved. By the end of the fourth year of the Plan, the State could surface 409 Kms. only of existing roads and the anticipated achievement during 2001-2002 is 110 Kms. The target for village connectivity during the Ninth Plan is 315 habitations. At the end of the fourth year of the Plan, 229 villages have been connected and during 2001-02, it is anticipated that another 60 villages will be connected. The road density which stood at 29.90 km/100 sq. kms at the beginning of the Ninth Plan had gone up to 32.67 km/100 sq. km as at the end of 2000-01 and is expected to reach 33.38 km/ 100 sq. km by the end of the Ninth Plan period as against a national figure of around 60 Kms./100 Sq.Kms. The development in the Roads sector has made a marked impact in the Tertiary Sector of the economy by way of improving the transport and communication facilities. Supplementarily, there is a significant increase in the number of registered vehicles during the last decade as may be seen from the figure of 29,908 as at the end of the Seventh Plan to 53,960 during 1998-99. The improvement in road communication is the principal factor leading to an increase in the share of the tertiary sector in the State's economy working to around 55 % of NSDP during 2000-01.

(iv). There has been some improvement in the Social Services sector with special reference to Education, Health and Water Supply. As against the Ninth Plan target for enrolment in Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary levels of 3.95 lakhs, 1.70 lakhs and 0.64 lakh respectively, the enrolment up to the year 2000-01 is 3.73 lakhs, 1.12 lakhs and 1.06 lakhs respectively. While there has been no increase in the number of Primary and Upper Primary schools, the number of Secondary schools had increased from 234 in 1996-97 to 334 in 2000-01. 25 nos. of Secondary Schools have been upgraded to Higher Secondary levels during the first four years of the Ninth Plan and the no. of Govt. Aided Colleges have increased from 20 in 1996-97 to 25 in 2000-01. By the way, the literacy rate has also increased by 14.21 percentage points over a period of ten years, i.e. from 49.10 in 1991 to 63.31 in 2001. There is no increase in the number of hospitals but the number of functional Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and Sub-Centres has increased from 81, 10 and 379 respectively in 1996-97 to 82, 16 and 413 respectively in 2000-01. In the matter of provision of water supply to the habitations, the State has covered an additional of 1034 habitations during the first four years of the Ninth Plan making the total number of habitations covered at 8399 and the anticipated coverage during the last year of the Plan (i.e. 2001-02) is 455 habitations.

CHAPTER – III

Macro-Economic Parameters, Resources And Other Measures For The Tenth Plan – A National Perspective:

3.1. The target rate of growth fixed for the Tenth plan (2002-07) is 8 per cent of G.D.P. Table- I provides the macro economic parameters of the two alternative scenarios and a comparison of the two gives the dimensions of efforts to be made to meet the 8 per cent growth target of the 10th Plan. Past experience shows that the average gestation lag of the Indian economy as a whole is about 2.5 years. In such a situation the productive capacity that will be available in the first two years of the 10th Plan has already been determined by the investment made up to 2000-01. As it happened, the two years most relevant for the beginning of the 10th Plan period, 1999-2000 and 2000-01, recorded relatively low investment rates ranging between 23.3 and 24 per cent of GDP. In this light, the increase in investment rate to 32.6 per cent in the targeted scenario calls for significant increase in the domestic savings to nearly 29.8 per cent and the foreign saving (current account balance of the balance of payments) to 2.8 per cent from the present level of 1.5 per cent. This is reasonable in the light of the experience of other emerging countries. The more difficult task is to increase the public sector saving from 2.4 per cent to 4.6 per cent and especially the government saving from a negative level to 1.7 per cent of GDP in the Target Growth scenario. As the economy is likely to move more on the market-based private sector activities, an increase in the savings rate of the private corporate sector from 4.9 to 5.8 per cent has been regarded to be achievable. The household sector saving will remain almost at the same percentage level.

TABLE I: Macroeconomic Parameters for the Tenth Plan – A Comparison

	Base –Line	Target
Average GDP Growth Rate (% p.a.)	6.5	8.0
Gross Investment Rate (% of GDPmp)	27.8	32.6
Implicit ICOR	4.28	4.08
Current Account Deficit	1.5	2.8
Gross Domestic Savings, of which :	26.3	29.8
Public Sector (of which)	2.4	4.6
Government	-0.6	1.7
Public Enterprises	3.0	2.9
Private Corporate Sector	4.9	5.8
Household Sector	19.0	19.4

3.2. **Table- II** presents the fiscal corrections needed to reach the target scenario from the base one. The average fiscal deficit of the Centre needs to be reduced from 2.8 per cent to 2.6 per cent of GDP at current market prices. This will need to be accompanied by a reduction in the consolidated fiscal deficit of the Centre and States from 4.4 per cent of GDP in the base line scenario to 3.3 per cent in the target scenario. It will also be necessary to ask for a reduction in the revenue deficit by nearly 1 per cent on the average both in the States and in the Centre in the “Target” scenario from the “Base” one.

TABLE II: Fiscal Correction in the Tenth Plan – A Comparison*(% of GDP at market prices)*

	Base-Line	Target
Consolidated Fiscal Deficit	4.4	3.3
Gross Centre	2.8	2.6
Net Centre	2.0	1.8
States	2.4	1.5
Consolidated Revenue Deficit	2.9	0.8
Centre	1.8	0.5
States	1.1	0.3

3.3. **Table- III** below indicates the possible scenario of the receipts and expenditures of the Central Government as percentage of GDP. The details are given in Table - VI. As it is shown in the Table, the 8 per cent growth scenario will need significant efforts and several policy changes to increase the revenue rates from 9 per cent average of GDP in the 9th Plan to 10.2 per cent in the 10th Plan. This again seems to be an achievable target since this percentage has already been achieved in the near past. Revenue expenditure should be reduced from 12.5 per cent to 10.7 per cent through reduction in subsidies and downsizing. The rationale behind this is given in the next paragraph. What all this means is the revenue deficit of the Central Government must be reduced to hardly 0.5 per cent over the Tenth Plan period and the non-plan expenditure may be reduced from 11.5 per cent to 9.5 per cent and the fiscal deficit from 5.0 per cent to 2.6 per cent, close to the target set by the Ministry of Finance.

Table III: Target Growth Scenario – Fiscal Parameters of the Central Government
(percentage of GDP)

	Ninth Plan	Tenth Plan
1. Revenue receipts	9.1	10.2
2. Revenue expenditure	12.5	10.7
3. Revenue deficit	3.4	0.5
4. Total expenditure	15.4	14.0
(a) Plan expenditure	3.9	4.5
(b) Non-Plan expenditure	11.5	9.5
Non-debt Capital Receipts	0.8	1.2
6. Fiscal deficit	5.0	2.6

3.4. **Table – IV** below indicates the national growth target and the anticipated Intersectoral Flow of Funds scenario for the Tenth Plan :-

TABLE – IV

	Government	Public Enterprises	Private Corporate	Household	Total
Gross Investment	5.0	4.1	12.2	11.3	32.6
Financed by :					
Own Savings	1.7	2.9	5.8	19.4	29.8
Borrowings	3.3	1.2	6.4	-8.1	2.8
From :					
Households	2.7	1.2	4.2	-8.1	0.0

(xvii)

External Sources	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.8
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

3.5. **Table – V** below indicates the scenario of Central Government finances at 8 % growth rate during the Tenth Plan (2002-07) :-

Table – V

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Price Index	1.0654	1.1617	1.1997	1.2777	1.3543	1.4221	1.4932	1.5678	1.6462	1.7285
GDP (COP)	1424078	1520353	1617656	1714715	1826171	1948525	2088819	2260102	2456731	2682750
GDP (CUP)	1517213	1766213	1940702	2190858	2473260	2770917	3118944	3543432	4044296	4637190
Budget Support to Plan (COP)	55451	57517	64729	67496	73910	79894	89785	101543	116049	134175
- do - CUP)	59077	66818	76182	86238	100100	113614	134064	159201	191041	231924
(% of GDP)	3.89 %	3.78 %	3.93 %	3.94 %	4.05 %	4.10 %	4.30 %	4.49 %	4.72 %	5.00 %
Interest	65637	77882	90248	100669	111307	121366	130762	139168	146969	153948
(% of GDP)	4.33 %	4.41 %	4.65 %	4.59 %	4.50 %	4.38 %	4.19 %	3.93 %	3.63 %	3.32 %
Defence	35278	39897	47071	54461	62000	70370	79870	90653	102891	116781
(% of GDP)	2.33 %	2.26 %	2.43 %	2.49 %	2.51 %	2.54 %	2.56 %	2.56 %	2.54 %	2.52 %
Extended W&M/EFC Grant			3000	10154	7203	6631	5745	5627	5627	5627
Small Savings Loans to States	15732	23026	26883	30243	34024	38277	43061	48444	54500	61312
Pay & Allowances	26688	31286	32692	30231	31969	33210	34498	35837	37227	38672
(% of GDP)	1.76 %	1.77 %	1.68 %	1.38 %	1.29 %	1.20 %	1.11 %	1.01 %	0.92 %	0.83 %
Other Non-Plan	29640	40456	48911	53768	61876	64970	68218	71629	75211	78971
(% of GDP)	1.95 %	2.29 %	2.52 %	2.45 %	2.50 %	2.34 %	2.19 %	2.02 %	1.86 %	1.70 %
Total Non-Plan (CUP)	172975	212546	221922	249283	274355	294916	315849	337287	362298	388372
(% of GDP)	11.40 %	12.03 %	11.44 %	11.38 %	11.09 %	10.64 %	10.13 %	9.52 %	8.96 %	8.38 %
Total Expenditure (CUP)	232052	279365	298104	335521	374455	408530	449913	496487	553339	620296
(% of GDP)	15.29 %	15.82 %	15.36 %	15.31 %	15.14 %	14.74 %	14.43 %	14.01 %	13.68 %	13.38 %
Gross Tax (excl. Cess)	139221	143797	169835	192521	220437	258639	305418	365275	439624	532430
(% of GDP)	9.18 %	8.14 %	8.75 %	8.79 %	8.91 %	9.33 %	9.79 %	10.31 %	10.87 %	11.48 %
Less : share of States	43548	39145	43991	52418	61617	73905	88571	105930	127491	154405
(% of GDP)	31.28 %	27.22 %	25.90 %	27.23 %	27.95 %	28.57 %	29.00 %	29.00 %	29.00 %	29.00 %
Cess			900	5800	6200	6636	7138	7752	8461	9278
Net Tax to Centre	95673	104652	128271	144403	163020	191370	223984	267097	320594	387303
(% of GDP)	6.31 %	5.93 %	6.61 %	6.59 %	6.59 %	6.91 %	7.18 %	7.54 %	7.93 %	8.35 %
Non-tax Revenue	38214	44858	53242	61761	68715	76452	85061	94638	105295	117151
(% of GDP)	2.52 %	2.54 %	2.74 %	2.82 %	2.78 %	2.76 %	2.73 %	2.67 %	2.60 %	2.53 %
Recoveries of Loans	8138	10633	10131	14885	15164	17060	19192	21591	24290	27326
Disinvestment	912	5874	1723	2500	12000	15000	18000	16000	15000	14000
(% of GDP)	0.61 %	0.93 %	0.61 %	0.79 %	1.10 %	1.16 %	1.19 %	1.06 %	0.97 %	0.89 %
Total Non-debt receipts	143117	166016	193367	223549	258899	299882	346237	399237	465178	545781
(% of GDP)	9.43 %	9.40 %	9.96 %	10.20 %	10.47 %	10.82 %	11.10 %	11.27 %	11.50 %	11.77 %
Fiscal Deficit (old method)	88936	113348	131620	142216	145800	142672	141953	140222	136605	129015
FD/GDP (old method)	5.86 %	6.42 %	6.78 %	6.49 %	5.90 %	5.15 %	4.55 %	3.96 %	3.38 %	2.78 %
Fiscal Deficit (new method)	73204	90322	104737	111973	111776	104395	98891	91778	82105	67703
FD/GDP (new method)	4.82 %	5.11 %	5.40 %	5.11 %	4.52 %	3.77 %	3.17 %	2.59 %	2.03 %	1.46 %

[Source : Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan Plan as prepared by the Planning Commission.]

CHAPTER - IV

Objectives, Targets, Priority And Strategy Of The Tenth Five Year Plan

4.1. Meghalaya's objectives, targets, priority and strategy for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) are in conformity with those of the national Plan though adjustments may become essential here and there in order to suit the local conditions. In the light of the Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan prepared by the Planning Commission, the objectives, targets, priority and strategy of the Plan are briefly stated in the following:-

4.2. Objectives :-

(i). The Tenth Plan aims at a target growth of 8.00 percent of GDP for the period 2002-07 and thereby reducing poverty ratio by 5 percent points by the year 2007. The medium term performance of the economy over the past several years demonstrated a growth potential of about 6.5 percent only. The growth target of 8 percent during the Tenth Plan, therefore, involves an increase of at least 1.5 percentage points over the medium term performance. (Latest reports indicate that the growth of GDP during 2000-2001 is 5.2 percent only).

(ii) Enhancement of the level of human well being by way of providing adequate level of consumption of food and other types of consumer goods and access to basic social services especially education, health, availability of drinking water and sanitation.

(iii). Expansion of economic and social opportunities for all individuals and groups.

(iv). Reduction in disparities.

4.3. Monitorable Targets For The Tenth Plan And Beyond:-

The following are the monitorable national targets for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) and beyond as laid down in the Approach Paper to the Tenth Plan prepared by the Planning Commission:-

(i). *Reduction of poverty ratio by 5 percent points by 2007 and by 15 percent points by 2012.*

(ii). *Providing gainful high-quality employment to the addition to the labour force over the Tenth Plan period.*

(iii). *All children in School by 2003; all children to complete 5 years of schooling by 2007.*

(iv). *Reduction of gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by at least 50% by 2007.*

(v). *Reduction in the decadal rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 to 16.2 %.*

- (vi). *Increase of Literacy rate to 75 % within the Plan period.*
- (vii). *Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate(IMR) to 45 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 28 by 2012.*
- (viii). *Reduction of Maternal Mortality Ratio(MMR) to 2 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 1 by 2012.*
- (ix). *Increase in forest and tree cover to 25 % by 2007 and 33 % by 2012 at the national level.(In Meghalaya, land under forest at 1998-99 level is 42.35 percent as against a target of 60 percent in hill areas).*
- (x). *All villages to have sustained access to potable drinking water within the Plan period.*
- (xi). *Cleaning of major polluted rivers by 2007 and other notified stretches by 2012.*

4.4. **Priorities Of The Tenth Plan :-**

Priorities for the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) are on the following areas:-

- (i). Agriculture and Land Management with concentration on small and marginal farmers and with diversification in areas like animal husbandry including dairying and poultry which hold immense promise for improving the livelihoods of not only the rural population but of the urban population as well.
- (ii). Building up of irrigation capacity through public investment and improvement of water management.
- (iii). Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development Programmes.
- (iv). Programmes to ensure Food Securities.
- (v). Forestry & Environment Programmes.
- (vi). Programmes that will ensure efficiency and competitiveness of Industries which is expected to grow at over 10 % during the Tenth Plan period with emphasis on the Small Scale Industries
- (vii). Science and Technology.
- (viii). Social Infrastructures in areas like Education, Health and Water Supply.
- (ix). Economic Infrastructures in areas like Power, Transport and Communications.
- (x). Rural road connectivity for substantially enhancing rural road accessibility by linking up all villages with all-weather roads through the Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana. However, while constructing rural roads, connectivity of Public Health Centres, Schools, Markets Centres, Backward Areas, Tribal Areas and Areas of Economic Importance should be given priority.

4.5. **Strategy For The Tenth Plan :-**

The strategy for the Tenth Plan includes the following :-

(i). Learning from past experience by way of strengthening of what has worked well and avoiding the repetition of past failures. This would involve modification of policies and institutions based on past experience and keeping in mind the changes that have taken place in the Indian economy and in the rest of the world.

(ii). Avoiding taking too many responsibilities on the part of the Government to reduce severe strains on its limited resources. Since the country is now having a vibrant private sector, the time for an all-pervasive government role on the part of the Government may not be necessary any longer. However, in the case of backward States like those of the North Eastern Region and other hilly States which have special problems the Government has to continue playing a predominant role in development activities. The public sector is now much less dominant than it used to be in many critical sectors and its relative position is likely to decline to minority. It is clear that the industrial growth in future will depend largely upon the performance of the private sector and the policies during the Tenth Plan must therefore provide an environment which is conducive to such growth.

(iii). The Tenth Plan must give high priority to identifying efficiency enhancing policies both at the macro level and also at the sector level involving policy decisions.

(iv). Since the size of the country's economy is considerably large, much of the demand needed to support high growth will have to come from the domestic economy itself. However, external markets are also very important sources of demand and they need to be tapped more aggressively for many sectors. With the ICOR in the 8th and 9th Plan period amounting to around 4.0, the investment increase needed to achieve a 1.5 percentage point increase in growth is 6 percentage points. While some part of this could come from an increase in foreign direct investments, it is unrealistic to expect this source to contribute more than 1 to 1.5 percentage points. This means that if the entire acceleration in growth has to come from additional investment with an ICOR of 4.0, it would be necessary to mobilize between 4.5 and 5 percentage points of GDP through additional domestic savings. An increase of this order in the average of domestic savings over the next five years may not be feasible. As such, a very substantial part of additional growth targeted must, therefore, come from increased efficiency. The Tenth Plan can only succeed in achieving 8 % growth if sufficient political will is mobilized and a minimum consensus achieved which will enable significant progress to be made in critical areas. If this is not possible, then, growth will be corresponding lower.

(v). Agricultural development must be viewed as a core element of the Plan since growth in this sector is likely to lead to the widest spread of benefits, especially to the rural poor including agricultural labour. Also, since the majority of women workers are engaged in agriculture, investments in this sector have enormous implications for gender equality and must be designed to have maximal impact on this dimension.

(vi). Substantial allocation of resources to the Social Sector to be combined with major improvement in governance to make effective use of these resources with a view to achieving the targets.

(vii). Rapid development of those sectors which have the potential to create high quality employment opportunities should be ensured by removing policy constraints by

paying due attention to the policy environment influencing a wide ranging economic activities which have a large employment potential. These include sectors such as construction, real estate & housing, transport, small scale industries, modern retailing, entertainment, IT enabled services and a range of other new services, which need to be promoted through supportive policies. There has to be a qualitative change in the structure and pattern of employment in terms of promoting growth of good quality work opportunities. In order to enable the poor to access the opportunities and to ensure consistency between the requirement and availability of skills, emphasis will need to be placed on skill development.

(viii). Urban population growth is much higher than the rate of population growth and already 29 percent of our country's population live in urban areas, frequently in deplorable conditions. In the past, our approach to the process of urbanisation has been largely reactive in the sense that the problems have been sought to be addressed in post-hoc manner. This approach must change during the Tenth Plan and urban planning has to become anticipatory and based upon an integrated approach to addressing the various dimensions of urban development.

(ix). Resolving issues in tribal development, development of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities.

(x). Empowering the Disabled and ensuring the Welfare of Other Disadvantaged groups.

(xi). Greater participation in decision-making.

[Source : Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan Plan as prepared by the Planning Commission.]

CHAPTER –V

The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) And Annual Plan 2002-03 An Outline

5.1. An outlay of **Rs. 3000.00 Crores** is proposed for the **Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) of Meghalaya** and an outlay of **Rs.562.00 crores** is proposed for **Annual Plan 2002-03**. The size of the Tenth Plan as well as of the Annual Plan 2002-03 will, however, be decided in a meeting between the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the Chief Minister of Meghalaya when the same is convened by the Planning Commission. The pattern of investments proposed for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) and the Annual Plan 2002-03 is indicated in the following Table:-

Sl. No.	Sectoral Groups	Tenth Plan (2002-2007)		Annual Plan (2002-03)	
		Proposed outlay (Rs. Lakhs)	Percentage to total	Proposed outlay (Rs. Lakhs)	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I	Agriculture & Allied Services	29460.00	9.82	4995.00	8.88
II	Rural Development	19768.00	6.58	3738.00	6.65
III	Special Area Programme	4470.00	1.50	895.00	1.60
IV	Irrigation and Flood Control	9740.00	3.25	1850.00	3.30
V	Energy	51627.00	17.20	10250.00	18.23
VI	Industry & Minerals	14400.00	4.80	2560.00	4.55
VII	Transport	54030.00	18.02	10505.00	18.70
VIII	Science, Technology & Environment	790.00	0.26	155.00	0.28
IX	General Economic Services	5970.00	1.99	1200.00	2.14
X	Social Services (including Education)	103035.00	34.35	18912.00	33.65
XI	General Services	6710.00	2.23	1140.00	2.02
	Total	300000.00	100.00	56200.00	100.00

5.2. The proposed Tenth Plan size of Rs. 300000.00 Lakhs includes proposed outlay of Rs. 110775.00 Lakhs falling under the earmarked sectors, viz. Agriculture & Allied Sectors (excluding Cooperation), Rural Development, Special Area Programme (BAD), Irrigation & Command Area Development and Power. The proposed Annual Plan size of Rs. 56200.00 Lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-03 includes also the proposed outlay of Rs. 20918.00 Lakhs falling under the earmarked sectors mentioned above. However, in view of the fact that substantial portion of the outlay under the Power sector is to be financed by Loans from financial institutions and in case such Loans do not materialize the outlays will

be adversely affected, it is proposed for kind consideration of Planning Commission to treat the Power sector outside the earmarked sectors in the case of Meghalaya. The break up of the proposed Plan provisions in the earmarked sectors are indicated in the following Table :-

Name of sector	Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Annual Plan 2002-03	
	Proposed outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage to total proposed Outlay	Proposed outlay (Rs in lakhs)	Percentage to total proposed Outlay
I. Agriculture & Allied Services (excluding Cooperation)	27760.00	9.25	4655.00	8.28
II. Rural Development	19768.00	6.59	3738.00	6.65
III. Special Area Programme (BAD)	4470.00	1.49	895.00	1.59
IV. Irrigation & CAD	8640.00	2.88	1630.00	2.90
V. Power*	50137.00	16.71	10000.00	17.80
Total	110775.00	36.92	20918.00	37.22

* Proposed to be treated outside the earmarked sectors during the Tenth Plan.

5.3. **Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) & Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) :** The proposed outlay of Rs. 3000.00 Crores for the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) includes a proposed outlay of Rs. 763.15 Crores for the Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) and Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) which accounts to 24.20 percent of the proposed Tenth Plan outlay. The proposed outlay of Rs.562.00 Crores for the Annual Plan 2002-03 includes a proposed outlay of Rs. 148.88 Crores for PMGY & PMGSY which accounts to 25.35 percent of the proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2002-03. The following Table indicates the proposed pattern of investment in respect of the PMGY & PMGSY during the Tenth Plan and also during the Annual Plan 2002-03:-

[Rs. In Lakhs]					
Sl. No.	PMGY & PMGSY items	Tenth Plan (2002-2007)		Annual Plan (2002-03)	
		Proposed outlay	Percentage to total PMGY/PMGSY outlay	Proposed outlay	Percentage to total PMGY/PMGSY outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
PMGY					
1.	Universal Primary Education	18510.00	24.25	3750.00	25.19
2.	Primary Health Services	14000.00	18.35	2800.00	18.81
3.	Safe Drinking Water Supply	12300.00	16.12	2000.00	13.43
4.	Housing facilities for the Shelter-less Poor	4800.00	6.29	1100.00	7.39
5.	Nutrition	3750.00	4.91	750.00	5.04
6.	Rural Electrification	3705.00	4.85	638.00	4.29
PMGSY					
7.	<u>Rural Road Connectivity</u>	19250.00	25.22	3850.00	25.86

	Total	76315.00	100.00	14888.00	100.00
--	--------------	-----------------	---------------	-----------------	---------------

5.4. The proposed sectoral outlays for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) and the Annual Plan (2002-03) of Meghalaya are indicated in the Statement below:-

(Rs. Lakhs)			
Sl. No	Name of Sector	Proposed Outlay Tenth Plan 2002-2007	Proposed Outlay Annual Plan 2002-2003
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES :			
1.	Crop Husbandry/Horticulture	10000.00	1500.00
2.	Soil and Water Conservation	5000.00	900.00
3.	Animal Husbandry	5500.00	900.00
4.	Dairy Development	800.00	125.00
5.	Fisheries	700.00	125.00
6.	Forestry & Wildlife	5000.00	950.00
7.	Food Storage & Warehousing	150.00	30.00
8.	Agricultural Research & Education	165.00	35.00
9.	Agricultural Financial Institutions	30.00	5.00
10.	Co-operation	1700.00	340.00
11.	Agri. Marketing & Quality Control	415.00	85.00
TOTAL I : AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES		29460.00	4995.00
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT :			
1.	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	2500.00	485.00
2.	Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	3500.00	600.00
3.	<u>Indra Awaz Yojana (IAY)</u>	1800.00	325.00
4.	Land Reforms	1030.00	170.00
5.	Community Development	4000.00	770.00
6.	Research and Training in Rural Development (SIRD)	125.50	25.50
7.	<u>Special Rural Works Programme.</u>	6812.50	1362.50
Total II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT		19768.00	3738.00
III SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME :			
	Border Area Development Programme	4470.00	895.00
IV IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL			
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	2475.00	495.00
2.	Minor Irrigation	6000.00	1100.00
3.	Command Area Development	165.00	35.00
4.	Flood Control	1100.00	220.00
TOTAL IV: IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL		9740.00	1850.00
V ENERGY :			
1.	Power (MeSEB)	50137.00	10000.00
2.	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	440.00	90.00
3.	Integrated Rural Energy Programme	550.00	110.00

Sl. No	Name of Sector	Proposed Outlay Tenth Plan 2002-2007	Proposed Outlay Annual Plan 2002-2003
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4.	Village Electrification (MNES Special Scheme)	500.00	50.00
TOTAL V: ENERGY		51627.00	10250.00
VI.	INDUSTRY & MINERALS :		
1.	Village & Small Industries	2000.00	250.00
2.	Industries (Other than V & SI)	10000.00	1900.00
3.	Sericulture & Weaving	1600.00	250.00
4.	Mining	800.00	160.00
TOTAL VI: INDUSTRY & MINERALS		14400.00	2560.00
VII	TRANSPORT		
1.	Roads & Bridges	51500.00	10000.00
2.	Road Transport (MTC)	1650.00	330.00
3.	Other Transport Services	880.00	175.00
TOTAL VII: TRANSPORT		54030.00	10505.00
VIII	SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT		
1.	Scientific Research (inclg. S&T)	515.00	100.00
2.	Ecology & Environment	275.00	55.00
TOTAL VIII: S & T & ENVIRONMENT		790.00	155.00
IX	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES		
1.	Secretariat Economic Services	870.00	175.00
2.	Tourism	1650.00	330.00
3.	Census, Survey & Statistics	470.00	95.00
4.	Civil Supplies	165.00	35.00
5.	Weights & Measures	165.00	35.00
6.	Aids to Autonomous District Councils	2500.00	500.00
7.	Voluntary Action Fund	150.00	30.00
TOTAL IX: GEN. ECO. SERVICES		5970.00	1200.00
X.	SOCIAL SERVICES		
1.	General Education	25000.00	4950.00
2.	Technical Education	5500.00	520.00
3.	Sports & Youth Services	3900.00	750.00
4.	Arts & Culture	2000.00	500.00
SUB-TOTAL : EDUCATION		36400.00	6720.00
5.	Medical & Public Health	18000.00	3520.00
6.	Water Supply & Sanitation	23500.00	3675.00
7.	(a) Housing (General & PMGY)	6435.00	1285.00
	(b) Police Housing (Residential)	820.00	142.00
8.	Urban Development	10650.00	2130.00
9.	Information & Publicity	1000.00	200.00
10.	Welfare of SCs/STs & OBCs	55.00	10.00
11.	Labour & Labour Welfare	175.00	30.00
12.	Employment & Training	750.00	150.00
13.	Social Security & Welfare	1500.00	300.00
14.	Nutrition	3750.00	750.00
TOTAL X: SOCIAL SERVICES		103035.00	18912.00
XI.	GENERAL SERVICES		
1.	Jails	800.00	120.00
2.	Stationery & Printing	500.00	80.00
3.	Public Works (G.A.D. Buildings)	3000.00	500.00
4.	Other Administrative Services :		
	(i)Training (M.A.T.I.)	100.00	20.00

Sl. No	Name of Sector	Proposed Outlay Tenth Plan 2002-2007	Proposed Outlay Annual Plan 2002-2003
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(ii) Fire Protection	800.00	120.00
	(iii) Judiciary Buildings	1010.00	200.00
	(iv) Police Functional & Administrative Buildings	500.00	100.00
TOTAL XI : GEN. SERVICES		6710.00	1140.00
GRAND TOTAL (I – XI):		300000.00	56200.00

5.5. **Centrally Sponsored Schemes & Central Sector Schemes :-** In addition to the State Plan, proposals for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the Central Sector Schemes have also been made for the Tenth Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan 2002-03 as summarized below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Category of Schemes	Proposed Outlay	
		Tenth Plan (2002-07)	Annual Plan 2002-03
1.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	61777.02	13547.62
2.	Central Sector Schemes	3062.72	641.46
	Total	64839.74	14189.08

5.6. With the proposed financial outlays for the Tenth Plan and the Annual Plan 2002-03 as indicated above, the selected important physical targets for the Plan period is as outlined and indicated in the Statement below:-

Sl. No.	Name of Sectors/Items	Units	Achievement 2000-01	Anticipated Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Achievement	Annual Plan (2002-03) Target	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Agriculture:					
(a)	Food grains	`000 tonnes	190.25	234.52	201.12	244.79
(b)	Oil Seeds	-do-	9.88	9.95	10.52	14.53
(c)	Potatoes	-do-	210.00	220.00	251.00	306.00
(d)	Horticulture	-do-	215.70	216.10	242.35	312.46
(e)	Cropped Area:					
	(i) Gross area	`000 ha.	300.00	315.00	320.05	320.25
	(ii) Net area sown	-do-	245.00	210.00	256.00	257.80
	(iii) Area sown more than once	-do-	55.00	50.00	65.00	85.50
2.	Animal Husbandry:					
(a)	Production of Eggs	Million Nos.	85.00	87.00	90.02	120.70
(b)	Production of Meats	`000 tonnes	30.00	34.00	33.00	39.52

II	Dairy Products:					
	Milk	`000 tonnes	62.00	66.43	71.08	93.17
3.	Fishery:					
(a)	Fish Production	`000 tonnes	6.179	25.30	6.50	42.50
(b)	Fish seed production	Million nos	0.65	5053	2.50	17.50
4.	Forestry:					
	Social & Farm Forestry	Ha.	2381	7098	2600	13000
5.	Rural Development:					
(a)	JGSY/EAS/SGRY	Lakh man-days	17.01	77.38	35.00	175.00
(b)	IAY	No. of new houses	2173	7293	12293	32748

Sl. No.	Name of Sectors/Items	Units	Achievement 2000-01	Anticipated Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Achievement	Annual Plan (2002-03) Target	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
6.	Minor Irrigation:					
(a)	Area covered under irrigation	`000 Ha. (cum)	24.00	25.65	26.95	32.15
7.	Power:					
a)	Rural electrification (cum)	No of villages	2519	2763	2838	3138
b)	Installed Capacity	MW (cum)	188.76	188.76	188.76	272.76
8.	Roads & Bridges:					
(a)	Road length	Kms. (cum)	7328	7488	7608	8338
(b)	Surfaced roads	Kms. (cum)	3413	3523	3643	4013
(c)	Road density	Kms. (cum)	32.68	33.38	33.92	37.17
9.	Education (Elementary)					
(a)	Primary (enrolment)	`000 Nos	355	373	386	438
(b)	Upper primary (enrolment)	`000 Nos.	94	112	114	221
(c)	Secondary (enrolment)	`000 Nos.	64	106	115	545
(d)	Higher secondary (enrolment)	Nos.	9500	5723	6000	29473
(e)	College (enrolment)	Nos.	2800	36400	40000	187460
(f)	Training of teachers	Nos. (addl.)	311	1659	1663	8842
10.	Health Services:					
(a)	Sub-Centres	Nos.	413	417	461	505
(b)	PHCs	Nos.	82	82	83	85
(c)	CHCs	Nos.	16	16	18	18

(d)	Beds:					
	(i) Rural	Nos. (addl.)	100	100	240	680
	(ii) Urban	Nos. (addl.)	300	460	460	820
11.	Water supply :					
(a)	Rural water supply (cum)	No. of habita- tion	141	1032	250	595

CHAPTER – VI

Non- Lapsable Central Pool of Resources

6.1. The Government of India took keen interest on the development of the North Eastern Region which is evident from the fact that soon after the visit of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to the Region in October, 1996 the Planning Commission appointed a High Level Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri S.P.Shukla, Member Planning Commission to critically examine the backlog and gaps of development of the Region and to suggest policies, programmes and requirement of funds to bridge the gaps with special reference to infrastructural development and provision of Basic Minimum Services. The High Level Commission submitted their Report to the Hon'ble Prime Minister on the 7th March, 1997. In the mean time, the Government of India took a decision to the effect that the Central Ministries are to utilize 10 percent of their budgetary allocation each year in the N.E. Region. Keeping in view the fact that a good number of Central Ministries are unable to utilize 10 percent of the budgetary resources in the N.E. Region and also by positively taking into consideration the Report of the High Level Commission of the Planning Commission, the Government of India decided to create the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources for the North Eastern States and Sikkim from the year 1998-99. The funds sanctioned to the State Governments from the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources are in addition to the State Plan resources and are accounted for outside the State Plan.

6.2. During the first year of launching of the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources, the State of Meghalaya was allotted with an amount of Rs.3.79 crores for the implementation of the Greater Shillong Water Supply Project which is a critical on-going Project. Subsequently during the year 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, the Planning Commission allotted further amounts of Rs.3.00 crores and Rs.6.50 crores respectively for the Project. The above amounts have since been utilized and the Utilisation Certificates also submitted to the Planning Commission along with a request to allot Rs.12.50 crores for the year 2001-2002 for the interest of smooth progress of works, which is expected to be agreed to.

6.3. Besides the Greater Shillong Water Supply Project, the Planning Commission has also sanctioned funds from the Non-Lapsable Central Pool Of Resources in favour of the State of Meghalaya during 2000-01 for other Projects as indicated below:-

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Amount sanctioned during 2000-01	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Construction of Beljek Airport	3.18	Utilisation Certificate will be submitted shortly when received from the State Transport Department.
2.	Primary School Buildings in Meghalaya	7.20	Utilisation Certificate will be submitted to the Planning Commission as soon as the same is received from the State Education Department.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Amount sanctioned during 2000-01	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3.	Upper Primary School Buildings in Meghalaya	4.00	Utilisation Certificate will be submitted to the Planning Commission as soon as the same is received from the State Education Department.
4.	Construction of R.K.Mission School Buildings/Teachers' Qtrs./Students' Home at Cherrapunjee.	1.00	Utilisation Certificate for a major part of the Assistance received have been submitted to the Planning Commission
5.	Improvement of Power Transmission and Distribution at Tura & Shillong	10.00	-Do-
6.	Electrification of 10 tribal villages in Meghalaya	0.75	-Do-
	TOTAL	32.63	

6.4. During the year 2001-02, the Planning Commission has approved funding of 4 (four) important road projects in the State of Meghalaya from the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources as indicated below :-

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Estimated Cost	Amount Sanctioned during 2001-02	Remarks
1.	Strengthening of Baghmara-Maheshkhola Road (strengthening of weak pavement from 35 th km to 74 th km)	1.86	0.93	The project is in final stage of issuing Administrative Approval by State Government.
2.	Strengthening including widening of existing pavement into intermediate lane of 4.75 m width of Mawshynrut-Nongdaju-Nongshram Road (0 to 53.50 Km)	7.33	3.66	-do-
3.	Widening & strengthening of hard crust on Mawngap-Mairang Road Sec. I (5 th – 24 th Km.)	4.52	2.26	-do-
4.	Strengthening including providing passing places in portion from 0 to 9 th Km. Of Smit-Mawkynrew-Mawlat Road and portion from 0 to 11.375 th Km. of Laitlyngkot-Laitdiengsai Road.	4.93	2.46	-do-
	Total	18.64	9.31	

6.5. The **Myntdu-Leska (2x24 MW) H.E. Project** with an estimated cost of Rs. 285.36 crores excluding IDC and financing cost has been cleared by the Ministry of Forests and Environment, Govt. of India during September, 2001. The cost of the Project including IDC and FC is Rs. 363.08 crores. It is proposed that the Planning Commission may

kindly sanction an amount of Rs. 50.00 crores from the Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources to implement the Project during the course of the Tenth Plan.

6.6. The **New Shillong Township Project at Mawdiangdiang** has been estimated at a cost of Rs. 649.00 crores. It is proposed that the Planning Commission may kindly consider financing a substantial part of this Project from the Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources during the course of the Tenth Plan.

6.7. Besides the above projects, other projects also as may be identified by the State Government will be submitted to the Planning Commission for consideration of funding from the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources during the Tenth Plan period.

CHAPTER – VII

Financing The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) And Annual Plan 2002-03 Of Meghalaya

7.1. The State's resources for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan 2002-03 as assessed with Planning Commission at the official level discussions on 09-01-2002 are placed at (-) Rs. 44.05 Crores and Rs. 86.81 Crores respectively. The proposed scheme of financing of the Tenth Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan 2002-03 are indicated in the Statement below :-

<i>(Rs. crores)</i>			
Sl. No.	Resources	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)	Annual Plan 2002-03
	STATE'S OWN RESOURCES (1 to 11)	(-) 44.05	86.81
1.	Balance from Current Revenues	(-) 1052.61	(-) 157.57
2.	Contribution of Public Enterprises (i+ii)	0.00	0.00
	i) State Electricity Board (of which ARM)	0.00	0.00
	ii) Road Transport Corporation (of which ARM)	0.00	0.00
3.	State Provident Fund	194.94	35.28
4.	Misc. Capital Receipts (Net)	(-) 328.59	(-) 31.41
5.	Grants for Capital Works (TFC) (i+ii+iii)	93.56	26.00
	i) Upgradation Grants	23.26	8.74
	ii) Grants for Special Problems	39.17	8.77
	ii) Grants for Local Bodies	31.13	8.49
6.	Loans against Small Savings	161.10	26.40
7.	Bonds/ Debentures	0.00	0.00
8.	ARM Agreed to at Dy. Chairman Level	0.00	0.00
9.	Adjustment of Opening Balance	0.00	0.00
10.	Net Market Borrowings (SLR)	437.00	70.00
11.	Negotiated Loans & Other Finances	450.55	118.11
	i) LIC/ GIC	50.55	10.11
	ii) NABARD	140.00	26.00
	iii) REC	0.00	0.00
	iv) HUDCO	160.00	32.00
	v) Other Finances (PFC)	100.00	50.00
B.	CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (12 to 14)	3044.05	475.19
12.	Normal Central Assistance	1719.00	295.00
13.	<u>Addl. C.A. for EAPs</u>	183.00	30.00
14.	Others (Specify)		
	(i) ACA for P.M.G.Y./P.M.G.S.Y.	527.00	90.00
	(i) C.L.A. for A.I.B.P.	60.00	12.00
	(ii) S.C.A. for B.A.D.P.	25.00	5.00
	(iv) S.C.A. for Control Shifting Cultivation	10.00	2.00
	(v) S.C.A. for Slum Development	5.00	1.00
	(vii) Other Plan Assistance (Roads)	5.00	1.00
	(ix) Advance Plan Assistance		
	(x) Special Central Loan	510.05	39.19
	(xi) Other Resources		
C.	AGGREGATE PLAN RESOURCES (A+B)	3000.00	562.00
D.	PROPOSED PLAN OUTLAY	3000.00	562.00

SECTION : B

**SECTORAL
PROGRAMMES**

CHAPTER – I

AGRICULTURE & ALLED SERVICES

1.1. AGRICULTURE

1.1.1. The major chunk of the population (about 80%) of the State is based in the rural areas. Accordingly, the State economy is basically agrarian as it is rural based with agriculture contributing about thirty per cent of the State GDP. Agriculture thus assume a greater role in the overall economic development of the State and since majority of the people depend on Agriculture, employment and income generation also depend on the agricultural activities and development to a larger extent. It is a common perception that the comparatively low productivity of agriculture in the upland areas which form the major portion of the land in the State leads to uneconomical operations in the field and this in many cases has resulted in agriculture being only a subsistence farming. It is also a common trend that young people are consequently leaving their villages and are converging into the cities in search of jobs. This brings consequential problems of urbanization which stretches the existing facilities in the urban areas to the limits thus resulting in growing urban unemployment which has brought about problems of law and order in the towns and cities. Efforts are being taken to modernize old methods of technology and to reduce large scale jhuming through settled cultivation with high economic value crops. During the Ninth Plan period, a number of activities have been taken up by the Department of Agriculture especially in introducing horticultural cash crops like Tea, Mushroom, Cashewnut, etc. and encouraged other activities like floriculture and establishment of horticultural nurseries in the private sector for commercialization towards economic development. It is thus necessary that Agriculture including Horticulture be given a renewed thrust so that productivity can be increased and that the level of economic activity in the villages and rural areas can be given the desired momentum to bring about economic transformation in agricultural production.

1.1.2. The gross cropped area in 1998-99 is 2.90 lakh hectares while the net cropped area is 2.40 lakh hectares. A target of 3.20 lakh hectares gross cropped area with a net cropped area of 2.55 lakh hectares is anticipated during 2001-2002 against the likely achievement of 3.00 lakh hectares gross cropped area during 2000-2001.

1.1.3. With the increase in plan outlay, it has been possible to increase production and productivity both for foodgrain and horticulture crops. Substantial achievement has been achieved which commensurate to a large extent with the investment made in the following areas :-

possibility of cultivation of three crops of maize in a year as *pre-kharif*, *rabi* and *main kharif*

tea plantation of small and marginal farmers in small holdings through a package scheme and prospect of expansion of the cultivation in non-traditional areas with suitable varieties adaptable to the soil and agro-climatic conditions

edible mushroom cultivation amongst small and marginal farmers through incentive provision of spawn (seed) materials, compost making and training component.

popularisation of polyhouses for vegetable growing and floriculture

production of off-season vegetables including tomatoes and cole crops

increasing production of high value spice crops of ginger and turmeric

introduction of coconut and cashewnut for settled cultivation with an impact in minimizing soil erosion, land degradation and reduction in jhum lands

setting of regulated markets for important crops like potato, ginger and other minor forest produce

creating awareness to farmers for use of organic manure, importance of grading and standardisation of agricultural produce for better marketing

implementation of watershed management schemes for sustainable agriculture thus encouraging people to take up various activities to sustain their livelihood and to improve their economy

construction of minor irrigation projects to bring more cultivable land under command areas

promotion on uses of agricultural equipments and farm machineries including power tillers and water pumps

providing facilities to farmers for training in modern technology and wider exposure on various aspects of crop cultivation, agricultural marketing, etc.

establishment of infrastructure for training and emphasis on adaptive research, seed testing, soil testing, integrated pest management, soil survey, extension services, etc.

1.1.4. REVIEW OF THE NINTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1997 - 2002) :-

Although the agricultural growth rate is yet to touch the national level. It is however, slowly and steadily progressing during the Ninth Plan period inspite of the numerous constraints and limiting factors such as undulating topography, transport communication problem, population dispersal pattern, land tenure system, occurrence of natural calamities, inadequate credit support, unsystematic marketing avenues, etc. Through continued efforts in the agriculture sector, with greater vigour and renewed emphasis and by adopting certain thrust and priority areas to improve the productivity and production of both agricultural and horticultural, food self-sufficiency can be achieved in the near future.

I. Financial Achievement :

The approved outlay in the agriculture sector for the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) was Rs 13420 Lakhs including SF/MF. The approved revised outlay with expenditure in the first four-years (1997-98 to 2000-01) and the proposal for the remaining year (2001-02) of the plan period are given hereunder :

Year	Approved Outlay (Rs in lakhs)	Revised Outlay (Rs in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)	Percentage of Expenditure
1997 - 1998	1202.00	900.00	900.78	84.59 %
1998 - 1999	1400.00	1200.00	1011.46	84.15 %
1999 - 2000	1450.00	1155.00	1121.67	95.59 %
2000 - 2001	1450.00	1215.00	1077.85	89.28 %
2001 -2002 (anticipated)	1919.00	1469.00	1469.00	-

II. Physical Achievement :

Inspite of the various constraints, there has been a substantial improvement in crop production and the achievements are outlined below :

(A) Foodgrains :- Foodgrains constitute the main food items of the people of the State and there has been a substantial increase in the production. This production increased from 1.86 to 2.20 lakh tonnes during the first four years of the plan period and it is expected to achieve 233.34 lakh tonnes in 2001-02 by further development of existing rice fields with irrigation facilities for multiple cropping thereby raising the level of productivity per unit area through increased use of fertilizers and organic manures, more area coverage under high yielding varieties with adequate and need-based plant protection measures and adoption of improved crop production technology. The target and achievement in foodgrains production are shown here :

Year	Target (in lakh tonnes)	Target Achieved (in lakh tonnes)	Percentage of Achievement	Reasons for Shortfall
1997 - 1998	1.87	1.86	99.46	Due to reduced outlay, limited use of HYV in upland areas, slow adoption of scientific farming practices by farmers.
1998 - 1999	2.03	1.87	92.12	
1999 - 2000	2.17	2.15	99.08	
2000 - 2001	2.28	2.20	96.49	
2001 - 2002 (anticipated)	2.33	2.25	96.57	

Efforts were also made to popularise the cultivation of high yielding varieties of maize as pre-*kharif*, *kharif* and *rabi* crops, wheat and pulses through demonstration and minikit programmes in the cultivators' field

(B) Other Developmental Programmes :- The achievement in the production of agricultural and horticultural crops cannot be possible without the implementation of other developmental programmes for the supply of inputs, overall development of the soil, post harvest technology, marketing facilities, etc.

The consumption of inorganic fertilizers in the State is mainly for potato crop. During 1999-2000, the fertilizers consumption was 3970 tonnes of fertilizer nutrients - nitrogen, phosphorus and potash against the target of 4750 tonnes. The proposed target for 2001-2002 is 6500 tonnes as against the achievement of 3864 tonnes during 2000-01.

The National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDRRA) has been implemented in 32 Micro-Watershed areas in all the districts of the State under the Centrally Sector Scheme with an area coverage of 24138 hectares since 1998-99.

The State Agricultural Marketing Board which had established two principal regulated markets at Mawiong and Garobadha has commissioned one cold storage of 1000 MT capacity and another of the same capacity is under the process of commissioning. The development of rural markets infrastructure has added to the need of forward linkages of the produce.

The AGMark Laboratory has also undertaken analysis of ground spices for awareness amongst the local entrepreneurs to maintain quality of food products. The Government of India has also established a sub-office of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection to strengthen this aspect of quality control for agricultural produces.

The Work Plan for implementation under the Macro Management Mode submitted by the State to the Government of India which was effective from 1st April 2000 was approved for Rs 9.50 Crores and Rs 10.00 Crores for 2000-2001 and 2001-2002, respectively. However, Rs 466.30 Lakhs was released for 2000-2001 and Rs 405 Lakhs was expected to be released for 2001-2002.

1.1.7. STRATEGIES AND SECTORAL PRIORITIES FOR THE TENTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (2002 - 2007) :-

Basing on the topography and climatic conditions of the State and to strive for achievement in food self-sufficiency, priority will continue to be given to foodgrains production. Though area expansion under foodgrains is limited due to the hilly terrain, the main strategies will be to further develop the existing rice fields with irrigation facilities for multiple cropping, raise the level of productivity per unit area through efficient use of fertilizers and organic manures, more area coverage under high yielding varieties, adequate and need-based plant protection measures and adoption of improved crop production technology. Further, land otherwise unsuitable for foodgrain crops will be gainfully exploited for growing of horticulture and plantation crops. The priority areas are-

Attempts to popularise cultivation of Maize, Wheat and Pulses through crop demonstration and minikit programmes.

Introduction of high yielding varieties of seeds and more area coverage under such seeds with higher yields wherever suitable to be grown with proper package of practices. To encourage farmers to replace the improved and traditional varieties with low yield records by HYV seeds but maintenance of germplasms of indigenous local varieties

Production and multiplication of quality, disease-free certified and true-to-type seeds through establishment of seed farms in all the districts of the State to be supplemented with the setting up of seed certification agency. Introduction of seed villages concept in the pattern of registered growers for seed potato to be looked into as an alternative.

Strategic interventions through timely delivery of agricultural inputs and efforts to encourage the farmers to go in for timely sowing of seeds and transplanting of seedlings.

Raising the level of productivity per unit area through increased and judicious use of fertilizers.

Encouraging farmers for production of organically produced crops through use of organic manures, etc.

Ensuring availability of irrigation facilities from minor irrigation projects, diesel pumpsets and shallow-tube wells and maximizing utilization of command areas especially in the winter months for multiple cropping.

Attempting to increase crop intensity by facilitating the availability of proper inputs and other necessary resources.

Increasing the availability of proper agricultural machineries through schemes for mechanization of agriculture and popularisation of power tillers, small tractors, hand tools and other farm implements.

Encouraging rabi (winter) crop cultivation with concentration on rabi maize and winter vegetables with local improved and high yielding varieties.

Thrusts on land development and management.

Frequent and widespread publicity campaigns.

Attempts to improve marketing facilities and marketing linkages.

Implementation of existing developmental schemes in right earnest and formulation of schemes for employment generation that would provide ample scope for involvement of unemployed youth for earning their livelihood.

Popularisation of low-volume, high value items like dehydrated mushrooms, black pepper and other spices to be consciously attempted.

Steps to be expedited to assess the viability of the two Government food processing units at Shillong and Dainadubi for smooth operation on commercial basis to be made available through constant 'Revolving fund'.

Strengthening and modernisation of the Extension wing for the purpose of wide publicity and improving efficiency in transfer of technology to farmers in aspects of Package of Practices, new techniques and improved cultivation methods so that the production and productivity can be increased. Effective mobility of extension personnels through provision of two-wheelers on loan basis.

Systematic interaction with Research organisations like ICAR for technical guidance in various areas of crop production, evolving of specific rice varieties for mid and high altitude regions and varietal improvement of local cultivars for better productivity.

More emphasis on provision of poly-houses in both the urban and rural set-up for further increase of production of off-season vegetables, flowers and vegetable seeds in heavy rained areas of the State.

Use of Sprinkler irrigation, Drip irrigation, mulching and rain-water harvesting to be given more emphasis.

Development of necessary infrastructure for phyto-sanitation facilities.

Implementation of Watershed Development programmes with involvement of watershed functionaries at the management level.

Ensuring of adequate and need-based plant protection measures to reduce losses in crop production.

Emphasis on the development of rural infrastructure for effective storage facilities and market infrastructure.

Extension of subsidies on both organic and inorganic fertilizers and encouraging use of organic manure. Awareness programmes through farmers' training and demonstrations on technology for production of vermiculture, etc.

Stress on evaluation and monitoring of on-going programmes to realise the impact of the schemes being implemented

Use of Information technology through setting up of computer network for imparting new technology and for providing marketing intelligence system.

1.1.8. APPROACH TO THE TENTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (2002 - 2007) :-

In the approach to the Tenth Five-year plan, the State would continue to lay emphasis on increased production and productivity in the foodgrains sector inspite of limitation in area expansion due to land topography. Attempts towards self-sufficiency in

foodgrains and achieving food security and keeping in view the contribution of the Agriculture sector to the overall economic development of the State, the Department in striving to fulfill the aims and objectives of the developmental schemes to be implemented would have to constantly face the following major challenges :-

- # to increase production and productivity *vis-a-vis* the increasing population.
- # to meet the needs of unemployment, poverty and malnutrition.
- # to face the unforeseen hazards of natural calamities causing destruction to standing crops.
- # to focus the research system on the development of economically viable and location-specific technologies for rainfed, flood-prone and irrigated areas.
- # to utilize research findings in priority areas for the benefit of the farming community.
- # to address efficient extension services and timely inputs availability to farmers.
- # to manage constant provision of irrigation facilities especially during the dry spell and for *rabi* cultivation.
- # to revitalize marketing support and processing facilities.
- # to increase participatory involvement of the community, co-operatives, local institutions and voluntary organisations.
- # to reduce post-harvest losses and to promote value-addition in agriculture.
- # to diversify agriculture and to accelerate horticulture development in areas of floriculture, plantation crops, aromatic and medicinal plants as well.
- # to cover more areas under settled cultivation to wean away the *jhumias* from their traditional *jhum* cultivation.
- # to combat free grazing of animals in all seasons which is a serious constraint to *rabi* cultivation of crops.
- # to restrict increasing pressure for diversion and transfer of productive agricultural lands for non-agricultural purposes.
- # to arrest land degradation and environmental pollution caused by open-coal mining in some specific areas damaging productive agricultural lands.
- # to develop areas of untapped potential.
- # to remove the problem of absence of land documents necessary to avail flow of credit to farmers from financial institutions.
- # to encourage efficient use of marginal lands maintaining soil fertility and productivity.

1.1.9. PROPOSALS FOR THE TENTH PLAN (2002-2007) & ANNUAL PLAN (2002-2003) :-

Amidst the challenges for implementation of the strategies mentioned in the foregoing paras, the Department proposed to continue with most of the existing schemes. However steps will be taken to modify the components of these schemes to avoid monotony but to achieve the objectives in fulfilling the strategies and sectoral priorities with greater vigour and renewed emphasis. **An outlay of Rs. 10000.00 lakhs is proposed for the Crop**

Husbandry (including Horticulture) sector for the Tenth Plan and an outlay of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs is proposed for the sector for the Annual Plan 2002-2003. The schemes taken up during the Ninth Plan will again be given required impetus in the Tenth Plan along with other new schemes as highlighted in the following :-

(A). Continuing Schemes & Programmes :

1. Direction & Administration - The main objectives of the Scheme is to strengthen the present technical set up at all level on need-based basis.

2. Crop Husbandry :-

(i). **Seeds** - The State is contemplating to set up seed farms in each of the seven districts for production and multiplication of quality seeds to meet the increased seed requirement within the State. Besides the existing seed farm at Sambrak in East Garo hills district, the Department had so far acquired another seed farm at Jetragiri in South Garo hills district. At present, seed requirements especially HYV seeds are met through the outside agencies like the National Seed Corporation and other State seed corporations.

The departmental farms are to play these roles : (a) multiplication of quality seeds for distribution to the farmers (b) conducting adaptive trials for finding out suitability and adaptability of released and pre-released crop varieties and subsequently to take up demonstration of such established varieties in farmers' field for further extension (c) to meet the demand of quality seeds by the farmers in the district.

(ii). **Manures & Fertilizers** - The average consumption of fertilizers in the State is only about 16 Kg per hectare and about 80 per cent of this quantity is being used for potato crop and very negligible for foodgrains resulting in stagnation of foodgrains production. With the target to raise the consumption level to 27 Kg per hectare, the number of retail outlets have been increased for ready availability of the commodities. More emphasis will be given for use of organic manures which will also include components like vermi composting and construction of compost pits.

(iii). **Plant Protection** - The Scheme provides supply of plant protection chemicals and equipments at subsidised rate to encourage the cultivators to take timely plant protection measures so as to reduce crop loss. For judicious use and need-based application of pesticides, the implementation of Integrated Pest Management programmes will be encouraged and with the commissioning of the Bio-Control laboratory sanctioned through the Central Government, more emphasis will be stressed in this area.

(iv). **Commercial Crops** - Through these schemes, the efforts are to increase the production of different commercial crops like arecanut, cotton, ginger, turmeric, potato, oilseeds, spices, pulses, mushroom and tea and to popularise new varieties by giving improved seed materials, etc. at subsidised rate for encouraging and motivating the farmers to promote extensive cultivation of these crops.

(v). **Extension & Training** - The State has one Basic Agriculture Training Centre at Upper Shillong to provide training to local entrepreneurs for taking up income generation

projects on various aspects of crop production and for training of in-service personnels. The Farmers Training Centres in East Khasi hills, West Garo hills & Jaintia hills districts and the Farmers Training Institutes in West Khasi hills, Ri Bhoi, East Garo hills & South Garo hills districts are functioning as centres for imparting training to the farmers of the State. Extension services are being strengthened through the Central schemes.

(vi). **Agricultural Economics & Statistics** - The scheme aims and objectives are collection, compilation, processing of agricultural data and providing equipments for collection of meteorological data, etc. The Department has initiated computerised system of data storage, analysis, etc.

(vii). **Agricultural Engineering (Mechanical)** - To boost agricultural production through mechanisation of agriculture, the Department is taking advantage to implement the Centrally sponsored schemes of farmers agro-service centres, agriculture machinery training and evaluation centres and popularisation of improved agricultural equipments alongside the state plan schemes of mechanical engineering workshop and supply of power tillers, small tractors, etc. at 50% subsidy.

(viii). **Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers (ASF/MF)** :- The aim and objective of the programme is for providing minikits of improved seeds and other facilities to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing Agricultural Production. For the 10th Five Year Plan Period (2002-07), an outlay of Rs.450.00 lakhs has been proposed for the programme. The Physical Target for the 10th Five Year Plan is set at 9000 numbers of beneficiaries. For the Annual Plan 2002-03, the Outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is proposed for the programme and a Physical Target of 1600 numbers is set for the programme.

3. Agricultural Research & Education - The Department do not undertake basic research since this is the mandate of the ICAR research complex for NEH region but it does take up location-specific adaptive trials on different crops for ascertaining their viability and further extension in the farmers' fields. These research trials, etc. are conducted through the three District & Local Research Stations & Laboratories at Shillong, Jowai and Tura while the two already constructed at Nongstoin and Williamnagar are yet to be functional due to non-creation of required technical posts to run the laboratories.

4. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution - The scheme is for provision of share capital to be contributed to the Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.

5. Agricultural Marketing & Quality Control –

(i). **Marketing:-** For efficient marketing, collection and reporting of reliable and accurate data on market intelligence & market sentiments of important agril-commodities is important. The scheme envisages such activities to prevent distress sale and that the farmers are not deprived of remunerative prices for their produces. The scheme also has provision for training of farmers on grading, post harvest storage, standardisation, etc. and exposure on marketing system in other states.

(ii) **Fruit Processing** - With extension of area under different horticultural crops, steps are to expand and modernise the two existing Fruit Preservation Centres at Shillong and

Dainadubi. In addition, the Department will encourage private entrepreneurs to set up agro-based industries and other processing units for mushroom, tapioca, etc. thereby promoting cultivation of these crops and generating employment opportunities to local educated unemployed youth.

6. Location-specific Crops - The envisaged development in the agricultural and horticultural sectors is based on agro-climatic suitability. In case of rice, the Department shall attempt to cover all area below 500 MSL with HYV seeds and the area in high altitude region with improved varieties. Wheat, pulses and oilseeds shall be initially expanded in areas which are not only agro-climatically suitable but where there is social acceptability of these crops. In the horticulture sector, extension of citrus plantation will be concentrated on the southern slopes of the State with stone fruits and naspati to continue in the Shillong plateau and the Arabella range. Banana and Litchi shall be expanded in areas below 500 MSL while pineapple in region upto 800 MSL.

7. Employment Generation - In order to maximise employment opportunities under various activities, the pattern of labour in the form of regular and casual will be utilized to the extent possible within the limits provided in the schemes and programmes. The ample scope of self employment in the area of commercial crops, tea cultivation, mushroom cultivation, agro-service centres, mechanised agriculture, food processing, etc. will be gainfully exploited and alongside, the objective of ensuring greater access for women and other disadvantaged groups of the society will be given due consideration.

8. Non-Governmental Organisations - There are a number of registered farmers groups and voluntary organisation working for the lot of the farming community but their activities are not specific and widespread. For active participatory approach by the farmers, the involvement of these NGOs will be taken into account and stress will be laid on the training and orientation of the implementing schemes and programmes.

9. NABARD Loan Schemes - Though not much of this facility of availing NABARD loan has been achieved by the Department in the development of rural markets and irrigation projects infrastructure during the ninth plan period, fund provision for the purpose will be kept in the tenth plan.

10. Seed Certification Agency : The State does not have its own seed certification agency but presently the Assam Seed Certification Agency (ASCA) is assisting in seed certification. Setting up of a seed certification agency is required to certify disease-free and true-to-type seeds to be produced in the seed farms and the seeds produced in the seed villages.

11. Exploration of Ground Water Potentiality - In order to tap the resources through ground water in the cultivable lands, more than 625 shallow tube wells have been set up in the State particularly in the flood-prone rice growing belt of Garo hills districts and therefore to ensure water availability to growing crops during the critical months, need for more such wells will be proposed.

12. Establishment of Phytosanitary Unit - With the submission of the final report on border trade with India by the International Business and Technical Consultants (IBTC) to the

Union Commerce ministry, a list of importable and exportable items has been recommended to enlarge the scope of border trade. All the existing customs check posts along the land border have also been recommended as trade routes, as such this calls for an immediate requirement of a Phytosanitary Unit in the State for issuing phytosanitary certificate for export of Agri-horticultural produce which is mandatory.

(B). New Proposals :-

1. For proper thrust and specific impact in the Command areas. The Multiple Cropping Scheme under “Seeds” to be renamed as Command Area Development Scheme with existing objectives and provisions in the Scheme for supply of inputs like seeds, fertilizers and plant protection measures to encourage multiple cropping. Accordingly two new schemes to be added towards the objectives of adequate seeds availability and food security - the Seed Production and Multiplication Scheme specifically for paddy, soybean, pea, rapeseed and mustard, maize and other pulses to be introduced as Seed village concept and the Indigenous crops Development Scheme for development of indigenous crops of the State with importance from food value aspect and economic criteria.

2. To amalgamate the existing Seed Saturation Scheme and the Scheme on Demonstration in Cultivators field under “Commercial Crops” for better impact on cereals and pulses production. The introduction of seed villages concept as an alternative to setting up of seed farms for adequate production of quality seeds may be taken up under this scheme with a new nomenclature viz. the Foodgrains Development Scheme.

3. The Potato Development Scheme under “Commercial Crops” to be renamed as Tuber Crops Development Scheme so as to include other tuber crops like tapioca, sweet potato, yam and colocasia besides potato to enhance food security.

4. In Organic Manure Scheme the other components will include Vermi composting and construction of compost pits.

5. Under “Commercial Crops” two schemes have been operated for spices viz., Spices Development Scheme and the Ginger & Turmeric Scheme which may be taken up under one single scheme - the Spices Development Scheme so as to include other spice crops like Large cardamom, black pepper besides ginger and turmeric. Item of soil conservation measures to be incorporated in the Scheme especially for planting along the slopes.

6. Arecanut and Betel leaf development scheme may also include Cashewnut and Coconut as Plantation Crops Development Scheme under “Commercial Crops”.

7. The two schemes for cotton development and jute development under “Commercial Crops” to be merged under a single scheme to be given a new nomenclature - Fibre crops development scheme to avoid multiplicity of schemes with the same objectives.

(C). Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes :-

1.1.11. A number of centrally sponsored and central sector schemes have been implemented in the State by the Department during the ninth plan period. These schemes have provided the required strength to support the existing State plan schemes to a large extent, thus enabling the State to achieve its objectivity in crop production. Though some of these schemes are being operated as independent schemes from the Government of India, about 27 of these schemes have been brought under the Macro Management Mode since 2000-2001 for flexibility in implementation of the programmes as per state requirement. The proposal for these Macro management Schemes is being worked out for the tenth plan period. Similarly, the central schemes under Horticulture have been brought under the Technology Mission for Horticulture in the North East Region and the fund requirement has been worked out separately.

1.2 . HORTICULTURE

1.2.1. Meghalaya has a geographical area of 22,429 sq km with a population of 17.71 lakh approximately (1991 census). The state is endowed with a varied agro-climatic condition ranging from sub-tropical to temperate. The temperature ranges from around 2°C to 30°C depending upon the altitude which ranges between 100 to 2000 metres (MSL). Meghalaya is having an annual average rainfall of 11,000 mm (440"). The state can be broadly classified into three zones viz., the high, the mid and the low altitude.

1.2.2 In the context of the given topography and agro-climatic regime, Meghalaya does not permit significant increase in net area sown under food grain crop, the only alternative is to go for large scale cultivation of various horticultural crops by providing efficient marketing and processing supports.

1.2.3. Review of Horticultural Development Programme/Scheme under implementation during the Ninth Plan:

I. Financial Achievement

Review of the financial achievement during the Ninth Plan for Horticulture Development Schemes and the break-up of the financial targets/achievement during the first four years of the plan period is as follows:

(Rs in Lakhs)			
Year	Target	Achievement	Remarks
1997-1998	648.80	330.73	(-) 318.07
1998-1999	544.41	421.00	(-) 123.41
1999-2000	534.33	494.46	(-) 39.87
2000-2001	655.00	598.42	(-) 56.58
2001-2002	628.00	628.00	(Anticipated)
Total	3010.54	2472.61	(-) 537.93

The shortfall every year as indicated is due to revised budget outlay in this sector, as such the physical achievement in respect of various developmental schemes implemented

in the state are impaired. More fund is required for the developmental schemes of crops like ginger, turmeric, vegetable, tea, mushroom and cashew nut which have commercial value.

II. Physical Achievements:

The Department had given more stress and thrust during the ninth plan period for horticultural development under the given topography and agro-climatic situation. The revenue returns from horticultural crops are also higher than from foodgrains.

Among the horticultural crops, potato continued to be the major cash crop but recorded a lower performance and achievement to the level of 1.43 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000 as against the projected target of 2.34 lakh tonnes. The shortfall was attributed to the dry spell during February till early part of May, 2000 in the East and the West Khasi Hills districts. A production target of 2.38 lakh tonnes was achieved during 2000-2001 but productivity has declined considerably. The increased cost of cultivation which obviously encourages the farmers to shift to other crops has also consequently added to the decline in potato production

Pineapple, banana, chillies, sweet potato, turmeric, tapioca, and papaya have registered significant increase in area and production in the first three years of the plan period. The growth rate of major fruit crops during the last 22 years has been estimated at 1.38 % and 3.60 % in area and production, respectively. The decline in productivity of certain crops like ginger is due to the area expansion in non-traditional areas. The area under the crop was 7607 hectares with productivity of 5701 Kg per ha. during 1999-2000.

Since the introduction of the Tea crop in the State, 423.13 hectares of land has been brought under tea plantation producing about 6,46,934 Kgs of green tea leaves during 1999-2000 and involving 450 small tea growers. Two tea processing units in the private sector have been established at Rongram and Nongpoh. During 1999-2000, a total of 6,28,063 number of seedlings were distributed to the tea growers through the Government tea nurseries at Umsning, Rongram and Riango. The achievements through tea plantation in the State during 1995-96 to 1999-2000 are shown here -

Year	Tea Seedlings Distributed (Nos)	Area Covered (Ha)	Green Tea Leaves Produced (Kgs)	State Financial Assistance (Rs)
Upto 1994-95		220.95		
1995-1996	5,55,130	44.99	4,70,000	6,97,737
1996-1997	4,64,000	37.26	6,70,000	6,99,066
1997-1998	4,90,483	34.94	8,20,000	6,99,475
1998-1999	5,25,025	41.39	6,04,034	6,87,142
1999-2000	6,28,063	43.60	6,46,934	7,38,043

Vegetable cultivation particularly tomato has picked up successfully amongst the farmers because of the high rate of returns derived from harvesting as off-season produce. Around 60-65 per cent of the total production is despatched for sale to the neighbouring States.

For expansion of scope for edible mushroom cultivation, the existing Regional Centre for Mushroom development is being strengthened with the installation of modern equipment and machines for spawn production and compost. Production of the Oyster and white button mushrooms was visible in the farmers' field and with proper marketing linkages, it is expected that edible mushroom production will increase steadily.

1.2.4. Assessment of the existing productivity potential of various horticultural crops:

The Table below shows the increase in productivity of crops like sweet potato, chillies, turmeric, papaya, areca nut, banana and the decline in productivity of potato, ginger, citrus and tea with increasing trend may be apparently interpreted as promising crop and requires better improvement for further increase in productivity. The decline in productivity of some crops like ginger, pineapple is due to the area expansion in non-traditional areas. These promising crop need to be improved with due attention in the field management. The decline in citrus productivity is due to disease incidence, lack of proper intercultural practices, soil erosion and old plantation. For ameliorating the programme of citrus decline, rejuvenation of old orchards may be taken up. The decline in potato production is due to the increased cost of cultivation and shifting of cultivation to other crops.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AREA PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF HORTICULTURE CROPS DURING THE NINTH PLAN PERIOD 1997-1998-1999-2000

Sl. No.	Name of the Crops	Area (Ha)			Production (MT)			Production (Kg/Ha)		
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Potato	20764	20753	18339	200506	20159	143287	9656	9688	7811
2.	Sweet Potato	5215	5181	5220	16378	17291	17591	3142	3337	3370
3.	Ginger	7257	7433	7607	45260	45560	43369	6237	6129	5701
4.	Chillies	1768	1764	1790	1106	1051	1128	625	595	630
5.	Turmeric	1401	1375	1467	7129	6597	8197	5088	4798	5588
6.	Tapioca	3959	3953	4022	21067	21261	21497	5321	5378	5354
7.	Pineapple	7268	9291	9382	80404	80156	82461	11062	8627	8789
8.	Citrus fruits	7505	7523	7648	35549	35206	34173	4736	4679	4468
9.	Banana	5259	5194	5319	61011	62848	63383	11599	12100	11916
10	Temperate fruits	-	-	218	-	-	1710	-	-	7844
11	Papaya	494	495	507	2683	3697	3941	5431	7468	7773
12	Areca nut	9643	9685	9684	12071	11576	12579	1252	1195	1299
13	Tea	338	380	423	689(Kg)	490(Kg)	6304(Kg)	2039	1289	1480

The area of production and productivity of vegetable in the state during 1997-1998 are as follows:

	Vegetables	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (Kg/Ha)
1	Cauliflower	835	1038	12431
2	Cabbage	1009	1051	10427

3	Peas	278	1751	6298
4	Carrot	266	2184	8210
5	Tomato	376	3285	8737
6	Radish	629	6660	10588

The overall average under vegetable cultivation in the state stands at 6357 hectares. At present the state is proposing to bring this existing 6357 hectares of land under optimum cultivating conditions thereby enhancing the productivity level as well as total production. The state has also proposed a master plan for bringing an additional 31,300 hectares of land under multiple vegetable cropping. This may be made possible with the launching of Technology Mission on Horticulture during the Tenth Plan.

The proposed area distribution and expansion programme of horticulture crop as prepared in the Master Plan is as follows:

Sl. No.	Crops	Area under expansion
1	Fruits	24000
2	Vegetables	31300
3	Spices	12300
4	Plantation	28700
5	Flower etc.	76
	Total	96376

The measures for expansion programme is conceived by taking into account the prevailing agro-climatic conditions and the availability of infrastructural facilities that are presently existing in the state which will support the proposed expansion programme under Master Plan for more than 15-18% of the available land.

1.2.5. Central Sector Schemes:

Certain numbers of Central Sector Schemes have been implemented in the state during the year 2000- 2001 as shown below :-

- 1) Development of vegetables
- 2) Development of Roots and Tuber Crops
- 3) Development of Floriculture
- 4) Development of Mushroom
- 5) Integrated Programme for the development of Spices
- 6) Development of Cashewnut
- 7) Use of Plastic in Agriculture
- 8) Development of Tropical, Arid and Temperate Zone fruits
- 9) Phyto Sanitary Centre

With the launching of Technology Mission for Development of Horticulture (TMH) in North Eastern Region by the Government of India, all the Central Sector Schemes converged into TMH. Allocation made under TMH for the year 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 is Rs 1094.57 lakhs. The Government of India already released Rs 134.30 Lakhs till date

through Central SFAC (Small Farmers' Agri-business Consortium) to the State SFAC. The necessary arrangement have been made by the Department for implementation of various horticultural schemes under TMH.

The implementation of the Technology Mission of Horticulture will go a long way for improvement of horticulture crops in the state.

1.2.6. Strategies and Priorities for the Tenth Five Year Plan:

- Priorities on horticulture and plantation crops like tea, cashew nut, coconut, banana, ginger, turmeric, areca nut etc. as these give higher revenue returns and encourage permanent cultivation thus having positive impact on the areas which hitherto had been under traditional jhum practices besides supporting food security.
- Economic transformation in production of horticulture crops with encouragement on growing of marketable crops and adoption of appropriate technology to ensure adequate production and economic returns.
- Strengthening of existing horticultural nurseries and encouraging of private nurseries for raising of quality planting materials in large nos. setting up of tissue culture laboratories.
- Production of disease free certified and true to type seeds through establishment of seed farmer in all the districts of the state to be supplemented with setting up of seed certification agency. Introduction of seed village concepts in the pattern of registered growers for seed. Potato to be looked into as an alternative.
- Ensuring availability of irrigation facilities from minor irrigation projects, diesel pumps and shallow tube wells.
- Increasing the availability of proper horticultural machineries and tools through schemes for mechanisation.
- Popularisation of low volume, high value items like dehydrated mushrooms, black pepper and other spices to be consciously attempted.
- More emphasis on provision of poly-houses in both the urban and rural set up for increased production of off-season vegetables, flowers and vegetable seeds in heavy rainfed areas of the state.
- Schemes for Tea cultivation which are currently limited to the three districts will also be extended to other districts in compact areas.
- Emphasis on new activities like floriculture, organic cultivation etc. with special mention on cultivation of Orchids which have export potential.
- Encouraging private entrepreneurs to set up small scale agro-based processing units near the horticulture cultivated areas for undertaking intermediate and preliminary

processing of horticultural produce with suitable incentive from the State Government and package being offered by the National Horticultural Board (NHB). Department to also provide training support to entrepreneurs and farmers.

- Steps to be expedited to assess the viability of two Government Food Processing units at Shillong and Dainadubi for smooth operation on commercial basis to be made available through constant revolving fund.
- Attempts to improve marketing facilities and marketing linkage and strengthening of minimum support price.
- Emphasis on the development of rural infrastructure for effective storage facilities and market infrastructure.
- Use of information technology through setting up of computer network for imparting new technology and for providing marketing intelligence system.
- Implementation of existing developmental scheme in right earnest and formulation of schemes for employment generation that would provide ample scope for involving of unemployed youth to enable them to earn their livelihood. Schemes for tea cultivation which are presently limited only to the three districts of the state to be extended to other districts in compact areas

1.2.6. Approach to the Tenth five year Plan (2002-07):

Large scale cultivation of various Horticultural crops will be encouraged. In addition the approaches spelled out under Crop Husbandry having relevancy for development of Horticulture would also be the strategy/approach under this sector.

1.2.7. Programme for the the Tenth Plan (2002-2007):-

The existing Horticulture Development Scheme to be fragmented into four independent Schemes for better impact of horticulture development in the State - (a) Development and Maintenance of Orchard - cum - Horticulture Nurseries for a more concerted effort for the development of the Government Horticulture farms and nurseries which are the backbone for any area expansion and horticulture programmes. (b) Citrus Rejuvenation Scheme through which the rejuvenation and model orchard component to be implemented more in the lines of Tea Package Scheme with some modifications on cost schedule and release of funds to be based on the survival of plants. Other items like drip irrigation and use of plastics to be incorporated. (c) Fruit Development Scheme for various fruits development including supply of planting materials, etc. (d) General Horticulture Development Scheme to consist of other items under the existing scheme including establishment and grant-in-aid to agri-horti societies.

The requirement of funds for Horticulture Development both for the Tenth Plan and the Annual Plan 2002-2003 have been included in the proposed outlays for Crop Husbandry portion of Agriculture Sector.

1.3. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

1.3.1. The Ninth Plan Agreed outlay for Soil & Water Conservation was Rs.5750.00 Lakhs and the anticipated expenditure at the end of the Plan is Rs.3562.94 Lakhs. The expenditure incurred during 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and the anticipated expenditure during 2001-2002 are Rs.549.09 Lakhs, Rs.669.22 Lakhs, Rs.649.95 Lakhs, Rs.844.68 Lakhs and Rs.850.00 Lakhs respectively. The Proposed Outlay for the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) is Rs.5000.00 Lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan (2002-2003) is Rs.900.00 Lakhs.

1.3.2. The activities of the Soil & Conservation Department comprises mainly the Resource Conservation and management which may be classified into 4 (four) broad categories.

1. **Land and Water Resources Conservation and management** which includes the following :-

- i)
 - a) Soil Conservation Programme in General areas.
 - b) Jhum Control.
 - c) Watershed Management.
 - d) Special Central Assistance for Watershed Development in shifting cultivation areas.
 - e) Soil Conservation Scheme under NABARD Loan.
- ii). New schemes proposed for the 10th Plan Period :-
 - a) Reclamation of degraded lands affected through mining and quarrying and water management and water harvesting programmes.
 - b) Valley approach to land and Water Resources Conservation and management and Water Management and harvesting programme.

2. **Technical Supportive infrastructure/component.**
3. **Involvement and motivation component.**
4. **Programme Impact announcement.**

1.3.3. The Proposed activities for the 10th Plan Period and Annual Plan 2002-2003 are briefly summarized below :-

Ongoing Schemes:-

001. Administration : The Proposed 10th Plan outlay of Rs.600.00 Lakhs under this Head will be utilized for meeting the administrative cost of the Department and Office expenses. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs.175.00 Lakhs.

101. Soil Survey & Testing : Field Survey and preparation of Project Report for various projects will be continued into the 10th Plan. The proposed outlay for the 10th Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs.14.00 Lakhs and Rs.3.00 Lakhs respectively.

102. Soil Conservation Schemes : This rural based scheme comprises a number of items taken up to treat both agricultural and non-agricultural land by Conservation measures where the farmers are directly involved and benefits from the scheme. An amount of Rs.1005.00 Lakhs and Rs.200.00 Lakhs is proposed for the 10th Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003 respectively for taking up the following components of the schemes.

- a) **Land Development & Afforestation Worker :** Construction of terrace and reclamation works in subsidy form including afforestation of barren hill slopes to prevent soil erosion will be taken up to cover an area of 3926 ha during the 10th Plan and 1788 ha during 2002-2003.
- b) **Erosion Control Work :** It is proposed to cover an area of 6685 ha and 1114 ha during the 10th Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003 respectively in controlling stream bank erosion of cultivated and cultivable land.
- c) **Water harvesting :** 1500 numbers and 200 numbers of Water harvesting structures for drinking /washing and irrigation purposes is expected to be taken up during the 10th Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003 respectively.

109. Extension and Training : Rs. 120.00 Lakhs is earmarked for the 10th Plan and Rs.28.00 Lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 for meeting the establishment charges, office expenses at CTI Byrnihat. The scheme also involve training of farmers at CTI Byrnihat and outside the State and the extension programme for information services.

800 Other Expenditure :-

- a) **Construction and maintenance of Department non-residential buildings :** Rs.60.00 Lakhs is earmarked for the 10th Plan and Rs.7.00 Lakhs for 2002-2003 for construction of godowns, Office buildings, rubber processing house etc. The number of buildings targeted to be constructed is 20 nos. and 3 nos. during the 10th Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003 respectively.
- b) **Jhum Control Schemes :** The schemes aims at weaning away the people from the practice of jhumming by treatment of abandoned jhum fields both for permanent cultivation and vegetative cover including Soil Conservation measures. It is expected to cover 1366.87 ha under land development, afforestation including cash crop development, 16 nos. of drinking water facilities and 50 nos. of water harvesting structures during the Annual Plan 2002-2003 and the target fixed for the 10th Plan is 9643 ha of land development, , 96 nos. drinking water facilities and 500 nos. of water harvesting structures. Acquisition of 48 nos. of camp and camp equipments is also proposed for the Tenth Plan and 8 nos. for the Annual Plan (2002-2003). For this Scheme an outlay of Rs.600.00 Lakhs and Rs.80.00 Lakhs is proposed for the 10th Plan & the Annual Plan 2002-2003 respectively.
- c) **Watershed Management :** The scheme involves treatment of important micro watersheds by Soil Conservation measures. The following item of works is proposed for the 10th Plan viz : 5317 ha of Land Development, afforestation including cash crop development, 160 nos. camp & camp equipment and 240 nos. drinking water facilities. The physical targets for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 are 877.38 ha of land

development, 24 nos. Camps & Camp equipments and 40 nos. drinking water facilities Rs.600.00 Lakhs and Rs.80.50 Lakhs is proposed for the 10th Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003 respectively.

- d) **Commercial Crop Development Board** : Rs.110.00 Lakhs and Rs.22.00 Lakhs respectively is earmarked as financial assistance to the Commercial Crop Development Board during the 10th Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003 respectively.
- e) **Special Central Assistance for Watershed Development** : This is a Scheme taken up with Special Central Assistance while being a part of the State Plan Programme. The scheme aims at mitigating the ill effects of Shifting Cultivation, introducing land use for improvement of production, conservation measures and creating employment opportunities for the farmers. An amount of Rs.640.00 Lakhs is proposed for the 10th Plan and Rs.180.00 Lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 to cover 13048.55 ha and 2640 ha respectively.
- f) **NABARD Loan** : An amount of Rs.350.00 Lakhs is proposed for the 10th Plan and Rs.39.70 Lakhs for the annual Plan 2002-2003.

004. Research : The scheme aims at conducting field trials and experiment in the farmer's fields and research works at the CTI Byrnihat. The amount proposed for the 10th Plan is Rs.8.00 Lakhs and the amount proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs.0.80 Lakhs.

2216. Government Residential Buildings : Rs.80.00 Lakhs and Rs.10.00 Lakhs is proposed for the 10th Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003 respectively for construction of Residential accommodation for staff etc.

800. New Schemes :-

1. **Soil & Water Conservation activities in River Valley Projects** : The schemes aims at Integrated land and Water Resources management and conservation approach in all the 7 districts of the State. The amount proposed for the 10th Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003 are Rs.550.00 Lakhs and Rs.32.00 Lakhs respectively to cover 12000 ha and 1300 ha respectively.
2. **Soil and Water Conservation activities for reclamation of degraded land affected through mining etc. including water management and water harvesting programmes** : Rs.250.00 Lakhs is earmarked for the 10th Plan and Rs.20.00 Lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 for taking up land and Water Resources management and conservation approach in all the 7 Districts of the State to cover 1658 ha and 206.33 ha respectively.

1.4. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1.4.1. Livestock including poultry is an integral part of agriculture and contributes significantly to rural economy. While agriculture contributes about 30% of the total output of GDP, livestock including poultry constitutes about 25% of the agricultural output. About 80% of its contribution to Gross National Product is from Cattle and Buffaloes with Sheep, Goats, Pigs and Poultry covering the balance 20%. Livestock production has a much larger contribution to manpower employment than agriculture while eggs, milk and meat production help in stepping up crop production through the availability of cash to the livestock farmer round the year which is utilised for purchase of seed, manure and fertilisers for agriculture operation. Establishment of dairy, poultry, sheep & goat or pig farms help solve unemployment problems and provide valuable protein, vitamin and mineral rich materials like eggs, milk and meat. Organic manure from livestock and poultry enrich the soil for higher production of crop, vegetable and flower as well as horticultural produce.

Livestock and poultry is the only alternative avocation to the villagers for a subsidiary living.

1.4.2 Review of Achievements and Future Trends:-

India with 74.4 million tons of milk and 30.2 billion eggs ranks 1st in milk and 5th in egg production in the world. Per capita availability of milk/day has gone up from 124g in 1950-51 to 211g in 1998-99. The corresponding increase in egg availability/capita/year was from 2 to 30 eggs. The availability of milk and egg is still lower than the minimum recommended levels. In Meghalaya, the total milk production has gone up from 42 thousand tonnes in 1972-74 to 62 thousand tonnes in 1999-2000. As regard to egg production, it has gone up from 20 million nos. to 85 million nos during the corresponding period. The annual growth rate of milk, egg & meat is 2.76%; 1.47% & 2.95% during the last five years. The per capita availability of milk was far below the all India level of 211 gms. The main reason is that, the people in Meghalaya, especially in the rural areas are not in the habit of drinking milk. Therefore the per capita availability of milk is only 75 grams per day. Egg consumption in Meghalaya is about 38 nos. per head/per year which is more than all India level of 30 egg, but far below the minimum recommended levels of 180 eggs by the NRC. In order to meet the demand of egg, the State have to import eggs, which is around 32 million nos. from outside the State. Meat production in the State was 16 thousand tonnes in 1972 and has gone up to 32 thousand tonnes in 1999-2000. The total numbers of animals slaughtered annually during the last 4(four) years was estimated at about 1.89lakhs cattles, 1.81 lakhs pigs and 1.26 lakhs goats, out of which about 40% of cattles, 11.25% of pigs and 18.36% of goats are imported from outside the state to meet the demand of about 80% of the population whose dietary habits are non-vegetarian.

The Broiler production in our State has increase every year, especially during last three years with an annual growth rate of about 8% annually.

1.4.3. Review of the Ninth Plan:-

Financial- The 9th Plan Outlay for this sector was fixed at Rs.5000.00 lakhs and the expenditure during the first four years of the Plan is Rs,2355.61 Lakhs. The

approved outlay during 2001-2002 being Rs.800.00 Lakhs, the anticipated expenditure during the Ninth Plan period comes to Rs.3155.61 Lakhs.

Physical- The key item for assessment of achievements are meat production, egg production, artificial insemination, poultry farms, pig farms, sheep farms, veterinary hospitals, veterinary dispensary and veterinary aid centres. The year-wise achievements is shown in the table below:-

Items	Units	1996-97	Ninth Plan Target	Achievements during the Ninth Plan.
Meat	000' tones	29.06	34	34
Egg	Million Nos	79.2	90.2	90.2
Artificial Insemination	'000' Nos	26	38.0	26
Cattle Farms	(Nos)	3	4(Nos)	4
Sheep Farms	(Nos)	1	2	2
Poultry Farms	(Nos)	10	10	10
Pig Farms	(Nos)	10	11	11
Veterinary Hospital	(Nos)	4	5	4
Veterinary Dispensary	(Nos)	54	60	65
Veterinary Aid Centre	(Nos)	51	57	62
Milk	000 tons	57	66	66

} anticipated

A number of Private Enterprises were assisted for taking up A.H.& Veterinary Schemes The numbers of beneficiaries is shown in the table below:-

Schemes	97-98	98-99	99-2000	2000-01	20001-02	Total
(i) Distribution of piggery units to farmers.	50 units.	32	60	36	60	238
(ii) Distribution of poultry units to farmers.	71	35	87	-	87	280
(iii) Distribution of Goatery units.	40	-	44	44	40	168
(iv) Distribution of Dairy Units.	10	7	14	10	14	55
(v) Piggery Production for unemployed youth.	42	22	37	48	42	191
(vi) Broiler Production for unemployed youth.	35	67	70	81	70	323
(vii) Dairy farming for unemployed youth.	18 } 12 }	31 -	44 } 24 }	44 } 29 }	37(AH) 74 (D)	174 } 139 }
(viii) Poultry Production	-	-	28	25	25	78

for SF/MF & AL.						
(ix) Piggery Production for SF/MF & AL.	94	64	60	62	134	414
(x) Feed subsidy for rearing of crossbred heifers.	119	108	135	126	115	603
Total :-	490	366	579	476	624	2535

1.4.4. The Approach for implementation of the programmes are briefly described below:-

Technologies and Infrastructure:-Technologies play an important role in improving efficiency of livestock production. The technology needs of small farms with low input system differs from those of high input systems. Extension models for effective transfer of technology in small production shall be developed and adopted. Basic research will be taken up vigorously with the aim of providing technologies spin-off of basic research.

1.4.5. Infrastructure in terms of hospitals, vaccine and diagnostic units; bulls semen stations and AI centres; Gaushalas and breeding farms and fodder production and demonstration unit have been created. These shall be strengthened. Co-operatives, NGO; breeders societies and farmers will be encouraged to participate actively to improve production efficiently.

1.4.6. Small livestock enterprises require some kind of organisational support for providing inputs, processing and marketing facilities. Coverage of enterprises in small ruminants and pigs will be extended. Besides, Government, private sector co-operatives and NGOs will also provide essential inputs and services, for improving efficiency of operation and productivity of small livestock and thereby increase the income level.

1.4.7. Conservation of Animal Bio-diversity:-The country has rich and diverse livestock genetic resources as evident from the availability of all species of livestock and large number of breeds/strains. Meghalaya has some of the best breed of dairy, draught and dual purpose cattle. These breeds of livestock and poultry are essentially the products of long term natural selection and are better adapted to withstand tropical diseases and perform under low and medium input. Many of these breeds may have useful genes for fast growth, prolificacy, and adaptability. Such utility genes and breeds shall be identified, conserved and utilized.

Many of the indigenous breeds because of poor economic viability are showing decline in numbers and even facing extinction. The livestock owner may neglect such relatively less productive breeds and, therefore, the State shall take up the responsibility of conserving them.

1.4.8. Breeding Policy:-Efforts have been made in the past to increase milk production through selection and crossbreeding in cattle. A re-orientation of the cattle and buffalo breeding policy would be attempted for indigenous breeds and for Draught Animal Power (DAP). Producing quality males would be an essential component of breeding policy.

Existing breeding farms, breeders associations, shall be involved in producing good quality pedigreed males for breeding purpose and for improvement of indigenous breeds shall be encouraged. An effective mechanism for providing disease free quality semen for high productivity will be taken up and be brought to the farmer's door.

1.4.9. Milk and Draught Animal Power (DAP):-A milch herd of around 1 lakhs cows and buffaloes with an effective genetic improvement programme for milk would be reasonable to meet the future milk needs of the State. The current yield levels for crossbred and indigenous cows and buffaloes are 3245, 274 & 616 kg per year respectively could safely be increased to the targeted levels through increased availability of feeds, culling of low producers, strengthening of field programmes of selection and progeny testing of bulls for milk and providing breeding and other input services at the farmers' door. The newer breeding and reproductive technologies will form an integral part of breed improvement. The crossbreeding shall be restricted to low yielding indigenous cattle breeds.

1.4.10 Eggs:-Poultry Sector is highly organised. The germplasm, feed and other inputs like vaccines are being marketed by private Sector. Egg production in the rural Sector needs to be serviced by the Govt. as well as by the private Sector. The focus shall be on providing genetically improved Stocks and technologies for rural poultry production. Low input breeds shall be introduced which will minimise feed expenditure. This will not only provide nutritional household security to rural families but also extra family income.

1.4.11 Feeds and fodder, Straws, stovers and other agricultural by products would continue to be major input as livestock feed for ruminants. At present, the existing technologies for improving digestibility of straws have remained mostly confined to laboratories and not used by the farmers mainly because of high costs and cumbersome processes involved. Biotechnological techniques which can develop recombinant microbes to digest straws, neutralize lignin and its by products, and release carbohydrates through a solid state fermentation process, need to be researched for making available energy for livestock feeding.

Productivity of livestock dependent on availability of quality feed and fodder in requisite quantities. Production of coarse grains has gone down over the years. There is large shortage of green fodder and concentrates. Efforts would be made to make available required quantities of Cereals and oil meals for livestock and poultry sector. Non-conventional animal feed resources shall be exploited to make available protein for livestock feeding

A large infrastructure in terms of veterinary hospitals/veterinary aid centres has been created and trained veterinary manpower is available but much less than required. These facilities need further expansion in view of difficult terrain of the State and livestock population. Because of financial constraints, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the state to expand these facilities and provide free animal health care services. Some category of livestock owners shall be charged for the services provided. This will not only help the State to improve animal health services but also encourage their development in private sector.

1.4.12. **Livestock Insurance and Credit** : Adequate insurance cover to guard high producing animals against risks need to be provided. The Government of India has initiated a

pilot scheme on cattle insurance with subsidized premium rate for non-scheme animals belonging to people below the poverty line. The scheme after initial experiences shall be extended to the whole country to benefit the poor livestock owners.

Credit facilities especially to small holders will be promoted, together with forward and backward linkages. The credit policy would be so designed to be in consonance with economic policies. The credit will be linked to access of extension, breeding and health services. Schematic lending shall be based on standardised project reports prepared and regularly updated according to realistic market prices.

These can be overcome by :- (i) adopting a Comprehensive Plan for development of production, processing and marketing of livestock and livestock products through judicious application of modern technologies on breeding, feeding & nutrition, management, processing, disease control and marketing.

(ii) Adoption of scientific fodder production and conservation by utilising the local germplasm and improved seeds and cuttings obtained from reputed organisation, in the homestead, fallow or unutilised land and adoption of Agro-Forestry.

(iii) Collection of milk from rural areas at a remunerative price to the farmers and processing it for use as fluid milk or milk products, including indigenous products. Similarly, organisation of collection and marketing of eggs and live broilers as well as establishment of meat plants in the State would give a boost for production of poultry, meat animals like pigs, goat, rabbit or even beef cattle.

1.4.13. Strategy :-Qualitative improvement in all classes of domestic livestock e.g., Cattle Buffalo, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Ducks and Rabbit through creation of adequate infrastructure for animal production, health coverage, processing of animal products and organisation of an efficient marketing system to match the production so envisaged.

Production of fodder and balanced livestock feed will receive high priority to make animal production activities cost effective and remunerative to the farmers. Greater participation of farmers will be sought for by encouraging the organisation of farmers co-operatives, and N.G.Os in various activities.

Breeding facilities of cattle and buffaloes will be so organised that the cattle and buffalo owners need not travel a long distance to get the stock inseminated with frozen semen as this will be taken as a domiciliary service by well trained custom service boys of the areas under the supervision of local VAS on payment of fixed charges.

Breeding facilities for other animals will be extended through supply of quality breeding animals to be provided by the Govt. and the accredited farmers co-operative societies in particular.

The role of State Farms will be to supply the breeding animals of better germplasm, training of local farmers and demonstration of latest systems of farming maintaining a minimum standard therefor.

Encouraging establishment of Commercially Viable Projects by private entrepreneurs, Co-operative societies and big business houses of repute on equity participation basis, if required.

Training is the basic requirement for entrepreneurs taking up livestock farming on commercial basis and as such Entrepreneurship Development Programme (E.D.P) will be one of the prime thrust areas in the plan.

1.4.14. Action proposed to be taken to achieve the targets :-

- (a) Re-organise the State Poultry Farms to supply larger number of quality egger and broiler chicks to the prospective farmers.
- (b) Encourage establishment of one commercial hatchery for production and supply of quality egger chicks.
- (c) Encourage entrepreneurship development for commercial production of eggs and broilers through bank finance.
- (d) Provide additional infra-structural support to the existing poultry Co-operatives for manufacture of balanced feed for layers and broilers and marketing of the produce including training of farmers.
- (e) Availability of poultry vaccines, de-wormers and medicines is to be made easier involving the progressive poultry societies over and above increased supply to the State Health Care Units.
- (f) Gradual establishment of Co-operative Poultry Unions one in each district by the end of the plan period .
- (g) Introduction of low input breeds to help, AL, MF, SF and Women Farmers.
- (h) Development of Piggery demand a massive effort on priority basis.
- (i) Introduction of Custom Service in A.I. and allied activities has shown good results in some states. By taking up E.D.P. (Entrepreneurship Development Programme) in all the districts and gradually ramifying such services at Block levels, a good number of Custom Service Persons could be developed through proper training.

1.4.15. TENTH PLAN APPROACH FOR A.H. & VETERINARY :-

Considering the present state of development of Animal Husbandry in Meghalaya, the State will continue to devote on development of infrastructures and create condition to increase production of animal origin protein like meat and egg and also to generate self-employment to the people. The approach to the Tenth Plan is to achieve the objectives as enumerated below: -

- (i) To augment production of meat and egg to the National level of per capita consumption.
- (ii) To create adequate infrastructure in each districts covering as many blocks as possible for animal production and veterinary health coverage.
- (iii) To improved the facilities for breeding of all kind of Livestock and Poultry and make available improved varieties of Livestock and Poultry birds to the farmers.
- (iv) Plan to create condition for accelerated development using modern technology of animal production and remove constraints. People will be encouraged through adequate extension services, publicity campaign, training and mass communication to participate and involved in Livestock Production.
- (v) To increase production and reduce economic loss due to mortality from epidemic diseases.
- (vi) To generate additional employment opportunities to educated un-employed youth/under employed persons through Livestock and Poultry Production

1.4.16. PROGRAMME FOR TENTH PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03:-

The outlay proposed for the Tenth Plan(2002-2007) is Rs. 5500.00 lakhs and the outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-03 is Rs. 900.00 lakhs for taking up the following programmes –

(1) Direction and Administration:

The main objectives of the Scheme is to Strengthen the present administrative set up at all level. An out lay of Rs. 350.00 lakhs is proposed for the tenth plan and Rs.50.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-2003.

(2) Veterinary Services & Animal Health:

The state health cover policy aims at increasing production and reduce economic loss of farmers by reducing mortality and morbidity. Norms as laid down by Government of India to provide one Vety. Dispensary or Aid Centre for every 5000 cattle units and distance of 10 K.M are being followed in the State. Based on projected Livestock population, the requirement of Veterinary Institutions comes to 160 Nos.. The total number of existing Vety. Dispensaries and Aid Centres in only 138 Nos. Hence another 5 dispensaries is proposed to be set up during the Tenth Plan. Two Veterinary Hospitals one at Shillong and another at Nongstoin which was constructed during the Eight Plan will be strengthened. The spill over schemes for construction of Veterinary Hospital at Tura will also be completed during the Tenth Plan. Construction of another Veterinary Hospital at Jowai is being taken up . The outlay proposed for this programme is Rs. 1450.00 lakhs for Tenth plan and Rs. 300.00 lakhs for 2002-03.

(3) **Cattle Development :**

The only accepted breeding programme for improvement of non-descript indigenous Cattle is cross breeding with exocitic breed by means of artificial insemination using frozen semen technology. With the existing infrastructures it has been possible to cover only 13.77 % of the total breedable cattle in the State. The number of cross bred cattle population of the State constitute only 2.79 % of the Cattle population. During the Tenth Plan it is proposed to increase the number of cattle population and this is sought to be achieved by increasing the coverage Artificial Insemination by 15 % per year.

The four existing Cattle Farms in the State will continue to support cross breeding programme for maintaining pure line of Fresian Holstein and Jersey breed for use in Cattle Breeding. Excess bulls and heifers produce in these farms will be supplied to progressive farmers. However in the process of breeding for production of bull and heifers milk are produced which contribute to enhancement of milk production.

In order to encourage and involve the people in Cattle breeding and farming, the existing schemes for distribution of Dairy unit, Calf subsidy for rearing of cross bred heifers and Dairy Farming for educated unemployed youth will continue with larger outlay in order to cover more beneficiaries.

The targeted beneficiaries to be covered under these schemes are :-

	Likely to be Achieved in 9 th Plan	<u>Tenth Plan</u>	<u>2002-03</u>
(i) Distribution of Dairy Units	- 55	86	45
(ii) Feed subsidy for rearing of cross bred heifers under S.L.B.P.	- 603	800	220
(iii) Dairy Farming for Educated unemployed youth.	- 174	1185	86

Outlay proposed - Rs. 550.00 lakhs for 10th Plan & Rs. 100.00 for 2002-03.

(4) **Poultry Development**

Eggs production in the State is far below its requirements. Hence the need to re-orient its Poultry Breeding Farms, Broiler Farms and Duck Farms to meet the demand for chicks, eggs and broiler meat. The proposed re-orientation is focus on production of Layer Chicks, Broiler Chicks and egg production as illustrated below :-

(i) Regional Poultry Breeding Farm, Kyrdemkulai envisaged to maintain 1000 pure line white leghorn and R.I.R. with 200 cocks, 2000 parent Layers (Hybrid) with 200 cocks and 6000 pure line, 5400 growers pure line chicks and also 4800 chicks of parent hyline chicks as replacement. Its targeted production is 3,65,000 Layers Chicks and 6,60,000 eggs annually and also to rear 4500 Broiler birds for sale.

(ii) Broiler Farm Kyrdemkulai is envisaged to rear 2000 Parent Broiler Layers with 250 cocks, 5000 Parent Broiler Chicks and 2500 Parent Broiler chicks. Its targeted production is 2,19,000 Broiler Chicks and 4,00,000 eggs annually.

(iii) Poultry Farm Bhoi, Umsning is envisaged to maintain 1000 Parent Layers birds (egg strain) with 150 cocks, 1500 parent Layers Chicks (egg strain) , 2500 Broiler Parent Chicks, 1100 Parent Broiler Layers in two batches, 4000 Commercial Layers Hen (egg Strain), 6000 Broiler Chicks and 10,000 Layers Chicks. With targeted production of 9000 Grower Birds for supply to farmers and beneficiaries, 6000 Broiler birds for meat purpose and 13,00,000 eggs annually.

(iv) Poultry Farm Rongkhon is envisaged to maintain 2000 Layer birds (Hyline). Hyline chicks 5000 Broiler Parent Chicks 1225 and Broiler chicks for rearing 2500. Its targeted production is 6,40,000 eggs each annually.

(v) Three District Poultry Demonstration Farms Mawryngkneng/Mairang/ Baghmara is envisaged to maintain 1000 Layers each and their targeted production is 2,20,000 eggs each annually.

(vi) Three District Poultry Demonstration Farms Jowai\Williamnagar\Nongstoin Will maintain 2000 Layers (Hyline) 5000 Chicks (egg Strain) and 2500 Broiler Chicks each. Their targeted production is 2800 Grower birds for supply to farmers, 2250 broiler birds for meat and 4,48,000 eggs each annually.

(vii) Duck Farms in Garo Hills will maintain 500 Ducks and 1500 duckling. Its targeted production 56,000 duckling, 1000 grower ducks for supply to farmers and 1,00,000 eggs annually.

In order to encourage and involve people in Poultry Production, the existing Schemes for Distribution of Poultry Unit, Piggery Production under S.L.B.P and Poultry/Broiler Production schemes for educated un-employed youth will continue with larger outlay to cover more beneficiaries. The targeted beneficiaries to be covered under this scheme are :-

	Likely to be Achieved in 9 th Plan	Tenth Plan	2002-03
(i) Distribution of Poultry Unit -	280	1120	245
(ii) Poultry Production under SLBP -	78	1100	30
(iii) Poultry/Broiler Production of Educated un-employed youth.	323	547	100

Past experience shows that due to high cost of feed, many beneficiaries were unable to continue the schemes without support from Government. To overcome this constraint and make it Substantiable it is proposed to ensure linkage with schemes for supply of feed subsidy to farmers under Feed and Fodder Development.

An amount of Rs. 1100.00 lakhs is proposed for Tenth Plan and Rs. 150.00 lakhs for 2002-03.

(5) **Piggery Development**

Piggery is common amongst the people of Meghalaya. It is almost a way of life for every household in rural areas. There are one Regional Pig Breeding Farm and 9 District Piggery Farms but number of Blocks are still without pigs Multiplication farms. The State has the Potentiality to show the best result in Piggery production but it has not been able to achieve its target of Production. All existing pig farms need to be suitably strengthened to meet the demand for Breeding Stock. Some more pig Demonstration farms is to be set up in the Blocks which have not been covered by existing Farms.

(i) The Regional Pig Breeding Farm will maintain 100 sows with 25 Boars. It targeted production of piglets is 1560 annually.

(ii) 5 (five) District Piggery Farms will maintain 30 sows and 5 Boars each. Their targeted production of piglets is 465 annually each.

(iii) 4 (four) District Piggery Farms will maintain 20 sows and 3 Boars each. Their targeted production of piglets is 290 annually each.

(iv) 6 (six) new pig Demonstration Farms is to be set up in the sub-divisions.

In order to encourage and involve people in Piggery Production, the existing Schemes for distribution of Piggery units, Piggery Production under S.L.B.P. and Piggery Farming for Educated un-employed Youth will continue with much larger outlay to cover more beneficiaries. To ensure continuity and make them sustainable, there will be linkage with Scheme for providing feed subsidy to farmers under Feed and Fodder Development. The targeted beneficiaries to be covered under these schemes are :-

	Likely to be Achieved in 9 th Plan	<u>Tenth Plan</u>	<u>2002-03</u>
(i) Distribution of Piggery Unit	238	680	84
(ii) Piggery Production under SLBP	414	754	131
(iii) Piggery Farming for Educated un-employed Youth.	191	340	70

An amount of Rs. 1200.00 is proposed for the Tenth Plan and Rs. 112.00 lakhs for 2002-03 for Piggery Development.

(5) **Sheep, Goat and Rabbit Development.**

With a view to popularising Goatery Farming for meat production, one Sheep and Goat Farm in West Khasi Hills was started during the Eight Plan.

About 1200 kids both male and female is expected to be produced for the supply to farmers after keeping reserved the required numbers in the farm for breeding purpose.

In order to encourage and involve people in Goatery Production, the scheme for distribution of Goatery Unit will continue with larger outlay to cover more beneficiaries.

(6) **Rabbit Farms**

Rabbits Farming is very much encouraging to increase meat production. It is economically viable in rural areas because of less investment cost due to availability of

local materials for housing and feeding and the return is expected to be high. The only Rabbit Farms in the state are to be improved and strengthened to produce result and impact on the economy of farmers. A new thrust is to be given in this aspect through training, adoption of modern system of management and breeding in collaboration with I.C.A.R. for N.E.H Region. An outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan and Rs. 15.00 for 2002-03 for Sheep, Goat and Rabbit Development. The target of the beneficiaries to be covered under the scheme distribution of goat unit are as follows :

	Likely to be Achieved in 9 th Plan	<u>Tenth Plan</u>	<u>2002-03</u>
(i) Distribution of Goatery Unit	168	480	64

(7) Feed and Fodder Development

Two existing feed mill located at Umsning and Tura will be improved to enhance their utilization capacity. The Feed Analytical Laboratory Kyrdemkulai shall be provided with all necessary equipments and Machineries for its modernisation. One new Feed Analytical Laboratory is proposed to set up in Garo Hills to facilitate quick analysis of Feed as the present Laboratory is located at a very far distance from Garo Hills.

The existing fodder farms in the State have been able to cater to the requirement of Fodder for Government Cattle Farms. The production could be augmented further with provision of Tractors and Power Tiller etc. Provision has therefore been made to provide these items. Distribution of seeds, cuttings, minikits. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 for Tenth Plan and Rs. 20.00 lakhs for 2002-03 is proposed.

(8) There is a growing demand of prospective farmers to get adequate training in modern Animal Husbandry Practices and basic knowledge about management, feeding and health care. Besides a larger number of beneficiaries under different Schemes will be covered during the Tenth Plan. Therefore the Vocational Training Centres at Kyrdemkulai and Tura shall have to be strengthened with additional training infrastructure and staff and additional Hostel accommodation for farmers trainee.

In-service Personnel shall regularly be sent for specialized training in different institution in India preferably in the subject of his specialization (Job assignment basis). Candidates would also continued to be sponsored for training in B.V.Sc Course/B.S.C (Dairy Tech) and V.F.A. Training course. An amount of Rs. 245.00 lakhs is proposed for Tenth Plan and Rs. 45.000 lakhs for 2002-03. Vety. Research Rs. 80.00 for Tenth Plan and Rs. 15.00 for 2002-03.

(9) Veterinary Council.

The State Veterinary Council is being formed 50 % grant will be made available from Government of India and 50 % from the State.

1.4.17. **The following are new schemes proposed to taken up :-**

(i) Scheme for Assistance to Private Entrepreneurs for rearing beef cattle so as to increase the product of beef.

- (ii) Development of infrastructures for Piggery farming will be done by the Department which will be handed over to the Group or Society of educated Un-employed youth for generation of self-employment.
- (iii) 3 (three new Pig farms is proposed to be set up in those Sub-Division where there is no existing Pig Farms.
- (iv) It is proposed to provide proper training and render necessary assistance to Women to take up Poultry and Piggery farming.
- (v) Presently there are only two Diagnostic Laboratory located at Shillong in East Khasi Hills District and Tura in West Garo Hill District. In order to facilitate quick diagnosis of diseases, it is felt necessary to set up Diagnostic Laboratory in the remaining Districts.
- (vi) There has been a long felt need for qualitative Veterinary Health Care in Rural Areas, Presently the Veterinary Aid Centres located in rural areas are manned only by one Veterinary Field Assistant. It is felt necessary to provide better Veterinary Health Care by upgrading the existing Veterinary Aid Centres into Veterinary Dispensary.
- (vii) It has been our Policy to encourage people to adopt Modern Animal Husbandry practice with improved breed, balanced feed and proper Health Care. Presently there are only two Vocational Training Centres located at Kyrdemkulai and Tura. It is proposed to set up another 3 Vocational Training Centres in three Districts in order to provide training to farmers and educated Un-employed youth.
- (viii) It is proposed to provide the necessary facilities for processing and marketing of Livestock products to enable the farmers to sell their products.
- (ix) By following the norms laid down by Government of India i.e. (one Veterinary Dispensaries for every 5000 Cattle and distance of 10 Km) the Department have established 62 Veterinary Dispensaries. In view of peculiar topography of the State, it has been found that one Veterinary Dispensaries cannot cater to the requirement of 5000 Cattle. It is felt necessary that the location of Veterinary Dispensary should be distributed in such a manner, so that one Veterinary Dispensary will cater to the requirement of 3000 Cattle. Establishment of 5 more new Veterinary Dispensaries is proposed.

1.4.18. **CENTRALLY SPONSORED AND CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES: _-**

In addition to State Plan Schemes_ ,a number of Central Sector Scheme & Centrally Sponsored Scheme were implemented and to be continued during the Tenth Plan. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 93.00 lakhs was proposed during 2002-03 to meet the State's share of scheme involving financing by both State and Center. The following are the schemes to be taken up:-

- 1 Foot and Mouth Disease Control
- 2 Animal Disease Surveillance
- 3 Systematic Control of Livestock Disease of National importance
- 4 Sample Survey for estimation of Major Livestock Products.
- 5 Rinderpest Eradication and containment Vaccination Programme
- 6 Extension of Frozen Semen technology for Development of Cattle & Buffalo.

- 7 Strengthening of Pig Farms
- 8 Livestock Census
- 9 Schemes for providing training for farmers/Un-employed Youth in existing training Centre.
- 10 Assistant to grassland including grass reserve.
- 11 Strengthening of State Fodder farms
- 12 Asstt. To state for Feed & Fodder Development and enrichment of straw cellulosic waste.
- 13 Establishment of Silvi Pasture system for increasing biogas production.
- 14 Slaughtered House
- 15 State Vety. Council
- 16 Establishment of Biological product Institute.
- 17 Strengthening of Sheep farm, Saitsama.
- 18 Strengthening of Poultry Farm, Bhoi/Tura
- 19 Establishment of Material Demonstration unit

1.4.18. **PROFILE OF A.H. PROGRAMMES IN MEGHALAYA:**

The following Tables show the Profile of A.H. Programmes in Meghalaya:-

TABLE - 1.1
DENSITY OF LIVESTOCK POPULATION

The Density of Livestock population per Sq.Kms. on different species is shown in the table below in each District.

SL No.	District	Crossbred Cattle	Indigenous Cattle	Buffaloes	Pig	Sheep	Goat	Poultry	
								Fowls	Ducks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	East Khasi Hills.	1.93	19.22	0.30	31.00	4.17	11.96	69.74	0.51
2	Ri-Bhoi.	2.75	16.52	1.83	7.72	0.03	5.46	76.21	1.22
3	West Khasi Hills.	0.10	17.75	1.23	5.82	1.69	8.37	44.38	-
4	Jaintia Hills.	0.13	26.09	0.52	9.97	0.02	5.68	54.22	0.49
5	East Garo Hills.	0.40	40.72	1.34	13.96	-	6.65	124.74	4.52
6	West Garo Hills.	1.03	54.84	4.07	18.15	0.07	13.37	131.47	8.19
7	South Garo Hills	0.04	22.64	0.75	9.45	0.01	10.10	78.00	1.16
	MEGHALAYA	0.79	28.41	1.50	13.11	1.03	8.72	79.16	2.26

TABLE - 1.2
DENSITY OF MILCH BOVINE POPULATION PER '000' HUMAN POPULATION.

SL No.	District	Milch Bovine per '000' population	
		Milch Cows	Milch Buffaloes
1	East Khasi Hills	27	0.20

2	Ri Bhoi	49	4
3	West Khasi Hills	161	6
4	Jaintia Hills	91	2
5	East Garo Hills	123	7
6	West Garo Hills	178	10
7	South Garo Hills	166	5
	Meghalaya	98	5

TABLE -1.3

DENSITY OF PIG, SHEEP, GOAT AND POULTRY PER '000' HUMAN POPULATION.

SL No.	District	Pig	Sheep	Goat	Poultry	
					Deshi	Improved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	East Khasi Hills	158	21	61	342	16
2	Ri Bhoi	148	0.6	105	1383	106
3	West Khasi Hills	139	40	199	1015	42
4	Jaintia Hills	173	0.4	97	874	73
5	East Garo Hills	192	-	83	1601	180
6	West Garo Hills	167	6	123	1230	56
7	South Garo Hills	277	0.2	242	1846	54
	Meghalaya	166	13	110	967	61

TABLE - 1.4

LIVESTOCK CENSUS POPULATION 1972-1992.(IN THOUSAND NUMBERS)

Ategoriy	1972	1977	1982	1988	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cattle	467.7	477.3	549.8	586.2	637.4
Buffaloes	46.6	39.6	28.9	27.8	33.7
Pigs	126.7	151.3	206.5	280.5	294.0
Goats	95.9	118.9	186.3	194.4	195.6
Sheep	18.4	20.6	25.6	15.4	23.1
Horse & Ponies	5.0	6.0	7.9	5.1	2.7
Dogs	-	-	-	130.4	130.7
Poultry					
(a) Deshi	839.3	953.7	1361.2	1509.8	1717.3
(b) Improved	136	119.6	57.7	80.7	108.7
Total Poultry	975.3	1073.3	1418.9	1590.5	1826.0

TABLE - 1.5
LIVESTOCK POPULATION PER ('00') VILLAGES (Inhabited).

SL. No.	District	Crossbred Cattle	Indigenous Cattle	Buffaloes	Pig	Goat	Sheep
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	East Khasi Hills.	617	5538	95	9926	3830	1335
2	Ri-Bhoi.	1267	6349	844	3559	2518	16
3	West Khasi Hills.	37	1167	810	3827	5502	1112
4	Jaintia Hills.	112	22026	440	8484	4740	20
5	East Garo Hills.	124	12708	419	4356	1890	-
6	West Garo Hills.	267	1390	1051	4690	3456	182
7	South Garo Hills	13	7127	239	2994	3202	4
	Meghalaya	324	11606	616	5353	5879	459

TABLE - 1.6
POULTRY POPULATION PER ('00') VILLAGES.

Sl No.	District	Fowls		Ducks		Total Poultry Deshi & Improved
		Deshi	Improved	Deshi	Improved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	East Khasi Hills.	21315	1021	143	21	22501
2	Ri-Bhoi.	32602	2534	562	-	35698
3	West Khasi Hills.	28016	1164	-	-	29170
4	Jaintia Hills.	42458	1921	387	25	46431
5	East Garo Hills.	35137	3797	1128	283	40345
6	West Garo Hills.	32532	1448	1989	317	36098
7	South Garo Hills	23989	719	367	-	25076
	Meghalaya	30430	1897	7786	82	36217

TABLE - 1.7
GROWTH PATTERN OF LIVESTOCK & POULTRY POPULATION (1972-1992)

Category of Livestock and Poultry	1977 Over 1972	1982 over 1977	1988 over 1982	1992 over 1988	1997 over 1992	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>CROSSBRED CATTLE</u>						Census for Cross bred Cattle was started in the year 1982, hence Comparative analysis in column (2) & (3) could not be shown.
(a) Male	-	-	+ 16.25	- 44.61	(-) 29.89	
(b) Female	-	-	- 1.95	+ 10.79	(+) 0.14	
<u>INDIGENOUS CATTLE</u>						
(a) Male	+ 2.98	+ 2.50	+ 17.94	+ 6.78	(+) 18.75	
(b) Female	+ 1.23	+19.25	- 1.76	+ 11.36	(+) 19.50	

BUFFALOES					
(a) Male	- 9.99	- 22.95	+ 29.25	+ 22.43	(-) 103.01
(b) Female	- 16.38	- 29.43	- 28.01	+ 20.39	(-) 45.19
PIGS	+ 19.42	+ 36.48	+ 35.84	+ 4.38	(+) 19.32
GOAT	+ 23.98	+ 56.69	- 4.35	+ 0.63	(+) 43.35
SHEEP	+ 11.96	+ 24.27	- 39.84	+ 43.98	(-) 25.84
POULTRY					
(i) Deshi	+ 13.63	+ 42.72	+ 7.61	+ 13.74	(+) 32.23
(ii) Improved	- 2.06	- 51.76	+ 32.76	+ 34.71	

TABLE - 1.8
DISTRICT-WISE LIVESTOCK INFRASTRUCTURE AS ON 1999-2000.

SL No	Particulars	East Khasi Hills	Ri Bhoi	West Khasi Hills	Jaintia Hills	East Garo Hills	West Garo Hills	South Garo Hills	Meghalaya
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Vety. Hospitals	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	4
2	Vety. Dispensaries	10	9	9	8	7	13	3	59
3	Vety. Aid Centres	13	3	13	13	8	9	5	64
4	Mobile Vety Dispensaries	2	1	3	3	2	3	1	15
5	Intensive Cattle Development Project	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
6	Stockman Centres	14	22	6	10	9	21	4	86
7	Vigilance Unit	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
8	Vaccine Depot	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
9	Cattle Breeding Farm	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	4
10	Poultry Farm	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	10
11	Pig Farm	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	10
12	Sheep & Goat farm	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
13	Buffalo Farm	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
14	Fodder Seed Production farm	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
15	Fodder Demonstration farm	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
16	Feed Mill	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
17	Rabbit Farm	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
18	Check posts	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	4
19	Clinical Laboratory	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
20	Vocational Training Institute	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
21	Pasteurisation Plant	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
22	Chilling Centre	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
23	Creamery & Ghee making Centre	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

1.5. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

1.5.1. Review of the Ninth Plan:

Financial-The approved outlay for the Ninth Plan is Rs.1000.00 lakhs. Out of which, about Rs.446.46 lakhs will be utilised during the corresponding period.

Physical Achievements- Dairying is one of the Enterprise which has potential for gainful and productive employment to the people. A rational approach to Dairy Development has been evolved by setting up a number of Milk Chilling Plants in different districts to provide remunerative market for the milk producers for sale of their products and also to ensure supply of quality milk to consumer. A Dairy Farming Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth was taken up from Ninth Plan and anticipated beneficiaries unemployed youth to be assisted is 139.

1.5.2. Programme For Tenth Plan (2002-2007) And Annual Plan 2002-03:-

Dairy Development will be given priority mainly for creating a ready market of milk in encouraged. rural areas, processing as pasteurised milk and/or milk products for sale in cities and towns in Meghalaya and adjoining States preferable through Co-operative efforts. Private entrepreneurs willing to establish milk plants within the State upto 40,000 LPD capacity will be encouraged.

The three tier Dairy Co-operatives will be constituted of : (i) A number of PRIMARY MILK PRODUCERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD., (ii) One district level DISTRICT MILK PRODUCERS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION LTD. For each district. all the Primary Societies in a given district will be affiliated to the District Union concerned as Members of the Union. The District Union will, however, come into being if at least 6 Primary Societies of the concerned district are registered and opt to form the Union, and (iii) One state level MEGHALAYA MILK PRODUCERS' CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION LTD. All the District Milk Producers' Co-operative Unions will be Members of this Federation.

1.5.3. **The outlay proposed for Dairy Development Sector for the Tenth Plan is Rs.800.00 Lakhs and for 2002-03 Rs.125.00 Lakhs. The Target for milk production is fixed at 93.17 thousand tonnes for Tenth Plan and 71.08 thousand tonnes for 2002-03.**

1.5.4. There are 5 (five) Milk Chilling Plants and one Creamery and Ghee making centre in the State. The installed capacity and present utilization is shown in table below :

Sl. No	Name of the Plant	Installed capacity	Present utilization per day.
1	Central Dairy Shillong.	10,000 ltrs.	4,000 Ltrs.
2.	Town Milk Supply Scheme, Tura.	2,000 "	600 "
3.	Rural Dairy Extension	2,000 "	500 "

Centre, Jowai.			
4.	Chilling Plant Nongstoin	2,000 "	100 "
5.	Chilling Plant Gangdubi.	2,000 "	50 "

It appears that their present utilization is too low for economic viability of the plants. This is more so because of :-

- (i) fund provided under Non-Plan Budget for procurement of Milk from producers is too meagre. In certain milk shed areas, sufficient milk is available but only small quantity could be Procured for want of funds.
- (ii) Difficulties in collection of milk produced in distantly located areas for want milk insulated vans.

The performance of milk plants is extremely critical as only limited fund is available under Non-Plan budget for procurement of milk. Since the objectives is to promote the growth of Dairy Farming in rural areas and semi urban areas and also to generate employment for educated un-employed youth, adequate plan funds shall be provided for procurement of milk during the Tenth Plan.

The Dairy Sector is to strengthen its present activities and expand the utilization capacity through provision of Equipments, Machineries and Milk insulated Vans for collection and distribution of milk. With the support from Plan fund for procurement of milk from producers, the targetted enhancement of utilization capacity of milk plants is projected as follows:-

(1) Central Dairy Shillong	-	10,000 Ltrs.
(2) Town Milk Supply Schemes Tura.	-	2,000 "
(3) R.D.D.C Jowai	-	2,000 "
(4) Chilling Plant Nongstoin	-	2,000 "
(5) Chilling Plant Gangdubi	-	<u>2,000 "</u>
Total	-	18,000 Ltrs.

1.5.5. The Central Sector Integrated Dairy Development Project in non-operation flood remote and backward areas as taken up during the Ninth Plan covered two district of West Garo Hills and Jaintia Hills. It is proposed to extend the Integrated Dairy Development Project in the other districts as well.

1.6 FISHERIES

1.6.1 The approved Ninth Plan outlay for Fisheries is Rs.1400.00 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure Rs.469.53 Lakhs. The expenditure during 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 being Rs.70.03 Lakhs, Rs.81.72 Lakhs, Rs.99.19 Lakhs and Rs.108.59 Lakhs respectively and the approved outlay during 2001-2002 being 110.00 Lakhs. **The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan is Rs.700.00 lakhs and for 2002-03 the proposed outlay is Rs.125.00 Lakhs.**

1.6.2 During the Tenth Plan it is proposed to increase the water areas under Fish cultivation so as to increase fish production to achieve the target of 42,500 MT by the end of the Tenth Plan and also to increase productivity per hectare water area i. e., from 750kg to 1500-2000 kg. It is also proposed to strengthen the administration at the Directorate, District and Sub-Divisional levels. During the plan period, it is also proposed to facilitate speeding up of production of marketable fish, to develop fish farming and to encourage the rural people of the State by rendering technical and financial assistance in the form of subsidy in which 1112 hect. will be created.

1.6.3 Approach to the Tenth Plan :

During the 10th Plan, the State's Fisheries Department proposed to upgrade, improve the existing Fish seed Farms, develop research facilities for production of compatible fishseeds suitable to agro-climatic condition of the area as well as to involve private sector in the rural areas and development efforts through financial assistance, grants etc. The Plan also aims to improve extension and Training programmes in consultation with central Inland Fisheries Aqua- culture (CIFA), ICAR, to obtain technical assistance in the modern concept of pisciculture.

1.6.4. The schemes proposed to be taken up are as follows :-

A. Direction and Administration:

This is a continuing scheme which is meant for strengthening and streamlining the activities of the Deptt. It is proposed to create some posts viz. Jt. Director, Executive Engineer, Administrative Officer, Fishery Officer, Fishery Demonstrator and also ministerial posts viz. Accountant, Head Assistant, LDA., Typist and Statistical Assistant. An amount of Rs. 112.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme during the Tenth Plan and Rs.20.80 lakhs for the Annual plan 2002-03.

B. Inland Fisheries:

(a) **Fishseed production and Demonstration Centre:-** This is a continuing scheme which aims at producing fishseeds and also to serve as Demonstration Centres. A Pilot project is also proposed to set up in each sub-divisional office area /Block areas for providing experimental Technique towards breeding of Major Carps and also to serve as distribution /transitional project for the acclimatization of the exotic hybrid varieties/ Major Carps fishseeds. The Chinese Hatchery i.e., Digrichiring, West Garo Hills and Jamge, East Garo Hills, Williamnagar will be improvised to meet the target of 17.5 millions of

fishseeds fixed for the Tenth Plan. The proposed amount for the scheme for the Tenth Plan is Rs.87.00 lakhs and Rs. 15.50 lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-03

(b) **Development of Reservoir, lakes and bheels etc:-** This is a continuing scheme which aims at producing marketable fish from the natural water resources /man-made resources which at present the Kyrdemkulai and Nongmahir Reservoirs were taken up by the Department as leased by the MeSEB on payment of annual rent of Rs.0.05 lakhs. An amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan and Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the 2002-03.

(c) **Conservation and Legislation for Protection of Fisheries:-** This is a continuing scheme which aims at conserving and protecting of the indigenous fish fauna .The organization like the Fishing Association etc. shows keen interest in conserving fisheries which the deptt. also proposed to introduce and release the cold water species to enrich and propagate the fish population. An amount of Rs.38.00 lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan and Rs.6.00 lakhs is earmarked for 2002-03.

(d) **Construction of Check dam /mini barrage :-** This is an on going scheme proposed to intensify piscicultural activities by creating artificial ponds /tanks by means of construction of check dam /mini barrage across shallow gorge/ridges to create additional water area of 205 hect. An amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed for the Tenth plan and Rs 12.00 lakhs is earmarked for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

(e) **Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA):-** This is a centrally sponsored scheme which envisages 40% grant and 60% bank loan or own contribution of the beneficiaries @ of Rs.1.00 lakh per hect for the construction of fishponds, etc. Recently, the Govt. of India had revised the pattern of assistance at 25% grant and 75% loan or own contribution at the revised rate of Rs.3.00lakhs per hect. for the construction of fish ponds ,by utilizing all wasteland etc., unfit for agricultural purpose .An amount of Rs.145.00 lakhs is proposed during the tenth plan to create additional water area of 300 hect. and benefiting about 1800 farmers and Rs. 25.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-03 to cover 50 hect. of addl. water area benefiting 175 farmers to produce 55 MT of marketable fish.

(f) **Subsidised cost of fishseeds, pig feed for integrated fish farming development:-** The scheme has gained popularity to farmers in the rural areas in which the deptt. proposes to assist the farmers @ 50% subsidy of the cost of the fishseeds etc. An amount of Rs. 30.00 Lakhs is proposed during the tenth plan to provide 50% subsidy i.e. fishseeds ,feeds etc. to 800 numbers of farmers .An amount of Rs. 5.00 Lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-03 to benefit 65 farmers and to contribute 35 MT of marketable fish.

(g) **Community Fishery Development Project :-** This is an on going scheme which is meant for construction of community ponds .An amount of Rs.31.00 Lakhs is proposed to create 250 nos. of Community Fishery ponds and Rs.5.50 Lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-03 to create 36 nos of Com. Fishery Projects to produce 31.5MT of fishes.

1.6.5 Extension and Training :

This is a continuing scheme which deals with dissemination of modern techniques of fish culture where extension services and training programmes were conducted. An amount of Rs.20.00 Lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan where it is expected to cover 1000 nos of progressive farmers and 4.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

1.6.6 Research in Fisheries :

For research in Fisheries development an Outlay of Rs.15.00 Lakhs is proposed for the 10th Plan period and an Outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs only is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

1.6.7 Construction and Improvement of Departmental Non residential Building :

This is a continuing scheme which involves construction and improvement of office buildings .An amount of Rs.32.00 lakhs is proposed for the Tenth plan and Rs.6.50 lakhs is earmarked for 2002-03.

1.6.8 New Schemes :

The following schemes are proposed to be taken up during the 10th Plan for which an outlay of Rs.80.00 Lakhs is also proposed for the Plan period and Rs.10.00 Lakhs only for the Annual Plan 2002-03 :-

(1) Setting up of Fish seed hatchery in the private sector : This schemes aims at providing employment generation to the educated youth particularly those who have qualified Fishery course in BFSC etc. An amount of Rs.28.00 lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan and Rs.5.00 Lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

(2) Setting up of fish seed(feed mill) in the Private sector:- The average production of fish from 1ha. Of water area is 750kg. Which is very low compared to the production of other neighbouring States i.e 1500 to 2000 kg/Ha/year. The main factors responsible for this poor growth is due to the facts that many farmers do not provide proper feeding to the fishes. So also the procurement of feed and the cost of transport from the main center etc, supplied in the district headquarters made it quite inconvenient and expensive for the farmer in hiring of transport to reach their destination. As such most of the fish farmers neglected to pay importance to this aspect which actually determines the success of the project. Hence, the Department proposes to set up feed mill in the private sector to create employment to the un-employed youth, and to raise the economic condition of the fish farmers by supplementing the feeds requirement in certain centres of Block Headquarter etc. nearest to them. In the 10th Plan period an amount of Rs.32.00 (lakhs) is proposed under the scheme to cover 15 (fifteen) units and during the Annual Plan 2002-2003 Rs.6.00 (lakhs) to cover 3 (three) units. It is also proposed to assist the private entrepreneurs in the field by way of rendering financial assistance in the form of subsidy, standard norms according to the NEC schemes i.e. 75:25 (75% loan /25% subsidy or self contribution).

1.7 FORESTRY & WILDLIFE

1.7.1 The Ninth Plan Outlay for Forestry & Wildlife is Rs.10050.00 Lakhs. The actual expenditure during the Annual Plans 1997-98,1998-99,1999-2000 and 2000-01 were Rs.535.35 Lakhs, Rs.488.88 Lakhs, Rs.642.60 Lakhs and Rs.754.73 Lakhs respectively .The approved outlay during 2001-2002 being Rs.850.00 Lakhs,the total anticipated expenditure during the Plan period comes to Rs.3271.56 Lakhs. **The proposed Tenth Plan Outlay is Rs.8300.00 Lakhs and the outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-03 is Rs.950.00 Lakhs.**

1.7.2 Achievements made during the Ninth Plan Period:-

(i). During the Ninth Plan Period, plantations were taken up in the blank areas of the Reserved Forests, covering an area of 1188 ha. The plantation area raised in the barren and degraded land outside the Reserved Forests was 3755 ha. Tending operation were also carried out by way of weeding, fire protection etc. up to the Fifth Year of the Plantation.

(ii). The number of seedlings raised under forest nurseries were 5414 beds and a total of 157.15 lakhs nos. of seedlings were distributed to the public.

(iii). Under the communication and buildings programme, 100 Kms. of forest roads were maintained through construction of bridges, culverts, retaining walls etc. A total of 25 (twenty five) buildings was also constructed for accommodation of staff

(iv). Under the Wildlife Programme, acquisition of 23.55 Km² of land was made towards the extension of the Nongkhylllem Wildlife Sanctuary and 1.46 Km² were acquired for setting up of a State Botanical Garden-cum-Biodiversity Centre .

(v). In the Training Programme, a total number of 50(fifty) Forester-I and 74 (seventy four) Forest Guards were imparted with basic training in the Forest Guard Training School at Darugiri and Advance Training Course was also imparted to Forester – I at Conservation Training Institute, Byrnihat.

(vi). To offer more protection to the Reserved and Protected Forests, the Patrolling Force was strengthened by the development of 50 (fifty) numbers of Home Guards and 25 (twenty five) numbers of Village Forest Protection Force to prevent felling of trees/smuggling of timber and to strictly implement the Hon'ble Supreme Court's orders.

(vii). Grants-in-aid to the three District Councils to the tune of Rs. 102.98 lakhs were also made to carry out their plantation activities, strengthening of staff, Forest protection scheme. A total of 151 ha of plantation was raised by the District Councils.Grant-in-aid to the tune of Rs.119.61 lakhs was also made to the Eco-Development Society, which undertook Eco-Development works such as creation of orchards, improvement of school buildings, footpaths etc.

(viii). Under the Scheme "Survey of Forest Resources", Survey of indigenous Medicinal Plants was carried out in West Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills and Ri-Bhoi district.

Survey and demarcation of 524.13 Kms Reserve Forest boundary was carried out in all the Reserve Forests in Garo Hills. Sample plot survey of 1250 ha is of area under the Khasi Hills Autonomous District Councils and 5000 Sq.kms of area under the Garo Hills Autonomous District Councils was also conducted.

(ix). For the protection of rare and endangered species, germ plasm banks were created in the East Khasi, Ri-Bhoi and East Garo Hills.

(x). **Centrally sponsored schemes** :- During the Ninth plan period an amount of Rs 443.54 Lakhs was availed of as assistance for the Centrally Sponsored schemes under the Social Forestry sector. An amount of Rs. 300.00 Lakhs is proposed during 2001-02. For the Wildlife Sector an amount of Rs 362.46 lakhs was availed of during the Ninth Plan. An amount of Rs 189.04 lakhs is proposed for 2001-02

The allocation in the Social Forestry sector was for raising plantations under AOFFP, NTFP and IAEOP programmes. For the wildlife sector, the allocation was for the purpose of ex-gratia payments, elephant census, anti poaching camps, maintenance of Parks and sanctuaries etc.

1.7.3 **Proposals For The 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007):**

A. Objectives.

- (i) To maintain tree cover in the State for conserving water, preventing soil runoff and maintaining a healthy ecological system in the State.
- (ii) On serving the rich bio-diversity of the State.
- (iii) Spreading, public awareness about the benefits of conservation of flora and fauna and environmental protection.
- (iv) Managing the forest on the principle of sustainable yield to provide major and minor forest produce for fulfilling the needs of the society.
- (v) To develop the system for effective implementation Monitoring and Evaluation of the plans and programmes of the Department.

B. Thrust Area :

- (i) Strengthening of the Central administrative unit of the department and providing more officers for monitoring the works being carried out by Forest Divisions.
- (ii) Afforestation of catchment areas denuded by jhuming.
- (iii) Strengthening of wildlife preservation net work and creating more protected areas for conservation of bio-diversity.

C. Plan And Action :

(i) Protection and improvement of Government Forests:

Steps will be taken to consolidate Government Forests and enriching the stock in them by planting trees of economically viable species.

(ii) **Increasing the area under Forest cover:**

The activities of the Forest and Environment Department will be spread over areas in the State to create Forest in waste lands. Steps will be taken to acquire more areas to increase the area of Government forests.

(iii) **Improving management practice of wildlife Sanctuary:**

More improvement shall be provided for scientific management of protected area for bio-diversity conservation areas and extending such management to newly acquired areas.

(iv) **Protection of wild animals and plants:**

Special measures are envisaged for prevention of poaching of wild animals and smuggling of parts of wild animals and wild plants.

(v) **Training of staff:**

As Forestry, wildlife and environment are technical subjects, training of newly acquired staff and refresher courses for executive staff and technical staff are very important. Therefore a great emphasis will be laid on Human Resource Development.

(vi) **Technical Plans and Research:**

Regular survey will be required to prepare management plans, assess the effect of the past management practices. The work of the existing Research Wing of the Departments to study the growth trees pertaining regeneration tactic etc. shall be continued.

(vii) **Eco-Development:**

In order to ensure the co-operation of the forest dwellers living around the protected areas, it is proposed that the eco-friendly development of such population shall be enhanced.

(viii) **Public awareness:**

Cooperation of the public for conservation of flora and fauna and environment protection shall be sought by field publicity and improvement in the existing geological gardens.

(ix) **Strengthening of administration:**

The existing administrative set-up shall be strengthened by proposing more executive and technical officers in the Central Administrative Unit and providing more such Officers or Planning Monitoring works.

New Scheme :

A new scheme on Bamboo Project sponsored by IFAD is in the final stage of negotiation and likely to take shape in the course of the Tenth Plan. A provision of Rs.500.00 Lakhs during the Tenth Plan and Rs.10.00 Lakhs during the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is being made under EAP component.

1.8. FOOD, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

1.8.1. The approved outlay for the Ninth Five Year Plan is Rs.150.00 lakhs. No expenditure has so far been incurred upto 2000-2001 due to non-receipt of the prior concurrence of the Central Warehousing Corporation as required under Section 19(I) of the Central Warehousing Act,1962. The amount earmarked for the current year (2001-2002) is Rs.3.00 lakhs and the same will be utilized provided that concurrence is received from the Central Warehousing Corporation.

1.8.2 **An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Five Year Plan** for implementation of programmes for construction of new Warehouses in places like Khanapara, Nongstoin, Mawlai, Byrnihat etc. where additional storage spaces are required for buffer stocking of foodgrains. The FCI is not interested to construct own godowns for storage of foodgrains, rather it prefers to have hired godowns. **The Proposed Outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-03 is Rs.30.00 lakhs.**

1.8.3. **The Corporation has so far constructed a total capacity of 13200 M.T. During the Tenth Five Year Plan additional capacity proposed to be created is at 0.10 lakhs Metric Tonnes while during the Annual Plan 2002-2003 the target is at 0.025 M.T.** The achievement of the projected capacity is solely depended on timely release of equity share both by the Central Warehousing and the State Government.

1.9 COOPERATION

1.9.1. The approved outlay for Cooperation Sector for the Ninth Plan is Rs.2400 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure during the plan period is Rs.1247.46 lakhs. The expenditure during 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 being Rs.183.49 Lakhs, Rs.250.00 Lakhs, Rs.191.17 Lakhs and Rs.322.80 Lakhs respectively and the approved outlay during 2001-2002 being Rs.300.00 Lakhs. **The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan is Rs.1700.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-03 is Rs.340.00 lakhs.**

1.9.2 Keeping in view the market competition in the liberalized economy, the approach towards co-operative development during the 10th Plan period has to be more pro-active and new strategies and initiatives have to be evolved. It is imperative that all Cooperative Societies be treated as micro business enterprises and any assistance given to them would have to be item based during the course of the 10th Plan period. This project based approach would ensure that only viable and feasible projects are taken up on a sustainable basis.

1.9.3 **Programmes for The Tenth Plan (2002-2007) & Annual Plan 2002-03:**

The programmes for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan 2002-03 are worked out keeping in view the need for balanced development of the Cooperative Movement in the State as a self reliant and vibrant instrument of socio-economic service in the given period .The details of the programmes are as follows;-

001- Direction & Administration :

During the Tenth Plan period, 36 nos. of new posts of different categories is required to be created for 3(three) Sub-Divisional Offices at Resubelpara ,Mairang and khliehriat for bringing the administration closer to the people. An outlay of Rs.246.00 lakhs for the Tenth Plan and Rs.60.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-03 is proposed for the above programmes.

003- Training :

Departmental Officers and Executive Level Officers of State Level Cooperative Societies are proposed to be exposed to training outside the State for skill upgradation and for familiarising them with new technique of development. It is also proposed to upgrade and improve the training facilities of the Meghalaya Cooperative Training Institute. An outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan and Rs.3.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-03 for the programme.

004- Research & Evaluation :

An outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan and Rs.0.50 Lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-03. It is necessary to help cooperative societies to hire consultancy services as they do not have the resources to meet the cost on their own.

105- Information & Publicity :

In order to make the common people aware of the cooperative principles and ideals ,it is proposed to intensify the existing publicity programmes and start motivational programmes right upto village level. An outlay of Rs.25.00 Lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan and Rs.4.00 Lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-03 to carry out the programme.

106- Assistance To Multi-Purpose Rural Cooperatives :

The main thrust of the scheme is to revitalize the Service Societies (PACS) which form the backbone of Cooperative credit structure at the grass roots level by giving new orientation to their activities. An outlay of Rs.90.00 lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan and Rs.20.00 Lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-03 to support the on-going schemes.

107- Assistance To Credit Cooperatives:

The computerization of Cooperative Banks is very important and essential for its survival and smooth efficient functioning. Provision has been made under the new scheme. It is also proposed to revise the pay scale of Cadre Secretaries and raise the minimum qualification for filling up the posts of Cadre Secretaries to graduation level,so that right type of persons are selected to run the affairs of Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies(PACS) and Handloom Societies which are the two very important. Structures of the Cooperative Movement. An additional implication of Rs.20.00 lakhs is estimated for revision of pay scale. An outlay of Rs.234.50 lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan and Rs.72.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-03 .

108- Assistance To Other Cooperatives:

The scheme involves Marketing, Processing, Consumer and Livestock Cooperatives Sector Cooperatives which have very vital role to play. An outlay of Rs.555.00 lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan and Rs.76.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

800- Other Expenditure:

The Handloom activity has a vast potential for development in the State for income and employment generation in the rural sector. The scheme for meeting of salary cost of Cadre Secretaries posted to Handloom Weavers Cooperatives is also included in the group. The scope and potentials are available in the State for development of activities allied to Agriculture like Dairy, Poultry, Piggery, Fishery etc. An outlay of Rs.310.00 lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan and Rs.60.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

109- Agricultural Credit Stabilisation:

An outlay of Rs.15.00lakhs is proposed during the Tenth Plan and Rs.2.00 lakhs during the Annual Plan 2002-03 for the release of State's Share of Contribution to the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund of the State Cooperative Bank in order to strengthen the fund and maintain its optimum level.

277- Education:

The Meghalaya State Cooperative Union Ltd. is the frontal organization to take up and fulfil the task. The Cooperative Development Fund has been activated and a no. of promotional and training programmes have been funded and the performance is satisfactory. An outlay of Rs.95.00 lakhs is projected for the Tenth Plan and Rs 20.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-03 for continuation of the programmes.

CHAPTER –II

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1. SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1 **SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA (SGSY) :-** The Ninth Plan outlay for Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) sector was Rs..2500.00 Lakhs. As against this, the expenditure during the first four years of the Ninth Plan was Rs.909.95 Lakhs. The approved outlay for 2001-02 is Rs.440.00 Lakhs which will be spent in full. Thus, the total anticipated expenditure for the 9th plan is Rs. 1349.95 lakhs. **The Tenth Plan proposed outlay is Rs. 2500.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-03 is Rs. 485.00 lakhs**

Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme Implemented on cost sharing basis between the Centre and the State on 75 : 25 basis. The programme was launched from the year 1999-2000. With the introduction of this programme, the earlier programmes of IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, Sitar, GKY and MWS are no longer in operation. The objectives of the new programme are to bring the poor families above the poverty line by providing them with income generating assets through Bank credit and Government subsidy. Existence of suitable technical and economic infrastructure is essential for the success of the programme. Unless there is substantial improvement it will not be possible for the beneficiaries to enhance their income by traditional or conventional practices. For the Tenth Plan 2002 – 2007, infrastructural development will be given due priority. Creation of more facilities and services are necessary for enhancement of their income related economic activities which will be beneficial to them.

Apart from the above activities, the following action plan are envisaged during the Tenth Five Year Plan period.

(A) A study of **Human Poverty Index** including **House-hold Survey of B.P.L. families** is proposed to be taken up during the Tenth Plan. Various studies provide estimate of poverty at the National and State levels, but there is, as yet, no mechanism to work out the incidence of poverty at the District level. Poverty and under-nourishment are linked with the standard of living and an attempt to measure the number of people living in poverty implies determining the sections of population living below any acceptable minimum standard of living. The poverty can be conceived in relative terms in which a family is deemed to be poor if its level of income or consumption expenditure fall below the level predetermined according to the criterion which is related to the income or consumption expenditure distribution to the people. It is, therefore, proposed to take up the study on Human Poverty Index (HPI) in the context of planning for poverty alleviation during the Tenth Plan Period. Three essential elements are required to be taken up under the study and they are Human life longevity, knowledge and decent standard of living. In studying H.P.I the following are required in the conduct of the survey :-

(a) Deprivation of longevity represented by the percentage of people not expected to survive to age 40.

- (b) Deprivation in knowledge represented by the percentage of adults who are illiterate.
- (c) Deprivation in the decent standard of living in term of economic provisions represented by the percentage of people without access to safe drinking water, percentage of people without access to health services and percentage of under weight children under 5 years of age.

2.2 RURAL EMPLOYMENT:

2.2.1 **Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) :-** The 9th Plan approved outlay for JGSY (JRY) including IAY was fixed at Rs. 1500.00 lakhs. The expenditure during the first four years of the 9th Plan for JGSY (JRY) including IAY was Rs. 967.03 lakhs and the approved outlay during 2001-2002 for JGSY including IAY is Rs. 521.00 lakhs which will be utilized in full. Thus the total anticipated expenditure for 9th Plan is Rs. 1488.03 lakhs. From the year 2002-2003 onwards, JGSY and EAS are being merged into a new schemes namely, **Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)**.

2.2.2 **Employment Assurance Schemes :-** The approved 9th Plan outlay for EAS was Rs. 1000.00 lakhs. The expenditure during the first four years was Rs. 372.51 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure for 2001-2002 is Rs. 234.18 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for the 9th Plan will thus be Rs. 606.69 lakhs. This schemes will be fully merged with SGRY from the year 2002-2003.

2.2.3 **Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) :-** Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced by the Government of India as announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th August, 2001. **The proposed 10th Plan outlay for SGRY is Rs. 3500.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for 2002-2003 is Rs. 600.00 lakhs.** This new scheme is to provide additional wage employment in the rural areas and also food security combined with the creation of durable community, social and economic assets as well as infrastructure development. The programme is self-targeting in nature and would be available for all rural poor (BPL/APL) who are in need of wage employment and who are willing to take up manual/un-skilled work. Under SGRY scheme, 5 kgs. of food grains (in kind) will be distributed, as part of wage per man-day and the remaining wage will be paid in cash to ensure "notified minimum wage" every week. The scheme will be implemented on cost sharing basis between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25 of the cash component. The State share, when taken against the total allocation including the value of the food grains comes to only 12.5%. The cost of transportation of the food grains from the FCI godowns to the work site/PDS will be the responsibility of the State Government.

2.2.4 **Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) :-** It is a scheme aimed at providing low cost houses to SC/ST and freed bonded labourers living below poverty line free of cost. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the expenditure is shared between the Central and State Government on 75 : 25 basis. From the year 1999-2000, the Government of India has introduced that under IAY 80% of the fund will be utilized for Construction of New Houses and 20% of the fund will be utilized for conversion of unserviceable Kutch houses into Pucca houses. **For the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007), a plan outlay of Rs. 1800.00**

lakhs has been proposed for the programme and for the Annual Plan 2002-2003, an outlay of Rs. 325.00 lakhs has been proposed. For the Tenth Five Year Plan Period (2002-2007), the physical target is, construction of 25455 new houses and upgradation of 14400 houses. The physical target for 2002-2003 is construction of 5000 new houses and upgradation of 2880 houses.

2.3. LAND REFORMS

2.3.1. The approved Ninth Plan (1997-02) outlay of Land Reforms Sector was Rs. 630.00 Lakhs. As against this the expenditure during the First Four Years (1997-2001) was Rs. 567.36 lakhs. The approved outlay for 2001-2002 is Rs. 156.00 lakhs, which is anticipated to be utilized in full. Thus the total anticipated expenditure during the 9th Plan is Rs. 723.36 lakhs. **The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) is Rs. 1030.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs. 170.00 lakhs.**

2.3.2. **Cadastral Survey :-** The Lands in Meghalaya have not been surveyed earlier and as such, there is no systematic and regular records of the land in the State. The absence of maps/records is a drawback not only in the matter of development but also unnecessary litigations. In Meghalaya, the land is owned by the community and elders of the clans recognized by the unwritten customary laws and usage. To implement the Land Reforms in the State, the Government enacted the Meghalaya Land Survey and Records Preparation Act, 1980 and introduced the scheme of Cadastral Survey to have all lands to be cadastral surveyed and the preliminary records prepared with a view to identify the owner/user of the land. The management and control of land in the State is vested with the District Councils. In order to make the Scheme operational and successful, the Meghalaya Land Survey and Records Preparation Act, 1980 was amended and passed in the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly in August, 1991. Accordingly, the survey staff and the Officers, that is, the Joint Director of Land Records were placed at the disposal of the District Councils.

(ii) Although the cadastral survey operation was started in the Sixth Plan period, the programme could not be carried out successfully as the people had doubts and fears and apprehensions about its operation. However, during the last few years, the operation could be launched smoothly in some areas with the co-operation of the people. Further, Cadastral Survey Operation of some Government land in the State/District Headquarters was also taken up and completed. Besides this the survey and preparation of maps, Computerisation of some old Cadastral maps and the cadastral map of the Government and of the District Headquarter, Williamnagar have also been done during the current year.

(iii) In order to win the confidence of the people and to make them aware of their own benefits that they would derive from the scheme, it is proposed that during the Tenth Plan Period the following programmes will be under taken :

(a) An awareness programme will be launched with the objective of allaying the fear of the people and making them aware of the benefits that will accrue to them from carrying out of Survey and the Preparation of Land Records.

(b) To limit the survey and demarcation of the village boundaries only and preparation of maps showing clearly the demarcated villages with boundary pillars/marks for those villages where the people are still having doubts about the operation.

(c) Survey and preparation of cadastral maps of all Government lands in all District/Sub-division Headquarters and any other part of the State.

2.3.3. **Enforcement Branch :-** This Scheme was adopted for carrying out an extensive investigation and identification of Land holdings and Preparation of the records of different classes of lands and the records of right and occupation of land during and after carrying out the Cadastral survey. It is proposed to strengthen the functional ability of this set up by increasing the number of staff and their mobility.

2.3.4. **Metric Cell :-** The Scheme was adopted with a view to introduce Metric units of measurement in Land Records vis-à-vis to convert the existing maps into Metric Units. At present, all measurements have been adopted in the Metric System and the maps of the F.P.S. system have been converted into Metric System. This work is a continuing one.

2.3.5. **Land Tenure Research Cell :-** This Cell has been established for studying the Land Tenure System prevalent in the State in the light of the Land Reforms Commission's Report. The Cell is to codify various customary laws prevalent in the State so as to avoid unnecessary litigation. The Cell is also to formulate specific proposal for Land Reforms measures in the State.

2.3.6. **Grants-in-aid to the District Councils :-** As the general administration of land on the basis of customary laws is vested with the District Councils, financial assistance in the shape of Grants-in-aid is being provided to the District Councils for implementation of Land Reforms Schemes and Cadastral Survey works

2.3.7 Programme wise requirement of fund under Land Reforms Sector during the Tenth Five Years Plan (2002-2007) and Annual Plan 2002-2003. is indicated in the Table below:-

(Rs.In Lakhs)						
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Ninth Plan Agreed outlay (1997-02)	Expenditure during (1997-01) i.e. (first four year of the plan)	Ninth Plan Anticipated Expenditure (1997-02)	Proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan (2002-03)	Proposed outlay for Annual Plan (2002-03)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Cadastral Survey	335.00	272.59	347.84	525.00	85.00
2.	Enforcement Branch	200.00	216.63	276.63	382.00	63.00
3.	Metric Cell	20.00	18.14	23.71	38.00	6.00
4.	Land Tenure Research Cell	20.00	16.00	20.00	25.00	4.00
5.	Grants-in-aid to	55.00	44.00	55.00	60.00	12.00

	District Council					
	TOTAL	630.00	567.36	723.36	1030.00	170.00

2.4. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATS

2.4.1. The 9th Plan outlay for Community Development & Panchayats was Rs. 3000.00 lakhs. As against this the expenditure during the 1st four years of the 9th Plan was Rs. 2294.23 lakhs. The approved outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakhs for 2001-2002 is anticipated to be fully utilized. Thus the total anticipated expenditure for the 9th Plan is Rs. 2993.32 lakhs. **The proposed outlay for this sector for the 10th Plan is Rs. 4000.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan (2002-2003) is Rs. 770.00 lakhs.** This is a State Plan Scheme and the entire expenditure is borne by the State Government.

2.4.2. By the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan Period (1997-2002) there are 39 (thirty nine) Community and Rural Development Blocks in the State. 30 (thirty) of the Community Development Blocks were normalized during the Seventh Five year plan period. The two blocks viz. Ranikor and Tikrikilla created during the Eight Five Year Plan period, are under process for normalization. The 7 (seven) new Community & Rural Development Block created during the last part of the Ninth Five Year Plan, will continue to remain as stage-I-Blocks during the Tenth five year plan period. With the creation of the new Community & Rural Developments Blocks there will be considerable improvement in extending developmental activities to those hill terrain areas where villages are situated far apart and many of the villages are not easily accessible. The 7 (seven) newly created Community & Rural Development Blocks are Saipung in Jaintia Hills, Khadarshnong-Laitkroh in East Khasi Hills, Jirang in Ri/Bhoi, Mawthadraishan –Kynshi in West Khasi Hills, Gambegre in West Garo Hills, Kharkutta in East Garo Hills and Gasuapara in South Garo Hills.

2.4.3 As the economy of Meghalaya is rural based where primitive methods in Agriculture based sectors still exist, the upliftment of rural economy has been given highest priority in line with national goals. However, the problems faced by Meghalaya are qualitatively different from the rest of the Country especially in the sphere of agrarian and rural development due to the topographical nature of the State. Geographical isolation, inadequate transport and communication facilities are the main factors contributing towards backwardness of the State. The Tenth Five Year Plan strategy is for continuing of Community development and rural development programmes with emphasis on effective implementation of these programmes with proper planning and monitoring. During the earlier Five Year Plan periods, Community Development Schemes were inadequate and the impacts of the scheme were not very encouraging. Therefore, it is suggested that, the level of assistance to be given to each beneficiary should be enhanced so as to make the schemes more viable.

2.4.4. The programmes proposed during the 10th Five Years Plan includes Upgradation of Standard of Administration and special problem for seven new Community & Rural Development Blocks as well as strengthening of Block Organisation etc. Emphasis will be made mainly for increasing agricultural production, better road communication, education

and social education, safe drinking water, health and sanitation, better staff accommodation, better office buildings, guest houses, and also to take up renovation works by converting the existing Assam Type buildings to R.C.C. Buildings, at least 5 to 6 Nos. in a year to withstand the climatic condition of the State.

2.5. STATE INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH AND TRAINING OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SIRD)

2.5.1. The objective of the programme is to provide regular trainings to officers and other rural development functionaries, both officials and non-officials. Fund under the programme are shared by Central and State Government on 50:50 basis. The 9th Plan approved outlay for SIRD was Rs. 120.00 lakhs. The expenditure during the first four years (1997-2001) was Rs. 73.22 lakhs. The approved outlay of Rs. 22.32 lakhs during 2001-2002 is expected to be utilized in full. Thus the total anticipated expenditure during the 9th Plan is Rs. 95.54 lakhs. **For the 10th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 125.50 lakhs is proposed and for 2002-2003 the proposed outlay is Rs. 25.50 lakhs.**

2.6. SPECIAL RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME (SRWP)

2.6.1. The programme falls under State Plan and it envisages active involvement of Village Community in the process of development which is in consonance with the policy programme of the Government. The programme is general in nature which is selected by the People's representative of the State Legislative Assemblies, in consultation with the NGOs and implemented through the village dorbars or local Committees of the areas in the respective constituencies. The 9th Plan outlay for this programme was Rs. 4600.00 lakhs of which Rs. 4337.75 lakhs was utilized during the first four years. The approved outlay of Rs. 1762.00 lakhs for 2001-2002 will be fully utilized. Thus the total anticipated expenditure for the 9th Plan is Rs. 6150.25 lakhs. **For the Tenth Five Year Plan, 2002-2007, an outlay of Rs. 6812.50 lakhs has been proposed for the programme and Rs. 1362.50 lakhs is proposed for 2002-2003.**

2.7. CONSTRUCTION OF RURAL ROADS PROGRAMME (CRRP)

2.7.1. The programme is implemented by the Community & Rural Development Department as a part of the process for poverty alleviation by transferring certain funds from Public Works Department (Roads & Bridges sector) to C&RD Department. The programme envisaged improvement of rural roads network by active involvement of the village community for construction of link-road in the villages so as to boost rural economy. **For the Tenth Five Year Plan Period (2002-2007), an outlay of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs is proposed under the programme, and for the Annual Plan 2002-2003, an outlay of Rs. 270.00 lakhs is proposed.**

**Programme-Wise Requirement Of Fund Under Rural Development Sector For The 10th
Five Year Plan 2002-2007 And Annual Plan 2002-2003. :-**

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	9th plan agreed outlay (1997-2002)	9th plan Anti expenditure (1997-2002)	Proposed outlay for 10th plan (2002-2007)	Proposed outlay for Annual plan (2002-2003)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	SGSY including DRDA & CD Admn	2500.00	1349.95	2500.00	485.00
2.	SIRD	120.00	95.54	125.50	25.50
3.	JGSY & IAY	1500.00	1488.03	1800.00*	325.00*
4.	EAS	1000.00	606.69	-	-
5.	SGRY	-	-	3500.00	600.00
6.	CD & Panchayat	3000.00	2994.23	4000.00	770.00
7.	SRWP	4600.00	6150.25	6812.50	1362.50
TOTAL		12720.00	12684.69	18738.00	3568.00

* Proposal for IAY only

CHAPTER – III

SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

3.1. BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

3.1.1. Meghalaya is bounded on the south as well as the west by Bangladesh. The length of the international boundary is about 423 Kms. On the other sides, the State is surrounded by Assam. People living in the Border Areas of Bangladesh used to cultivate cultural crops like oranges, satkora, bananas betelnuts, betel leaves, black pepper, tespatta, etc. These were exported to Bangladesh from where in return they use to bring all their essential commodities. The communication facilities from these border areas to the interior of the State are more or less non-existent prior to partition and the economic well being of the Districts of Sylhet and Mymensing. The partition of the country in 1947 arise to abrupt stoppage of free open trade with the District of Sylhet and Mymensing. The result was that the economy of the people living in these border areas was very badly affected. Although they had their horticultural crops, they were deprived of the traditional markets to sell them. Moreover, the traditional source of supply of these essential commodities was also cut off. In order to ameliorate the suffering of the people in the Border Areas and to rejuvenate the once prosperous economy, special schemes were taken up, in these areas, in addition to the normal State Plan schemes. As a result of implementation of the special scheme, the economic condition of the people has improved marginally and there is more to be done so as to bring this area at par with the rest of the areas of the State.

3.1.2 Review of the Ninth Plan :-

Although the original approved outlay for this sector for the Ninth Plan is Rs. 1200.00 lakhs only yet the expenditure incurred during the first four years of the Plan is already Rs. 2554.24 lakhs and the total anticipated expenditure during the Ninth Plan is Rs. 3366.24 lakhs. The approved outlay for the year 2001-2002 being Rs. 812.00 lakhs. The higher level of expenditure during the Ninth Plan period in respect of this sector is due to the implementation of the special scheme of BADP for which the Planning Commission provides Special Central Assistance (SCA). As per approval of the Planning Commission, the SCA for BADP formed a part of the State Plan Resources and the schemes implemented under this programme are also treated as State Plan Schemes. With the outlays and expenditure as stated above the following programmes have been implemented during the Ninth Plan period :-

- (1) **Agriculture:-** Under this programme, a loan-cum-subsidy scheme for purchase of tractors/ pumpsets at subsidized rate was implemented. In addition, schemes for development of horticulture and introduction of drip and sprinkler irrigation were also undertaken.
- (2) **Education :-** The scheme aims at providing stipends/ scholarships to the students hailing from border areas as well as providing financial assistance for construction of school buildings in the border areas.
- (3) **Cooperation :-** The scheme of Agro-Custom-Hiring Centre was set up in 12 (twelfth) centres during the Eighth Plan for helping the farmers in ploughing their land by

hiring the agril. machineries at subsidized rate. The operation of the scheme did not yield the expected result rather it was found to be very costly. As such, the scheme was abandoned. However, the Government have had to pay the salaries of the man power running the scheme recently, the Government has disband the staff by providing the golden handshake.

- (4) **Soil Conservation:-** Under this programme, two schemes, namely, Cash Crop Development Works and Water Conservation Works/ Irrigation Control Works were taken up up to the end of 1998-99.
- (5) **Roads Programme:-**In the Border Areas there are many isolated villages which are not linked by communications. As a result, the villages are far behind other villages in economic development. To develop the economy of the villages, road communication is a top most priority. Efforts have been made since the creation of Meghalaya to bring the Border Villages within the road communicatio system. Though substantial progress has been made in this direction, much more is required to be done.
- (6) **Schemes implemented by the Border Areas Department:-** The Department is implementing schemes for construction of both residential and non-residential buildings for the officers and staff posted in the Border Areas Development Offices. The Department is also providing subsidy to the local educated unemployed youths for purchase of buses/ trucks. In addition, the Department has also taken up the work of construction of footpaths/ foot bridges.
- (7) **Schemes taken up under the SCA for BADP:-** The Border Area Dev.Programme(BADP) was launched by the Central Government in the Seventh Plan with an objective of facilitating balanced development of the sensitive areas of the western region of the country having inter-national border. During the 8th Plan, the coverage of the Programme has been extended to include the eastern States which have inter-national border with Bangladesh. The Programme has been re-oriented to give a sharp focus for tackling special problems which arise in the areas contiguous to the international border. Prior to the year 1997-98, the programme was considered as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme(in Meghalaya) for which the Govt of India provide 100 percent Central Assistance. Thereafter, the SCA for BADP formed a part of the State Plan funding and the Schemes taken up under the programme also are treated as State Plan Schemes. Schemes in areas like communication (including construction of ropeways), water supply facilities, school buildings etc. are taken up under this programme. There is a State Level Screening Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to scrutinize and approve the schemes proposed to be taken up under this Programme. In the State Level Screening Committee, the Central Home Ministry is to be represented by an Officer of not below the rank of Joint Secretary along with representatives also from the para-military organizations operating in the State's inter-national border. The concerned Adviser (State Plan) of the Planning Commission, the Secretary, Planning and the Secretary , Home of the State Govt. are also members of the State Level Screening Committee.

3.1.3. Tenth Plan Proposals:-

In order to speed up the developmental activity in the Border Areas, the schemes in the sectors of Education, Soil Conservation and Departmental schemes will be continued. The people inhabiting the areas bordering Assam are also remaining very backward especially in terms of socio economic infrastructure. The State, is therefore, actively considering to implement a new scheme to be known as the “**Village Development in areas bordering with Assam**” to cover only those areas inside Meghalaya falling a radial distance within a crow- fly of 2 Km. from the inter-State border with Assam. The type and nature of schemes to be identified and implemented under the “Village Development Programme in areas bordering Assam” should be only those which may cater to the basic infrastructural needs of the villages whether it is in human habitated area or in areas of farming/ cultivation of the villages or in areas leading to any place of work/ farming/ cultivation, etc. with a view to facilitating better movement of people, goods and services, etc. The cost of any individual scheme to be taken up under this programme should in no case exceed Rs.5.00 lakhs.

3.1.4. The outlays proposed for the Border Area Development Programme for the Ninth Plan and the Annual Plan 2002-2003 are Rs.4470.00 Lakhs and Rs.895.00 Lakhs respectively. The proposed outlays include the outlays falling under SCA for BADP. However, in case the Planning Commission provides higher level of SCA for BADP, the outlays will be adjusted accordingly.

CHAPTER : IV

IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL

4.1. MEDIUM IRRIGATION

4.1.1. The approved outlay for Medium Irrigation for the Ninth Plan period (1997-2002) is Rs. 1500.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during the first four years of the Plan (i.e. 1997-2001) is Rs. 848.00 lakhs. The approved outlay for the year 2001-2002 is Rs. 495.00 lakhs. **The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan(2002-2007) is Rs.2475.00 Lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs.495.00 Lakhs.**

4.1.2. **Rongai Valley Irrigation Project:** The Rongai Valley Medium Irrigation Project in West Garo Hills was taken up since the Eighth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 1630.00 lakhs. The project consists of construction of a 10.50 m high barrage across river Rongai and 17 Km. canal. The progress of work is hampered due to land dispute. The salient features of the project are :-

1. Cultivable Command Area = 3880 hect.
2. Net Irrigation area = 3490 hect.
3. Crop intensity to be raised from 78% to 147.2 %.
4. Cost benefit ratio = 2.18

Apart from irrigation purpose, the Project will also help reducing the adverse effect of flood in the area. The Project is expected to be completed by 2003. The Project was also approved for AIBP assistance during 2000-2001.

4.1.3. Four more schemes named below have also been referred to the Central Water Commission for investigation:-

1. Pynthorwah Irrigation Project in Jaintia Hills.
2. Pynthornein Irrigation Project in Jaintia Hills.
3. Mawramhah Valley Irrigation Project in West Khasi Hills.
4. Kodaldhowa Medium Irrigation Project in West Garo Hills.

4.2. MINOR IRRIGATION

4.2.1 Based on the existing topography and the hilly terrain of the State of Meghalaya there is practically no scope for Major Irrigation and scope for Medium Irrigation is very limited. The State is however blessed with ample scope for Minor Irrigation. Due to the nature of topography and terrain, land available for cultivation is very limited. Thus, the only alternative for increased foodgrain production in the State is by way of increasing the crop intensity and productivity with assured irrigation.

4.2.2. As per the present available records, the ultimate irrigation potential of the State from all sources is of the order of 2.18 lakhs Hectares. The irrigation potential created by the end of the fourth year of the Ninth Plan is about 24000 Hectares which is hardly 11% of the ultimate potential. Hitherto the State of Meghalaya, has not made much headway in the development of irrigation. Under the present level of development it will take more than 200 years to cover the known irrigation potential. Considering the need to accelerate the development of irrigation, the State Government has recently taken steps to strengthen the Irrigation machinery.

4.2.3. Review of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)

A. Financial Achievement :-

The Approved Outlay for the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) is Rs. 6000.00 Lakhs for Minor Irrigation. The Approved and Revised Outlay with expenditure for the first four years (1997-2001) and the approved outlay for the last year of the Ninth Plan (2001-2002) are given below :-

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Annual Plan	Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Actual Expenditure	% of Expenditure
1997-98	1200.00	550.00	606.04	110.19
1998-99	1000.00	645.00	650.54	100.86
1999-2000	1000.00	700.00	556.60	79.54
2000-2001	1200.00	710.00	719.77	101.38
2001-2002	1000.00	-	1000.00 (Anticipated)	100.00

B. Physical Achievement :-

The Physical target for the Ninth Plan in respect of Minor Irrigation is 7600 Hectares. The actual achievement during the first four years (1997-2001) and the target for the last year of the Ninth Plan (2001-02) are indicated below :-

Annual Plan	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
1997-98	1750 Hectares	415 Hectares	23.71
1998-99	1524 Hectares	613 Hectares	40.22
1999-2000	1490 Hectares	828 Hectares	55.57
2000-2001	1327 Hectares	850 Hectares	64.05

2001-2002	1655 Hectares	1655 Hectares (Anticipated)	100.00
-----------	---------------	--------------------------------	--------

From the above statement it is seen that the actual physical achievement fell far too short of the target. This is due to resource constraint.

4.2.4. **Priorities of the Tenth Plan (2002-07) :-**

With a view to achieving a desired level of development of irrigation covering at least 40% of the ultimate potential in the next 20 years, it has been proposed that the outlay under Irrigation sector needs to be enhanced suitably .

The special areas of emphasis of the Tenth Plan includes:-

1. Creating of more irrigation potential both from surface and ground water sources through surface diversion schemes, shallow tube wells and deep tube wells.
2. To take up drip and sprinkler irrigation for sustainable development of horticultural crops and plantations where other systems of irrigation are not feasible. This will also help to minimise jhum cultivation.

4.2.5 In view of what has been stated above, **the proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan (2002-07) and the Annual Plan (2002-2003) is Rs. 6000.00 Lakhs and Rs. 1100.00 Lakhs respectively against which the physical target is fixed at 6500 Ha and 1300 Ha respectively.**

4.3. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

4.3.1. **The approved outlay for the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) for Command Area Development is Rs. 500.00 Lakhs. The year wise approved outlay, revised outlay and the expenditure are as indicated below :**

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Annual Plan	Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Actual Expenditure	% of Expenditure
1997-98	70.00	25.00	25.29	101.16
1998-99	100.00	30.00	22.95	72.20
1999-2000	100.00	30.00	21.40	71.30
2000-2001	200.00	30.00	8.91	29.70
2001-2002	30.00	-	30.00 (Anticipated)	100.00

4.3.2. The Physical target for the Ninth Plan in respect of Command Area Development is 3500 Hectares. The actual achievement during the first four years (1997-2001) and the anticipated achievement for 2001-02 are as shown below :

(Unit in Ha)

Annual Plan	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
1997-98	180 Hectares	NIL	NIL
1998-99	125 Hectares	90 Hectares	72.00
1999-2000	225 Hectares	75 Hectares	33.33

2000-2001	263 Hectares	140 Hectares	53.23
2001-2002	123 Hectares	123 Hectares (Anticipated)	100.00

4.3.3. **Priority of the Tenth Plan (2002-07):**

1. To bridge the gap between potential created and utilized under the Centrally Sponsored CAD Programme for optimising productivity in the area under command.
2. To fully tap the irrigation benefit from the completed irrigation projects

4.3.4 **The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan (2002-03) in respect of CAD is Rs. 165.00 Lakhs and Rs. 35.00 Lakhs respectively with the physical targets of 2000 Hectares and 500 Hectares respectively**

4.4. FLOOD CONTROL

4.4.1. The approved outlay for the Ninth Plan is Rs. 1800.00 lakhs. The expenditure during the first four years of the Plan is Rs. 1306.00 lakhs. The approved outlay during 2002-2003 is Rs.200.00 Lakhs which is expected to be utilized in full. An outlay of Rs.1100.00 Lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs.220.00 Lakhs. The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan includes an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for new schemes and Rs. 1050.00 Lakhs is proposed for the completion of spill- over schemes of the Ninth Plan.

4.4.2. Every year during the monsoon, flood creates havoc in Meghalaya specially in Garo Hills, southern part of Jaintia Hills and in some parts of Khasi Hills. The flood damaged standing crops by inundating vast areas of the paddy fields, snaps road communication by washing away embankments and semi-permanent timber bridges. Due to this, Government has to incur huge non-plan expenditure for repairing of roads and bridges every year. To counteract the menace of flood every year permanent measures for protecting the paddy fields and habitats are essential.

4.4.3. **Ninth Plan Physical Achievements :-**

Up the end of the fourth year of the Ninth Plan, the following physical achievements were made:-

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Construction of embankment | = 2.4 Km. |
| 2. Protection works | = 38 nos. |

The anticipated achievement during the year 2001-2002 is 10 nos. of protection works.

4.4.4. **The physical targets for Tenth Plan are as follows :-**

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Construction of embankment | = - |
| 2. Protection works | = 20 nos. |

CHAPTER – V

ENERGY

5.1 POWER

5.1.1. The approved Ninth Plan outlay for Power Sector is Rs. 31200.00 lakhs. The expenditure during the first four years of the Ninth Plan and the approved outlay during the year 2001-02 are as indicated below :-

(Rs. Lakhs)							
Sl. No.	Items	Ninth Plan 1997-2002 Approved Outlay	1997-98 Actual Expenditure	1998-99 Actual Expenditure	1999-00 Actual Expenditure	2000-01 Actual Expenditure	2001-02 Approved Outlay
1.	Generation Schemes (Leshka HEP)	7200.00	25.46	-	200.00	-	2661.00*
2.	R&M of Umiam Stage-I (EAP)	7740.00	-	264.00	-	843.00	1970.00
3	T & D Works						
4.	a) Construction of 132 KV Sub-Station at Nongstoin	450.00	13.95	250.00	75.00	184.44	85.00
	b) 132KV NEHU Sub-Station	-	103.73	-	-	-	-
	b) Eighth/ Ninth Plan T&T Schemes	560.00	-	210.00	70.00	61.51	140.00
	c) Improvement of Power system at Shillong	2000.00	237.36	500.00	180.00	140.92	120.00
	d) Improvement of Power system at Tura	-	-	150.00	105.00	61.76	10.00
	e) Distribution of Master Plan of Meghalaya	3000.00	197.63	550.00	320.00	409.51	395.00
	f) State Load Despatch Centre	1600.00	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Survey and Investigation	650.00	91.35	140.00	50.00	78.71	50.00
4.	Rural / Village Electrification (PMGY)	8000.00	40.07	-	250.00	1872.00	600.00
5.	Heavy Fuel Oil Based Power project	-	-	-	-	1000.00	-
	TOTAL	31200.00	709.55	2064.00	1250.00	4651.85	6031.00

* Includes LIC Loan of Rs. 495.00 Lakhs and Rs. 2166.00 Lakhs of Other Loans.

5.1.2. **The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03 are as indicated below:-**

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Items	Tenth Plan 2002-2007 Proposed Outlay	Annual Plan 2002-2003 Proposed Outlay
	Continuing Schemes :		
	T & D Work :-		
1.	a) Shillong Improvement scheme	1200.00	200.00
	b) Distribution Master Plan	1800.00	400.00
	c) Tura Improvement Scheme	1000.00	200.00
2..	Survey & Investigation	375.00	75.00
3.	Generation Scheme - Leshka HEP	30600.00	6500.00
4.	Renovation & Modernisation of Umiam Stage –I.	1887.00	1887.00
5.	Rural Electrification (PMGY)	3705.00	638.00
	New Schemes :		
5.	T & D Work :-		
	a) Augmentation of existing 132 KV S/S	270.00	-
	b) Construction of 220 KV/132 KV S/S (Byrnihat / Khliehriat)	600.00	100.00
	c) 132 KV S/C Line (Leshka- Khliehriat)	800.00	-
6.	Generation – HFO Based Power Project (4x6 MW) at Byrnihat / Mendipathar	-	-
7.	Renovation & Modernisation of Umiam Stage II & III	7900.00	-
	TOTAL :	50137.00	10000.00

5.1.3. **Myntdu – Leshka (2x42 MW) H. E. Project:** The Detailed Project Report of Myntdu-Leshka H.E.Project (2x42 MW) was prepared at an estimated cost of Rs. 285.36 Crores excluding IDC and financing cost. The cost of the project including IDC and FC is Rs. 363.08 Crores. The TEC was issued by Central Electricity Authority in September, 1999 subject to the condition that environmental and forest clearance are to be obtained from the Ministry of Environment and Forest, New Delhi. The Ministry of Environment and Forest, New Delhi issued the environment and forest clearance on 26-09-01 vide their letter No.J-12011/4/99-1A1 dated 26-09-01. **While issuing TEC by Central Electricity Authority the tentative financial package was considered as follows:**

Sl. No.	Source of Finance	Domestic component INR (Rs. Crores)	Percentage of Total outlay
1.	Equity (MeSEB)	108.90	30.0 %
2.	Debt :		
	i) State Govt. Loan	72.60	20.0 %
	ii) Loan from Financial Institutions (PFC / OPEC / JBIC/ etc.)	181.50	50.0 %

The Estimated Cost of the Project are as follows :

(Rs. In Crores)		
Sl. No.	Item of work	Present Day Cost (January '99 Price Level)
1.	Civil cost	181.69
2.	E & M Works	103.67
3.	Total Cost without IDC & FC (1+2)	285.36
4.	IDC	75.90
5.	Financing Cost (FC)	1.82
6.	Total Cost including IDC & FC (3+4+5)	363.08

For the purpose of resource mobilization and timely implementation of the project both the State Government's and the Central Government's help is necessary. Accordingly, the works for the year 2002-03 was identified at an estimated amount of Rs. 65.00 Crores. Funding from the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources is also being sought for. Further The State Government had also requested the North Eastern Council to include this project in the Tenth Plan.

5.1.4. **Renovation and Modernisation of Umiam Stage-I Power Station :** MeSEB formulated the scheme of R & M of Umiam Stage-I and Stage-II Power Station by engaging JCI Consultants, Tokyo. The Schemes were submitted to the Ministry of Power, GOI for OECF (presently known as JBIC) assistance in 1995. The JBIC, after obtaining report through their fact-finding mission, approved funding of the scheme for R & M of Stage-I Power Station during 1996-97 with the completion target during the Ninth Plan period. The estimated cost of the scheme is 2047 Million Yen (Rs. 85.30 Crores considering current exchange rates Re.1= 2.4 Japanese Yen). The loan component is 1700 Million Yen (Rs.70.80 Crores). The local component is 347 Million Yen (Rs. 14.50 Crores). The Contract Agreement for the R & M works were signed between MeSEB and Mitsui & Co. Ltd./ M/S TPK (India) Pvt. Ltd. on 26-04-2000. The work during 2000-01 and 2001-02 includes design, manufacturing, shop testing and shipment of the foreign supply equipments including transportation to the site along with the local supply of equipments. The approved outlay for the year 2001-02 is Rs. 1970.00 Lakhs and the proposed outlay for the year 2002-03 is Rs. 1887.00 Lakhs.

5.1.5. **Transmission & Distribution Scheme :**

(i) **Shillong Improvement Scheme :** In order to strengthen and improve the Sub-Transmission and Distribution System in Shillong and Greater Shillong area the scheme was started during the Seventh Plan period and continued till date. It is likely to be completed by the middle of the Tenth Plan period. The scheme envisages the construction of 33/11 KV Sub-Station, 33KV ring main system, 11KV ring main system, augmentation of distribution Sub-Station and LT lines. Due to price escalation the scheme was revised in June,1999 at an estimated cost of Rs. 3725.00 Lakhs from its original cost of Rs. 2654.00 Lakhs. An additional Central Assistance through the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources amounting to Rs. 400.00 Lakhs was released during 2000-01 for completion of the scheme within the time schedule. The upto date expenditure till March, 2001 is Rs. 2992.66 Lakhs from State Govt. Loan and Rs. 148.11 Lakhs from the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources. The

proposed outlay for the scheme during the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03 are Rs. 1200.00 Lakhs and Rs. 200.00 Lakhs respectively.

(ii) **Tura Improvement Scheme :** In order to strengthen and improve the existing Sub-transmission and distribution system of Tura town and parts of West Garo Hills, MeSEB had formulated a scheme in the beginning of the Ninth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 1512.00 Lakhs. The scheme envisages construction of two Sub-Stations of 2x5 MVA at Tura and New Tura and construction of 33KV, 11KV, and LT lines with distribution Sub-Stations. The scheme started during the Ninth Plan period and is likely to continue till the end of the Tenth Plan period. An additional Central Assistance from the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources amounting to Rs. 600.00 Lakhs was released during 2000-01 for completion of the scheme within the time schedule. The upto date expenditure till March, 2001 is Rs. 120.21 Lakhs from the State Government Loan. The proposed outlay for the scheme during the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan, 2002-03 are Rs. 1000.00 Lakhs and Rs. 200.00 Lakhs respectively.

(iii) **Distribution Master Plan :** In order to strengthen and improve the existing Sub-Transmission and Distribution System of West Khasi Hills, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, East Garo Hills, South Garo Hills and Ri-Bhoi District, MeSEB formulated a scheme in 1985 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2404.00 Lakhs. The scheme was approved by the Planning Commission in September, 1989. Implementation of the scheme has suffered very much due to fund constraint. Due to the price escalation of the materials and equipments the cost estimate of the scheme was revised in the year 1999 at an estimated cost of Rs. 4926.00 Lakhs. The upto date expenditure till March, 2001 is Rs. 2475.71 Lakhs. The proposed outlay for the scheme during the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03 are Rs. 1800.00 Lakhs and Rs. 400.00 lakhs respectively.

(iv) **9th Plan Transmission & Transformation scheme :** A transmission and Transformation scheme for augmentation of transformation capacity of all grid sub-station to cope up with the future demand of the State was formulated during the Ninth Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 577.00 Lakhs. Due to fund constraint much progress could not be achieved in this scheme. During the Ninth Plan period, commissioning of 5MVA transformer at Rongkhon Sub-Station was completed. The upto date expenditure till March, 2001 is Rs. 103.01 Lakhs.

(v) **Construction of 132/33 KV (2x5) MVA Sub-Station at Nongstoin :** To improve the reliability of power supply in West Khasi Hills and to minimize the restoration time in case of failure of 132KV Shillong-Nangalbibra line, a scheme was prepared at an estimated cost of Rs. 559.30 Lakhs for construction of a 132KV Sub-Station at Nongstoin with the loop in and loop out of the existing 132 KV line between Mawlai and Nangalbibra Sub-Stations. The scheme is in the final stage of completion. The upto date expenditure till March, 2001 is Rs. 478.74 Lakhs.

(vi) **Survey & Investigation :** It is a continuing scheme on investigation works of different hydro potential sources for tapping maximum power from the available sources. During 2000-01, survey and investigation work of Umiam-Umtru Stage-V HEP(40MW), Umngot HEP Stage-I (36MW), Leshka Stage-II and Umngi alongwith some small hydro project works were taken up and continuing. The works are likely to be continued till the end of Ninth Plan and may spill over to the Tenth Plan period before the data are ready for preparation of DPR.

(vii) **Construction of 132KV S/C Line from Leshka HEP to Khliehriat Sub-Station:** A new scheme for construction of 132 KV Single Circuit Line from (84MW) Leshka HEP to Khliehriat Sub-Station for evacuation of power is proposed during the Tenth Plan and scheduled to be commissioned within the Tenth Plan period for facilitating evacuation of power from (2x42MW) Leshka HEP. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 800.00 Lakhs.

5.1.6. **Rural Electrification Schemes :** MeSEB had electrified a total number of 2510 villages till date out of 5484 numbers of inhabited villages in the State as per 1991 Census. During the Ninth Plan, MeSEB could electrify only 34 villages as the Board decided not to carry out further Village Electrification by taking Loan from financial institutions. However, the Government provided an amount of Rs.1872.00 Lakhs during 2000-01 under MNP for electrification of 200 villages. In addition, an amount of Rs.149.00 Lakhs was also provided under the Prime Minister's Special Package for electrification of 10 Tribal villages in the State. The proposed outlay for the scheme during the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan, 2002-03 are Rs.3705.00 Lakhs and Rs. 638.00 Lakhs respectively. With this outlay, it is proposed to electrify 375 villages during the Tenth Plan and 75 villages during 2002-2003.

5.1.7. **Heavy Fuel Oil Power Station:** Due to the growing demand for industrial areas of Byrnihat and Garo Hills, MeSEB proposes to set up two new Heavy Fuel Power Stations at Byrnihat and Mendipathar. The capacity of each Power Station is 4x6 MW and the cost of each project is Rs. 90.00 Crores

5.2. NON CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

5.2.1 Energy crisis caused by dwindling resources of fossil fuels has compelled us to find a safe and environmentally benign alternative sources of energy. The alternative /new sources of energy especially Solar, Hydro, Wind and Bio-Energy sources have already demonstrated that it can fit the bill though it may be a small fraction of our total energy requirement. The potential of these schemes will grow as the technologies in this field are improved year by year. Schemes under renewable energy, though on a limited scale, have been pursued with notable success in the State since the Seventh Plan period.

5.2.2. The approved Ninth Plan outlay for this sector was Rs. 600.00 Lakhs. As against this, Rs. 350.45 Lakhs is anticipated to be spent during the Plan period. The year-wise allocation made available to this sector and the expenditure made are as follows :-

(Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure
1997-98	100.00	90.00
1998-99	100.00	77.70
1999-2000	100.00	56.70
2000-01	100.00	46.05
2001-02	100.00	80.00 (anticipated)
Total	500.00	350.45

5.2.3. The main thrust for the Tenth Plan is to intensify the programme and to restructure the scheme on basis of end use application of Technologies and the Electrification of villages as specified by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

to electrify all the remote villages through renewable sources of Energy by the end of the 11th Plan period, i.e. by 2012.

A. Power Generation :

(i) **Micro Hydel Projects:** The rising cost of grid electricity have created a growing interest in Micro Hydel Technology as an efficient low cost alternative in the State especially in the remote isolated areas. This system is also simple where anyone will be able to operate, manage and control. Moreover, this technology has an added advantage of short gestation period, no submergence or deforestation problems, reduced transmission losses and the schemes are environmentally more benign. It is proposed to take up the works of survey, investigation and implementation of 10 (ten) Micro Hydel Projects during the Tenth Plan.

(ii) **Solar Photovoltaic :** Solar Photovoltaic Cell has been found to be efficient especially due to the moderate temperature conditions prevailing in the State. Photovoltaic are an economical electricity source for the dispersed villages in the State and may become more economical when compared to the grid power. During the Tenth Plan, 3000 Solar PV Lantern is proposed to be distributed in rural areas at a subsidized rate, and 1000 Solar Home Lighting System is proposed to be installed in un-electrified villages in Meghalaya. This Scheme involves a Central Share of 40 %, a State Share of 40 %, and a contribution of 20 % from the beneficiaries.

B. Bio Energy

(i) The total availability of cattle and buffalo dung in the State have been estimated to be approximately 10 lakhs tonnes / year. Experiments have been carried out with KVIC / DEENBANDHU / FLEXI Type of Biogas Plants (which is made out of strong Rubberised Fabric) and Fixed Dome Type (which is made out of cement concrete) was found suitable to this hill State with an advantage of easy and faster installation. It is also maintenance free and cost effective. 600 (six hundred) 3 Cu.M family sized Biogas Plant is proposed to be installed with 80% subsidy (40 % Central share and 40 % State share) and 20 % contribution from the beneficiaries.

(ii) Installation of 7 (seven) Cu.M Community Night Soil Biogas Plant is proposed to be installed in the State on experimental basis during the Tenth Plan. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 90:10 sharing pattern between Centre and State.

5.2.4. **The outlay proposed for the Tenth Five Year plan is Rs. 440.00 Lakhs as per break-up given below:**

i)	Direction & Administration including Advt.& Publicity	-	Rs. 214.00 Lakhs
ii)	Micro Hydel Project	-	Rs. 100.00 Lakhs
iii)	Solar Photovoltaic	-	Rs. 96.00 Lakhs
iv)	Bio-Energy	-	Rs. 30.00 Lakhs
TOTAL		-	Rs. 440.00 Lakhs

The Proposed outlay for the Annual Plan (2002-03) in respect of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy is Rs. 90.00 Lakhs.

5.3. INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMME (IREP)

5.3.1. The scope of Integrated Rural Energy Programme is proposed to be intensified during the Tenth plan so as to improve the availability of commercial sources and application of Non-Conventional Sources in the rural areas of the State. The principle of adopting area based rural energy plan with C.D. Block as unit, which has already been accepted by the State Government is proposed to be continued in 15 (fifteen) C.D. Blocks. The Ninth Plan outlay for this sector is Rs. 600.00 Lakhs. As against this, the year wise allocation of funds and the expenditure is as follows :-

(Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
1997-98	100.00	42.10
1998-99	100.00	75.00
1999-2000	100.00	84.00
2000-01	100.00	74.63
2001-02	116.00	100.00
TOTAL	516.00	375.73

5.3.2. The main thrust during the Tenth Plan will be on project implementation in the Blocks as per Energy Plan; operation of the Regional Institute; and setting up of computerized monitoring system to monitor the physical and financial progress of the programme.

5.3.3. **Project Implementation in Block as per Energy Plan:** It is envisaged to meet the cooking, agriculture and community lighting needs through the Non-Conventional / improved conventional gadget, mainly through the following:-

- i) **Solar Thermal :** Installation of 4 (Four) Solar Driers; 100 (hundred) Solar Water Heating System (89,000 LPD); and 33 (thirty three)SPV Water Pump (29,700 WP). An amount of Rs. 100.00 Lakhs is proposed for the purpose during the Tenth Plan.
- ii) **Biomass Gasification:** It is proposed to implement 27 (twenty seven) assessment studies; 2500 Nos. of Briquetting ; and 10 Nos. of gasification (90 KW). The proposed outlay for the purpose during the Tenth plan is Rs. 75.00 Lakhs.
- iii) **Field Project:** It is proposed to install 20,000 Nos. of Fixed Improved Chulhas and 1200 KW – SPV Power Pack Plant mainly for village electrification during the Tenth Plan. During the Tenth Plan, an amount of Rs. 200.00 Lakhs is proposed for the field projects.

5.3.4. **Regional Institute of Rural Energy Planning and Development:** The first phase of the work of the Institute is completed and will be made operational by the end of the Ninth Plan. The second phase envisages construction of quarters for faculty members and introduction of computer services, research communication, project services, etc.. It is proposed to cover all these facilities during the Tenth Plan. An amount of Rs. 30.00 Lakhs is required for the purpose during the Tenth Plan.

5.3.5. During the Tenth Plan, an amount of Rs. 145.00 Lakhs is proposed for Direction and Administration of IREP and for setting up of Computerised Monitoring System in the State Headquarter to monitor and coordinate between Block Level Cells and MNES.

5.3.6. **The total proposed outlay for this sector for the Tenth Plan is Rs. 550.00 Lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan ,2002-03 is Rs. 110.00 Lakhs.** The break-up is indicated below :-

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Items	Amount proposed for Tenth Plan	Amount proposed for 2002-03
1.	Direction and Administration	145.00	29.00
2.	Regional Institute of Rural Energy Planning & Development	30.00	6.00
3.	Solar Thermal	100.00	20.00
4.	Biomass Gasification	75.00	20.00
5.	Field Projects	200.00	35.00
	TOTAL	550.00	110.00

5.3.6. The Government of India, Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is expected to continue their assistance towards the Regional Institute for Integrated Rural Energy Planning and Development and towards IREP cells on the Blocks under C.S.S. The amounts required during the Tenth Plan are Rs. 117.80 Lakhs and Rs.102.65 Lakhs respectively.

5.4. VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION (MNES SPECIAL SCHEME)

5.4.1. As projected by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) there are about 18,000 villages in the country which are located in the remote and difficult areas which are required to be electrified by using Non-Conventional sources of Energy through Mini / Micro Power Plant, Solar Plant, Biomass Gasifier, Tidal Power Plant, Wind Power Plant, etc. It is proposed by MNES, Govt. of India that cent percent electrification of these 18,000 villages should be targeted for electrification by 2012. In Meghalaya, the total number of such remote villages in far flung areas which cannot be covered by conventional grid extension is projected at 2190 villages. However, these villages in Meghalaya also cover those villages which can be electrified by MeSEB. Meghalaya Non-Conventional and Rural Energy proposes that 1290 villages will be electrified by use of non-conventional methods and **an amount of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is proposed as State's share during the Tenth Plan. The amount proposed for Annual Plan, 2002-03 as State share is Rs. 50.00 Lakhs**

CHAPTER – VI

INDUSTRIES & MINERALS

6.1. VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES

6.1.1. **The Tenth Plan proposed Outlay for this Sector is Rs.2000.00 lakhs and the outlay proposed for 2002-03 is Rs. 250.00 lakhs.** As against the total Ninth Plan approved outlay of Rs.1600.00 lakhs, the anticipated expenditure is Rs.967.86 lakhs. The expenditure during 1997-98,1998-99,1999-2000 and 2000-01 being Rs.145.45 lakhs, Rs.198.26 lakhs, Rs.228.62 lakhs and Rs.195.53 lakhs respectively and the approved outlay during 2001-02 being Rs.200.00 lakhs.

6.1.2 **Programmes for the Tenth Plan & for 2002-03:-**

(i) Most of the schemes/programmes under this Sector are continuing in nature and are being continued from year to year for which an amount of Rs.448.00 lakhs is kept for the Tenth Plan and Rs.40.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

(ii) The 4(four) DIC at Williamnagar, Nongstoin, Baghmara and Nongpoh are implementing all the development and promotional schemes for the Industries Sector, which also includes implementation of the Training Programmes and Awareness Programmes to motivate and enable the youths of the State to set up their own little ventures for self-employment and also to take up other Industrial activities, are being continued. An amount of Rs.502.00 Lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan and Rs.100.00 Lakhs for 2002-03.

(iii) **Small Scale Industries:-** Under this scheme various developmental activities relating to Small Scale sector are taken up. The DIC besides looking after the development of Small Scale Industries in the State also conducts Entrepreneur Development Programmes and hold exhibition in different parts of the state for the benefit of the Entrepreneurs so as to enable them to market their products. Besides these programmes, financial assistance is also given to the Industrial Units/Entrepreneurs and others in the form of grant-in-aid and package scheme of Incentives. An amount of Rs.395.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the Tenth Plan and Rs.29.00 lakhs for 2002-03.

(iv) The MIDC is also looking after the implementation of the Industrial Estates set up in Jaintia Hills, Williamnagar, Tura, Nongstoin and provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs is kept for the Tenth Plan and Rs.7.00 lakhs for 2002-03.

(v) Financial Assistance is also given to the Khadi & Village Industries Board (KVIB) to meet the establishment costs and other related activities of the Board. During the Tenth Plan period an amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed and Rs.45.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

(vi) **Handicraft:-** For development of handicraft sector in the State, the State Government assist the MHHDC in the form of Share Capital contribution. The scheme of

Master Crafts Training is being implemented by the Board. It is proposed to allocate Rs 60.00 Lakhs for the Tenth Plan and 10.00 Lakhs for the Annual plan.

6.1.2. New Schemes of the Tenth Plan & Annual Plan 2002-03:-

1. **Youth Development Fund Scheme (YDFS):-** As a supplement to the ongoing National Scheme of the Prime Minister's Rogzari Yojana (PMRY), the State Government proposes to introduce a new scheme, in line with PMRY, by creating a corpus fund to be placed with the State Directorate of Industries.

Under the above scheme of YDFS, Educated Unemployed Youths between the age group of 21-40 years, having completed a Degree, Diploma or , an ITI Certificate, could avail a composite loan upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs for starting any Industrial projects. The promoter's contribution would be to the extent of 5% of the total project cost, ceiling upto Rs.10.00 lakhs.

The scheme will be implemented by the DICs to be finally appraised and funded by the DICs.

An amount of Rs.160.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Tenth Plan (2002-07) for implementation of the above scheme, and the requirement for the Annual Plan 2002-03 is estimated at Rs.8.00 lakhs.

2. **State's Interest Subsidy Scheme (SISS):-** To relieve the cost and time over-run and the financial burden thereof, the State Government proposes to introduce a new scheme, to be called the State's Interest Subsidy Scheme (SISS). This will be in addition to the scheme already in existence under the Package Scheme of Incentives, as provided under the Industrial Policy, 1991. Such a step is likely to encourage the entrepreneurs for regular and timely payment of the principal and interest to the Banks or, the financial institutions.

This benefit will be available to new units, as per the criteria laid down by the Department. The quantum of subsidy will be available to a unit for a period of 5 years at the rate clearly indicated thereof. The Scheme will be operated from the corpus extended by the Government to the MIDC.

For the tenth Plan (2002-07), an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been proposed for the said scheme, out of which Rs.5.00 lakhs is earmarked for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

3. **Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme (IIDS):-** In order to promote and strengthen the Small, Tiny and Village Industries and to facilitate location of Industries in rural areas and also to promote stronger linkages between Agriculture and Industries, the scheme of Integrated Infrastructure Development, is introduced. It envisages development land with road, water, power, telecom, banks, facilities for raw materials, storage and effluent treatment plant to the units located in it.

Under the above scheme of IID, the State Government is to provide land and the central funding will be for the creation of the other infrastructural facilities.

During the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for implementation of the scheme, and Rs. 3.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

4. **Up-gradation of the Industrial Estates:-** Land at the Industrial Estate, Shillong, East Khasi Hills District, has been almost fully occupied. Looking into the increasing demand for Industrial plots, it is proposed to upgrade the existing Industrial Estate by constructing multi-storied Industrial sheds so the available plinth area could be multiplied. The total 10th Plan outlay (2002-07) has been kept at Rs.50.00 lakhs and the Annual Plan Outlay 2002-03 at Rs.3.00 lakhs.

6.2 SERICULTURE AND WEAVING

6.2.1 **The Tenth plan (2002-2007) proposed outlay for this Sector is Rs. 1600.00 lakhs against which the Annual Plan 2002-03 proposed Outlay is Rs. 250.00 lakhs.** Against the Ninth Plan approved outlay of Rs.1600.00 lakhs, the expenditure for 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-01 were Rs.148.07 lakhs, Rs.164.33 lakhs, Rs.157.76 lakhs and Rs.161.16 lakhs respectively and the approved outlay for 2001-02 is Rs.115.00 lakhs.As such, the total anticipated expenditure for the Ninth Plan is Rs.746.32 lakhs.

6.2.2 **Present Status-**

Sericulture and Weaving are the two rural based cottage Industries of the State and practised by a sizeable number of people comprising mostly from weaker section(s). Rearing of Fri. and Muga is traditionally practiced in the past and presently by the rural people as a subsidiary Cottage Industry. The Muga silk yarn has a unique permanent natural golden colour and now world wide known as "Golden Fibre" This rare commodity found no where else in the world except Meghalaya and Assam. Hence, export potential.

However, inspite of enormous export potential, the sector could not make much progress due to numerous constrains which attributed to slow pace development. The pressing problems leading to stagnation of development are highlighted below:-

(A) **Sericulture Sector :**

- (i) The practice of old mulberry silks worm seeds of low yielder which is susceptible to diseases for production of seed cocoon/reeling cocoons is still continued and practised today.
- (ii) The mulberry plantation have become too old and cannot sustain to produce sufficient leaves requirement.
- (iii) Shortage of leaves lo feed the silk worms in absence of regular systematic plantation at beneficiary level.
- (iv) Lack of seed organisation system coupled with inadequate supply of Eri and Muga seeds.
- (v) Absence of organised marketing support system.

- (vi) Non-adoption of reeling/spining activities at the private level.
- (vii) Sericulture village rearers being small and marginal farmers with poor and weak financial resources cannot procure the required inputs and construct a separate rearing house.
- (viii) The rundown in-frastructural facilities support of the farms/centres is also one of the main reason attributed to low performance.

(B) Handloom Sector:

- (i) Non-availability of good quality yarn at reasonable prices as and when required coupled with shortage of yarn is one of the major problems leading to slow pace development.
- (ii) Dearth of weaving shed or separate space for weaving activities is also one of the reasons that limited the production of fabrics.
- (iii) The shortage and lack of suitable improved looms in the state.
- (iv) The handloom weavers being small and marginal weavers and poor cannot construct a separate weaving shed of their own resources.
- (v) Marketing of handloom products are generally confined for domestics consumption and continues to remain as part time occupation.
- (vi) The run-down infrastructural facilities support of the handloom production centres /pilot handloom weaving centres and other centres is also one of the factors leading to the low performance.

6.2.3. TENTH PLAN TARGETS:-

A. SERICULTURE SECTOR:

Sl. No.	Tenth Plan Physical Target (2002-2007)	Annual Plan Physical Target (2002-03)	Tenth Plan (Financial Target (2002-2007)	Annual Plan Financial Target (2002-03)
i.	Coverage of addl. 300 ha under Mulberry plantation and improve 333 hectares of productive hectarage	127 ha		
ii.	Increase addl. Coverage of 2400 ha Eri plantation and improve 131 ha productive hectarage	493 ha		
iii.	Increase addl. Coverage of 282 hectares under Muga plantation and improve 113 ha of productive hectarage	79 ha		
iv.	Produce 46MT of Mulberry Raw Silk	1.54 MT	Rs.793.00	Rs.150.00
v.	Produce 120MT of Eri Spun Yarn	23.97 MT		

- | | | | | |
|-------|--|-----------|--|--|
| vi. | Produce 5MT of Muga Raw Silk | 0.862 MT | | |
| vii. | Impart technical and managerial to 100 educated Entrepreneurs | 20 nos. | | |
| viii. | Organised training programme to 8205 farmers/ Reelers/ Spinners etc. | 1641 nos. | | |

B. HANDLOOM SECTOR :

- | | | | | |
|------|---|-----------------|------------|------------|
| i. | Increase production of 360.00 lakh sq.meters of handloom fabrics | 72.00 lakh sq.m | | |
| ii. | Impart technical and managerial training to 100 handloom educated entrepreneurs | 20 nos. | Rs. 807.00 | Rs. 100.00 |
| iii. | Intensify silk training to 1680 silk weavers | 336 nos. | | |
| iv. | Impart training on latest weaving technology to 1000 progressive weavers | 200 nos. | | |

C. Generate Addl. Employment

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| a | Sericulture = 8,205 families | 1666 Nos. |
| b | <u>Handloom = 7,680 families</u> | <u>556 Nos. 2222</u> |
| | Total = 15,885 families | Nos. |

D. Generate Income Generation (proposed)

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| a | Sericulture =Rs. 50.39 crores | Rs. 1.78 crores |
| b | <u>Handloom =Rs. 108.00 crores</u> | <u>Rs. 4.32 crores</u> |
| | <u>Total =Rs. 158.39 crores</u> | <u>Rs. 6.10 crores</u> |

Total	Rs. 1600.00	Rs. 250.00
--------------	--------------------	-------------------

6.2.4. Productivity in per unit area :

I. Sericulture Sector :-

Under Mulberry, the raw silk production in per unit area will be increased from present level of 25.7 kg/hectare to 214kg/hectare against 290 of National norms average.

In respect of Eri, the spun yarn production will be increased from negligible present level production to 64kg/hectare.

The production of Reeling cocoon in per unit area in case of Mulberry will be increased from the present level of 360kgs/ hectare.

Under Eri, the spun yarn production will increased from the present level of negligible production to 40 kgs/hectare.

In respect of Muga the reeling cocoon will be increased from the present level of 10,260 Nos./acre to 30,000 Nos. acre.

II. Handloom sector :

The proposed programme for Handloom Weaving in the coming Xth. period sought to intensify 80% of the total production of handloom fabric will be on silk weaving production of handloom fabric will be on Silk Weaving

The productivity per loom per day on silk weaving is sought to increase from 1sq.m/day/loom to 2sq.m/day/loom whereas on cotton fabric etc. productivity will increase from 2 sq.m/loom/day to 5 sq.m/loom/day on National average.

6.2.5. Recommendation of Working groups :

The draft action plan of the xth five year plan has been drawn up on the basis of the Recommendation of the field level working group consisting of the expert panel of District Officer assisted by the grass root field functionaries.

Besides, the recommendation of the above field level working group, the recommendation of the duly constituted state level working committee under the chairmanship of the Director, N.E. Central Silk Board, Guwahati Assam consisting of the Senior officials of the Department and the Central Silk Board is also being incorporated in the Xth Plan.

6.2.6. Strategy and Policy initiative

Inspite of grim situation, the fact remains that silk is a rare commodity and other fibres cannot match the image of the queen of textiles.

The Xth Plan proposal has been drawn up by incorporating the recommendations of the working groups to overcome the confronting problems and constraints. The following are the plan of action adopted in the coming Xth Five year plan.

i) Motivate and encourage the sericulture farmers to grow more silkworm host plant plantation and also to Introduce the vegetative fencing in their individual plantation so as to protect the plantation from cattle menace.

Initiate to provide rearing house/shed to mulberry cocoon growers on joint sharing basis with the Central Silk Board the Department and the beneficiary on 50:50 ratio.

ii) At Departmental Mulberry Seed Farms, to replace the old exotic Mulberry silkworm races by CSR Bivoltine Hybrids and also to procure latest equipments of eco-friendly for maintaining optimum temperature and humidity in the seed rearing house of the Department including establishment of model grainage at Foreign Race Seed Station; Moodymmai.

The old mulberry plantations in the mulberry seed farms to be replaced by high yielding variety of the Central Silk Board and also to popularise and promote of Kissan Nurseries at farmers level for raising of high yielding varieties including Eri and Muga Nurseries for self employment.

iii) Under non-mulberry sector to organise Private grainers for production of diseased free seeds.

iv) Establishment of Reeling and Spinning units at Private level for production of silk yarn for meeting the silk yarn demand under handloom sector.

Besides modernization of silk reeling units at Ummulong and Dilma for training purposes.

v) Modernize the Eri spinning centres and Muga Reeling units by latest motorised /pedal Eri spinning wheel and pedal/motorised Muga Reeling cum Twisting machine for training purposes.

vi) In view of growing demand of Muga Industry in Garo Hills, establish and convert the pilot extension centre Samanda, East Garo Hills into Muga P2 Seed farm for increase of production of Muga seeds.

vii) Intensify the training of progressive farmers/Weavers, Reelers, spinners educated and uneducated youth of both the sector for self job employment and provide assistance by way of credit support from financial institutions.

viii) The Departmental Silk Reeling (Mulberry and Muga) including Eri Spinning centres will intensify for imparting of training instead of raw silk production. However, during the non-training period, the reeling spinning unit will initiated the raw silk production at the minimum.

ix) The existing productive acreage for both mulberry and non mulberry including new schemes should have a plan programme/ schemes on similar pattern of UNDP sub-assisted programme which can yield faster and better production output, and also upgrade and support the run down infrastructural facilities of both the sector in a phase manner.

x) Organization of Marketing support mechanism at community level to initiate from the IIIrd. year of the Xth plan by providing marketing infrastructures etc and also strengthen the on-going schemes of both the sector to yield faster and better results. Avail credit support from NABARD for both the sector.

xi) Upgrade latest knowledge on Reeling and Spinning technology and depute technical staff for training to central Silk Technological Training and Research Institute, Central Silk Board Bangalore.

Depute technical staff to undergo capsule training programme on seed technology, Rearing Management, Disease and control etc. at Central Silk Board Training Institution.

Upgrade the Technical qualification by deputing candidates for M.Sc (Sericulture) and post graduate in Sericulture Management to Central Sericultural Training and Research

Institute, Central Silk Board, Mysore, besides Post Graduate Diploma Sericulture Training Programme at Central Silk Board Training Institution, Herhampore/ Mysore/ Ranchi/ Jorhat

xii) Encourage the formation of self-help group for both Sericultural farmers and Weavers.

xiii) Intensify and promote silk weaving in a phase manner with introduction of new designs for silk and cotton and engage Designer consultant/Master Designer.

The old loom to be replaced with more efficient ones for better output and the existing infrastructure under Handloom production center and other demonstration centers etc. should confine to Handloom Technology Transfer unit cum-sale and service center and also close down Demonstration centres which are redundant.

xiv) Initiate marketing of silk fabrics through Private/Public retail outlets including setting up of handloom hats for promotion of sales of handloom fabrics.

xv) Set up mini dyeing and printing unit in a phase manner in every District Headquarters.

Encourage the use of vegetable dyes for improving the market ability of the product in the International markets.

xvi) To continue imparting training to certificate course holders including training of Entrepreneurs for self employment at H.T.I. Mendipathar and S.T.I. Ummulong.

Initiate to set up separate branch of mini handloom training school in the State capital on the IIIrd. year of the Xth Plan.

Decentralized training programme of the progressive Weavers of Khasi and Jaintia from Handloom Training Institute Mendipathar, to Weaving Training Classes of this area. and also intensify on Silk Weaving Technology training to Weavers.

Depute the handloom technical officials for training on Refresher courses outside the State for new technology application.

Upgrade the technical qualification of Handloom sector by deputation of fresh candidates for the Degree course "Bachelor of Textiles."

Arrange study tour and exposures of Sericultural farmers and Handloom Weavers outside the State.

xvii) Initiate assistance for external aided project of both the sectors.

xviii) Explore export potential of handloom silk fabrics and raw silk yarn.

6.3 . LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

6.3.1. **The proposed Outlay for the Tenth Plan Period is Rs.10,000.00 lakhs and the amount proposed for the Annual Plan is 2002-2003 is Rs.1900.00 lakhs.** As against the approved Outlay of Rs.5800.00 lakhs for the Ninth Plan Period the total anticipated expenditure at current prices is Rs. 5967.00 Lakhs. The expenditure during 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 being Rs.302.67 Lakhs, Rs.571.00 Lakhs, Rs.790.00 Lakhs and Rs.2403.33 Lakhs respectively and the approved outlay during 2001-2002 being Rs.1900.00 Lakhs.

6.3.2. The Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) of the State is implementing various schemes of this sector which are highlighted below :-

1. Equity Participation To Projects: In order to encourage setting up of industrial units, the Corporation actively participates in Equity Capital of new as well as existing industrial units depending on their merit. The quantum of participation, either in joint or, in private sector, vary from project to project, according to the size. The MIDC also participate in projects approved by the Single Window Agency. For the 10th Plan Period , a total of Rs.2500.00 lakhs is proposed, out of which the Annual Plan 2002-2003 proposed Outlay is Rs. 500.00 lakhs.

2. Financial Operation : The MIDC in its dual role as an Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and the State Financial Institution (SFC) has been assisting entrepreneurs financially for setting up of economically viable projects and provides support assistance by way of term loan to the Industrial units of all categories. These term loans are again refinanced to the Corporation by the IDBI/SIDBI to the extent of 65 % of the disbursed amount and the balance are to be met from MIDC,s own resources. During 2000-01, the Corporation has disbursed term loans to 99 Nos. units amounting to Rs. 1010.17 lakhs, and against the above amount, SIDBI has refinanced only Rs. 500.00 lakhs. Upto 30.09.01, SIDBI has refinanced Rs. 200.00 lakhs only and the application pending is for Rs. 1500.00 lakhs per annum. As such , the total Plan Outlay proposed for the 10th Plan would be 1500.00 lakhs and for 2002-03 is Rs. 300.00 lakhs.

3. Office Accommodation : The MIDC has two Branch Offices at Tura and Jowai, in West Garo Hills and Jaintia Hills Districts respectively. Both these Branch Offices has been functioning in rented building s. It is , therefore ,to acquire lands at both these places and have permanent Office Buildings The 10th Plan Outlay for this purpose is proposed at Rs.250.00 lakhs and for Annual Plan Outlay it is proposed at Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

4. Development Of Industrial Areas: The MIDC , in its role of Agency functioness, takes up repair and maintenance\upgradation of infrastructures of Industrial Areas. The total area of the Industrial Area ,Barapani is 200 acres. Fund requires for various developmental works is estimated to be around Rs300.00 lakhs, of which the Annual Plan 2002-03 is Rs. 65.00 lakhs.

5. Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP):- Various programmes are being conducted under the scheme every year, the cost of each being between Rs.1.50 lakhs to Rs. 2.00lakhs. The Corporation has trained 650 Nos. of Entrepreneurs, out of which 45 have set up their Industrial Units. An amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs is provided for the 10th Plan

and the amount proposed for 2002 – 03 is Rs.4.00 lakhs.

6. Man-Power Training Scheme : The Corporation implements this Scheme under two areas,viz, I) Stipendiary Support ii) Inplant Training.

Stipendiary Support: Stipend @Rs.500.00 p.m. per student is given to undertake studies in specialized field,like Engineering,Computer Science, and Chartered Accountant and Management Course , etc.

Inplant Training : In order to support the local industrial units with trained man-power like Burners, Chemist of Cement Plants, High Pressure Welding, etc. the Corporation sponsors local youths for undergoing inplant training. The fund requirement for the Tenth Plan is Rs. 30.00lakhs and Rs.6.00 lakhs for the Annual plan 2002-03.

7. Preparation Of Project Feasibility Reports: The MIDC has taking up identification and preparation of Project/Feasibility Reports, in identified thrust areas so as to encourage local entrepreneurs to set up viable industrial project .The total 10th Plan Outlay is proposed at Rs.50.00 lakhs with the Annual Plan 2002-2003 Outlay proposed at Rs.10.00lakhs.

8. Industrial Growth Centre : The Govt. has approved setting up of the Industrial Growth Centre, at Mendipathar, in East Garo Hills district, covering an area of 182 hectares. Funds to the extent of Rs.405.00 lakhs inclusive of Rs.50.00 lakhs from the Govt. of India was placed with the MIDC. An amount of Rs.29.51 lakhs have been incurred for contour survey, sub-soil investigation, advance for land acquisition , preparation of project reports, etc. leaving a balance of Rs,375.49 lakhs. The Garo Hills Autonomous District Council had estimated the land acquisition cost at Rs 353.00 lakhs, thereby escalating the project cost by a further amount ofRs.805.00 lakhs. As such, the revised project cost of Rs.2,605.00 lakhs stands against the original cost of Rs.1,800.00 Lakhs. An amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs is proposed for the 10th Five Year Plan, of which the Annual Plan outlay for 2002-2003 is Rs.50.00 lakhs.

9. Package Scheme Of Incentives :- As announced in the Industrial Policy,1997, a Package Scheme of Incentives have been declared for both the Small Scale and Large & Medium Scale Sectors. Such incentives, no doubt, encourages the local industrial units by way of relieving them from financial burden to a great extent. Accordingly, an amount of Rs.1500.00 lakhs is proposed for this Scheme for the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007) and an outlay of Rs.310.00 Lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2002-2003.

10. Publication And Publicity : The fund requirement under this scheme is for meeting the expenses pertaining to publication of booklets, pamphlets, advertisements and other promotional activities relating to industrial development in the State. It also includes expenses on visits of dignitaries, holding of meetings and conferences, etc. from time to time. An amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed for the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007), out of which Rs 5.00 lakhs is the outlay for 2002-2003.

11. Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) : The management of the Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) has been with the Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) with effect from 31-03-2001. The total developed area in the EPIP, so far, is 64.47

acres. Due to increase in demand of plots, a number of units have been allotted plots in the undeveloped areas at Narbong. This has necessitated construction of approach roads, etc. Also, since parts of the E.P.I.P. is low lying areas, contour drains have to be provided to drain out water through the sluice-gates. An outlay of Rs.255.00 Lakhs is proposed for the 10th Plan (2002-2007) and an outlay of Rs.50.00 Lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-2003.

12. Maintenance Of Sub-Sidiary Units : The MIDC has three Sub-Sidiary Companies, viz.-

- (i) Meghalaya Bamboo Chips Ltd.
- (ii) Meghalaya Watches Ltd. and
- (iii) Meghalaya Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.

All the above three units are sick, having the problems of their own. The status of each is given below :

(i) **Meghalaya Bamboo Chips Ltd.:** The unit was closed for a number of years. But, it has been rehabilitated. With the restoration of regular power supply, the unit is expected to function satisfactorily. The total financial involvement is estimated at Rs.108.00 lakhs, for revival of the unit.

(ii) **Meghalaya Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.:** This Company presently, is negotiating with some parties for a joint venture project, for assembling of telephones from bought out components. A number of offer for repairs and supply have already been received from the Deptt. Of Telecommunication, Govt. of India the Director General of Assam Regimental Centre and others. A sum of Rs.64.00 lakhs is proposed for the 10th Plan Period.

(iii) **Meghalaya Watches Ltd.:** The Company has been closed for the past 7 years. The MIDC has been providing the Company With financial assistance of Rs.4.00 Lakh per month or, Rs.48.00 lakhs per annum, which is required to sustain the Company till such time as the final decision on the future of the Company is taken up. The proposed outlay for this scheme during the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) is Rs.250.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs.50.00 Lakhs.

6.3.3. **New Schemes/Projects for the Tenth Plan (2002-2007):-**

1. **Special Economic Zone, Lumshnong, Jaintia Hills District:** Economic liberalization has brought about a significant shift in the policy of the Central Government towards the North Eastern Region. In order to foster a balanced economic growth, the industrial sector has been accorded special thrust. To encourage commerce with the neighbouring South Asian and South East Asian countries through industrial activities in this region, a Scheme under the Special Economic Zone has been formulated. The facilities granted under the Scheme for setting up of industrial unit in the Special Economic Zone are much more liberalized and conducive for attracting investments.

It is, therefore, proposed to have a Special Economic Zone at Lumshnong in the Jaintia Hills District, which is situated by the side of the NH-44 and is 100 kms. from the District Headquarter of Jowai, and covers an area of 200 acres (approximately). The proposed

outlay for the Tenth Plan(2002-2007) is Rs.2000.00 Lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan Outlay (2002-2003) is Rs.300.00 lakhs.

2. **Food Park** : Meghalaya is predominantly an agricultural State where more than 85 % of its population in the rural areas depends on agriculture for livelihood. Food Processing Industries offers a significantly potential for growth and development considering the vast agricultural, horticultural and animal based industrial products that is in demand.

It is, therefore, proposed to set up a separate Industrial Area strictly for the Food Processing Sector for the Storage, Preservation ,Processing and Packaging and Allied Industrial Units would be allowed to be set up.The Total Project Cost is estimated to be Rs.2,341.00 lakhs, including the cost involvement for land acquisition @ Rs.6.53 lakhs per acre for 100 acres amounting to Rs.653.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the 10th Plan (2002-2007) is Rs.800.00 Lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs.200.00 Lakhs.

6.4. MINING AND GEOLOGY

6.4.1. **The proposed outlay for the Mining & Geology Sector for the Tenth Plan (2002-07) is Rs. 800.00 Lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs. 160.00 Lakhs.** As against the Ninth Plan approved outlay of Rs. 1200.00 Lakhs for this sector, the total anticipated expenditure is Rs. 600.82 Lakhs. The expenditure during 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 being Rs.104.06 Lakhs, Rs.100.22 Lakhs, Rs.131.47 Lakhs and Rs.123.07 Lakhs respectively and the approved outlay during 2001-2002 being Rs.142.00 Lakhs.

6.4.2. **Mineral and Geological Status:-** The State have a rich deposits of various minerals like Industries, Coal, Koalin, Sillimanite, Clay, Fire-clay, glass-sand, quartz, feldspar and granite. Extensive exploration of these mineral resources is being taken up. In order to assess the potentiality of such deposits detailed survey and drilling are taken up. With a view to facilitate belting up of mineral based Industries, Geological/feasibility Reports are being prepared. Such geological data have helped in the growth of several mining activities in the State. Besides the exploration of Mineral Resources, it is also proposed to continue to explore the ground water potentiality in the problem villages for drinking and irrigation purposes and also continue to study the geo-technical problem such as land slide and dam construction, bridge construction etc.

6.4.2. **Strategy for the Tenth Plan (2002-2007):-**During the Tenth Plan period, the entire existing on-going scheme will be continued. More infrastructures will be created to accelerate these Mining activities in the State. While formulating the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) proposal, care has been taken to reflect the national priorities such as employment generation, strengthening of infrastructure facilities, effective decentralization and resource mobilization. Emphasis will also be given for speedy evaluation of minerals deposits into proved category, potentiality of ground water and for solving the geo-technical problem of the State etc.

In addition to these, administration of mines and minerals and collecting royalty and cess on major minerals are also being taken up. It is proposed to take over the administration of minor minerals also during the Tenth Plan period on finalization of the State Minor

Mineral Concession Rules with a view to avoid multiplicity and confusion in the administration of mineral of both categories i.e. major and minor minerals. More emphasis will be given on resource mobilization on mineral revenue by creating additional infrastructure during the Tenth Plan period.

6.4.4. The proposed outlays for the continuing schemes during the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) and Annual Plan (2002-2003) are detailed below:-

1. **Direction & Administration, Computerization etc:-** There are 2(two) components under this (i) General administration (ii) Administration of mines and minerals and collection of revenue on major minerals of the State. There are 5 (five) nos. of unit under this scheme and these are - (a). Geology & Mining Establishment, (b). Branch Office at Tura, (c). Divisional Mining Office at Nongstoin, (d). Divisional Mining Office at Jowai, (e). Divisional Mining Office at Williamnagar.

During the Tenth Plan period it is proposed to finalize the State Minor Mineral Concession Rule, with a view to avoid multiplicity and confusion in the administration of mineral of both categories i.e. major and minor minerals. It is also proposed to create additional infrastructures, such as, installation of additional check-gates and computerization system. This computerization system will help in monitoring the collection of revenue, prevention of loss of revenue due to possible duplication of transit challans, loss of revenue due to over-loading of mineral carrying trucks and also reduce the discrepancies in the figures of collection of revenue of the Directorate and those of Accountant General Office. An outlay of Rs.320.00 Lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan and Rs.60.00 Lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

2. **Training:-** Under this scheme, local students are sponsored by granting scholarship for prosecuting higher studies in Earth Sciences. Besides sponsoring the students, training facilities to the technical in service employed is also offered through this scheme. These activities will continue during the Tenth Plan. Further, it is also proposed to train up some local entrepreneurs who are operating mining of coal, limestone, quartz etc., in unorganized sector, to motivate to start their mining operation in organized sector to avoid further degradation of environment in the present system of mining. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Tenth Plan period and Rs. 0.30 lakhs has been kept for Annual Plan 2002-2003.

3. **Research & Development:-** Chemical analysis and petrological studies of the rocks, minerals, water samples etc., are carried out through this scheme, for assessing the quality of minerals from various deposits for their possible utility. This activity will continue by creating additional infrastructure i.e. man-power and sophisticated machineries during the Tenth Plan period. A provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been proposed during the Tenth Plan. A provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-2003.

4. **Survey & Mapping:-** The Survey and Mapping of various minerals deposits is the main objectives of this scheme. This activity will continue during the Tenth Plan by creating additional infrastructure on man-power and machineries. It is also proposed to guide the local coal miners for systematic mining through this scheme during the plan period. A fund provision of Rs. 65.00 lakhs and Rs. 12.10 lakhs have been proposed for the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan (2002-2003) respectively.

5. **Mineral Exploration:-** The main objectives of this scheme are- (a) Intensive Mineral Investigation, (b) Preparation of Feasibility Reports on mineral based Industries, (c) Development of Mining Industries, (d) Intensive Ground Water Investigation and (e) Geo-technical studies. These activities will continue by creating additional infrastructure such as man-power and machineries during the Tenth Plan period. More emphasis will be given to intensify the investigation programme to bring the existing probable / possible reserve of minerals into proved category. Emphasis also will be given on Granite Investigation as dimensional Stone and investigation on Ground Water for irrigation and drinking purposes. The Directorate is also proposed to provide technical assistance / investigation on isolated small deposits of coal in the coal mines operated by coal miners on consideration of the suggestion of the State Planning Board from time to time on this matter. It is also proposed to continue to contribute Grant-in-aid for Development of mining industries to the Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation (MIDC) against their proposed project on limestone, coal, clay etc. A provision of Rs.200.00 lakhs during the Tenth Plan period has been proposed. Accordingly an amount of Rs. 38.60 lakhs has been proposed during the Annual Plan 2002-2003.

6. **Construction of Residential Building:-** During the Tenth Plan period, it is proposed to complete the construction of Residential Complex / houses for the officer and staff of its Divisional Mining Office, Williamnagar taken up during the Ninth Plan period. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed during the Tenth Plan period and Rs 5.00 lakhs for 2002-2003 Annual Plan.

7. **Investment in Public Sectors:-** The main objectives of the scheme is to promote mineral industries by contributing Share Capital to the State Mineral Development Corporation. The Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation has completed the scheme, "Establishment of a coal depot at Jorabat, Ri-Bhoi District" with a view to enter into Coal Trading activities during the Ninth Plan period. The depot is however, remain in-operational due to failure of the Leases to utilize the Depot. But, there is due repayment to HUDCO against loan for this Project. Moreover, there is a need of working capital to the Corporation for their proposed project / schemes such as Limestone Export Project, Granite Cutting & Polishing Project, another Coal Depot Project in Garo Hills.

Therefore a fund provision of Rs.65.00 lakhs for the Tenth Plan is proposed against this scheme and an amount of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 2002-2003.

8. **Installation of Weigh Bridge at Check-gates:-** There is a need to install electronic weigh-bridge at Check-gate for proper weightage of mineral transported through the different

outlet. There are 13 (thirteen) nos. of check-gates at present in different outlet of the State for checking the transportation of major mineral. The weighbridge at Gasuapara check-gate, Garo Hills has recently been installed and fund was provided by the Border Development Department. The installation of Weighbridge at Dawki Check-gate, Jaintia Hills is under process. There is an urgent need to install at least another 3(three) Weighbridges – one each at Dainadubi, Garo Hills, Umkiang, Jaintia Hills and at Byrnihat, Ri-Bhoi District during the Tenth Plan period for which an amount of Rs.23.00 Lakhs is proposed and an amount of Rs.4.00 Lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

9. **Non-Residential Buildings:** - An amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs for the Tenth Plan with provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs during 2002-2003 has been proposed for this purpose.

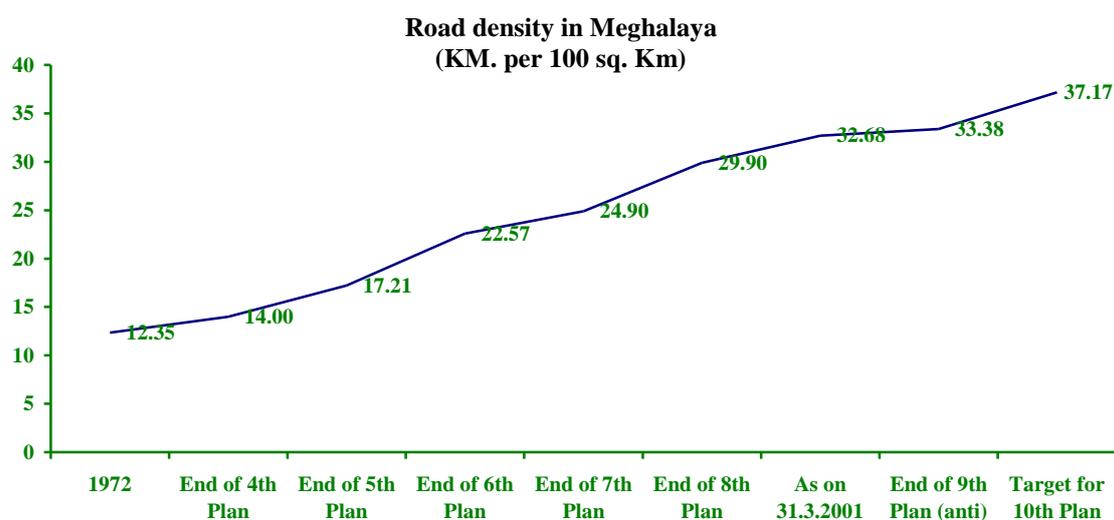
CHAPTER – VII

TRANSPORT

7.1. ROADS AND BRIDGES

7.1.1. Road transport is the only means of communication in the hilly State of Meghalaya. Right from the inception of the State, the development of this sector had been given utmost importance while formulating the Five Year Plans and Annual Plans.

7.1.2. When the State came into being, it inherited a road density of 12.35 Km/100 sq. Km. from Assam in 1970. At the end of the Eighth Plan (1992–97), the road density increased to 29.90 Km./100 sq. Km. The road density further increased to 32.67 Km./100 sq. Km. with a total road length of 7328 km. at the end of 2000-01.



7.1.3. The total road length at the end of the Eighth Plan (1992-97) in the State of Meghalaya was 6707 km. of which 3703 km. is gravelled road and 3004 km. is blacktopped road. It is anticipated that at the end of the Ninth Plan (1997-2002), the total road length achieved would be 7488 km. of which 3965 km. is graveled road and 3523 km is blacktopped road.

7.1.4. **Ninth Plan (1997-2002) :-** The agreed outlay for ‘Roads and Bridges’ sector during the Ninth Plan is Rs. 45,000.00 lakhs. The total allocation for this sector based on Annual Plan allocation, at current prices, is Rs. 40,700.00 lakhs only which when deflated to 1996-97 prices stands at a level of Rs. 33,429.27 lakhs. The investment made on ‘Roads & Bridges’ sector during the Ninth Plan period fall far short of the agreed outlay of Rs. 45,000.00 lakhs. Table - I below indicates the annual allocations and expenditure on this sector at current prices as well as at the deflated 1996-97 prices :-

Table – I : Outlay and Expenditure during the Ninth Plan period*(Rs. lakhs)*

Annual Plan	Outlay		Expenditure	
	(at current prices)	(at 1996-97 prices)	(at current prices)	(at 1996-97 prices)
1997-98	6420.00	6026.47	6506.81	6107.96
1998-99	7040.00	6065.31	6875.61	5923.68
1999-2000	8450.00	7010.70	8471.39	7028.45
2000-01	9470.00	7412.34	9651.18	7554.15
2001-02 (anti)	9320.00	6914.46	9320.00	6914.46
Total	40700.00	33429.28	40824.99	33528.70

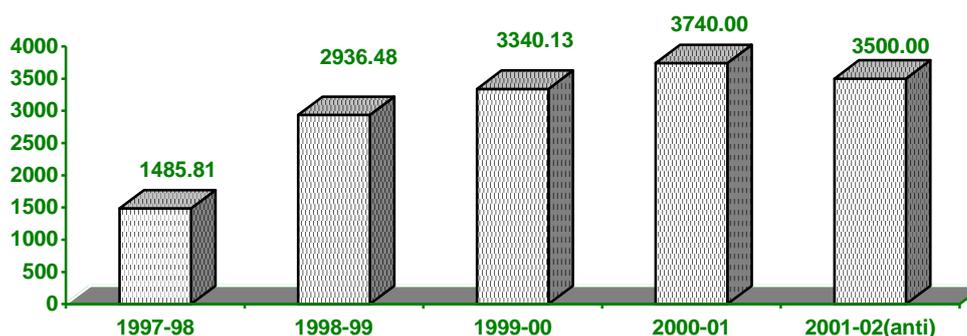
The physical achievements in respect of 'Roads & Bridges' sector during the Ninth Plan period is indicated in Table – II below :-

Table – II : Physical Achievements and Targets in the Ninth Plan

Items	Unit	Ninth Plan target	1997-2001 Achievement	2001-02 Anti. Achievement	Ninth Plan Total Anti. Achievement
Formation	Km.	850	621	160	781
Metalling & Blacktopping	Km.	805	409	110	519
Widening & Improvement	Km.	598	214	75	289
Major/ Minor Bridges	Rm.	4100	1679	450	2129

7.1.5. **Basic Minimum Service/ Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana :-**

Out of the approved outlay of Rs. 45,000.00 lakhs for 'Road & Bridges' sector, the earmarked outlay for Basic Minimum Services/ Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was Rs. 8300.00 lakhs. It is anticipated that an expenditure of Rs. 15002.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred under BMS/ PMGSY during the Ninth Plan period as per figure below :-

**Figure : Annual Expenditure on BMS/ PMGSY**

According to the 1991 census, there are 5484 inhabited villages in Meghalaya out of which 2571 villages have been connected upto the end of March, 2001. The 'Approach Paper to the Tenth Plan' states '***Rural road connectivity is an extremely important aspect of rural development. Substantially enhanced rural road accessibility should be achieved in the Tenth Plan by linking up all villages with all-weather roads through the Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana. The need is for the linking of villages and habitations with all-weather roads. However, while constructing rural roads, connectivity of public health centers, schools, market centers, backward areas, tribal areas and areas of economic***

importance should be given priority. The physical target and achievement in respect of BMS/ PMGSY during the Ninth Plan period is as indicated in figure and Table – III below :-

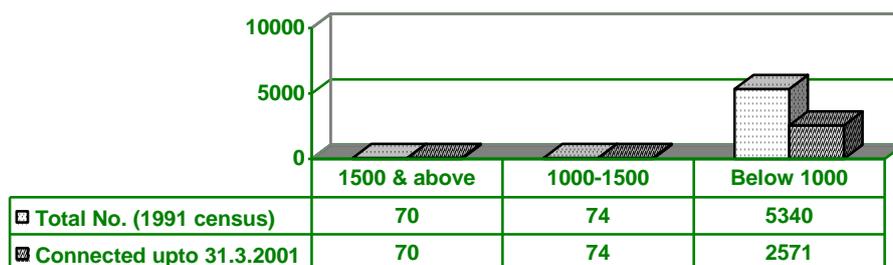


Table – III : Village No. of villages on basis of population groups

Population group	No. of villages as per 1991 census	Villages connected upto 31-3-97	Target for 9 th Plan	Villages connected during				Anti-Achievement 2001-2002
				1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	
1500 & above	70	45	25	2	5	18	-	-
1000 – 1500	74	64	10	5	3	2	-	-
Below 1000	5340	2377	280	30	42	40	82	60
Total	5484	2486	315	37	50	60	82	60

Note : The remaining unconnected villages are small isolated villages having a population of 200 and below.

7.1.6. **NABARD Loan :-** During the Ninth Plan period, a number of road schemes were implemented with loan from NABARD under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). The details of loans received from NABARD for rural road construction under RIDF during the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) period are as indicated in Tables IV and V below :-

TABLE IV : R.I.D.F. (Financial)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category	Amount released by NABARD					
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	Total
RIDF - I	278.67	59.34	1.41	-	-	339.42
RIDF – III	-	82.46	179.66	283.23	89.31	634.66
RIDF – IV	-	-	233.22	311.10	123.83	668.15
RIDF – V	-	-	556.44	392.41	112.08	1060.93
RIDF – VI	-	-	-	255.08	302.13	557.21
RIDF - VII	-	-	-	-	262.29	262.29
Grand Total	278.67	141.80	970.73	1241.82	889.64	3522.66

TABLE V : R.I.D.F. (Physical)

Sl. No.	Category	Remarks
1.	R.I.D.F. – I	19 rural road schemes were taken up under RIDF-I and all schemes have been completed.
2.	R.I.D.F. – III	10 rural road schemes and 9 rural bridge schemes were sanctioned

		under RIDF – III. Out of these 19 schemes, 17 schemes have been completed while the other 2 schemes are expected to be completed by March, 2002.
3.	R.I.D.F. – IV	16 rural bridge/culvert schemes were taken up under RIDF – IV. Upto September, 2001, 3 schemes have been completed while the remaining 13 schemes are expected to be completed by March, 2002.
4.	R.I.D.F. – V	45 rural road schemes and 4 rural bridge schemes were taken up under RIDF V. These schemes are targeted to be completed by March, 2002.
5.	R.I.D.F. – VI	36 rural road schemes and 11 rural bridges were selected under RIDF – VI.
6.	R.I.D.F. – VII	NABARD has sanctioned 10 rural roads and 7 rural bridges under RIDF – VII.

It is expected that during the Tenth Plan period, more loan will be sought for from NABARD for construction of rural road and bridge schemes under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund.

7.1.7. **Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan 2002-03:-** The proposed outlay for ‘Roads & Bridges’ sector during the Tenth Plan period is Rs. 51500.00 lakhs which consists of Rs. 19250.00 lakhs for PMGSY and Rs. 1500.00 lakhs for Construction of Rural Roads Programme (CRRP). With this outlay, a target of 850 Km of new roads will be constructed, 600 km. of road metalled and blacktopped and 450 Rm. of bridges constructed. The proposed outlay for this sector during Annual Plan 2002-03 is Rs. 10000.00 lakhs which consist of Rs.3850.00 lakhs for PMGSY and Rs. 270.00 lakhs for CRRP. Table - VI below indicates the physical targets for the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03 :-

Table – VI : Physical targets during the Tenth Plan period

Items	Units	Tenth Plan target	Annual Plan 2002-03
Formation	Km	850	165
Metalling & Blacktopping	Km	600	120
Improvement/ Widening	Km	400	80
Bridges	Rm	2375	475

7.1.8. **Conclusion :** In the State of Meghalaya, all large and medium sized villages have already been connected. The remaining unconnected villages are small and isolated with a population size of 200 or below. Due to the topography of this hilly State, many of these villages are inaccessible and huge investment is required for providing these remaining villages with roads. In view, thereof, it is likely that in the subsequent years, the coverage of villages would be comparatively less than the earlier years.

The Approach Paper to the Tenth Plan has indicated the areas of concern in respect of ‘Roads & Bridges’ sector as follows : ‘ *There are a number of areas of concern which affect the efficiency of road transport operations. These include the need for rationalization of road transport taxation structure which may support cost-effective road transport system, restraining of overloading of trucks, control of encroachment and unplanned ribbon development, and promoting road safety. The employment potential of the road transport sector too has not been effectively utilized due to insufficient encouragement to private enterprise. Particular emphasis needs to be given to removing all*

unnecessary policy and procedural hindrances to greater private participation in road transport operations, particularly by cooperative and corporate bodies, without compromising on road safety considerations.'

7.2. ROAD TRANSPORT

7.2.1. The Road Transport sector in the State of Meghalaya is very essential in view of the fact, that, the State is not linked with any railway lines and water transport facilities. The only Airport at Umroi near Shillong is not feasible for the landing of big aircrafts and as such, it is not serving the State and its people as desired. Moreover, Umroi airport is not in operation as at present. The State has, therefore, to depend solely on the road transport system only. The State Government is operating bus transport services between different destinations to carry goods and passengers through the Meghalaya Transport Corporation which gets financial assistance from the Government in the form of Capital Contribution, which is constantly running at a loss. The main reason for loss are (i) Overstaffing, (ii) Non-replacement of old fleet and (iii) Running on un-economic routes for providing services to the rural population etc.

7.2.2. The approved outlay for the Ninth Plan is Rs. 1600.00 Lakhs. The amount released for the MTC during the first four years of the Plan is Rs. 1027.00 Lakhs. The approved outlay for the year 2001-2002 is Rs. 300.00 Lakhs only which is expected to be utilized in full. The anticipated expenditure during the Ninth Plan period is Rs. 1327.00 Lakhs only. **An outlay of Rs. 1650.00 Lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) for the Road Transport sector in Meghalaya which is proposed to be released to the Meghalaya Transport Corporation as Capital Contribution. The proposed outlay for 2002-2003 is Rs.330.00 Lakhs.**

7.2.3. **Fleet strength of the MTC:** As at present the MTC is having a fleet of 89 buses plying in 32 routes covering 4422 Kms. During the Tenth Plan it is proposed to increase the fleet to 150 buses for operation in 47 routes.

7.3. OTHER TRANSPORT SERVICES

7.3.1. Under the Other Transport Services sector, important Projects taken up are - Upgradation of Umroi Airport and construction of STOL Airport at Baljek. The other schemes implemented are Motor Driving Schools, Financial Assistance to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Construction of Joint Check gates, Pollution Testing and Control, provision of wayside amenities and computerization.

7.3.2. The approved outlay for the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) is Rs.1500.00 lakhs. The expenditure during the first four year of the Ninth Plan period was Rs.305.85 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure during 2001-2002 is Rs.219.00 lakhs. **An outlay of Rs.880.00 lakhs only is proposed for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) which includes Rs.150.00 lakhs for upgradation of Umroi Airport and Rs.160.00 lakhs for construction of new**

Helipads. The proposed outlay for 2002-2003 is Rs.175.00 Lakhs. The main programmes are briefly highlighted in the following:-

A. Upgradation of Umroi Airport:

It was felt necessary that the existing Umroi Airport be upgraded and facilities for landing of bigger aircrafts be provided. Accordingly, in March 1991, Airport Authority of India inspected the site and recommended upgradation with an estimated expenditure of Rs.12.00 crores with an advice that sufficient land be made available for expansion of runway and other infrastructures. However, nothing could be done during the Eight Five Year Plan. Fresh feasibility study was made in May, 1997 by a team of Airport Authority of India officials and recommended the following :-

1. Acquisition of land for extension of runway from 6000 ft. to 8500 ft.
2. Development and grading of runway strip.
3. Extension of runway and associated pavements.
4. Extension and modification of terminal building complex.
5. Provision of V.O.R./R.M.E. and PAPI.
6. Cutting of hills and construction of boundary walls.

The total estimated cost was Rs.35.00 crores. The project of upgradation could not be implemented even during the Ninth Five Year Plan and hence it is again proposed for implementation of the project during the Tenth Five Year Plan with the estimated cost of Rs.150.00 lakhs.

B. Construction of STOL airport at Baljek: This has since been completed by Airport Authority of India with the total cost of Rs.12.21 crores. The airport is however, yet to be handed over and taken over by Department. No proposal is made for any expenditure for operation, maintenance etc. of the airport.

C. Construction of Helipads: Helicopter services is also in operation in the State with a view to giving quick and efficient communication in the remote and hilly District headquarters. Therefore, construction of Helipads in at least 3 important District Headquarters is proposed to be taken up in the Tenth five Year Plan. The proposal is estimated at Rs.160.00 lakhs during the entire Plan period.

D. Motor Driving Schools: It is proposed to continue the scheme of assistance to the existing Motor Driving Schools and increase the existing 3(three) schools to at least 5(five) in the State in order to develop, impart as well as improve driving skills. The necessity of continuing the scheme is the fact that Meghalaya being a hilly State special skills are required for safe driving in hilly terrain roads in order to minimize occurrence of accidents which is not uncommon, besides other safety measure schemes proposed under this Five Year Plan.

E. Financial Assistance to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes: The proposal is also a continuing scheme. In the wake of growing unemployment among the educated youth of the State, the existing scheme is proposed to be carried over to the Tenth Plan period with a view to create more and more employment opportunities in the transport service sector.

F. Construction of Joint Check gates: In order to check vehicles, service as well as goods transport plying without valid permits and without compulsory weighing, it is proposed that several Department, including Police, Forest, Mining & Geology, Excise etc. put up joint check gates at strategic locations, particularly on National Highways and State highways. The proposal will control movement of goods and commodities as well as check loss of Government revenue.

G. Pollution Testing and Control: Although, the State of Meghalaya have not experienced pollution like in the big metros of the country, it is however, high time that pollution control measures need to be introduced and intensified with the help of modern equipments.

H. Provision of Wayside Amenities: The Department proposed to continue the scheme since wayside amenities are not yet available in many remote parts of National Highways that pass through the State and State Highways and District Headquarter roads. Since Meghalaya comprises of hilly countryside and road communication being the only means of communication in the land-locked State, much is yet to be done by providing roadside amenities to travellers from the State as well as to visitors from other parts of the country.

I. Construction of Retaining/Boundary Walls for the Office of District Transport Officers in all the remaining 6(six) Districts of the State: This is also continuing scheme as retaining walls/fencings are essential for the safety of D.T.Os Offices. The scheme will continue during the Tenth Plan also.

J. COMPUTERISATION:

With the ever increasing work-load of administration and enforcement of Central Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989 and other Motor Vehicle Taxation Rules of the State, the Transport Department have already started the process of computerization during the second half of the Ninth Plan. It is proposed to continue the process of computerization in the Tenth Five Year Plan also. In the process, the Offices of Commissioner of Transport, all the District Transport Officers, the Secretary State Transport Authority and all the Secretaries Regional Transport Authorities will be fully computerize. These will include issue of computerized Driving Licences and computerized Registration Certificates and other vehicle documents besides the use of Smart Cards, G.P.S. etc.

CHAPTER – VIII

COMMUNICATIONS

No Proposals

CHAPTER – IX

SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

9.1. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

9.1.1. The proposed outlay for the Science & Technology sector for the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) is Rs. 515.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan (2002-2003) is Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

9.1.2. Review of the Ninth Plan :-

Financial_: The approved outlay for Science & Technology of the Ninth Plan is Rs. 450.00 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during the Ninth plan period is worked out at Rs.423.22 lakhs.

Physical Achievement: Major Science & Technology achievements noticed in the State were those in the areas of Science Popularisation, Introduction of Appropriate Technologies and Promotion of Specific Projects. Such achievements could be described as follows:-

(i) **Science Popularisation Programme_:** Under Science Popularisation Programme, science popularisation activities are implemented upto the block-level and such activities have benefitted the general public at large, particularly the student community. Under this programme, eminent scientists had also visited the State and interacted with people from various walks of life, especially the student community. Prof. Raja Ramana, Prof. J.V. Narlikar and Dr K. Kasturirangan were the eminent scientists who visited the State in the recent past. Working scientists specialising in different fields of science & technology were also invited under this programme from time-to-time to meet and interact with the people of the State.

It has also been noted that through the various science popularisation activities in the State the general public, particularly the student community, have started to become much aware of science and its application in their day-to-day life. Through such activities the people have now started to become scientific minded and are ready to welcome science & technology in their day-to-day life.

Through various environmental awareness generation activities in the State people have started to become more conscious about the environment. They have even started to take-up environmental awareness generation activities on their own. Some NGO's have even started to initiate projects to conserve, regenerate and protect the environment and also initiated steps to extract benefits from the resources in the environment using eco-friendly technologies.

Activities for popularising and communicating the science behind natural phenomena organised in the State in the recent past have drawn mass public attention. This could be seen in programmes organised during the events of solar eclipses, visit of comets, visit of meteors, etc.

(ii) Introduction of Appropriate Technologies Programme: Of late, there had been significant achievements in the State under the “Introduction of Appropriate Technologies Programme”, particularly in the field of societal intervention of science & technology. Such achievements had been possible because of innovative programmes like Technology Initiation Programme (TIP), Technology Experimentation Programme (TEP), Technology Demonstration Programme (TDP), Procurement of Technologies/Equipment Schemes (PTES), etc. These programmes have contributed significantly towards the upliftment of the living conditions of the common people in the society, especially in the rural areas.

Under Technology Initiation Programme (TIP), Technology Awareness Camps (TAC's), Technology Demonstration Camps (TDC's) and Technology Training Camps (TTC's) are implemented regularly in different parts of the State at village-level. Various low-cost and eco-friendly as well as people-friendly technologies like hydraulic ram pump, pedal pump, rain water harvesting, low-cost water filter, low-cost sanitation, low-cost oven, improved chulhas, bio-mass drier, organic composting, low-cost cold storage, fire retardant & life extended thatched house, stabilised mud block, C-bricks, micro concrete roofing tiles, leaf/paper cups/plates making, etc are propagated.

Under Technology Experimentation Programme (TEP), innovative technologies like paper re-cycling, plastic re-using, organic composting, low-cost oven, bio-mass drier, C-bricks, low-cost sanitation, water mill, lime-pozzolana cement, ferro-cement, etc., have successfully been experimented.

Under Technology Demonstration Programme (TDP), a number of demonstration units of successful appropriate technologies were installed at various parts of the State. Such units include family-chulhas, community-chulhas, family low-cost sanitation, low-cost rural ovens, hydraulic ram pumps, rain water harvesting, organic composting, etc.

It is worth mentioning that the above mentioned programmes have contributed significantly towards the effort for societal intervention of science & technology in the State. Through these programmes, the common people in the society, particularly those living in rural areas have started to implement various appropriate technologies aimed at bringing comfort to their day-to-day life. With the emphasis that the State is now making on low science & technology intervention for rural development, particularly through the introduction of low-cost appropriate technologies, betterment in various aspects of day-to-day life of the common people have been witnessed. Energy (for cooking and lighting), drinking water supply, safe drinking water, hygiene & sanitation, housing, farming, cottage industries, self-employment generation, etc are the areas in which encouraging results of intervention of science & technology have been witnessed.

(iii) Specific Projects Programme: Achievements under this programme include the development of fibre, paper-pulp, heat insulating material, etc., from betlenut husk (skin) and development of particle-board from pine needles.

9.1.3 Tenth Plan Programmes :-

Thrust Areas : Some of the S&T thrust areas of the Ninth plan would also continue in the Tenth Plan period. Introduction of Appropriate Technologies would continue

as the major S & T thrust area. Other S & T thrust areas, namely, Popularisation of Science, Promotion of Specific Projects, Promotion of Student's Projects, S&T Entrepreneurship Development, S&T Library & Documentation and Promotion of Science Centres would also continue. A new thrust area, namely, Promotion of Centres for Development of Science & Technology would be taken up in the Tenth Plan period. Accordingly, respective S & T programmes would be launched to promote appropriate schemes under these thrust areas.

Policy : The State Science & Technology policy in the Tenth Plan period would aim at the followings:-

- (i) To promote the application of innovative science & technology for all-round development of the State.
- (ii) To inculcate a scientific temper amongst the people of the State with a view to generate scientific minded citizens.
- (iii) To promote the application of innovative science & technology for social upliftment in the State.
- (iv) To promote the utilisation of innovative science & technology for self-employment generation in the State.
- (v) To promote the application of innovative science & technology for overall economic development of the people of the State.
- (vi) To promote the utilisation of science & technology for extracting benefits from the natural resources of the State.
- (vii) To promote the utilisation of science and technology for extracting benefits from the other non-conventional resources available in the State.
- (viii) To develop entrepreneurship in the State with the help of innovative science & technology.
- (ix) To established linkages between the people in the State who are in need of S&T solutions / alternatives and the scientific community who could provide such solutions/alternatives.
- (x) To encourage NGO-mechanism for facilitating the process of science & technology intervention in the State.

9.1.4 With the proposed Tenth Plan outlay of Rs.515.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for the 2002-03 Annual Plan, the following programmes will be taken up :-

(i) Popularisation of Science Programme(PSP): The schemes proposed to be undertaken under this programme are the State-level Science & Environmental Fair, Block-level Science & Environmental Fairs, Meet-the-Scientist Programme, National Children's Science Congress Programme, National Science Day Celebration, Science Awareness Camps, Sponsored Science Popularisation Programme, Environmental Awareness Programme, Science Communication Programme, etc. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Tenth Plan for Science Popularisation Programme in the State.

(ii) Introduction of Appropriate Technology Programme(IATP): The schemes proposed to be undertaken under this programme are the Technology Initiation Programme, Technology Experimentation Programme, Technology Demonstration Programme, Procurement of Appropriate Technologies / Equipments Scheme, Technology Popularisation

Programme, Rural Technology Parks Scheme, etc. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Tenth Plan for Introduction of Appropriate Technologies Programme in the State.

(iii) Specific Projects Programme(SPP): Preparation of a holistic plan for sustainable human development through science & technology, development of new technologies for the utilisation of bio-resources, development of new technologies for the utilisation of urban waste, development of technologies for the utilisation of rural waste in the State, etc. are the projects proposed to be taken up in the Tenth Plan period under this programme. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed.

(iv) Students' Projects Programme(St PP): One hundred and fifty projects are proposed to be taken up during the Tenth Plan period under this programme. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

(v) S&T Entrepreneurship Development Programme(S&T EDP): Technology Exposure Camps, Technology-Oriented Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, etc. are proposed to be conducted under this programme in the Tenth Plan period. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed.

(vi) S&T Library & Documentation Scheme(S&T LDS): Printing of S & T newsletter, purchase of books, journals, magazines pertaining to various areas of Science & Technology, general S&T documentation, publication of technical brochures, etc. are the activities proposed to be undertaken under this programme during the Tenth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

(vii) Science Centres Scheme(SCS) : Development of Tura Science Centre and setting up of the Shillong Science Centre are the main activities to be undertaken under this programme during the Tenth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

(viii) Centres for Development of Science & Technology Scheme(CDSTS): Bio-Resources Development Centre and Rural Technology Promotion Centre are the two S & T centres proposed to be promoted during the Tenth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

(ix) State S&T Council Scheme(SSTS): The scheme for providing financial support to the Secretariat of the State S & T Council initiated in the Ninth Plan would also continue in the Tenth Plan period. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose.

(x) State S&T Cell / Department Scheme(SSTD): This scheme is meant to supporting the State S&T Cell or the proposed S&T Department in the later stages. The scheme includes the provisions for the establishment expenses, salary & wages, travel expenses, etc of the State S&T Cell / Department during the Tenth Plan period. An amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme in the Tenth Plan period.

9.2. ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

9.2.1 The agreed Ninth Plan outlay for the Ecology & Environment sector is Rs. 280.00 Lakhs and the actual expenditure for the years 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-00, 2000-01 were Rs. 42.56 lakhs, Rs.46.04 Lakhs, Rs.43.91Lakhs and Rs. 100.59 Lakhs respectively. The approved outlay during the Annual Plan 2001-2002 being Rs.50.00 Lakhs only, the total anticipated expenditure for the Ninth Plan comes to Rs. 283.10 Lakhs.**The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan is Rs.450.00 Lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-03 is Rs.55.00 Lakhs.**

9.2.2 The State Government through the State Forest & Environment Department has taken up various schemes of afforestation ,roadside plantation, construction of public convenience and creation and maintenance of parks etc. Certain critical areas have also been identified in the State during the Ninth Plan period. The Department proposed to carry out the various activities mentioned above in different parts of the State during the Tenth plan.

CHAPER – X :

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

10.1. SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

10.1.1. The approved Ninth Plan (1997-2002) outlay for the Secretariat Economic Services is Rs.812.00 lakhs and the expenditure incurred during 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 were Rs.74.82 lakhs, Rs.75.19 lakhs, Rs.139.98 lakhs and Rs.138.12 lakhs respectively. The approved outlay during 2001-2002 is Rs.158.00 Lakhs which is expected to be utilized in full.As such,the total anticipated expenditure during the Ninth Plan is Rs.586.11 Lakhs. **The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) is Rs.870.00 lakhs and the proposed Annual Plan (2002-2003) is Rs.175.00 Lakhs.**

10.1.2. The Planning Organization of the State is the major component of Secretariat Economic Services. The Planning Organisation is the machinery which is responsible for the formulation of the Five Year Plans, Annual Plans and all allied matters in the State. The Organisation also function as a liason body between the Planning Commission and the State Government on all matters relating to Planning and development for the State of Meghalaya. The State Planning Board which is an apex planning body in the State form a part of Planning Organisation at the headquarter and is actively involved in Plan formulation and reviewing of the implementation of Plan Schemes. At the district level, the District Planning and Development Councils formulate the District Plans and also monitoring and reviewing the developmental activities in the State.

10.1.3. The Programme Implementation Department consists of (a) Research Wing, (b) Computer Cell, (c) Public Enterprises and (d) Evaluation Unit. The Programme Implementation Department is also a nodal Department in respect of Public Sector Undertaking in the State.

10.1.4. Besides the above Organisations, the State Government has also set up the following Councils/commission:-

I. Employment Generation Council:

The terms of reference of the Council are as under :-

- i) To make an assessment of Man-Power requirements particularly in technical fields so as to effectively utilize the immense natural resources of the State and to ensure that the local youths participate fully and meaningfully in the developmental process in the State.
- ii). To suggest measures for widening the scope for gainful and productive employment, particularly self-employment.
- iii) To motivate the youths to take to vocational and technical education instead of looking up exclusively for white collar jobs.
- iv) To suggest effective measures to reduce the gap between demand for technical man-power and availability to local personnel with the requisite qualifications.

- v). To assist the local youths including farmers, entrepreneurs etc. to prepare and implement bankable schemes.
- vi). To monitor the performance of banks and financial institutions with regard to sanction and disbursement of credit to viable schemes.
- vii). To monitor the employment profile in Central Government Offices Institutions, Universities, Banks etc. so as to ensure that it conforms to Central Government Policy on reservation.
- viii). To suggest measures for giving wide publicity to the various avenues of employment available to the local youths.
- ix) To motivate the youths to appear in various all-India competitions so as to take advantage of the drive by the Central Government to fill up the backlog of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.
- x). To examine the existing training infrastructure and facilities and to suggest measures for making them more effective.
- xi). To go into any other issue which is relevant to the above terms of reference.

II. Meghalaya Economic Development Council:

The terms of reference of the Council are as under :-

- i). To advise the State Government on issues relating to or touching upon the industrial and Economic policies.
- ii). To deliberate and examine the constraints inhibiting flow of investment into the State and the possible steps for removal thereof.
- iii). To identify sectors where overall economic and industrial growth can be created and also accelerated.
- iv). To suggest ways for attracting investments, local and foreign in the State.
- v). To advise or recommend the strategy for achieving the aforesaid goal.

III. State Development Reforms Commission :

The Terms of reference of the Commission shall be as follows:

- i). To examine the parameters of ongoing developmental programmes, from time to time, with a view to determine whether such programmes have been/are achieving the desired results. If not, to suggest suitable modifications thereof with a view to ensure their affectivity.
- ii). To examine the need for undertaking new programmes for accelerated development of the rural areas with particular emphasis on poverty alleviation, and to suggest working parameters therefore, from time to time.
- iii). Any matters ancillary thereto.

10.1.4. Present Status of Secretariat Economic Services:

At present, the different organization falling under the Secretariat Economic Services are manned by officers and staff as indicated below :

(I). Planning machinery at the State Headquarters :-

- (i) Officer on Special Duty & Ex-Officio Joint Secretary - 1 (one)

- (ii) Special Officer & Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary - 1 (one)
- (iii) Senior Monitoring Officer & Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary -1(one)
- (iv) Planning Officer & Ex-Officio Under Secretary -4 (four)
- (v) Research Officers - 6 (six)
- (vi) Assistant Research Officers - 4 (four)
- (vii) Computer Programmer -1(one)
- (viii) Research Assistants - 8 (eight)

(II). State Planning Board :

- (i) Special Officer & Ex-Officio Under Secretary - 1(one)
- (ii) Research Officers -2 (two)
- (iii) Research Assistant - 1 (one)

(III). District Planning Machinery:

- (i) District Planning Officers -7 (seven) i.e. 1 for each District.
- (ii) Research Officers - 7 (seven) i.e. 1 for each District.
- (iii) Assistant Research Officer - 1 One) only i.e. for East Khasi . Hills District.
- (iv) Research Assistants - 14(fourteen) i.e. 2 for each district.

(IV). Evaluation Organisation :

- (i). Director(on deputation from IES) - 1(one)
- (i) Joint Director - 1(one)
- (ii) Deputy Director - 1 (one)
- (iii) Research Officers - 3(three)
- (iv) Research Assistants - 3(three)

(V). Programme Implementation Organisation :

- (i). Officer On Special Duty(on deputation from IES) - 1(one)
- (ii) Research Officers - 3 (three)
- (iii) Research Assistants - 3 (three)

PID's Computer Cell:

- (i) System Engineer - 1 (one)
- (ii) Programme Assistants - 2(two)
- (iii) Data Entry Operators - 4 (four)

10.1.5. Proposals for the Tenth Plan -The Planning Machinery at all levels need to be strengthened on need based consideration so as to cope with the increase volume of works in all these organisations. It has now become necessary to strengthen and upgrade the machinery to improve the efficiency. In view of this, the following additional posts are required to be created during the Tenth Plan. :

1. Planning Machinery at the Headquarters :

1. One post of Secretary Plan Co-ordination in the Planning Department in the Meghalaya Planning Service Cadre.
2. One Post of Research Officers for manning the Voluntary Action Unit, one post for handling the works of the Employment Generation Council and the Meghalaya Economic Development Council, etc., one post for co-ordination of Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes and one post for General Plan Co-ordination.
3. Seven posts of Assistant Research Officers – one each for the six districts of West Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, Ri Bhoi, East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, South Garo Hills Districts and two posts at the Headquarter for filling up the administrative gap and coping with the increase volume of work.
4. One post of Asstt. Engineer (Computer), one post of Programming Assistant and two posts of Data Entry Operators/ Computer Typists for dealing with the Computer works.
5. Four posts of peons for the Research Officers, Assistant Research Officers, Computer Cell and Research Assistants for each category.
6. **Manpower Cell :-** During the Tenth Plan, it is proposed to revive the Manpower Cell of Planning Department by creation of one post of Manpower Officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary. The Manpower Cell will look after the various aspects of the demand and supply of manpower in the State's economy and provide advise to the Government on the matter from time to time.

10.1.6. Computerization of Planning Administration in Meghalaya:

The Planning Department started to computerize its works by way of monitoring the sanction of plan Schemes since 1993-94 with the help of one Desktop Pc and a wide format laser printer. In the year 1999-2000, the Department is disposing much of its works with the help of thin client terminals distributed across to office rooms of Planning Department in the main Secretariat Building and connected to the central high-end server. During the Tenth Plan period, it is proposed to go for Geographical Information Systems (GIS) where the actual implementation in the field could be seen using high resolution satellite images. These types of visual information will aid the Planning machinery of the Government in most of the sectors ranging from Agriculture to Forestry to Soil Conservation, to practically any implementation visible on the ground. Even aerial photography would supplement the satellite imagery to a greater extent. All visual information being in vector format can generate accurate information, which will aid the planning process appreciably.

Research Officers, Research Assistants etc. of Planning Department may also be required to undergo short term training as how to handle factorized graphics to generate meaningful information. There are organizations and companies specializing in Geographical information Systems such as Rolta Inc. etc. They may be invited to give a presentation to Planning Department as how vectorized visual information can be useful in the planning process. The financial implication is estimated to be within **Rs. 20,00,000/-** out of which the

most will go to the cost of satellite images, aerial photos and the rest to the hardware and software of the GIS system.

During the Tenth Plan Period, procurement of **more thin client terminals** will be taken up so as to provide to each and every officer and staff of Planning Department with one thin client terminal. The cost of the thin client terminal as on now would be in the range of **Rs. 20,000-25,000/-**. The requirement for this purpose will be of the order of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

10.1.7. The broad break-up of the proposed outlay of Rs. 870.00 lakhs for Secretariat Economic Services during the Tenth Plan and also during Annual Plan 2002-03 are indicated below :-

(Rs. Lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Items	Proposed Tenth Plan (2002-07) Outlay	Proposed Annual Plan 2002-03 Outlay
1.	Planning Machinery at the Headquarters including Computerisation but excluding the State Planning Board.	250.00	55.00
2.	State Planning Board	225.00	45.00
3.	State Dev. Reforms Commission	100.00	20.00
4.	Programme Implementation & Evaluation Organisation	225.00	45.00
5.	Meghalaya Economic Dev. Council	25.00	3.00
6.	Meghalaya Employment Generation Council	25.00	3.00
7.	NEC & Other Regional Meetings and Conferences	20.00	4.00
	Total	870.00	175.00

10.2. TOURISM

10.2.1. The approved outlay during the Ninth Plan is Rs .1500.00 lakhs.As against this, the actual Expenditure during the first four years (1997-2001) of the Plan is Rs.666.00 lakhs.The approved outlay for 2001-02 is 300.00 Lakhs. **The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan (2002-07) is Rs.1650.00 Lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-03 is Rs.330.00 Lakhs.**

10.2.2. **Tourism Potential, Present Status and Strategy:-**

Meghalaya is one of the premier Tourist State of the Country, which is endowed with rich natural beauty. It has a rich cultural heritage and is blessed with a salubrious climate, which is naturally attractive for short sojourn for tourists from the plain areas. It has special attractions in its Shillong golf course and in the rainiest town of Cherrapunjee (Sohra). It also

boasts of one of the most beautiful high altitude lake at Umiam. So far, many tourists have been coming to the State but in a disorganized manner and are not lured by any specified packages and products. A strategy needs to be employed where even upper market tourists are offered tourist products, which will translate to jobs for the population and revenue for the State exchequer. In the above context, the thrust will, therefore, be in promotion of wildlife and adventure tourism and in the areas of golf and leisure tourism. Appropriate packages will have to be devised and marketed in pre--determined sectors.

The Government had recently adopted a policy resolution declaring tourism as an Industry. The requirement of people's participation in tourism promotional activities is central to the new Policy. Tourism is a pollution free industry, an eco-friendly industry capable of generating substantial employment opportunities to the people of the State. Because of this, efforts are being made to create a congenial atmosphere for the development of tourism in the State. In recent years tourism has gained momentum especially with the lifting of the Restricted Area Permit, it is expected that more foreign tourists would visit the State and the flow of tourist traffic both domestic and foreign would increase rapidly in the near future.

10.2.2 Tenth Plan Objectives:-

Based on the above observations, **the Tenth Plan outlay for this sector is proposed at the total amount of Rs. 1650.00 Lakhs and the Outlay for the Annual Plan of 2002-2003 is proposed at Rs. 330.00 Lakhs.** The foremost objective of the State is to promote tourism through implementation of various schemes in the field of Water sports, Wildlife trekking, Adventure Tourism, Eco-tourism, Preservation of historical places & monuments and provision of accommodational facilities.

10.2.3 Tenth Plan Priority:-

During the Tenth Plan period, priority will be given on the intensification of implementation of the continuing/on-going schemes like- Development of tourist Spots, provision of transport and accomodational facilities to the tourist, Water-sports, wild life and adventure tourism, children's park etc. **One very important scheme proposed to be taken up during the Tenth Plan period is the Development of Cherrapunjee as a No. 1 Tourist Destination in the State.**

10.2.5 Important schemes/programmes to be taken up during the Tenth Plan and the Annual Plan of 2002- 2003 are broadly as indicated in the Table below :-

(Rs. Lakhs)			
Sl. No	Name of schemes	Proposed Tenth Plan outlay (2002-07)	Proposed Annual Plan outlay (2002-03)
1.	Development of Upgradation of existing and new Tourist spots	200.00	40.00
2.	Provision for Tourist bungalows/yatriniwases/wayside amenities etc	60.00	12.00
3.	Direction and administration	85.00	17.00

4.	Training	15.00	3.00
5.	Promotion and Publicity	270.00	54.00
6.	Adventure Tourism etc	285.00	57.00
7.	Tourist transport service	5.00	1.00
8.	Assistance to Public sectors, other Undertakings and Private sectors	130.00	26.00
9.	Tourist Accomodations	440.00	88.00
10.	Land acquisition for creation of Tourist Infrastructures	10.00	2.00
11.	Financial Assistance to MTDC	150.00	30.00
	Total	1650.00	330.00

10.3. SURVEY AND STATISTICS

10.3.1. The approved Ninth Plan outlay for the Survey & Statistics sector is Rs.350.00 Lakhs and the expenditure incurred during the first four years of the Plan is Rs.270.75 Lakhs. The approved outlay of Rs.85.00 Lakhs during the current year(2001-2002) is expected to be utilized in full. **The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) is Rs.470.00 Lakhs and the proposed outlay for the year 2002-2003 is Rs. 95.00 Lakhs.**

10.3.2. **Achievements during the Ninth Plan (1997-2002):-**

The programmes taken-up during the Ninth Plan period include expansion of the coverage under the Agricultural Statistics with special emphasis on Crop Insurance Scheme, processing and dissemination of Statistical data in various areas and subjects, qualitative improvement effort so as to match with a quantitative aspects, Socio-economic Survey, Census of State Government Employees, Estimates of State Income and Compilation and Publication of various Statistical information, reports etc.

Efforts were also made to remove the data gap of the Statistical System. In the sphere of Price Statistics, new price centres have been added to obtain a reliable price information of the State. The estimates of State Income at constant and 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. The coverage of the Crop Estimation Survey with emphasis on Crop Insurance Scheme has been expanded both intensively and extensively. During the Plan period, three personal computers were installed in the Directorate. Efforts for timely publication of reports and Handbook have been made and the new series of Pocket Statistical Handbook 1998 and 2000 have been released during the Plan period.

A new Publication titled “*Where do we stand in 2000- Meghalaya in Northeast and India and the World*” was brought out. Construction of the staff quarters at the District Headquarters of Tura, Williamnagar and Baghmara have also been taken up and some of the buildings have been completed during the Ninth Plan.

10.3.3. **Programmes for the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) :-**

Expansion of statistical system in the country as well in the State has grown considerably over the successive five year plan periods for effective planning process in India. The need for statistical data/information has been growing from one Plan period to another. This led to the creation and growth of the statistical machineries in the country as well as in the State. The Statistical set-up in the country depends on the range of State governmental activities and the manner in which statistics are required and used for the development programmes and for the purpose of administration. In the State of Meghalaya, the quantitative improvement in the field of statistics are not, however, accompanied by qualitative improvement. Therefore, top priority are to be stressed on qualitative improvement of the statistical system and also on its output during the Tenth Five Year Plan Period. Keeping this in view, the important schemes and programmes proposed to be taken up during the Tenth Plan are briefly stated in the following :-

(i). **Strengthening of Statistical Organisation:**

In the State Statistical System, the Directorate consists of several sections for data collection, dissemination and analysis of the different statistical data in different areas.. Since the inception of Meghalaya in the beginning of the seventies, practically all the major Departments have established their own Statistical cells or Divisions. An attempt is being made to integrate all Statistical posts of different departments into a common Statistical cadre under the umbrella of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. However, the quantitative growth in the statistical system is not matched by the corresponding quality of output. Hence, this calls for proper attention during the Tenth Plan Period. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 Lakhs is proposed during the Tenth Plan for strengthening of the Statistical Organisation at the State, District and Sub-Divisional levels. For the Annual Plan 2002-2003, an outlay of Rs.30.00 Lakhs is proposed.

a) **At the State Level:** The statistical system in Meghalaya consist of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics headed by the Director and it is functionally organised into 10 technical sections and 1 Administration and Accounts Section. The technical section are (i) The Agricultural Statistics Division, (ii) Survey Division, (iii) Social and Housing Statistics Division, (iv) State Income, Capital Formation & Finance Division, (v) Price and Market Intelligence Division, (vi) Training and Co-ordination Division (vii) Statistical Intelligence, Publication and Reference Division (viii) Census on Employment and Manpower, Socio and Economic Research and Analysis Division (ix) Adhoc-Survey Division, (ix) Data Processing Division.

The Administration and Accounts Division is manned by the Deputy Director as Officer in charge who is supported by Registrar, Superintendent and the other ministerial staff like Upper and Lower Division Assistants. With the increase of work load in Administration and Accounts, it is necessary that the section be strengthened with one Superintendent of Accounts, two Upper Division Assistants, one Lower Division Assistant, one Typist and one Grade Four. Two vehicles will also be required.

b) **At the District Level:** The Directorate comprises of District Statistical Offices headed by a District Statistical Officer. The District Officers are assisted by Inspector of Statistics, Sub-Inspector, Investigator, Field Assistant and Ministerial staff. With the increase of Work Programme like Crop Insurance Scheme, National Sample Survey, Economic Census and Price Statistics the ministerial works have increased considerably. It is therefore, proposed that during the next plan period, 1 post each of Head Assistant, Upper Division Assistant, Lower Division Assistant and Grade IV be created for each of the 7 District Statistical Office. The District Offices are also to be provided with additional office equipments like typewriters and Cyclostyle machines and computers.

c) **Sub-Divisional Statistical Offices:** To speed up the flow of Statistical information from Primary level to District and State Headquarters, it is proposed to set-up Sub-Divisional Statistical Office during Tenth Plan Period. Excluding District Headquarters, the State is having 8 Sub-Divisions. Setting up of the Sub-Divisional Statistical Offices will be taken up in a phased manner during the Tenth Plan.

(ii). Annual Survey of Industries:

Collection of Industrial Statistics are very essential especially in Meghalaya since 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 & Statistics along with other concerned Departments are yet to streamline the units to furnish annual data. These statistics have become more important as the value added from registered manufacturing units is to be estimated in the State Domestic Product. In addition, other information in respect of capital formation, salaries and wages and number of markers could be provided for the State in respect of registered manufacturing units.

Therefore a scheme for compilation and preparation of Indices of Industrial Production is proposed to be taken up in the Tenth Plan period. Hence additional man power are required, viz: one Deputy Director with supporting officials of one Inspector, one Sub-inspector and three Computers. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during the Tenth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.4.00 Lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-2003.

(iii). Estimation of State Domestic Product and District Domestic Product:

Estimation of the State Domestic Product have become a regular work of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the State. Though it is proposed to take up the District Estimates of Domestic Product during the Ninth Plan , it could not be taken up due to shortage of man power. With a view to reflecting the disparity and growth of economy at District levels, it is felt that estimation of Gross Net Domestic Product of the Districts be formulated during the next Tenth Plan period so that proper planning process at the grass root levels could be taken up It is generally felt that the benefits of development are not evenly spread all over the districts of the State, hence district variation could not be reflected in absence of such District Estimates data. During the Tenth Plan an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed for strengthening of the manpower to deal with this subject. An outlay of Rs.1.00 Lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-2003.

(iv). Economic Census - Core Scheme:

The conduct of Economic Census is a joint effort of Central State Statistical Organisation, Government of India and the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics as planned from time to time. The Fourth Economic Census, 1998 was to bridge the data gap in the un-organised sectors through periodical Sample Surveys and the report was released during the plan period. The Census is on the un-organised segments 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 plantation. As the Economic Census is also the responsibility of the State Directorate, it is proposed that a skeleton staff maintained after the completion of the Census works. Hence one post each of Deputy Director, Sub-Inspector of Statistics and Computer be maintained as the nucleus cell in the Directorate during the Tenth Plan Period and an outlay of Rs.5.00 Lakhs is proposed. An outlay of Rs.1.00 Lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-2003.

(v). **Training Division:**

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics deals with various mathematical and 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 are 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 programmes and resource persons are to be invited to deliver lectures by way of payment of honorarium, etc. an amount of Rs 5.00 lakh is proposed during the Tenth Plan period. An outlay of Rs.1.00 Lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-2003.

(vi). **Price and Market intelligence Statistics:**

With a view to provide more information 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 for some essential commodities, it is desirable that monitoring of the prices of essential commodities be taken up in the important centres. To achieve the goal constructing our own Consumer Price Index Number and Whole sale Price Index Number, suitable personnel are required to man the section alongwith officers to assist him to undertake the work programme. During the Tenth Plan , it is proposed that the Joint Director will head the section and one Statistical Officer along with 30 additional price centres are required under this sector. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed under this programme during the Tenth Plan. An outlay of Rs.2.00 Lakhs is proposed for 2002-2003.

(vii). **Agricultural Statistics :**

Agricultural Statistics which include land use , Crop pattern, Crop yield / Production, Irrigation or crops irrigated area, Crop Insurance are the most comprehensive set of required Statistical data relating to our Agriculture based Economy of the State. In view of the absence of land records and being non-cadastrally surveyed areas , the reliability of estimates of the crop area and production are not at all satisfactory. The system of obtaining reliable or near accuracy Agricultural Statistics can be made only through a special survey or scheme like 'Establishment of an agency for reporting crop area Statistics' (EARAS) which may be taken up under Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

(viii). **Continuing State Scheme (Crop Insurance) :**

Under Crop Insurance Scheme , maintaining of the existing staffing pattern has to be taken up during the Tenth Plan Period. During the next Plan period 8 posts of Sub-Inspector of Statistics and 40 post of Field Assistants are necessary for the conduct of Crop Cutting Experiments under the scheme. An outlay of Rs.100.00 Lakhs is proposed for this requirement during the Tenth Plan. For the year 2002-2003, an outlay of Rs.28.00 Lakhs is proposed. For the sanctioned posts of 2 Primary Investigators and 6 Field Assistants in the Myllem and Rongram Development Block under the Plan Scheme (q) Agricultural Statistics an amount of Rs.15.00 lakh is estimated during the Tenth Plan. An amount of Rs.2.00 Lakhs is proposed for the year 2002-2003.

(ix). Surveys :

The new strategies proposed under this Scheme are :-

- (i). To increase the sample size of the State Sample of the National Sample Survey for the qualitative of Statistical information from the Primary level.
- (ii). To initiate pooling of State Sample and Centrally Sample Survey result and
- (iii). To take up Survey of Common local interest, this call for increase on the strength of man-power in the field as well as at the State Headquarter for quality of data , timely scrutiny, tabulation and preparation of report and also to ensure competent guidance for the overall performance of the section.

An outlay of Rs.30.00 Lakhs is proposed to take up this programme during the Tenth Plan. An outlay of Rs.10.00 Lakhs is proposed for the year 2002-2003.

(x). Modern Data Processing Unit :

The importance of Electronic Data Processing for modernising data processing and the need for 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 decentralising 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 computerisation programme for timely generation of results. 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 is also of urgent need as at present the Statistical system at the District level are being done manually in absence of required computer facilities.

In order to improve and up-date the professional skill and competence , computer professional are necessary to work for the system to design , programming and to develop software. It is proposed to create 1(one) post of System Analyst and three post of Data Entry Operator. An outlay of Rs 20.00 is proposed for this scheme during the Tenth Plan period. An outlay of Rs.3.00 Laks is proposed for the year 2002-2003.

(xi). 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 recognised 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 Organisation. In order to effectively implement the Scheme in the Directorate , an additional manpower consisting namely of an Statistical Officer, two Sub-Inspectors and two Computers are required. An outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed for

this scheme during the Tenth Plan. An outlay of Rs.1.00 Lakhs is proposed for the year 2002-2003.

(xii). 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. The village Index Card of the State was designed to be a course of key level information in respect of individual village. Entries in the cards are up-dated from year to year. The division call for strengthening the supervisory officers through additional man-power namely one each of Research Officer, Statistical Officer and Inspector of Statistics at the State Headquarter.

One of the main output of the Directorate is the release of publication and reports.. Often there are delays in printing of publications, reports etc., by the State Government Press due to over pressure of works. To obviate this, a printing machine or a modern system of copying machine like printer is urgently needed for the Directorate. An amount of Rs 8.00 Lakhs is proposed during the Tenth Plan. The entire amount of Rs.1.00 Lakhs is proposed for the year 2002-2003.

(xiii). Construction of Office and Residential Buildings at the District Headquarters :

This programme will be continued during the Tenth Plan period and an outlay of Rs.70.00 Lakhs is proposed for the purpose. An outlay of Rs.9.00 Lakhs is proposed for the year 2002-2003.

10.4. CIVIL SUPPLIES

10.4.1. **The proposed outlay for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) is Rs.165.00 Lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs.35.00 Lakhs.** As against the approved outlay of Rs.200.00 Lakhs during the Ninth Plan period, the actual expenditure for the first four years of the plan period is Rs.94.92 Lakhs. The approved outlay during 2001-2002 being Rs.30.00 Lakhs, the total anticipated expenditure during the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) is Rs.124.92 Lakhs.

10.4.2. **The schemes during the Tenth Plan period are as follows :-**

1). **Mobile Fair Price Shop** - The Scheme envisages distribution of Essential Commodities through Vans in the Rural areas. It has been implemented prior to the Ninth Plan period with partial assistance from Govt. of India. 14 Vans have been acquired and these are deployed in the Districts and Sub - Divisions for use as Mobile Shops in the distribution of Essential Commodities in the interior and far - flung areas and carrying of **PDS** Commodities from the Wholesale Centres to the Fair Price Shops. At present 3 Vans have been condemned and therefore only 11 Vans are available under the Scheme. Purchase of new Vans will be considered after obtaining proposals from Deputy Commissioners/ Sub - Divisional Officers. For the maintenance of the existing Vans and meeting the expenses in connection with Salaries etc. of Drivers, adequate Fund may be provided during the Tenth Plan period. Hence an amount of Rs. 50.00 Lakhs may be provided during the Tenth Plan period and Rs.10.00 is provided for 2002-2003.

2). **State Commission And District Fora-** This is a continuing Scheme from the Ninth Five Year Plan. Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the Department have constituted Quasi - Judicial Bodies i.e., State Commission at the State Level and the District Forum at the District Level. These Quasi - Judicial Bodies deal with Consumer Disputes / Grievances as stipulated under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Their jurisdictions are as follows :-

- a) District Forum deals with Consumer Disputes, the value of which is below Rs. 5 Lakhs.
- b) State Commission deals with disputes, the value which are above Rs. 5 Lakhs but upto Rs. 20 Lakhs. It also acts as appellate Court against the decision of the District Forum.

Funds are required for payment of Sitting Fees to the Members of the State Commission and District Forum and other Office expenses. Further for the State Commission and the District Forum of Shillong, Jowai and Tura, Posts have been created under Plan Sector. Hence Funds are required for Salaries etc of the Staffs. The following amounts may be provided during Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03.

a)	State Commission	Rs.30 lakhs	Rs. 6.00 lakhs
b)	District Forum	Rs.35 lakhs	Rs. 7.00 lakhs

3). **Consumer Awareness Programme** - The provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, provide for constitution of the State Consumer Protection Council and Protection and promotion of Consumer rights in the State. We propose to conduct Consumer Awareness

Programme throughout the State during the 10th Plan. An amount of Rs. 20.00 Lakhs is proposed for the purpose and Rs.4.00 Lakhs proposed for Annual Plan 2002-03.

4). **Improvement/ Maintenance of Staff Quarter** - The Department have constructed a number of Official quarters in the Districts Nongstoin/ Baghmara/ Nongpoh/ Tura and Sub - Division at Khliehriat and Resubelpara upto the Ninth Five Year Plan period. For improvement and maintenance of the quarters, funds may be provided during 10th Plan. An amount of Rs. 15.00 Lakhs is required during the Tenth Five Year Plan period 2002- 2007 against which the outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

5). **Computerisation** - During the Ninth Plan period, the Department have purchased Computers and accessories in the Directorate and the Districts Offices at Tura. It is proposed to purchase Computers for other Districts also. Funds is therefore required and an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for the 10th Plan and the amount of Rs.5.00 is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-03. The aim / objective is to facilitate better maintenance of records / accounts in the Department.

10.4.3 Centrally Sponsored Scheme:-

Implementation of Antyodaya Anna Yojna - This is Central Sector Scheme and provides for distribution of Foodgrains (Rice) to the poorest Families at 25 Kilograms per Family per month and the Price of Rs. 3/- per Kg. The Central Govt. will make available Foodgrains to the State Govt. at the price of Rs. 300/- per quintal and State Govt. should ensure distribution to the beneficiaries at the price of Rs. 3/- per Kg. State Govt. should pay for the cost of transportation of foodgrains from the FCI Godown to the distribution Centres. Funds may therefore be provided under State Plan Sector.

As per target fixed by the Govt. of India 28,100 Poorest Families will be covered under the Scheme. The total quantity of Foodgrains (Rice) per month under the Scheme is $25 \times 28100 = 702500$ Kilogram or 7,025 quintals. In accordance with the guidelines issued by Govt. of India for the PDS, the rate of transportation and other incidental charges per quintal may be fixed at Rs. 50/-. The requirement of Fund under the Scheme is Rs. 351250 per month or Rs. 4215000/- annually. For the Tenth Plan period an amount of Rs. 2,10,75,000 may be required for the Scheme. Necessary arrangement like identification of beneficiaries and issue of Ration Cards have been completed. The Scheme will be implemented as soon as allocation of Rice from Govt. of India is received.

10 . 5. WEIGHT AND MEASURES

10.5.1. **The proposed Tenth Plan outlay for this sector is Rs. 165.00 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-2003.** As against the approved Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs for this sector the expenditure during the first four years of the Plan is Rs.75.41 Lakhs. The approved outlay during 2001-2002 being Rs.30.00 Lakhs, the total anticipated expenditure during the Ninth Plan is 105.41 Lakhs .

10.5.2. During the Tenth Five Year Plan, enforcement and implement of the Standards of Weights & Measures Acts 1976 will be continued.. The Meghalaya Standards of Weight & Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules 1977. will also be implemented.. The above Acts and Rules aim at protecting the interest of the Consumers relating to correct and accurate Weights & Measures and also correct pricing in respect of all packed Commodities. During the Ninth Plan period, the achievement is below target mainly because of shortage of manpower and mobility. These problems are proposed to be taken care of during the Tenth Plan period by creation of more infrastructures and additional Manpower.

10.6. AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCILS

10.6.1. The approved Ninth Plan outlay for Grant –in- aid to the three Autonomous District Councils in Meghalaya is Rs. 2000.00 Lakhs. However, as per the approved Annual Plans' allocation, the outlay is Rs. 3278.00 lakhs. The expenditure during 1997-98, 19978-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 were Rs.410.00 Lakhs, Rs.450.00 Lakhs, Rs.450.00 Lakhs and Rs.962.00 Lakhs respectively. The approved outlay during 2001-2002 including EFC Award's component is Rs. 962.00 Lakhs which is expected to be utilised in full The total anticipated expenditure during the Ninth Plan is, therefore, Rs. 3234.00 lakhs. **The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan is Rs.2500.00 Lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs.500.00 Lakhs.**

10.6.2. The District Councils are the Autonomous bodies constituted under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India .They have been invested with certain powers of 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 has 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 funds available each year is divided to the three Autonomous District Councils of Khasi Hills, Garo Hills and Jaintia Hills in the ratio of 9:8:3. From the year 2000-2001, Plan funds have also been released to the Autonomous District Councils on the basis of the Award of the Eleventh Finance Commission.The amount released during 2000-2001 from EFC's award is Rs.512.00 Lakhs and the amount scheduled to be released during 2001-2002 is Rs.516.00 Lakhs.

10.7. VOLUNTARY ACTION FUND

10.7.1. During 1995-96, the State Government had started a Voluntary Action Fund with an amount of Rs. 10.00 Lakhs only for involvement of VAs / NGOs in development activities. This scheme implemented through the Planning Department has created considerable enthusiasm among the VAs / NGOs. The position of financial and physical achievements from 1995-96 are as indicated below :-

YEAR	FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT (RS. LAKHS)	PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT (NOS. OF VAs /NGOs ASSISTED)
1995-96	10.00	23
1996-97	15.00	42
1997-98	21.00	64
1998-99	19.00	89
1999-2000	20.00	163
2000-2001	27.75	270

A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs only is made for assisting VAs / NGOs during 2001-2002.

10.7.2. The objectives of the Voluntary sector are 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 with financial assistance for organising / conducting training programmes, workshops, seminars and action oriented field research of public importance, etc., for motivating workers / beneficiaries.

10.7.3. The Plan outlay for “Voluntary Action Fund” during the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) is Rs. 80.00 lakhs and the expenditure upto the end of the fourth year of the Plan period is Rs. 87.75 Lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for 2001-02 is Rs. 25.00 Lakhs.

10.7.4. With the increasing numbers of registered VAs / NGOs , it is essential that a serious thought is given to strengthening the role of the Voluntary Action Unit under the Planning Department for better coordination with the VAs / NGOs at the State and District levels. Moreover, the Voluntary Action Unit also needs strong supervision and monitoring on the implementation of the schemes / projects undertaken by VAs / NGOs so as ensure full participation at the greater interest of the general public.

10.7.5. The proposed outlay for the Voluntary Action Fund during the Tenth Plan is Rs. 150.00 Lakhs and for the Annual Plan (2002-03) is Rs. 30.00 Lakhs.

CHAPTER – XI

SOCIAL SERVICES

11.1. GENERAL EDUCATION

11.1.1. The Ninth Plan Outlay for General Education was Rs. 30,000.00 lakhs out of which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 20614.82 lakhs. The expenditure during 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 being Rs.3625.00 Lakhs, Rs.3720.47 Lakhs, Rs.4175.99 Lakhs and Rs.4593.36 Lakhs respectively and the approved outlay during 2001-2002 being Rs.4500.00 Lakhs. **The proposed Tenth Plan Outlay for General Education is Rs. 25,000.00 lakhs and the proposed Outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs. 4950.00 lakhs.**

11.1.2. **Objective Of The 10th Plan :-**

(A). ELEMENTARY EDUCATION :- Universalization of Elementary Education through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) which is a Peoples Movement for ensuring quality Elementary Education for all will be the main objective of the State during the 10th Plan.

The Goal of SSA are :-

- All Children in school/Education Guarantee Centre/Alternative school/ Back to School camp by 2003.
- All Children complete 5 years of schooling by 2007.
- All children complete 8 years of schooling by 2010.
- Focus on Elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.
- Bridge all gender and social category gaps at Primary stage by 2007 and at elementary level by 2010.
- Zero drop out by 2010.

Under the Scheme, all the districts will prepare their District Elementary Education Plans which will reflect all investments being made in the Elementary Sector. There will be a perspective plan which will give a framework of activities over a longer time frame to achieve Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE). There will also be an Annual work plan and Budget that will list the prioritized activities to be carried out during the year. The assistance under SSA will be on 85:15 sharing arrangement during 9th Plan, 75:25 during the 10th Plan and 50:00 sharing thereafter between the Central and State Govt.

The District plan for each district will indicate requirements as per their Survey Reports and assessment of needs. An accurate formulation of the State plan can only be done on receipt of the District Plans.

B. SECONDARY EDUCATION :- Access to Secondary Education will be widened to cover un-served and viable areas, quality of education will be improved, education activities to be diversified and switching over of the +2 stage of education system is being taken up in a phased manner.

C. HIGHER EDUCATION :- Consolidating the existing facilities, selective expansion with diversification of courses, improvement of quality of education and increasing emphasis on distance learning and open university system shall be the objective of the State in Higher Education.

D. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION :- To avoid forcing students into the academic channels alone and to offer them opportunity to choose subjects and programmes with a view to increase their employability, a variety of terminal vocational courses at the +2 stage will be the objectives during the 10th Plan.

E. EDUCATION RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The DERT being new, still lacks the man-power for its effective functioning. With the operationalisation of the three District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), the 4th DIET to be operationalised during 2002-03, the expansion of the Directorate and the expected expansion of the State Centre for Open School, etc some posts are proposed to be created in a phased manner during the Tenth Plan. Also, the DERT lacks the infrastructural facilities for its training programmes such as, Lecture halls, Science Laboratory, Computer Laboratory, Language Laboratory, Work Experience room, Conference room, etc. These are proposed to be constructed in a phased manner during the Tenth Plan period.

During the Ninth Plan (1997 – 2002) the allocation for DERT was Rs 285.00 lakhs out of which Rs 67.00 lakhs was for salaries of employees. The Directorate proposed to normalise all these posts in a phased manner during the Tenth Plan and new schemes involving an amount of Rs 10.00 lakhs have been proposed.

F. TEACHERS EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- (a) Upgrading the knowledge, skills and competencies of the existing teachers on a continuing basis and improvement and promotion of existing facilities in Teachers Training Institutes including the Directorate of Educational Research & Training (DERT).
- (b) Organising Training, Workshops, Seminars and Meetings for Teachers, Heads of Institutions, Teacher educators, Education Officers, Heads of Teachers Training Institutes and other educational functionaries.
- (c) Undertaking, aiding, promoting Research and Studies in problem areas of Education facing the State with a view to suggesting remedial measures.
- (d) Undertaking and supporting Innovations in Education.
- (e) Providing academic and professional guidance to schools, Meghalaya Board of School Education, Teachers Training Institutes and the Education Department.
- (f) Providing Extension Service to Schools and Non-Government Agencies involved in the development and promotion of education as well as acting as a clearing house of ideas and information.

- (g) Preparing, printing and publishing, Textbooks, Guide Books and other Instructional materials.
- (h) Collaborating with Agencies, Institutions and Organisations in the country and outside
- (i) Conduct Talent Search Examination for Students for award of Talent incentives and Scholarships. Also conducting Career Conferences for providing Career Guidance and Vocational information to students.

11.1.3. **STRATEGIES TO BE ADOPTED DURING THE 10TH PLAN**

A. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

- Mobilising the Community for effective Planning and Management of Educational activities at the village level.
- Setting up of Schools in viable schoolless villages i.e. with population 200 and above.
- Ensuring alternative facilities to unviable villages as well as the out of school children through the non-formal system now called the Education Guarantee Scheme or Alternative and Innovative Education (EGS & AIE).
- Provision of 2nd teacher to all single teacher Govt. LP Schools and grant-in-aid to such Non-Govt. LP Schools.
- Ensuring that the teacher pupil ratio does not exceed 1:30
- Upgradation of existing viable LP Schools to Upper Primary level to improve the current ratio which is 1:5 to the national level of 1:2.
- Ensuring that only trained teachers are appointed and provision of in service training for coverage of untrained teachers.
- Ensuring special education for the handicapped children within the age group 6-14.
- Making the school environment attractive by providing the basic infrastructural requirements.
- Strengthening of the Administrative set-up at all levels including an effective Management information system.

B. SECONDARY & UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

- (i) All existing Secondary Schools will be strengthened and improved so that they get trained and qualified teachers.
- (ii) Hostel facilities will be created to provide access of Secondary Education to unviable areas.
- (iii) The system of funding Secondary School must undergo changes and innovation.
- (iv) The existing Colleges in the State will be encouraged to consolidate, improve and specialize in their own identified areas.
- (v) Expansion in the traditional courses and subjects will be discouraged.
- (vi) Optimum utilization of the existing facilities will be the objective approach in Higher Education.
- (vii) The Vocational courses and institutions will have a planned expansion so that the out-turn do not become saturated. Pre-vocational education will be encouraged in all Secondary Schools. In Higher Secondary Sector, Vocational education will be imparted through selective institutions in few selected centres.

C. EDUCATION RESEARCH & TRAINING

(i) The high percentage of untrained teachers is due to a faulty Recruitment Policy. Policy intervention would be required so that Pre-training may be made an essential qualification for recruitment of teachers. Facilities for Teachers Training and Training will be improved and strengthened. Pre-service Training along with In-service Training for elementary teachers have been started in the District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) operationalised recently at Sohra, Thadlaskein and Resubelpara. Steps have been taken to operationalise the DIETs at Nongstoin, Nongpoh and Baghmara during 2002 – 03 and the DIET at Tura during 2003 – 04.

(ii) To ensure quality education the Content and Process of Education both in the Schools and Teachers Training Institutes as well as the Examination System will be further improved and strengthened. Facilities for capacity building of Faculty members of DERT and DIETs will be provided to improve their professional competence.

(iii) Besides, facilities for conduct of In-service and Pre-service trainings, Orientation courses and Workshops, Faculty members of DERT and DIETs will be encouraged to conduct Research in problem areas in Education as well as innovation in Education in collaboration with national agencies such as National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT), National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) and other Institutes such as the North East Regional Institutes of Education (NERIE), Central Institute of English and Foreign Language (CIEFL) and the North Eastern Hill University (NEHU).

11.1.4. PERFORMANCE DURING THE 9TH PLAN:-

A. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

The Budgetted outlay for Elementary Education during the 9th Plan was Rs. 20290 lakhs and Adult Education, Rs. 154 lakhs. The expenditure including the anticipated expenditure for the plan period is Rs. 15565.02 lakhs under Elementary Education and Rs. 95.50 lakhs under Adult Education.

(a) As per the updated figures regarding the number of viable schoolless villages as indicated in the Sixth All India Survey, all of them have been covered during the plan period. 1200 primary schools have been sanctioned grant-in-aid at Rs. 3000/- per month.

(b) The enrolment versus the estimated child population of school going children and Gross Enrolment Ratio (G.E.R) are as follows:

	<u>1996-97</u>	<u>2001-02</u>
(i) Child Population		
(6-10) Years	3.29 lakhs	3.30 lakhs
Enrolment (Cl. I-V)	2.85 lakhs	3.73 lakhs
G.E.R. percentage	87 %	113 %
(ii) Child Population		
(11-14) Years	1.67 lakhs	2.30 lakhs
Enrolment (Cl, VI-VIII)	0.77 lakhs	1.12 lakhs
G.E.R. Percentage	46 %	49 %

(c) In terms of infrastructural facilities created during the 9th Plan period, commendable progress was made under various schemes such as BMS/Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources/PMGY/FCA. In building project, 520 Primary School buildings and 498 additional rooms and 125 Upper Primary Schools were provided assistance for construction of new school buildings and 116 Upper Primary Schools were provided with Headmaster-cum-office room. The grant-in-aid of Pre-Primary teachers was enhanced from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 1800/- per month. The Upper Primary Schools under the Adhoc system of grant-in-aid were given enhanced grant-in-aid of Rs. 6000/- p.m. Other facilities provided were Furniture to 936 L.P. Schools, Text-books to 514 L.P. Schools, Toilet facilities to 135 L.P. Schools and Blackboards to 1000 L.P. Schools. Drinking Water Facilities was also provided through the FCA to 3676 Primary Schools for which funds were placed with the PHE Department and 40 Upper Primary Schools under the FCA.

B. ADULT EDUCATION

During the Plan period the programme was taken up through Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) in six districts of the State, and preparation of plan to implement TLC in the remaining district i.e. South Garo Hills will be taken up during the annual plan 2002-2003.

C. SECONDARY & UNIVERSITY EDUCATION :

New schemes by way of upgradation of Secondary Schools to Higher Secondary Schools during the 8th Plan Period (1992-97) had to be carried over to the entire 9th Plan Period (1997-2002). As a result, 9th Plan allocation could not accommodate much of the new schemes. However, whatever new schemes that could be taken up and achieved during the 9th Plan are given below :-

- (i) Govt. and 2 Deficit Secondary Schools were upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools involving creation of 27 new posts with an annual expenditure of Rs. 33.00 lakhs.
- (ii) From 1998-99 onwards the Department has stopped creation of new posts in Non-Govt. Schools and instead, extension of lumpsum additional grant-in-aid policy was adopted. With this aim in view, 21 Deficit/ Adhoc Secondary Schools were given additional monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 30000 per month per school for opening of +2 level education, involving an annual expenditure of Rs. 76.00 lakhs.
- (iii) 3 private colleges were upgraded to the status of Adhoc grant-in-aid involving an annual expenditure of Rs. 30.00 lakhs in all.
- (iv) 10 private colleges were given recognition during the 9th Plan Period.
- (v) Under the 11th Finance Commission Award, District Computer centres were opened and computerisation of Govt. College was also taken up during the 9th Plan.
- (vi) 11 rural Secondary Schools were extended grant-in-aid for construction of boys/ girls hostels buildings involving an expenditure of Rs. 78.00 lakhs.
- (vii) 113 Non-Govt. Adhoc Secondary Schools were extended annual grant-in-aid of about Rs. 55.00 lakhs for entertaining 1 (one) Science Teacher in each school.
- (viii) 96 private Secondary Schools were extended Adhoc grant-in-aid involving an annual expenditure of Rs. 31.00 lakhs.
- (viii) 2 (two) new Inspectorates of Schools were created in 2 Districts involving an annual expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

D. EDUCATION RESEARCH & TRAINING

(a) Teachers Training at the Elementary Level

In terms of training and equipping the teachers during the Plan period, about 1261 Primary teachers were given training in Government Basic Training Centres (BTCs) and at the two Teachers Training Institutes viz. Cherra Teachers Training Centre, Sohra and St. Mary Mazarello, Jowai. However, St. Mary Mazzarello was closed down during 1999-2000 due to non-fulfillment of norms laid down by the National Council of Teacher Education(NCTE). During the same period, 400 Upper Primary teachers were trained at the Government Normal Training Schools. In addition 640 Primary Teachers and 1680 Upper Primary teachers were provided In-service Training in different School subjects.

Over and above 41 Elementary School teachers from different districts were given 10 – day Training by the Principal and Faculty members of Loreto Day School, Sealdah, West Bengal during 2001. Again another batch of 50 Elementary School teachers would be sent for a one-month training course during the current financial year at the above Institute. In addition, 15 Faculty members of DERT and DIETs would be deputed for a 5-day Training in the same Institute in January – February 2002.

(b) Teachers Training at the Secondary Level

During the Ninth Plan the DERT conducted a number of Short term training and Orientation courses. About 531 Secondary School teachers were given Training in teaching different school subjects as well as in the area of Curriculum Development and Examination Reform and Pupil Evaluation. Recently the Secondary School Curriculum (classes IX & X) has been restructured in the pattern of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and 58 Secondary School teachers from different districts were trained in developing Model Questions and Sample Question Papers along modern lines.

The DERT also conducts once a week a School Broadcast Programme through All India Radio, Shillong for the benefit of teachers. The duration of the programme is about 10 minutes and it aims at content enrichment and familiarisation of current methodology of teaching of school teachers.

(c) Programmes for the benefit of students

- (i) The DERT has been providing short term Evening Coaching Classes free of cost for tribal students reading in class X in every year in three subjects viz. English, Science and Mathematics. There are 64 centres in 2000 - 01 spread over different districts and most of the centres are in rural areas. The aims of these classes is to strengthen the foundation of students in these core subjects as well as to improve their performance in these subjects at the SSLC examination. On the average 2880 tribal students benefit from these classes annually
- (ii) Talent Search Examinations have been conducted every year for the benefit of students. These examinations are:

- State Talent Search Examination at the close of Secondary Stage for Tribal Students of Meghalaya.
- State Talent Search Examination at the Close of Upper Primary Stage for tribal Students of Meghalaya.
- National Talent Search (State Level Screening Test) for the benefit of all students at the close of Secondary Stage.
- National Scholarship Examinations for Talented Children from rural areas.

The main aim of the State Talent Search Examination is to identify and nurture tribal students who possess marked aptitude in Science and Mathematics. Every year 30 talented tribal students leaving the Secondary Stage are selected and awarded talent incentive and book grant for pursuing their studies in Science stream at the +2 Stage. Similarly, 50 talented tribal students leaving the Elementary Stage are selected for award of talent incentive and book grant for their study at the Secondary Stage.

The National Talent Search is actually the scheme of NCERT which is conducted at two stages – State Level and National Level. The State level Screening Test is conducted by DERT for Selecting 25 top students from the State for appearing at the National Level Examination. Successful candidate at National level are awarded Scholarships by NCERT. For the period 1997 – 2001 six students from Meghalaya have qualified for this Scholarship and all of them are tribal students.

The National Scholarship Scheme for Talented children from rural areas is a Government of India scheme for identifying talented children form rural areas. Results are declared block wise and the distribution of scholarship per Community Development Block is as under:

General Category	:	4
S.T. Category	:	3
S.C. Category	:	2
Landless Labour Category	:	2

Total 11

For the period 1997 – 98, the number of students who have been awarded the National Scholarship is 196. And for the period 1997 – 2002 the number of awardees is expected to rise to 250. Scholarship is borne by the Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) and the Directorate of Higher and Technical Education.

- (ii) The State Centre for Open School in Meghalaya was started in 1996. At present there are five Study Centres in three of the seven districts in the State with a total enrolment of 744 students at the Secondary Stage and 16 in the Higher Secondary Stage till 2000. The average enrolment is about 80 students per centre annually. During 1997-2000 about 109 students have passed the National Open School (NOS) Secondary course and more are expected to pass in 2001 – 02. The pass out students can now

enroll themselves in the Higher Secondary Schools in the State as MBOSE has extended recognition to NOS Secondary level course.

- (iii) DERT has been organising Career Conferences at different districts with the objective of imparting educational and vocational information to Secondary School students, parents and guardian. The number of students benefited during the Ninth Plan is 16,000 and 85 teachers have been trained as Career Teachers in their own Schools.

(d) **Computerisation of DERT**

The scheme has been implemented in phases since 1999- 2000. The anticipated expenditure for computerisation of the Directorate till the end of the Ninth Plan is Rs 5.63 lakhs including Rs 0.30 lakh for electrification by P.W.D.

11.1.5. **SCHEMES TO BE TAKEN UP DURING THE 10TH PLAN :-**

A. **ELEMENTARY EDUCATION**

a) **Primary Education**

The numbers of viable schoolless villages as indicated in the 6th All India Educational Survey have since been covered. As per updated figures the number of such villages that is having population of 200+ stand at 1155 and even these have been covered by the end of the 9th plan. It is expected, however that during the ten year period from 1991-2001 many more villages with 200+ population would have come up. It would be the endeavour of the State Govt. to ensure coverage of such villages with schooling facilities during the 10th plan over and above maintaining on going schemes. In villages with population where provision of schooling facility is not viable, alternative facilities such as bridge courses, residential camps, remedial coaching will be provided.

On-going Schemes

(i) Govt. LPS - For the existing 1052 Govt. LP teachers and 301 pre-primary teachers the annual requirement is Rs. 886.91 lakhs.

	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	Total
No of LP Teachers	1052	1052	1052	1052	1052	1052
Amount (Rs. lakhs)	886.91	975.60	1073.16	1180.48	1298.53	5414.68

(ii) **Non-Govt. LP** - For the existing 1480 Non-Govt. LP and 410 pre primary teachers the total Annual requirement is Rs.1217.55 lakhs and Rs.88.56 lakhs respectively. The requirement during the plan period will be:

	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	Total
No of LP Teachers	1480	1480	1480	1480	1480	1480

Amount
(Rs. lakhs) **1217.55** **1339.30** **1473.23** **1620.55** **1782.60** **7433.23**

(iii) During the current year 1200 LP schools have been extended with grant-in-aid the liability which will have to be carried over to the 10th plan.

	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	Total
No. of Schools	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
(Amounts Rs. in lakhs)	432.00	432.00	432.00	432.00	432.00	2160.00

The estimated child population at the end of the 10th Plan (2006- 07) will be 4.03 lakhs for age group 6- 10 and 3.10 lakhs for the age group 11-14. If the enrolment of the corresponding age group in 2001-02 are 3.73 lakhs and 1.12 lakhs respectively, the additional enrolment required to achieve universalization of elementary education are 0.30 lakhs for age group 6-10 and 1.98 lakhs for age group 11-14.

b) Single Teacher Schools

Efforts will be made to ensure that none of our schools remain single teacher school. The number of such institution at present is around 900. Since the present policy of the Govt. is that all new schools will be granted Opening Permission only if they have a minimum of two qualified teachers, as soon as the 900 schools are covered the State will no longer have any single teacher schools.

The break-up of the 900 single teacher schools is as follows :-

Government	-	185
Non Government	-	715
Total	-	900

It is proposed that posts will be created for Govt. Single teacher Schools. For Non-Govt. Schools initially a lumpsum grant of Rs. 1800/- p.m. per school will be extended. The financial implication will be as follows :-

	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	Total
No of teachers Govt.	185	185	185	185	185	185
Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	133.20	146.52	161.17	177.29	195.02	813.20
No of teachers Non Govt.	715	715	715	715	715	715

Amount
(Rs. in lakhs) 154.44 154.44 154.44 154.44 154.44 772.20

Grand Total

Amount in lakhs 287.64 300.96 315.61 331.73 349.46 1585.40

c) **Pre Primary Teachers** : Elementary Education in the State which should cater to children from 6 years and above, consists of the Primary section having classes I to IV and the Upper Primary Section for classes V to VII. A Pre Primary section is attached to all Primary Schools although the primary responsibility to impart pre school education rests with the Directorate of Social Welfare. One reason as to why Pre Primary section cannot be detached from the Primary School is because the children of the Pre Primary sections are the feeder group to Primary Schools especially in those areas where no Anganwadi Centres under Social Welfare Department are there.

However, since the responsibility of the Department under Elementary Education is to cater to the children of age 6 years and above, effort will be made to co-ordinate with the Social Welfare Department so that they cater to the pre school children below 6 years and Education Department for children 6 years and above. The need of the moment is, therefore, convergence of services between the Social Welfare and the Education Department.

At present the Department is giving a grant at Rs. 1800/- per month to 711 pre primary teachers only. The Department proposes to absorb the existing pre-primary teachers having requisite qualification in resultant vacancies, in a phased manner, as and when they arise and no new pre-primary teachers will be entertained. However, until such time when an understanding regarding the convergence is arrived at, grant-in-aid to the existing 711 pre primary teachers will have to be continued. The requirement of funds for this purpose will be as follows:-

	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	Total
No. of P.P. teachers	711	711	711	711	711	711
Amount(Rs. in lakhs)	153.58	153.58	153.58	153.58	153.58	767.90

d) **EGS & AIE** : The scheme of Non-Formal Education implemented during the 9th Plan will now be implemented as the Education Guarantee Scheme/Alternative & Innovative Education. Unviable schoolless villages (i.e., villages with population below 200) will be covered under this Scheme.

The salient features of the EGS/AIE revised Scheme are as follows :-

◆ The revised scheme will become a component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for Universalisation of Elementary Education by the beginning of the Tenth Plan.

◆ The revised Scheme will be implemented through a State level Society which is/will be also responsible for implementation of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan.

◆ The revised scheme consists of opening EGS schools/centres in schoolless habitations within a radius of 1 k.m. having a minimum of 15 children (ten children in exceptional cases) in the age group of 6 to 14 years, interventions for mainstreaming out of school children like bridge courses, residential camps, summer schools etc. and other strategies for specific groups of children like street children, slum children, working children, adolescent girls.

◆ To ensure the quality in EGS & AIE, the following provisions have been incorporated in the guidelines :

1. Training of Educational Volunteers.
2. Regular academic support/review and planning meetings through Cluster Resource Persons (CRPs)
3. Development of TLM and supply of teaching /learning material in time.
4. Centres functioning for a minimum of 4 hours per day.
5. Preference should be given to women in selection of Education Volunteers.
6. Clear expression of demand and commitment from the Society.
7. Close linkages between the alternative and formal systems should be maintained.
8. Head masters of the nearby schools should be involved in regular supervisions of EGS schools.

The proposed cost per Centre for Primary Level EGS (for 25 learners)

i. Honorarium to Instructor @ Rs. 1000/- p.m.	=	Rs. 12,000/-
ii. Material & Equipment for teacher	=	Rs. 1,100/-
iii. Teaching/Learning material for learners @ Rs.100/- per learner	=	Rs. 2,500/-
iv. Contingency	=	Rs. 400/-
Total		= Rs. 16,000/-

It is also proposed to conduct an initial training of 5 days for the Instructors @ Rs. 50/- per day.

The per centre cost will therefore be Rs. 50 x 5 = Rs. 250/-

The sharing arrangement between the Centre and the State under this Scheme is **75:25**. The requirement for the Scheme and the share of the State is worked out as detailed below:

	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	Total
No. of Centres	600	700	800	900	1000	1000
(Amounts Rs. in lakhs)	102.00	119.00	136.00	153.00	170.00	680.00
State share	25.50	29.75	34.00	38.25	42.50	170.00

On the basis of the Survey Report, children with disabilities will also come within the purview of the Department. Facilities will be created by strengthening the existing institutions catering to such groups of children in the state. Effort will also be made to ensure that all the districts in the state are covered under the scheme. Initially existing NGOs running integrated education for disabled children may be encouraged by provision of grant-in-aid. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakhs annually per year will be set apart for this purpose.

In order to contain the high drop-out rate in the state at the Elementary level, as well as to check the problem of wastage and stagnation, a number of interventions would be required such as :-

1. Provision of Basic infrastructure such as school building, additional classroom, furniture, drinking water and toilet facilities.
2. Provision of teaching and learning materials like text-books, blackboards, science equipment.
3. Provision of incentives to student such as uniforms, sports and games materials, Midday Meal.
4. Another step to be taken in order to tackle the drop-out at the Elementary level is to set up State Open School (DERT).

For effective implementation of the above scheme the Department would have to work in close co-ordination with other Development Departments such as Health, PHE, C&RD, Border Areas and Youth and Sports Departments.

e) **Buildings** : During the 9th Plan, buildings and additional classrooms were sanctioned under various schemes such as the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources, Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana and FCA. For ensuring Quality Education and to improve the intake capacity of existing schools, buildings/additional rooms with toilets will have to be constructed to existing buildings. However, funding for construction works will continue to be sought from GOI through the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources / Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana etc. so as to reduce the financial burden of the State. Hence phasing of construction works is as follows-

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
Number of Addl. rooms	15	15	15	15	15	75
Amount (Rs. In lakhs)	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	150.00
Cost : Addl. rooms. Rs. 2.00 lakhs each.						

Basic facilities to improve the school environment will include provision of furniture and teaching – learning materials. It is recommended to cover 600 schools for furniture and 2000 schools for teaching –learning materials like Science equipment etc. Taking Rs. 30,000 per school for furniture and Rs. 1000/- per school for blackboard under Teaching – Learning Materials, the phasing of expenditure will be as follows :-

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
No. of Schools.						
Furniture	12	12	12	12	12	60
Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	18.00
Teaching – Learning Materials (Blackboard)	300	300	300	300	300	1500
Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
Total amount (Rs. in lakhs)	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	33.00

(Cost : Furniture – Rs. 30000/-; Teaching-Learning Material – Rs. 1000/- per school)

Incentive schemes like provision of free text-books, uniform will be expanded further during the Tenth Plan period. It is proposed to cover 2000 schools for provision of textbooks with an expenditure of Rs. 20.00 lakhs annually and 2000 schools for school uniform with an expenditure of Rs. 40.00 lakhs annually. The phasing of targets and expenditure is as follows: -

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
Text books:						
No. of Schools	60	60	60	60	60	300
Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00

(Cost : Text-Book – Rs. 5000/-)

A prominent feature in the Primary stage of education is the heavy drop-out rate and low level of learning. These two would need to be addressed and schemes be initiated so that the quality of education is improved even as educational facilities are expanded. In addition to making the school environment attractive, training of teachers and appointment of trained and qualified teachers, the minimum level learning (MIL) project and creation of School complex will be implemented during the plan period. The estimated annual expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be classified under other expenditure.

f) Upper Primary Education

There are 57 Govt. Upper Primary Schools and 462 Upper Primary Schools under Adhoc System of grant-in-aid, the details of which are as follows :-

On going Scheme

(i) Govt. UPS - For the 57 UPS teachers the annual requirement of salary is Rs. 52.67 lakhs for 2002-2003. The requirement during the plan period will be

	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	Total
No of UP teachers	57	57	57	57	57	57

Amount

(Rs. in lakhs) **52.67** **57.94** **63.73** **70.10** **77.11** **321.55**

(ii) There are 462 existing Upper Primary Schools under the adhoc system of grant-in-aid which received a lumpsum amount of Rs. 6000/- p.m. per school having 4 teachers. It is proposed that the grant to these schools also be enhanced to Rs.9000/- p.m. per school. The amount required will be Rs. 831.60 lakhs annually. The requirement during the 10th Plan period will be as follows :

	<u>02-03</u>	<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of UP teachers	462	462	462	462	462	462

Amount

(Rs. in lakhs) **498.96** **498.96** **498.96** **498.96** **498.96** **2494.80**

The present ratio of Upper Primary Schools to Lower Primary Schools is 1:5, which is below the National figure of 1:2. Effort will be made to improve this ratio by upgrading the existing primary schools to the Upper Primary level. In order to bring down the existing ratio to make it at par with National Level, around 2000 Upper Primary Schools are to be set up. The Primary schools which have proceeded to the Upper Primary level under the same management will be encouraged. These Upper Primary Schools will be given a lumpsum grant of Rs. 9000/- p.m. per school. The financial implication is as follows :-

	<u>02-03</u>	<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>Total</u>
No of Schools	500	800	1200	1500	2000	2000
Amount						
(Rs. in lakhs)	<u>540.00</u>	<u>864.00</u>	<u>1296.00</u>	<u>1620.00</u>	<u>1620.00</u>	<u>6480.00</u>

g) Upper Primary School Buildings:

For improving the infrastructural facilities it is proposed to construct buildings and additional rooms with toilet facilities and to provide other basic facilities like furniture, etc. Since most of the Upper Primary Schools are private aided, it is proposed to assist the management in construction of school building/ additional rooms in addition to their local contribution. The phasing of targets and expenditure is as follows:-

	<u>02-03</u>	<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>Total</u>
Building	10	10	10	10	10	50
Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	175.00
Addl. Rooms	12	12	12	12	12	60
Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	120.00
Furniture	12	12	12	12	12	60
Amount(Rs. in lakhs)	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	18.00
Total:- (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>62.60</u>	<u>62.60</u>	<u>62.60</u>	<u>62.60</u>	<u>62.60</u>	<u>313.00</u>

(Cost: Building- Rs.3.50 lakhs. Addl.room–Rs.2.00 lakhs; Furniture–Rs.30000/-)

h) Incentive Schemes. Will include free text-books and provision of games and sports. However except for games which is proposed to cover 500 schools per year, the text books will be for 10 percent of rural enrolment covering only poor children in backward areas. The phasing of target and financial implication are as follows:-

	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	Total
i) Text-Books:						
No. of Schools	60	60	60	60	60	300
Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
(ii) Games & Sports:						
No. of Schools	220	220	210	210	181	1041
Amount (Rs in lakhs)	6.60	6.60	6.30	6.30	5.43	31.23
(iii) Uniform:						
No. of Schools	200	200	200	200	200	1000
Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.0	20.00	100.00

(Cost: Text Books Rs. 5000/- per school; Games and sports Rs. 3000/- per school)

i) Hostel Facilities. There are areas where schooling facilities cannot be provided as setting up of schools is not viable. To cover such areas, inter- village hostel will be provided and attached them to selected schools. It is proposed to construct such hostels during the plan period and take advantage of funds available through JRY and Scheduled Caste /Scheduled Tribes Central Hostels Scheme of 50:50 funding. The phasing is given below:-

	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	Total
No. of Hostels.	7	8	-	-	-	15
Amount (Rs.in lakhs)	35.00	40.00	-	-	-	75.00

(Cost Rs. 5.00 lakhs each.)

j) Training of Teachers:- One very important aspect for quality education depends on the quality of our teachers. The State has a huge backlog of untrained teachers and effort will be made through the District Institute of Education and Training under the Directorate of Educational Research and Training to cover all these teachers within the 10th Plan. The estimated target and expenditure will be as follows :

	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	Total
No. of Teachers.	1655	1665	1715	1730	2045	8810
Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	150.00	200.00	230.00	250.00	170.00	1000.00

k) P.W.D. Schemes :- These schemes include construction of Govt. Upper Primary Schools, Offices and quarters of District Officers. During the 10th Plan it is proposed to take

up 10 new building projects in addition to the incomplete schemes spilled over from the 9th Plan. The fund earmarked for the purpose is Rs. 100.00 lakhs as annual expenditure.

In order that all scheme of the Department are implemented effectively, the Administrative set up will also have to be strengthened at all levels which should also include an effective management Information system. For this there would have to be accountability by the Inspecting staff. In order to ensure proper and regular inspection workshops will have to be organized for the entire inspecting machinery to familiarize them with the duties and responsibilities expected of them. They will also be responsible to complete the school mapping for their area of jurisdiction based on the information collected through Household/Educational Surveys. This will have a double function, that of securing greater equality of educational opportunities and at the same time rationalising the use of existing facilities in an effort to optimise the limited material and man power resources.

l) Direction & Administration

The Directorate and Sub Divisional Offices need to be strengthened. In order to fill up all existing vacancies especially at the Inspecting level an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the purpose.

m) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Under the scheme, all the 7 Districts are preparing their District Elementary Education Plans pertaining to their Districts. During the 10th Plan the assistance under the Scheme will be on a 75 : 25 sharing basis between the Central and State Government. An amount of Rs. 175.00 lakhs is being earmarked for the purpose.

n) Adult Education

During the Ninth plan period Adult Education was implemented as the Total Literacy Campaign through District Literacy Mission Authorities duly registered as Societies. The TLC is yet to be implemented only in South Garo Hills District.

The focus during the 10th plan will be Post Literacy Programmes to ensure that those who have become literate do not relapse into illiteracy. Efforts will also be made to have Continuing Education Programmes for economic upliftment.

It may be mentioned that the State will have to bears 25% of the total requirement for the programmes for which Govt. of India bears 75%. Since most of the Financial implication would be borne by the Centre, a provision of Rs. 114.00 lakhs only is proposed during the Plan Period. The break up will be as follows:

TLC	-	Rs. 20.00 lakhs
PLC/Continuing Education	-	Rs. 76.00 lakhs
Direction & Administration	-	<u>Rs. 18.00 lakhs</u>
Total	-	Rs. 114.00 lakhs

Year	Physical Targets (in lakhs)			
	Primary		Upper Primary	
	Additional Enrolment	Total Enrolment	Additional Enrolment	Total Enrolment
2001-02	-	3.73	-	1.12
2002-03	0.13	3.86	0.50	1.62
2003-04	0.13	3.99	0.50	2.12
2004-05	0.13	4.12	0.14	2.26
2005-06	0.13	4.25	0.08	2.34
2006-07	0.13	4.38	0.05	2.39

N.B: There are existing posts under the Directorate for which normalization will be sought. The amount involved for such posts is :-

	Rs. in lakhs
1) Directorate	- 92.50
2) LP	- 12847.91
3) UP	- 321.55
4) <u>UP(GIA)</u>	- <u>2494.80</u>
Total	- 15756.76

Proposal is, therefore, being submitted for normalization thereby reducing the 10th Plan expenditure.

B. SECONDARY EDUCATION :-

On Going Schemes :

a) Direction and Administration :

A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been proposed for strengthening of the Secondary Education unit at the Directorate of Higher and Technical Education by entertaining 5 supporting staff. These are creation of posts of 3 UDAs and 2 LDAs.

b) Setting up of Inspector of schools office at Nongpoh and Baghmara. A sum of Rs.10.00 (L) has been proposed with an annual expenditure of Rs.10.00 (L) for meeting their salaries, wages, TE, OE etc. It is also proposed to purchase two vehicles and furniture etc. during the Tenth Plan.

c) There are 489 Secondary Schools (25 Govt. Secondary Schools, 121 Deficit Secondary Schools, 9 Deficit Pattern and 334 Recognized Adhoc and Improved Adhoc Secondary Schools). As per the policy of the Govt. it is proposed to improve the grant-in-aid system to Adhoc Schools and to upgrade existing Govt. and Deficit Schools into Higher Secondary Schools depending on availability of funds.

d) There are at present 334 recognised Adhoc Schools. These schools are getting grant in aid @ Rs. 12,000 (4 teachers @ 3000 p.m.). per month per school. During tenth plan it is proposed to bring another 100 schools under Adhoc grant in aid system. The work will be taken up in phased manner as shown below :

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
No. of Schools	10	20	40	70	100
Amount (Rs.in lakhs)	14.4	28.8	57.6	100.8	144
Total- 365.60 lakhs					

e) Due to increase in enrolment and introduction of new subjects like computers etc. in existing Govt. and Deficit Secondary Schools, provision is made for creation of posts in Govt. Secondary Schools and extending additional grants-in-aid to Non-Govt. Deficit Secondary Schools covering a total of 100 schools during the 10th Plan. This will involve annually Rs.0.90 (L) per school. If phasing is done as follows the expenditure will be :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
Addl. Teachers	10	30	60	80	100	100
Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	9.00	27.00	54.00	72.00	90.00	252.00

f) **Infrastructural facilities** :- There are many schools which are of very old Assam type construction and beyond repair. These Schools need to have new buildings for school / hostel and some schools need to have additional classrooms, library and laboratory. To improve the infrastructural facility of such schools during the 10th plan in phased manner, the requirement of funds will be as shown below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		Total	
	No of Sch.	Amt.	No of Sch.	Amt.	No of Sch.	Amt.	No of Sch.	Amt.	No of Sch.	Amt.	No of Sch.	Amt.
(i)Building / Hostel	5	75	10	150	15	225	20	300	25	375	75	1125
(ii)Addl. rooms	15	22.5	20	30	25	37.5	30	45	40	60	130	195
(iii)Laboratories / Libraries	5	10	10	20	10	20	15	30	30	60	70	140
Total		107.5		200		282.5		375		495	275	1460

**N.B. Unit Cost : Building Rs.15 lakh; Addl. room Rs.1.5 lakh; Lab/Library Rs.2 lakh
Total amount during the plan period Rs.1460.00 lakh.**

g) **Higher Secondary Schools / Section :**

There are 61 numbers Higher Secondary Schools offering courses in Arts and Science Streams involving 288 teachers and 60 non-teaching staff. It is proposed to upgrade 100 Secondary Schools in a phased manner. This will result in assisting a minimum of 5 teachers (average) and 2 non-teaching staff per school. Calculating at Rs.9500/- per month

per teachers at Rs.7000/- p.m. for non-teaching staff, the planning of target and expenditure is as follows.

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
Secondary Schools	20	30	50	80	100	280
Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	147.60	221.40	369.00	590.40	738.00	2066.40

h) Training :- There are a large number of untrained teachers. The percentage of trained teachers is only around 34 to 40 % . This can be improved only if pre-service training is insisted upon. It is proposed that in service trainings will be intensified and number of existing teachers to be sent for B.Ed training will be 50 annually. 420 teachers will undergo B.Ed Correspondence Course at the cost of Rs. 10,000/- per teacher for a full 2 year course which will bring the total projected expenditure to the tune of Rs. 42.00 (L) annually. If the backlog of untrained teachers is to be cleared by the end of the Tenth Plan period, the requirement of funds will be as follows :-

(i) No of teacher With B.Ed	2000-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
	50	50	50	50	50	250
Amt. (Rs in Lakhs)	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	210.00
Unit Cost :- B.Ed Rs. 0.84 (L) for each teacher annually.						
(ii) No of teacher for B.Ed. Training by various Correspondence Courses.	420	420	420	420	420	2100
Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	210.00
Unit Cost – B.Ed Correspondence Course @ Rs. 10,000/- each.						

i) Science Education :- A sum of Rs 50.00 lakhs is proposed for strengthening Science Education at Rs 10.00 (L) per year. This will be for conduct of Science exhibitions seminars and provision of science equipments to secondary schools.

j) P.W.D. :- It is proposed to take up only 13 new project, in addition to ongoing projects during the 10th plan period. This will include Higher Secondary/ Secondary Schools, Inspector of Schools Office building at Baghmara and Nongpoh including staff quarter. A sum of Rs 500.00 (L) has been earmarked for the purpose with Rs 100.00 (L) as annual allocation.

k) Vocational Education :-

i) The State had felt the need for Vocational Education and to begin with, introduced few courses in three Schools at + stage but due to its terminal in nature and separating totally the Vocational Education from General Education, society has not accepted this pattern of Education. Even though the society has not accepted the pattern of Vocational Education suggested in the National Education Policy, necessity of Vocational Education cannot be ruled out, it is rather necessary to come up with new ideas and thoughts to introduce

Vocational Education at different stages of Education to equip the students with occupational skill and confidence required for white collar jobs, jobs in the skill market and self employment. Therefore, it is proposed to follow two different strategies :-

ii) Vocational Courses to be designed and introduced at Secondary and Higher Secondary Stages of Schools Education and Degree Stage of College Education with flexibility of multi entry and multi exit provision. Students after Secondary and Higher Secondary Education may venture for self employment or employment in skill market. Students coming out from College Education may search for white collar jobs or jobs in skill market with their vocational skill acquired either in School or College level of education. As well they will have scope and confidence to venture self employment. Other section of student aspiring for further higher education may join University Education.

iii) To accommodate dropouts and academically weaker section of students who cannot advance further for higher level of College Education, one Vocational Institution is to be set up for them during the Tenth Plan. Vocational Courses in such Institution will be terminal in nature and students will be trained to acquire skill required for employability in industry and self employment. Teachers Education and Training are of great importance, both from the point of view of employment and of maintenance of improvement of educational standard which are essential for improving the chances of employment of educated person, therefore, proposed vocational institution will also be developed as Training Centre for Vocational teachers of all Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools.

iv) Vocationalisation of Education is proposed to be achieved in coming years in planned manner as per the following target :

Year	Level of Education							
	Secondary / Higher Secondary Education			Colleges			Vocational Institution	
	Existing No. of	No. of Schools covered /	No. of vocation offered/to	Existing No. of	No. of Colleges covered / to be	No. of vocation offered/to	No. of vocational Institute to be set	No. of vocation to be
Upto 2001	550	3	3	50	3	4	-	-
2002 – 2007	-	15	25	-	5	8	1	10

v) With this aim in view the tenth plan for vocationalisation of Education must be targeted at being able to divert at least 25 % of students completing 10 years education to the vocational stream, reducing the pressure on the Universities and also preparing students for gainful employment. This would bring a change in the structure for the working population from the present rate of 2% who were engaged in the industrial sector to 25%.

vi) The Directorate would endeavour to implement vocationalisation of education so as to enhance individual employability, reduce the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled man-power and to provide alternative for those pursuing higher education thus ultimately provide diversification of educational opportunities. Therefore, it is proposed a

sum of Rs. 4 lakhs per institution per annum for maintenance grant like salaries, additional classrooms, vocational workshops. If phasing is done the expenditure will be as follows :-

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
For salaries/addl. Classrooms and vocational workshop to HS /HSS	10	20	30	40	50	50
Vocational Institution	-	-	-	1	-	1
Amount Rs. in lakh	40.00	80.00	120.00	220.00	260.00	720.00

1) **Other Programme & Schemes** :- This will include Book Bank, Text Book, excursion, games & sports and extra-curricular activities and scholarship. A sum of Rs 10.00(L) per year is proposed for these incentive schemes, amounting to Rs. 50.00(L) during the 10th Plan.

C. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION :-

- (a) There are 26 number of Govt. and Non-Govt. Colleges with 754 nos. of teachers and 296 nos. of non-teaching staff. However most of these newly established colleges are private and impart Higher Secondary education only. This was because of the demand of plus two stage of education and the slow progress in upgrading schools into higher secondary schools. However the continuation of the higher secondary section along with the three-year degree courses in the degree colleges has put a serious strain on the colleges. The approach in Higher Education will therefore be a consolidation and optimum utilisation of the existing facilities.
- (b) The delinking of the higher secondary section from the Degree Colleges will be accelerated. Existing Degree Colleges will be encouraged to consolidate to implement shift in the basic approach in higher education and about better service conditions to the teachers. The scheme of extending deficit grant in aid to Adhoc will be implemented more pragmatically and be linked with performance.
- (c) For strengthening the Directorate especially the Budget/ Planning Branch/Scholarship branch a sum of Rs.10.00(L) per year is proposed. These are creation of post of one Research Assistant, one Statistical Assistant, 2 U.DA, 2 L.DA and 2 Data Entry Operators.
- (d) The existing Govt. Colleges would need improvement of facilities like Laboratory, Libraries including creation of posts in selective subjects. It is proposed to keep Rs. 250.00(L) with an annual expenditure of Rs. 50.00(L).
- (e) For Non-Govt. Colleges a sum of Rs. 112.00(L) has been proposed for construction of College Building/Hostel, Staff quarter and laboratory equipment/books.

- (f) PWD Schemes – It is proposed to take up more new projects. This will include 2 Govt. colleges at Tura and Jowai and college of Teacher Education at Tura.
- (g) Other Programmes :- This will include scholarship assistance to universities (IGNOU) and promotion of games and sports, extra curricular activities.

D. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT :-

The recognition of Khasi and Garo languages by the Sahitya Academy will depend on the enrichment of these languages in various fields like science, classics and different language, Folktales, cultural heritage etc. The promotion of language will be through assistance to authors, translation and publication. A sum of Rs. 25.00(L) is proposed under this sector.

E. YOUTH WELFARE PROGRAMME FOR STUDENTS (NCC & NSS) :

The National Service Scheme cover students of College and University levels. The Ministry of Culture, Youth & Sports Deptt. has approved establishing of a State level NSS cell to be financed by the Govt. of India to increase the activities under the said service scheme.

At present Meghalaya is having approximately 3000 NCC cadets which is not even 10% of the College / University going population. There is a requirement to extend the NCC, Scouts & Guides & Jr. Red Cross activities in the State within the next five year plan. It is proposed by the Education Deptt. to cover all the District / Sub-Division to enhance the strength to reach at least a reasonable figures of 20% above the existing cadets.

The NCC affords the much needed values required in the youth of today viz. the discipline, social service, care for the aged, care for the parents and the society members.

F. NEW SCHEMES:-

a) Computerisation of DHTE and Inspectorates :

The Directorate of Higher and Technical Education (DHTE) and the Inspectorates require complete computerisation with networking facility to communicate with the District, other State and Govt. of India.

A sum of Rs.90.00 lakhs has been proposed for procurement of Computers with common server, P.C.S., Printer, E.Mail, Internet etc. for the Directorate and Inspectorates.

Phase procurement will be as follows :-

	2002-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	Total (Rs. in lakhs)
Directorate	12.00	8.00				20.00
Inspectorate	49.00	21.00				70.00
		Total				90.00

b) **Management of Education** :- With the growth of educational activities, there would need also a corresponding strengthening of administrative machinery and delivery system especially in the areas of Inspection, Supervision, information system redressal of grievances and decentralisation of planning and management. A sum of Rs 50.00(L) is earmarked under Direction and Administration and Inspection of Schools with Rs 10.00(L) as annual expenditure.

c) **Strengthening the Directorate** : The Directorate of Higher and Technical Education to be an effective catalyst of change. It must necessarily be in a position to adapt itself to changes. It must also have the basic infrastructure to manage itself and its constituents. It is therefore an integral part of the Tenth Plan that the Education Deptt. needs to have a separate Secretariat or a Shiksha Bhavan. This being the most urgent need from the organizational aspect of the Plan. Hence, an amount of Rs.100.00 (L) has been proposed with an annual expenditure of Rs.20.00 (L).

11.1.12 EDUCATION RESEARCH & TRAINING

(a) Training of Teachers:

The main thrust of Teacher Training in the State has been towards meeting the huge backlog of untrained teachers inherited from the past and the appointment of untrained teachers particularly at the Elementary level. It is estimated that the percentage of untrained teachers during 2001 – 02 at the Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary levels are respectively 55.46%, 76.24% and 61.59%. The high percentage of untrained teachers at the Elementary level (62.03%) is due to the fact that there is no provision for Pre-service training for prospective teachers at this level. However, with the operationalisation of the DIETs at Sohra, Thadlaskein and Resubelpara Pre-service Trainings have been started in the above Institutes from the academic session 2001.

To help clear the backlog of untrained teachers at the Elementary Stage the existing facilities at the Basic Training Centres (BTCs) and Normal Training Schools (NTSs) will be utilised till 2005 as approved by the NCTE, and the duration of the Course will be 10 months. These trainings will be in addition to the training to be conducted at the DIETs covering both In-service and Pre-service trainings.

Elementary teachers will also be encouraged and provide incentive to enrol themselves in the Course for Certificate in Primary Teaching (CPT) and other such courses offered by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) for In-service teachers of North – Eastern States.

The following Table depicts the number of Elementary Teachers to be trained during the Tenth Plan in the BTCs, NTSs and DIETs and Distance Education through IGNOU.

(Rs. in lakhs)							
Institutions	No. of	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006- 07	Total
1. IGNOU	Primary Teachers	860	800	800	800	1240	4500

	Upper Primary Teachers	600	600	600	600	600	3000
	Total	1460	1400	1400	1400	1840	7500
2.BTCs/ NTSs/ DIETs	Primary Teachers	148	208	258	258	-	872
	Upper Primary Teachers	55	65	65	80	205	470
	Total	203	273	323	338	205	1342
	Grand Total	1663	1673	1723	1738	2045	8842

@ Rs 1000/- per teacher for IGNOU Course

@ Rs 6230/- per month per Primary Teacher for 10 months and Rs 6300/- per month per Upper Primary Teacher for 10 months.

The short term In-service Trainings will be conducted by DERT at the State Level whereas at the District Level the DIET in respective district will conduct the training. Selected Elementary School teachers from different districts will also be deputed for short term Master Trainers Training Course at Loreto Day School, Sealdah, West Bengal.

(b) Research Study:

DERT will also undertake at least 2 Research Studies every year to identify and pinpoint the causes which retard the progress of education in the State and to suggest remedial measures.

(c) Computer Education:

Computer as a subject now occupies an important place in the School Curriculum. In order to provide training to teachers in this subject a Computer Laboratory is needed. This scheme will be taken up in phased manner during the Tenth Plan.

(d) Science Laboratory:

In the Secondary School Curriculum which has been restructured recently Science Practicals form an integral part of Science teaching. As such School teachers need training to enable them to teach Science Practicals effectively. The DERT needs a Science Laboratory to

train these Secondary Science teachers. This Scheme will be taken up in phased manner during the Tenth Plan.

(e) Language Laboratory :

For strengthening the teaching of the English language, a Language Laboratory is proposed to be set up at an estimate cost of Rs 7.00 lakhs with Rs 5.00 as annual expenditure during 2002-03.

(f) Strengthening of State Centre for Open School:

Distance Education through the Open Schooling System is one of the strategies to further Universalization of Elementary Education. The State Centre for Open School in Meghalaya was opened since 1996. At present there are five centres in three districts.

There is an urgent need to extend the network of National Open Schools to cover other districts in the state and eventually to set up Study Centre in every C.D. Block.

(g) Meghalaya Board of School Education (MBOSE):

The Meghalaya Board of School Education needs strengthening to enable it to discharge its functions effectively. A sum of Rs 120.00 lakhs is proposed during the Tenth Plan as assistance of its regular activities such as conduct of examinations, revision of Curriculum and Syllabi, conduct of seminars and workshops in Examination reforms and Evaluation.

(h) PWD for repair, maintenance and Additional Works:

The DERT building remains incomplete during the 8th and 9th Plans. The Ground floor / basement of this building needs to be completed to house the Science Laboratory and Computer Laboratory. A sum of Rs 12.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose as expenditure in the Annual Plan 2002 – 03.

Another building for DERT has been proposed to be constructed for housing another Lecture Hall, Conference room, Language Laboratory and Work Experience Room. A sum of Rs 35.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose with Rs 5.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 2002-03.

(i) Strengthening of DERT:

For its proper and effective functioning DERT is proposed to be strengthened in terms of manpower. A sum of Rs 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose of which Rs 11.00 lakhs has been earmarked during 2002-03.

11.2. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

11.2.1. The approved Ninth Plan outlay for Technical Education is Rs. 500.00 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 607.38 lakhs. The expenditure during 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 being Rs.60.00 Lakhs, Rs.28.00 Lakhs, Rs.23.45 Lakhs and Rs.35.93 Lakhs respectively and the approved outlay during 2001-2002 being Rs.460.00 Lakhs. **The proposed outlay for the Tenth Five Year Plan is Rs. 5500.00 lakhs and the outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-03 is Rs500.00lakhs.**

11.2.2. There is only one Government Technical Institution in the State named as Shillong Polytechnic. Shillong Polytechnic was established in the year 1965. It has four diploma level courses viz: Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Electronics Engineering. Total intake capacity of the Polytechnic is 150 students per year. For higher studies at the degree courses in Engineering, 81 students are sponsored for studies outside the State against seats reserved by the Government of India. The allotted seats are not adequate to meet the demand of the aspirant students to pursue higher studies.

11.2.3. For improvement of Technician Education in the State, Government of India has included Meghalaya in the World Bank Assisted Project Tech Ed III. Under the project the existing Shillong Polytechnic will be modernized and upgraded and two new Polytechnics one at Tura and the other at Jowai will be established. The new courses to be introduced in Shillong Polytechnic and courses to be opened in new Polytechnics are as follows:

- (a) **Shillong Polytechnic:** (i) Diploma in Computer Science & Engineer
(ii) Post Diploma in Information Technology.
- (b) **Tura Polytechnic :** (i) Diploma in Medical Electronics.
(ii) Diploma in Computer Application.
(iii) Diploma in Food Processing & Preservation.
- (c) **Jowai Polytechnic:** (i) Diploma in Architectural Assistantship.
(ii) Diploma in Automobile Engineering.
(iii) Diploma in Costume Design & Garment Technology.

The project is already on and activities have started. Proposed target to start new courses in Shillong Polytechnic and starting of new Polytechnics as per the project proposal, is from the session 2003 – 2004. This is a State level project and has to be completed in five years time. Initially State has to bear the cost and the World Bank will subsequently reimburse the expenditure at a proportionate amount. Tentatively this has been worked out as 10% State share and 90% World Bank share. After the project is over by March 2006, the State has to sustain all expenditure for maintaining the Polytechnics. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5310 lakhs. As such the plan provision of this amount is proposed to be made for this World Bank Project Project during the 10th Plan period.

11.2.3. **Direction and Administration:**

Due to expansion of Technical Education it is proposed to separate Technical Education from General Education by establishing Directorate of Technical Education from 2003. Initially this may be headed by an additional DTE and gradually upgraded to DTE. Establishment of separate Additional DTE/DTE will require one Additional DTE/DTE, one Deputy DTE, six office staff, four grade four and one driver. A sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed for the separate Directorate of Technical Education.

11.2.4. **Strengthening of State Council for Technical Education:**

With the increase of work load of the State Council due to two more new Polytechnics containing 12 different courses at diploma and Post diploma level it is proposed to strengthen the State Council by appointing one Deputy Controller of Examination, one Confidential Assistant and one Accountant cum Cashier from the financial year 2003-04. A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed as grant-in-aid to the State Council during the Plan Period.

11.2.5. **Engineering College:**

World Bank Project will bring a total change in Shillong Polytechnic by expanding capacity and improving laboratories and Workshop. Polytechnic will be in a position to start degree courses in Engineering. Therefore, instead of starting a separate Engineering College, the Shillong Polytechnic is proposed to be upgraded to run both degree and diploma courses from the academic session 2004. As such a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed during the Plan Period.

11.2.6. **Scholarship/Stipend/Book Bank:**

A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for awarding scholarship/stipend to tribal students for pursuing studies in Technical Education and also for Book Bank in the institution to assist the poor meritorious students.

11.2.7. **Examination:** A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed for meeting the expenses for conducting Joint Entrance Examination (JEE)

11.2.8. **PWD for repair, maintenance and additional Work:** A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed to be placed under PWD budget for repair, maintenance and additional work during the Plan Period.

11.2.9. **The breakup of the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is indicated below:-**

	(Rs. in Lakhs)
Particulars	2002-03
Upgradation of Shillong Polytechnic and new Polytechnics	455.50.00
Separate Directorate of Technical Education	-
State Council for Technical Education	3.00
Engineering College	-

Scholarship/Stipend/Bookmark	10.00
Examination (JEE)	1.50
P.W.D	30.00
Total	500.00

11.2.11. As against the 10th Plan (2002-07) proposed outlay of Rs. 5500.00 Lakhs an Amount of Rs 4779.00 Lakhs will be reimbursed by the World Bank

11.2.12. The highlights of Technical Education Programmes during the Tenth Plan(2002-2007) are :-

- (i) Two new Polytechnics will be established at Tura and Jowai and the existing Shillong Polytechnic will be upgraded.
- (ii) The World Bank project will be over by March 2006.
- (iii) The entire expenditure of last year of the 10th Plan, i.e. 2006-07 has to be borne by the State.
- (iv) The project will introduce 8 new diploma & post diploma courses. The present annual intake is 150 students per year. There will be increase in intake capacity due to introduction of 8 new courses and the total intake will be 380 students per year. P.C increase of intake capacity in Polytechnics will be 153%.
- (v) Due to increase of workload in the Directorate, it is proposed to have a separate Directorate for Technical Education during the 10th Plan period.
- (vi) The State Council which is catering the need of one Polytechnic at present and is having only one assistant to support the Secretary of the Council. Due to increase in number of Polytechnics and new courses it is proposed to strengthen the Council with one Dy Controller of Examinations and two more office staff.
- (vii) It is also proposed to upgrade Shillong Polytechnic to conduct degree courses in Engineering along with Diploma Courses.

11.3. SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

10.3.1. The approved Ninth Plan Outlay for the Sports & Youth Services sector is Rs. 2000.00 Lakh and the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 2797.00 lakh. The expenditure during 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 being Rs.338.03 Lakhs, Rs.433.72 Lakhs, Rs.586.56 Lakhs and Rs.742.69 Lakhs respectively and the approved outlay during Annual Plan 2001-2002 being Rs.696.00 Lakhs only. **The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan(2002-2007) is Rs. 3900.00 Lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-03 is Rs.750.00 Lakhs.**

10.3.2. With the objective of creating necessary infrastructure to facilitate development of Sports and Games and to also take up related Youth Welfare activities, the Sports Cell in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Meghalaya was upgraded and notified as a full fledged Directorate of Sports & Youth Welfare in March, 1985. Subsequently in pursuance of Govt. of India's Policy a separate Department was also created at the level of Government. Keeping in view the State Govt.'s Policy on Sports and Youth Affairs and in accordance with

the National Sports Policy various programmes mainly setting up of Sports Organisations, Construction of Sports Stadia, development of existing playgrounds, training of personnels in Sports and Games who will in turn impart coaching to boys and girls of the State to prepare them to participate in the various National Championship are being implemented. The Department also **extends** financial assistance to different Sports & Youth Organisations and monitor development and expansion of Youth Welfare activities

10.3.3. **Approach And Strategy For The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) And Annual Plan (2002-03):-**

(i). The highest priority needing special attention is the provision of Sports infrastructure and facilities right from the Village and Block levels to the Districts and State Level. Such facilities are intended to be provided in a phased manner so as to cover the entire State in course of time.

(ii). In addition, various youth welfare programmes such as organizing youth camps at various levels, Youth Leadership Training Camps, Trekking and Mountaineering, Village Development Camps, Youth Festival, National Integration Camps etc. are to be emphasized.

(iii). Besides the above programmes, the Sports & Youth Affairs Department is also planning to strengthen the hands of the Voluntary Organisations who engage themselves in youth welfare activities by way of giving them financial assistance and due attention will also be given in subjects like training and coaching, holding of various tournaments at various levels, setting up of a special Sports Schools and Rural Sports. More financial assistance will also be given to the State/District and Sub-Divisional Sports Associations to enable them to carry out their various activities for the development of Sports and Games.

10.3.4. **Programmes for the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) and Annual Plan 2002-2003:**

With an outlay of Rs.3900.00 Lakhs proposed for the Sports & Youth Services sector for the Tenth Plan period (2002-2007) and an outlay of Rs.750.00 Lakhs proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-2003, the different schemes and programmes to be taken up are as briefly stated in the following:-

1. Direction and Administration : an amount of Rs.500.00 Lakhs is proposed under the Direction & Administration. The Programme comprises strengthening the organizational set up at the Directorate and District Units by appointment of more staffs, purchase of vehicles, computerization of the Directorate and purchase of a Photostat machine etc.

2. Physical Education : A sum of Rs. 26.52 lakhs is proposed under the scheme. The schemes under this programme are as follows :-

a) **Expansion of Physical Education :** The scheme consist of organizing physical fitness Festivals for promotion of health and Physical fitness consciousness in the State.

b) **Training College of Physical Education :** Under this scheme the expenditure on stipends etc. for deputation of trainees to undergo training in Physical Education in different Institutions in India will be required during the Plan period.

3. Youth Welfare Programme : A sum of Rs.90.00 lakhs is proposed to implement the Youth Welfare Programme. The scheme consist of :-

a) **Youth Camp :** The main objective of these camps are to impart collective Training to the Youth of the State for active participation in corporate living, involvement in Community Service, promotion of emotional integration and to boost up the basic instincts of life-love tolerance, cooperation and mutual understanding and mould leaders out of young people. For implementing this programme a sum of Rs.17.00 lakhs is proposed for the tenth five year Plan and Rs.3.30 lakhs during the Annual Plan 2002-03. The Youth Camps are to be organized in all the District and Block Level of the State.

b) **Nehru Yuva Kendra :** The objective of this programme is to undertake various activities for non-student youth like vocational centres, social service projects, adult education, library facilities, games and cultural programmes organized in the villages. The Nehru Yuva Kendra plays a role of a coordinating centre between the District level Agencies and the Villages. A sum of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is proposed to implement this programme. An amount of Rs. 1.28 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

c) **Mass Youth Rallies (Bharatiyam) :** This programme was designed by Govt. of India on the lines of the Sportakaid programme to involve mass participation of Young Children in the age group of 12-15 years in the programme of physical education Fitness and National Integration. The objectives behind Bharatiyam were :- (i) Highlights of the important of Physical Fitness (ii) Inculcating the sports consciousness among the people. (iii) Demonstrating the spirit of the youth and (iv) Promoting emotional and National integration. A sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed to organize Bharatiyam in the District and State Level. An amount of Rs. 0.60 lakh is proposed during the Annual Plan 2002-03.

(d) **Assistance to Voluntary Organisations engaged in Youth Welfare Activities :-** The main objective of this scheme is to encourage and strengthen the 100 or so Voluntary Organisation who engaged themselves in youth welfare activities. These Voluntary Organisation play a vital role in promoting a spirit of national integration among youth, involving them in National building activities and in enabling them to develop their personality to become functionally efficient, economically productive and socially useful. An outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan and an Outlay of Rs.3.30 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-2003.

e) **National Integration Programme/Youth Leaders/Training Youth Festival :** For promotion of National Integration, the Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs is planning to organize the Inter-State Youth Exchange Programme with other States. Such programmes would enable our Youth to understand better and to achieve emotional integration. It further helps to bring the youth of different States closer to each other and to broaden the outlook and vision of our Youth.

Besides the above, the programme of youth leadership training and youth festivals are also to be taken up by the Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs for giving direction to any collective action for social upliftment and national reconstruction. Another programme is the Youth Festival which comprises Cultural and artistic items involving students as well as non-students to be organized at various levels and places so as to provide them with an

opportunity to exhibit their talent so that the young men and women may get recognition. To implement these programmes, a sum of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is proposed. An amount of Rs.1.95 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

4. Sports and Games : An amount of Rs. 2426.62 lakhs is proposed for development of Sports and Games during the Tenth Plan period. The different schemes under this category are briefly stated in the following :-

a) **Assistance to State Sports Council :** A sum of Rs. 140.00 lakhs is proposed for giving financial assistance to the State Sports Council. The amount is to be utilized by the Council for the purpose of meeting the salary of the staff and other office contingencies. Besides the above, the amount will also be utilized for conducting various Sports Activities. An amount of Rs. 26.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

b) **Assistance to State/District/Sub-Divisional Sports Associations :** There are 21 State Sports Association, 7(seven) Districts Sports Associations and 11(eleven) Sub-Divisional Sports Associations. These Associations are depending entirely on the grants from Government for carrying out their activities in their respective jurisdiction. A sum of Rs. 120.00 lakhs is proposed for giving financial assistance to the recognized State/District and Sub-Divisional Sports Association. An amount of Rs. 24.10 lakhs is proposed during the Annual Plan 2002-03.

c) **Assistance for holding Tournament :** The objective of this scheme is to render necessary financial assistance to those Associations/Organisations for holding various tournaments. A sum of Rs. 120.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme and an amount of Rs. 24.10 lakhs is proposed during the Annual Plan 2002-03.

d) **Construction of Outdoor/ Indoor Stadia etc. :** The highest priority of the Department is the need to provide sports infrastructure and facilities right from the Block to State Levels in a phased manner so as to cover the entire State in the course of time. An amount of Rs.1400.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme. A sum of Rs.280.10 lakhs is proposed during the Annual Plan 2002-03.

e) **Assistance for improvement of playfields :** The objective of this scheme is to provide necessary financial assistance for improvement of the existing playgrounds in the villages and schools. A sum of Rs. 135.00 lakhs and Rs.19.58 lakhs is proposed for the purpose during the 10th Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03.

f) **Training of Coaches :** A sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed for meeting the expenditure for training of Coaches.

g) **Development of Sports and games :** Through this scheme financial assistance is extended to various Associations/ Organisations for sending their State teams to participate in the National Championship or other Sports Competitions outside the State. A sum of Rs.120.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme and the amount of Rs.24.00 lakhs is proposed during the Annual Plan 2002-03.

h) **Special Sports School :** Present day sports is highly competitive and require regular coaching and training facilities. Potential champions have to be identified at a very young age

and given special coaching and training facilities to constantly improve their level of performance. It is proposed to set up 1(one) Special School each in all the 7(seven) Districts Headquarters and 1(one) at the State Capital. As such, a sum of Rs.35.00 lakhs for the 10th Plan and Rs.3.30 lakhs is proposed for the 10th Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03.

i) **Rural Sports** : A sum of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is proposed for organizing Sports in the Rural Areas of the State. This will help the rural boys and girls to exhibit their talent and make sports more popular. It also helps in a long way to preserve the traditional games of the rural people. An amount of Rs.12.05 lakhs is proposed during 2002-03.

j) **Adventure Programme** : In order to provide adventurous activities to the youth, the Directorate intended to organize trekking, mountaineering and other adventure activities for the students and non-students. These programmes will create the spirit of adventure amongst the participants, provide opportunity to come into contact with nature, see the country side and its peoples, enrich their experience and build their character. A sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed for the 10th Plan and an amount of Rs.6.50 lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-2003.

k) **Tournament/Championship conducted by the Directorate and its Subordinate Offices** : In pursuance of the direction from the Sports Authority of India, the Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs has to prepare a State Team every year to participate in the National Sports Talent Contest, Subroto Mukherjee Cup Football Tournament, Inter School Sports under Incentive Schemes, North Eastern Festival, Women Sports Festival etc. The criteria for selection of the Sports-persons is by way of organizing preliminary matches from the Block to the District levels and then at the State levels. An amount of Rs.120.00 lakhs and Rs.24.10 lakhs is proposed for the 10th Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03 respectively.

l) **Running and Maintenance of Youth Hostel** : A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for meeting the expenditure on running and maintenance of Youth Hostels at Shillong and Tura. An amount of Rs.0.68 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

m) **Sports Talent Search Scholarship etc.** : In order to encourage Sports amongst the student and also to attract others to take keen interest in Sports and Games, it is proposed to provide incentives to the talented students who excel themselves in Sports and Games in the form of Scholarship. For this purpose a sum of Rs.9.00 and Rs.1.28 lakhs is proposed for the 10th Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03 respectively.

n) **Assistance for procurement of Sports materials to various Sports Clubs/Organisations** : One of the main aim of the Department is to provide the basic need of Sports equipments/ materials to various Sports Associations/ Clubs/ Organisations in order to enable them to carry out their own sports activities without any hindrance and promote development of sports and games in the State. With this intention in mind, the Department has introduced a Scheme for giving assistance in cash/ kind for procurement of sports materials/ equipments to various Associations/ Clubs Organisations. For this purpose an amount of Rs.59.62 lakhs is earmarked. A sum of Rs.11.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

o) **Running and Maintenance of the Sports Hall/Stadium etc.** : Since the inception of the Directorate, many Indoor Halls/ Stadiums etc. have been constructed in different Districts/ Sub-Divisions/ Blocks and State Capital with the sole aim of providing the necessary sports infrastructure in order to bring about the all round development of Sports

and Games in the State. With the completion of these sports infrastructure the need of the hour now is for the running and maintenance of these Indoor Halls/Stadiums etc. so that the level of standard and quality is maintained. For this purpose an amount of Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed for the 10th Plan and Rs.6.51 lakhs is proposed for the annual Plan 2002-03.

Other expenditure.

a) **Chief Minister Youth Development Scheme** : The Programme of Youth Development is proposed to be drawn up at the local level and the State Level to be implemented through the Deputy Commissioner and through the Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs to help in develop a healthy relation between the Administration and the youths and also create a healthy attitude in the youths of the State. For implementation of the scheme a sum of Rs.106.86 lakhs is proposed under this Scheme. An amount of Rs.22.86 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

b) **Intensive Sports and Youth Development Scheme (ISYDP)** : Intensive Sports and Youth Development Programme is basically a Human Resource Development Scheme aiming at development of talent, skills and aptitude of the members of the community at the grass root level through various programmes and local area activities in the field of sports and games taken up by local area Committees/Organisations. The components of the Scheme include purchase of Sports goods, equipments/ multi-gym or improvement of playgrounds on the recommendation of the local M.L.A's and the fund was released through the respective Deputy Commissioners. For this purpose an amount of Rs.750.00 lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan period and an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

11.4. ARTS AND CULTURE

11.4.1. The Ninth Plan (1997-2002) agreed Outlay for the Art and Culture Sector is Rs.1000.00 Lakhs and the anticipated expenditure is Rs.1557.74 Lakhs. The expenditure during 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 being Rs.218.62 Lakhs, Rs.255.18 Lakhs, Rs.299.44 Lakhs and Rs.442.50 Lakhs respectively and the Approved Outlay during 2001-2002 being Rs.342.00 Lakhs. **The proposed Tenth Plan (2002-2007) Outlay is Rs.2000.00 Lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan (2002-2003) is Rs.500.00 Lakhs.**

11.4.2 Approach and Strategy for the Tenth Plan (2002-2007):

During the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002 – 2007) steps will be taken up to maximize benefits from the existing arrangement and facilities, build up the basic infrastructure for the promotion and preservation of cultural heritage and artistic and to encourage modern creative streams and literature.

The strategy is to provide continued support to the Non-Governmental Organizations dealing with the promotion and enrichment of indigenous folk and tribal arts and culture, revival of vanishing art forms in the field of music, dance and drama and for preservation, documentation and propagation of various traditional art forms. Within the funds available,

the Art and Culture Department is envisaged to provide an umbrella organization with physical infrastructure at the State level which will be extended to the District level.

11.4.3. **Review of the Ninth Five-Year Plan (1997 – 2002):**

1). **Promotion of Arts and Culture:** The Department implements the Intensive Arts and Culture Development Programme (IACDP) through the respective Members of Legislative Assembly with a view to promote indigenous folk and tribal arts and culture and vanishing art forms in the field of music, dance and drama. The department regularly participated in the National Festival and Inter State Cultural Exchange Programme and also encourages the Voluntary Cultural Organizations to actively involve in the preservation of traditional culture in the field of music, dance, drama etc. including promotion of performing arts through financial assistances.

2). **Historical and Antiquarian Studies and Gazetteer:** On publication of the three District Gazetteers steps have been taken to start compilation of the State Gazetteer which could not make any headway due to some constraints. Some of the old books such as “Ku’bidik” (Anglo-Assamese-Garo Dictionary) have been republished in collaboration with the Assam Cultural Relations, Guwahati.

3). **Archaeology:** Protection and preservation of Heritage sites in Khasi, Jaintia and Garo Hills is being continued from the fund awarded under the Eleventh Finance Commission.

11.4.4. **Schemes aimed at maximizing benefits from the existing capacity as on 31.3.2002 :**

1). **Performing Arts:** Promotion of arts and culture, Fine arts and literature is a vital field of activity of the Department of Art and Culture. Lessons on folk songs, dances, western music like guitar and piano playing etc. are also regularly imparted free of charge to the youth. It is proposed to continue with these activities in the 10th Five-Year Plan too. Apart from participation in all major national festival, the Department is also regularly sponsoring artistes to participate in the cultural programme organized by the North East Zone Cultural Centre, Dimapur at various places with a view to promoting cultural exchange between Meghalaya and the rest of the country.

2). **Research and Documentation:** The Department with its various research activities proposes to compile and bring out the State Gazetteer. With a view to develop and promote literary works, the budding authors are being given financial assistance for production of folk literature. Towards the development and promotion of Garo and Khasi Languages, the authors of best books published during the year are being giving **Awards or Certificates** of recognition for their works. Museum activities such as collection of exhibits and artifacts continue to expand by collaborating with other Museums in India. Traditional musical instruments and art and craft galleries have been added to the existing galleries in the State Museum. Computerization and digitization of exhibits and artifacts in the State Museum have been taken up under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. In order to house the pre-historic collections, ethnic tribal tools, etc. it is proposed to extend and renovate the existing State Museum building in the Tenth Five Year Plan from the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. It is further proposed to avail financial assistance for construction of building of the District Museum Tura from the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and also to enrich the collection of

exhibits and artifacts. The Department proposes to continue with these activities in the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

3). **Archives:** The State Archives could not be developed properly for want of space and accommodation. There are many old records, documents, and etc. that are yet to be collected and preserved for research and study. Steps will be taken during the Tenth Five-Year Plan to develop the same from the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the fund available at its disposal.

4). **Archaeology:** The preservation and protection of ancient monuments and historical sites in the State could not make much progress due to shortage of fund. However, with the financial assistances received under the Eleventh Finance Commission Award, steps are being taken to protect and preserve the monoliths, and etc.

5). **Library Services:** The Department of Art and Culture wants to maximize the library services during the Tenth Five-Year Plan. The library services will be made available in all the district headquarters of the State. The District Libraries at Nongpoh and Baghmara have been set up. It is also proposed to open one more District Library in East Khasi Hills District in addition to the State Central Library. The State Central Library Shillong and four District Libraries at Jowai, Tura, Williamnagar and Nongstoin have been provided with computers. The District Library at Jowai and Tura have already set up their own building and auditorium and these facilities will be extended to remaining District Libraries particularly Nongstoin and Williamnagar where land for the purpose have already been provided. The Department proposes to continue with these activities in the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

11.4.5. **Critical on going Schemes:**

1). **Archives:** The State Archives is still in the nascent stage. Only limited numbers of public records, etc. are available at present. Collection of old and valuable manuscripts, documents, files from different district headquarters of the State and also from various States in India could not be done for want of space and accommodation. Further the services of trained personnel and better infrastructure are required for the purpose. However, steps are being taken to improve the condition of the State Archives and its collection of records etc from the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Provision of basic infrastructures such as construction of its own building is aimed at during this Tenth Five-Year Plan for which a Budget Provisions have been proposed.

2). **State Museum:** The State Museum is considered as one of the centre for studies into our history and culture as well as for preservation of our rich cultural heritage that is now undergoing tremendous pressure in the face of contacts with various cultures both from the East and the West. Two blocks of State Museum building recently completed cannot accommodate the required galleries for display of exhibits and artifacts. As such there is a need for extension and renovation of the existing building during the Tenth Five-Year Plan under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for which a Budget Provisions have been proposed. Manpower development, security arrangement and provision of other infrastructural facilities required immediate attention in order to make the State Cultural Heritage Centre more serviceable to the general public, students, research scholars and the visiting tourists.

3). **District Museum Tura:** The District Museum Tura presently housed at the MBOSE building with few galleries require to have its own building for future expansion and addition of new galleries. Construction of District Museum-cum-Cultural Centre during the Tenth Five Year Plan at the plot of land allotted for the purpose by the Government of Meghalaya under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for which a Budget Provisions have been proposed.

4). **State Cultural Complex at Brook site Shillong:** The construction of Phase-I State Cultural Complex is likely to be completed and commissioned soon for use by the public. Security arrangement and manpower development for upkeep and maintenance of the Complex is very much required. The Phase-II works will have to be started during the Tenth Five-Year Plan period for which additional funds will be required. The construction of State Cultural Complex at Brooksite, Rilbong in an emergency basis have necessitated in view of the existing Central Library Auditorium and other related halls are being utilized for Meghalaya Legislative Assembly. The growing public demands for exhibiting their talents, traditional shows and other cultural activities could not be held for want of space and other accommodational needs. The rich traditional culture of the people of the State in dance, music, drama etc. needs to be preserved and promote which can be done through public shows and practice and teachings, etc. The construction of First Phase of works have been completed and now required to start immediately the Second Phase of works. The accommodation of Second Phase of works and other related accommodations are proposed under the Plan for which an amount of Rs. 350.00 Lakhs have been proposed and Rs.40.00 Lakhs for 2002-2003.

11.4.6 **Highlights of the Proposals: for the Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002 – 2007):**

1). **Direction and Administration:** The administrative set up of the Art and Culture Department is being restructured taking into consideration the need for extension of the activities of the Department to the District level. It is proposed to create some new posts in the Directorate along with the necessary to infrastructural facilities. An outlay of Rs. 47.50 Lakhs is proposed for Direction and Administration during the Tenth Plan and an Outlay of Rs.14.00 Lakhs is also proposed for the year 2002-2003.

2). **Fine Arts Education:** The proposed Tenth Plan Outlay for this Programme is Rs.107.30 Lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs.37.00 Lakhs. The schemes under the Programme are - (a). Assistance to Voluntary Cultural Organizations and Institute of Culture (b). Establishment of Sound Recording Studio (c). Promotion of Performing arts and (d). Incorporation of arts and culture in formal school system.

3). **Promotion of Art and Culture:** An outlay of Rs.170.00 Lakhs and Rs.41.00 Lakhs is proposed for the Programme during the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003 respectively. The schemes under the Programme are- (a). Literary Award and Production of Folk Literature (b). State Sahitya Akademi and (c). Audio Visual documentation & folk dance recording and production of film and documentation.

4). **Archaeology And Archaeological Survey & Related Activities:** The proposed Tenth Plan outlay for the scheme is Rs.50.30 Lakh and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs.14.50 Lakh.

5). **State Archives:** For the scheme an outlay of Rs.10.00 Lakhs and Rs.2.00 Lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003 respectively.

6). **Public Libraries:** An amount of Rs.360.00 Lakhs and Rs.131.10 Lakhs is proposed for this Programme for the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003 respectively. The schemes under the Programme include- improvement of the existing District Libraries at Tura, Jowai, Williamnagar, Baghmara and Nongstoin, improvement of infrastructural facilities, collection of Books at the State Central Library and setting up of a District Library at Shillong.

7). **State Museum & Related Activities:** During the Tenth Plan steps will be taken to expand museum activities in all the District headquarters including digization, computerisation and opening of website for the museum. Renovation of the building of the State museum and the District museum at Tura will also be taken up. An Outlay of Rs.394.60 Lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan and an Outlay of Rs.131.00 Lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 for this programme.

8). **Anthropological Survey And Related Activities:** An outlay of Rs.128.00 Lakhs and Rs.20.00 Lakhs is proposed for the scheme for the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003 respectively.

9). **Other Expenditures And Related Activities:** There are also other important schemes like- (a). Historical and Antiquarian Studies (b). District Gazetteers (c). Maintenance & Repairs (d). Intensive Arts & Culture Development Programme (e). Rabindranath Tagore Arts Gallery (f). Living heritage and (g). State Cultural Complex. For this schemes and programmes, an outlay of Rs.732.00 Lakhs and Rs.201.00 Lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003 respectively.

10) **Development of Traditional and Folk music :** This is a new scheme proposed for the Tenth Plan for the development of traditional music. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 Lakhs and Rs.30.00 Lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003 respectively.

11). **Other New Schemes :-**

A number of other new schemes is also proposed for the 10th Plan and for the Annual Plan 2002-2003. The following is the tentative list of such new schemes for which implementation will depend on the availability of funds during the course of the Plan :-

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes
1.	Creation of post and wages
2.	Setting up of sound recording
3.	Development of traditional & Folk music
4.	Preservation of Neolithical sites, fossils sites etc.
5.	Strengthening and development of State Archives
6.	District Library at East Khasi Hills
7.	District Museum/Sub-Divisional Museum in the State (Opening in
8.	Extension of Museum Building
9.	District Research Offices Tura/ Shillong
10.	Strengthening of Tribal Research Institute/ connection Shillong
11.	Development of Tribal Research Institute Museum

11.5. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

11.5.1. The approved Ninth Plan outlay for the Medical and Public Health sector is Rs.14,000.00 lakhs and the expenditure incurred during the year 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 were Rs.1789.64 Lakhs, Rs.2360.94 Lakhs, Rs.2999.59 Lakhs and Rs.3027.82 Lakhs respectively. The approved outlay during 2001-2002 is Rs.3200.00 Lakhs and this is expected to be utilized in full. The total anticipated expenditure up to 31st March 2002 is about Rs.1337.99 lakhs. The above expenditure figures include the BMS/PMGY component of Rs.1789.634 Lakhs, Rs.1721.83 Lakhs, Rs. 2372.26.Lakhs and Rs.2149.84 Lakhs respectively for the Annual Plans 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 1999-2000 respectively. The anticipated PMGY component of the anticipated expenditure for the year 2001-2002 is Rs.2600.00 Lakhs. **The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) is Rs.18000.00 Lakhs which includes a proposed PMGY component of Rs.14000.00 Lakhs. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs. 3520.00 Lakhs which includes a ;proposed PMGY component of Rs.2800.00 Lakhs.**

11.5.2. Ninth Plan Achievements: –

The Ninth Five Year Plan laid emphasis on Primary Health Care and addressed the main health problems in the Community for preventive, curative and rehabilitative services. Towards this objective, the thrust was given on the extension, expansion and consolidation of the Rural Health Infrastructure. The highlights of achievements in the Medical and Public Health sector during the Ninth Plan period are as briefly indicated in the following:-

I. The targets and achievements made under the **Basic Minimum Services** (Primary & Secondary Health Services) during the Ninth Plan are as follows -

	Target	Achievement
		100%
1. Community Health Centre		
Spill over	10	9
New	15	4
2. Public Health Centre		
Spill over	35	35
3. Sub-Centre		
Spill over	9	4
New	80	-

Besides the above, significant steps have also been made towards the consolidation and extension/expansion of the existing programme on 'Other System of Medicines' like Ayurveda and Homeopathy.

II. Under the **Tertiary Health Services** (Non-PMGY component), the percentage investment made during the Ninth Plan against important targets are as indicated below:-

	Target (crores)	Expenditure	(%)		
1.	Shillong Civil Hospital	Rs.13.34		Rs. 3.47	26%
2.	Tura Civil Hospital	Rs. 9.32	,,	Rs. 0.98	11%
3.	Jowai Civil Hospital	Rs.10.84		Rs. 1.94	18%
4.	G.D. Hospital	Rs. 7.09		Rs. 4.15	58%
5.	R.P.Chest Hospital	Rs. 4.58		Rs. 0.69	15%
6.	Nurses Training Institutes	Rs. 0.90		Rs. 1.22	122%

The above picture reflects that other than the Nurses Training Institutes, the much desired thrust to consolidate and improve the existing Health Care Infrastructural Facilities in the aforementioned Hospitals is yet to pick up a momentum and a definite shape, and because of the minimum investment that was made the output is also minimal.

The cumulative anticipated achievement in the Medical and Public Health sector up to end of the Ninth Plan is as follows –

Sl.	Institution	Cumulative Achievement					Under construction / upgradation
		Building Infrastructure		Functional		Semi Functional / yet to be functional	
		Eight Plan	Ninth Plan	Eighth Plan	Ninth Plan		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Hospitals	10	11	10	11	-	2
2	C.H.Cs	13	26	10	20	6	8
3	P.H.Cs	95	130	77	102	28	4
4	Sub-Centres	413	419	325	419	-	49
5	Dispensaries	18	-	18	18	-	-
Total		549	586	440	570	34	63

III. The **National Programmes for control of Communicable Diseases** being given equal priority during the Ninth Plan includes the following:-

1. National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP)
2. National T. B. Control Programme (NTBCP)
3. National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB), and
4. National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP),

whereas the National Aids Control Programme is being implemented through the Meghalaya Aids Control Society under the overall supervision of the State Level Governing Body under the chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya, to make a desired thrust and achieve a desired result. The picture is shown in the Table below:-

Programme	Activities	Achievement			
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
NMEP	DDT Spray	68.60%	66.20%	62.05%	-
	PF%	49.06%	49.40%	61.80%	-
NTBCP	Sputum Test	6246	9288	4376	58.80%
	BCG Vaccination	41078	35488	24248	-
NPCB	No. Of Patient treated	7604	5907	7401	-
	School Eye Screening	17558	12224	8627	-
NLEP	School Eye Screening	38947	33124	21252	-
	Diagnostic Camp	897	1053	617	-
	Cataract Operation	92	275	81	-
	Case Detected	92	275	81	-
	Case treated	183	196	492	-
	RFT	4.01	2.7	0.45	-
	Prevalence rate per 1000				-

IV. In order to achieve a desired result and to maximize the output from the investment made in the varying programmes, special attention has also been given to the development of manpower. In this respect, the State is unfortunate not to have a Medical College nor a full Graduate Nurses Training Institute, nor an Institution for the Paramedicals. Heavy investment has to be made in the form of Prorata Contribution to various Institutes outside the State for the cost of **Medical Education** of the State Medicals and Paramedicals personnel.

V. Twenty nine years has gone by since the State attained its statehood and thereafter significant development has taken place in the area of the State administration, but much is left to be made in respect of the Re-organizational infrastructure both at the State and district level because of the short annual allocation (Non-PMGY component). The target and the investment made so far during the Ninth Plan is as follows –

**CONSTRUCTION OF THE DM & HO'S
OFFICE BUILDING :**

	Target (lakhs)	Expenditure	%
1. West Khasi Hills, Nongstoin	Rs.13.74	Nil	Nil
2. Jaintia Hills, Jowai	Rs.31.00	2.50	8%
3. West Garo Hills, Tura	Rs.17.62	Nil	Nil
4. East Garo Hills, Williamnagar	Rs. 6.58	Nil	Nil
5. Ri Bhoi, Nongpoh	Rs.31.06	2.50	8%

VI. The overall scenario of Health Care Services has improved considerably judging from the following indicators :

A. Death Rate (per thousand)

Parameters	Meghalaya			All India		
	Rural	Urban	combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Infant Mortality rates	5	52	54	77	45	71
Death rate	-	-	8.8	-	-	8.9

11.5.3. **Proposal for Tenth Plan:-**

Within the proposed outlay of Rs. 18000.00 lakhs for the Tenth Plan (2002-07) in respect Medical and Public Health sector, an outlay of Rs. 24.00 Lakhs is meant for schemes and programmes under the DHS Research and Rs. 14000.00Lakhs is meant for PMGY. The proposed outlay of Rs.3520.00 Lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 includes an outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs for DHS Research and Rs.2800.00 Lakhs for PMGY.

The call for an ultimate goal of “**Health for all**” requires an endeavour to stimulate people to manage their own health and to enhance their ability to achieve their own goals. Towards this direction, the main emphasis of the Health Policy is on the preventive, promotive and rehabilitative aspects of health care services. The thrust of the Health Care Programmes of the State during the Tenth plan period is on the expansion, extension and consolidation of the health care infrastructure to facilitate the basic access to health facilities and better health care services.

I. **Rural Health Care Services** : The population of the State estimated as on 2000 is 2291514, of which the rural population constitutes 80 %, has a steady growth of around 2.92% annually. The present coverage of the health institutions in the rural areas is –

Sub-centres	=	70%
PHCs	=	62%
CHCs	=	52%

During the tenth plan period, the target proposed is to complete all the spill over schemes in the Sub-centres, PHCs, and CHCs, and additionally, to increase the health coverage, 88 new Sub-centres, 2 new PHCs and 2 new CHCs are proposed to be set up during the period. Simultaneously, it is also proposed to increase the bed strength of some PHCs/CHCs to cope up with the demand of the growing population in certain areas.

II. In line with the National Policy to provide cheaper and alternative medical care to the otherwise expensive allopathic treatment, expansion of the existing **programmes on Ayurveda and Homeopathic System of Medicines and services is proposed, and also research and training in Indian system of Medicines is being earmarked.**

III. **Urban Health Care Services** : To cope up with the growth of the urban population, it is proposed to continue with the on-going effort to increase the bed strength of the existing hospitals in the State. While the existing bed strength of the Civil Hospitals at Tura and Jowai is proposed to be increased by 100 %, that is to 200 beds, the present CHCs at Nongstoin, Williamnagar, Nongpoh and Baghmara are in the process of upgradation to a 100 bedded hospital. The establishment of the Meghalaya Institute of Mental Health and Neurological Sciences shall also continue during the plan period.

Whereas , the present Civil Hospital at Shillong whose bed strength is being increased to 600 beds, it is proposed to upgrade the same to a State General Hospital with the bed strength of 1000, and better Health Care Infrastructural Facilities.

The required investment during the plan period by which the desired thrust and maximization of the existing output could be made is estimated at Rs. 4380.00 lakhs.

On the other hand, the only clinical facility for treatment of Cancer at the Shillong Civil Hospital is totally inadequate. Besides, the only Cobalt Therapy Machine donated by the Govt. of India decades ago has outlived its lifespan and is lying idle years back. Thus, with whatever infrastructure that is presently available, the desired impact is negligible. And if the inadequacy remains unattended, the infrastructure shall ultimately become infructuous. Because of the magnitude of the investment that requires to be made to revitalize the treatment facility, special financial assistance of the Govt. of India is very much wanted.

IV. **Development of Manpower** : Emphasis is also being given to the development of trained manpower to cope up with the increasing demand of increasing strength of manpower vis-à-vis the increasing bed strength in the State. The present ratio is as follows –

Doctors : Patient = 1 : 5000

Nurse : Patient = 1 : 1700

The projection of the requirement of trained manpower during the tenth plan period is as follows :

Category	Existing	Requirement	Shortfall
Doctors – General	396	546	152
Doctors – Specialist	40	258	112
Nursing Staff	1281	1547	266
Para-medicals	234	706	272
Others	1850	2580	730

Therefore, the proposed investment during the plan period on Medical Education is placed at Rs.2299.20 lakhs. Simultaneously, the emphasis is also on the strengthening and upgradation of the Infrastructure of the existing three Nurse Training Institutes and the State Institute for training of Health and Family Welfare Workers.

V. **Direction and Administration** : With the increase of the various programmes being undertaken and proposed to undertake during the plan period, the strengthening of the direction and administration also requires a thrust so as to effectuate better management and services, and eventuate a desired impact and result. To this end, the investment required is on building infrastructure, creation of manpower and the continuation of the computer informatics scheme at the State and district level. The existing Health Education Bureau is proposed to be revitalized and re-organized to be more pro-active to motivate the development of an attitude of healthy living.

VI. **New Schemes** : Two new schemes, namely, Establishment of Blood Bank in Civil Hospitals, and Establishment of State and District Surveillance Cells are proposed to be undertaken during the Tenth Plan period to strengthen the existing health care programmes. Besides, with the setting up of the District Societies under the National Programme on Control of Blindness and National Leprosy Eradication Programme, as per the guidelines of the Central Government, the expenditure on the existing manpower for which central

financial assistance is stopped is proposed to be transferred to the State Plan. The need to upgrade the Reid Chest Hospital to a General Tuberculosis Hospital shall be given due importance.

VII. **Central sponsored Schemes** : The National Programmes on control of Communicable diseases shall also be continued during the Tenth Plan period, where special attention shall be given to control of Malaria and Tuberculosis diseases to reduce the menace of the diseases.

11.5.4. **Annual Plan 2002-03:-**

The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan (2002-03) is Rs. 3520.00 lakhs which includes Rs. 24.00 lakhs for DHS Research and Rs.2200.00 lakhs as the PMGY component. It also includes an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs awarded by the 11th Finance Commission and a proposed outlay Rs.802.00 lakhs for other Urban Health Services.

The programmes proposed for the year 2002-03 are :-

1. **Rural Health Services** : 35 spill over schemes, of which 27 is for the Sub-centres and 8 for the CHCs, are proposed to be completed. Besides, 44 new sub-centres are proposed to be constructed, One PHC to be upgraded to a 20 bedded, and 2 new CHCs are proposed to be constructed. Besides, construction of Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Dispensaries are also proposed to be taken up.

2. **Urban Health Services** : The on-going upgradation of the Civil Hospital Shillong to a 600 bedded shall continue, so also the improvement works undertaken during 2001-02. Likewise, the upgradation of the Civil Hospitals at Tura and Jowai to a 200 bedded hospitals shall continue, and other improvement works already undertaken during 2001-02. The upgradation/improvement of the Reid Chest Hospital shall also continue, and the on-going improvement of the G.D.Hospital also. The construction of the Meghalaya Institute of Mental Health and Neurological Sciences Complex shall also continue.

The upgradation of the CHCs at Williamnagar, Nongstoin and Nongpoh to a 100 bedded hospital shall continue during 2002-03.

The establishment of the Women and Children Hospital in the old Civil Hospital at Tura, the improvement/ upgradation of the T.B.Hospital at Tura, the re-construction of the T.B.Ward at Jowai Civil Hospital, are proposed to be taken up during 2002-03.

The construction of the Modern Post-Mortem at the Civil Hospital Shillong, the construction of a Morque cum Post Mortem House at the G.D.Hospital complex, the strengthening of the Diagnostic facilities in the R.P.Chest Hospital, and the establishment of the Blood Bank in the existing hospitals are the new schemes during 2002-03.

3. **Other Health Services** : The strengthening of the existing Nurses Training Institutes shall continue to maximize the existing output, so also the scheme of Medical Education for the training and development of qualified manpower shall continue.

The establishment of the building infrastructural facilities for the Research and Training in Indian System of Medicines to tap and boost up the readily available trained/skilled personnel and the locally available raw materials is also proposed to be initiated during 2002-03. The establishment of the District Surveillance Cells is also proposed to be initiated to strengthening the health care programme of the State.

To cope up with the increasing health care institutions in the state, it is also proposed to create more new posts for the technical and non-technical personnel at the PHCs/ CHCs level.

4. **Direction and Administration** : Strengthening of the direction and administration is also proposed to be taken up both in terms of building infrastructural facilities, manpower and office equipment to increase efficiency and maximize the existing output.

5. **Upgradation of the Standard of Administration** : As per the guidelines and the approved schemes under the award of the 11th Finance Commission, the upgradation activities shall also continue during 2002-03 to strengthen the Diagnostic facilities of the Civil Hospitals at Shillong and Tura, the ICU units in the same hospitals and also the Maternity and Child Care at the G.D.Hospital and Civil Hospital at Tura.

6. The centrally sponsored schemes on National anti-Malaria Programme, the Leprosy Eradication Programme shall National Tuberculosis Control Programme, the National Programme for Control of Blindness and the National also continue during 2002-03.

7. Use of Information Technology for Telemedicine, documentation, inventory upkeep, Data-base for Health Programmes will be encouraged.

8. Alternative System of Medicine including indigenous System will be organised, documented, besides cultivation, processing, analysis, testing and strengthened.

9. Drugs Control and Pharmaceuticals Acts/Food Acts and regulatory mechanism will be organised and strengthened.

10. Trauma & Accident Centres and Rehabilitation works will be given impetus under NEC and Government of India Scheme.

11. Health Engineering wing will be strengthened for effective upkeep and maintenance of assets created.

12. Diagnostic Centres will be strengthened at all district levels in a phased manner.

11.6 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

11.6.1 **INTRODUCTION** : The mandate for the Public Health Engineering Department, Meghalaya is to provide & maintain adequate safe drinking water supply in Rural & Urban areas of the State. The implementation of Rural Sanitation Programme & provision of sanitation facilities in Urban Areas are also entrusted to the Deptt.

11.6.2 (i) **AGREED OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE DURING NINTH PLAN:** The agreed outlay under Water Supply & Sanitation Sector during Ninth Plan was Rs.23500.00 lakhs. The outlay for 2001-02 is Rs.3340.00 lakhs which is likely to be utilised in full. The likely expenditure during Ninth Plan period therefore will be Rs. (10460.82+3340.00)=Rs.13800.82 lakhs. **The Tenth Plan proposed outlay is Rs. 23500.00 lakhs and the outlay proposed for 2002-03 is Rs. 3675.00 lakhs.** The year- wise expenditure during first four years of Ninth Plan was as below: -

Sl	Year	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	1997-1998	1932.98
2	1998-1999	2483.99
3	1999-2000	2785.64
4	2000-2001	3258.21
Total for first four years		10460.82

(ii) In addition to the above, fund was utilized during first four years of 10th Plan under Central Pool of Resources & Central sector/Centrally Sponsored schemes as below: -

Sl	Year	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. In Lakhs)		
		Central Pool	Central Sector/Centrally sponsored Schemes	Total
1	1997-1998	0.00	840.05	840.05
2	1998-1999	100.00	1312.38	1412.38
3	1999-2000	279.00	1105.37	1384.37
4	2000-2001	679.69	1717.57	2397.26
Total for first four years		1058.69	4975.37	6034.06

(iii) Under Central Pool of Resources, so far Rs.1329.00 lakhs has been released for execution of Greater Shillong Water Supply Scheme. Of this, Rs.1058.69 lakhs was utilized upto 31.3.2001. The unspent balance under Central Pool of Resources as on 1.4.2001 was Rs.270.31 lakhs, which has since been utilized. There is an additional requirement of Rs.1250.00 lakhs for GSWSS under Central Pool of resources during 2001-02. Thus the total expenditure under Central Pool during Ninth Plan is likely to be Rs.2579.00 lakhs.

(iv) Under various Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Accelerated Rural water supply Programme (ARWSP) for water Supply in Rural habitations, Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) for water Supply in Urban towns having population less than 20,000, Submission Programme for tackling excess Iron in drinking water, Restructured Centrally Sponsored Rural sanitation Programme (RCRSP), Human

Resource Development Programme (HRD) for Grass root level training, Computerization Project , Sector Reform Project for Pilot District of Ri Bhoi where community will be involved in Planning & implementation of Water Supply Schemes,the expenditure during 2001-2002 is likely to be Rs.2657.93 lakhs.The programme wise likely expenditure has been detailed in Annex-VI.Thus the total expenditure under Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes during Ninth Plan is likely to be Rs.(4975.37+2657.93)Lakhs=Rs.7633.30 lakhs.Thus the Sector Plan expenditure during Ninth Plan period is likely to be as below:-

Sl	Sector	Likely Expenditure During Ninth Plan (Rs in Lakhs)
1	State Plan	13800.82
2	Central Pool Of Resources	2579.00
3	Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes	7633.30
Grand Total		24013.12

PROGRAMME WISE ACHIEVEMENT DURING NINTH PLAN:-

1.6.3 RURAL WATER SUPPLY:

(i) The approved outlay for Rural Water Supply Programme during Ninth Plan was Rs.11000.00 lakhs. Against this, the year wise outlay & expenditure during each year was as below: -

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1997-98	1200.00	1190.60
1998-99	1750.00	1799.33
1999-2000	2050.00	2049.97
2000-2001	2200.00	2162.80
2001-2002(likely)	2200.00	2200.00
Total	9400.00	9402.70

(ii) Under Central Sector ARWSP, the year-wise release & expenditure was as below:-

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Opening Balance	Allocation	Release	Available fund	Expenditure
1997-98	-3.34	743.20	743.20	739.86	730.42
1998-99	9.44	1709.00	1709.00	1718.44	1127.65
1999-2000	590.79	974.00	779.20	1369.99	1044.01
2000-2001	325.98	1716.00	1644.08	1970.06	1516.91
2001-2002(as on 30.11.2001)	453.15	1760.00	880.00	1333.15	
Total		6902.20	5755.48	7131.50	4418.99

In addition, under Sub Mission Programme of Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission Govt. Of India for tackling excess Iron, the expenditure was as below:-

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Expenditure
1997-98	53.22
1998-99	115.29
1999-2000	-0.06
2000-2001	141.05
Total for four years	309.50

- (iii) Another Rs.44.89 lakhs was utilized for ARWSP (N Category) for coverage of left over habitations of 1985 list.

The year wise coverage of rural habitations with drinking water supply is as below:-

Year	State Sector				Central Sector			
	Not Covered	Partially covered	Iron Affected	Total	Not Covered	Partially covered	Iron Affected	Total
1997-98	95	156		251	174	57	31	262
1998-99	44	191	14	249	92	154	46	292
1999-2000	29	133	4	166	90	89	45	224
2000-2001	48	88	5	141	158	46	52	256
Total for four years	216	568	23	807	514	346	174	1034

- (iv) It is proposed to cover 455 numbers of various categories of habitations during 2001-2002, of which 225 nos. are proposed to be covered under State Sector & 230 nos. Under Central Sector. In addition, 500 units of schools are proposed to be provided with water supply arrangement with the award under 10th Finance Commission.

- (iv) The year wise sanction & completion of schemes were as below: -

(Cost is Rs in lakhs)

Year	State Sector				Central Sector			
	Nos. Sanctioned	Estimated cost	Nos. Completed	Estimated cost	Nos. Sanctioned	Estimated Cost	Nos. Completed	Estimated Cost
1997-98	205	1286.59	173	1014.58	169	1048.60	125	264.55
1998-99	51	569.66	170	804.25	103	159.31	134	347.61
1999-2000	172	1649.12	201	1402.29	228	2196.48	177	694.72
2000-2001	168	4845.82	202	1954.96	130	1117.38	192	960.17
Total for four years	596	8351.19	746	5176.08	630	4521.77	628	2267.05

- (vi) As on 1.4.2001, there are 406 nos. of ongoing schemes under State Sector & 343 nos. of ongoing schemes under Central sector ARWSP. Of these, 67 nos. & 84 nos. respectively are physically completed, only financial liabilities are required to be cleared.

(viii) Under Submission Programme for tackling excess Iron, 2 nos. of schemes involving 23 nos. of Iron Removal Plants in West Garo Hills District at an estimated total cost of Rs.242.599 Lakhs covering 118 nos. of habitations have been completed & commissioned for tackling excess Iron in drinking water on 75:25 sharing basis by Central & State Govt. As on 1.4.2001, there are 37 nos. of schemes under the programme, of which 1 no is physically completed.

11.6.4 URBAN WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME :

(i) The year wise outlay & expenditure during the Ninth Plan period under Urban Water Supply Programme was as below: -

(Rs in Lakhs)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1997-1998	615.90	607.84
1998-1999	475.00	469.76
1999-2000	490.00	489.91
2000-2001	695.00	690.90
Total	2275.90	2258.41

(ii) For 2001-02, the likely availability under Urban Water Supply programme is Rs.500.00 lakhs.

(iii) In addition, under Central Pool of resources, fund was made available for implementation of GSWSS, as below: -

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Release Under Central Pool	Expenditure
1998-1999	379.00	100.00
1999-2000	300.00	279.00
2000-2001	650.00	679.69
Total	1329.00	1058.69

(iv) Under Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) which is funded on 50:50 basis by Central & State Govt., an expenditure of Rs.48.91 lakhs was utilised under Central Sector for implementation of Augmentation of Simsangiri W.S.S., which will benefit William Nagar town.

The physical progress of the ongoing scheme Greater Shillong Water Supply Scheme (GSWSS) as on 1.4.2001 is approximately 60% & likely to progress to 75% by the end of the Ninth Plan. The construction of Dam, which is in progress is likely to be completed by December, 2002. The scheme is likely to be completed in all respect by March 2004.

(v) Augmentation of New Jowai W.S.S for Jowai town, which was formulated to reduce the stage of pumping from double stage to single stage by installation of Vertical turbine pumps, is almost completed except drawal of line & testing of pump and motor. It is expected to be commissioned by 31.3.2002.

(vi) The Physical progress of Augmentation of Simsangiri W.S.S is approximately 75% & likely to be completed by 31.3.2002.

(viii) Extension of treatment plant for New Jowai W.S.S by 0.75 MGD has been commissioned during the Plan period.

(viii) During the Ninth Plan period, following major improvement/renovation W.S.S s was sanctioned: -

1.Tura Phase-III W.S.S: -The Scheme will cater to the drinking water needs of 37 new localities which have come up in and around New Tura, which are without water supply. It is a river pumping scheme will cover a population of 32,225 people of the newly developed localites. The project cost is Rs.1787.95 lakhs to serve an ultimate population of 77,083 @ 135 LPCD.

2.Renovation of Jowai W.S.S:- The scheme has been necessitated due to all round public resentment against tapping of water from the existing Myntdu river, where sewage, sullage, garbage of the major part of the Jowai town is disposed. It is proposed to tap river "Umngot" to meet the requirement of Jowai town. The proposal also envisages laying of distribution network in portion damaged & inaccessible for repairing due to coming up of innumerable RCC structures over the pipe line alignment , so as to stop wastage of water & minimise the loss in transmission. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.1331.13 lakhs to benefit an ultimate population of 1,04,500.Urban area under the scheme will be supplied water @ 100LPCD.

3.Baghmara improvement W.S.S:-The scheme has been formulated, as the existing water supply arrangement in Baghmara town is inadequate. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.386.10 lakhs to benefit an ultimate population of 17000 @ 70 LPCD.

The work for schemes at SL 1&2 under State Sector could not be taken up due to resource crunch. The scheme at SL 3 is under AUWSP to be funded on 50:50 basis by State & Central Govt., for which Govt. Of India has so far released Rs.162.95 lakhs.The works are being taken up shortly.

Under the Programme, following schemes were completed during Ninth Five-Year Plan: -

1.Providing Additional Pump Sets & Augmentation of distribution line of Tura Phase –II W.S.S estimated cost Rs.101.56 lakhs.

2.Extension of pipeline & construction of Sub Reservoirs in different localities of Tura town. Estimated cost Rs.8.45 lakhs & Rs. 34.06 lakhs..

3.Improvent of WSS to NNP areas (Umken W.S.S). Estimated Cost Rs.8.33 lakhs.

11.6.5 **SCHEMES UNDER 11TH FINANCE COMMISSION AWARD:**

The commission awarded Rs.398.00 lakhs for protection & augmentation of the traditional sources that have been the mainstay of water supply for daily household needs of

the people. The Dept. accordingly has formulated 13 projects. The works are likely to be completed by 2003-04.

11.6.6 **RURAL SANITATION PROGRAMME:**

Much headway could not be made under the Programme, mainly due to revision of guidelines by Govt. of India, wherein the contributions from the beneficiaries have been increased many fold & also due to inability of the people to contribute. The dept. is presently utilising the fund under the Programme for construction of School latrines with 10% contribution from School authorities & individual household latrines, which were sanctioned prior to revision of guidelines. During first four years of Ninth Plan, 4811 units of Individual latrines & 138 units of school latrines were constructed. Of these 2920 units of Individual latrines & 124 units of school latrines were under State sector & the balance under Central Sector. The year wise expenditure under State & Central Sector were as below: -

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Expenditure under State Sector	Expenditure under Central Sector
1997-1998	45.74	16.64
1998-1999	23.30	8.34
1999-2000	15.92	19.63
2000-2001	31.62	13.93
Total for first four years of Ninth Plan	116.58	58.54

It is proposed to construct 95 units of School latrines under State Sector during 2001-2002 with an outlay of Rs.26.00 lakhs.

11.6.7 **DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION:**

During the 9th plan period, One sanitation Cell, One Electrical Circle, One Electrical Division & five sub divisions were created with sanction of additional posts.

11.6.8 **COMPUTERISATION :**

Under the auspices of Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking water Mission, Directorate, three circle offices & four division offices are being computerised, the installation of which is likely to be completed by 31.12.2001.

11.6.9 **SECTOR REFORM PROJECT:**

Under Sector Reform Project, Ri Bhoi district has been selected for implementation of the Pilot Project with the full participation of community .The project has been approved during 2001-02at an estimated cost of Rs.975.11 lakhs with Central Share of Rs.907.01 lakhs & the balance by the beneficiary. The implementation of the project is being started shortly. The fund released so far by Govt. Of India is Rs.272.10 lakhs. Various committees have been formed at State, District & village level for implementation of the project.

11.6.10 **DISTRICT LEVEL LABORATORIES:**

Under the Central Sector Programme, 6 nos. of District level laboratories were installed & commissioned in Tura, William Nagar, Baghmara, Nongpoh, Jowai & Nongstoin for testing of water samples during the Ninth Plan Period.

11.6.11 **WATER SUPPLY TO SCHOOL UNDER 10th FINANCE COMMISSION AWARD:**

The Dept. has so far implemented schemes for providing water supply to 414 schools at an estimated cost of Rs.62.10 lakhs. The Education Dept. has further released Rs.73.80 lakhs for providing water supply to 492 nos. of schools during 2001-02 and works are in progress. Every effort is being made to implement these sanctioned schemes by March, 2003. Balance schools & Anganwadi Centres without water supply will be provided with water supply through Central Sector ARWSP with 50:50 funding by State & Central Govt. during Tenth plan.

11.6.12 **PRIORITIES DURING TENTH PLAN:**

(h) Rural Water Supply: -

- Provide all Not Covered (NC)/Partially Covered (PC)/Iron Affected habitations identified so far with water supply @ 40 LPCD by 2004.
- Provide water supply to New villages as per 2001 census @ 40 LPCD.
- Provide water supply to FC/PC habitations slipped back to PC/NC /Quality affected due to various reasons.
- Provide 5% of the total habitations with enhanced water supply level of 55 LPCD with people's participation & 10% capital cost contribution.
- Provide water supply in remaining LP schools/Educational Institutions

(ii) Urban Water Supply Programme: -

- Completion of Ongoing Greater Shillong Water Supply Scheme by March 2004.
- Completion of Improvement of Baghmara W.S.S sanctioned under AUWSP.
- Completion of Tura Phase-III WSS.
- Completion of Renovation of Jowai WSS
- Integration of Municipal sources in Shillong with Greater Shillong Water Supply Scheme.
- Augmentation of Distribution System in William Nagar town/Mawlai/Mairang
- Install leak detector & water meters in Urban Centers.

(iii) Rural Sanitation Programme: -

- Coverage of approx. 11% rural population with low cost sanitation facilities.
- Coverage of sanitation less schools with proper sanitation facilities.

(iv) Urban Sanitation Programme: -

- Plan & implement drainage & sewerage scheme in Municipal area of Shillong & Tura for safe & efficient disposal of human excreta, waste water & storm water.
- Implement Shillong Environmental Health Improvement Project (SEHIP) in collaboration with AUSAID.

11.6.13 FUND CONSTRAINTS:

The requirement of funds under State Plan during Tenth Plan period is assessed at Rs.31500.00 lakhs and that for Annual Plan 2002-03 at Rs.5593.00 lakhs. **Considering that such a quantum jump in outlay may not be possible, the Tenth Plan outlay under State Plan has been pegged down to Rs.23500.00 lakhs at the level of Ninth Plan agreed outlay & that of Annual Plan 2002-03 to Rs.3675.00 lakhs. The Govt. is committed to provide all the Not Covered (NC)/Partially Covered (PC) rural habitations with water supply by 2004 AD, for which the requirement during 2002-03 under State Plan is Rs.2500.00 lakhs. The outlay for 2002-03 consists of Rs.2500.00 lakhs under Rural Water Supply Programme & Rs.760.00 lakhs under Urban Water Supply Programme apart from other activities.** The programme wise requirement is detailed below.

11.6.14 PROGRAMME-WISE REQUIREMENT OF FUND DURING TENTH PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03:

(i) Rural Water Supply Programme:

Under Rural water Supply Programme, approximately 1190 nos. of NC/PC & Quality affected habitations will spill over to Tenth Plan. The financial implication for this alone is Rs.15000.00 lakhs during Tenth Plan. There are other activities under Rural water Supply Programme such as coverage of Newly identified villages as per 2001 Census, Providing water supply to Fully Covered (FC)/Partially Covered (PC) habitations slipped back to (NC)/PC/Quality affected habitations due to various reasons including renovation, reconstruction of Old schemes more than 15 years old, providing water supply to remaining LP schools which will not be possible to be provided with water supply with 10th Finance Commission Grant, providing water supply to permanent water-less ICDS centres, CHCs, PHCs, protection of catchment area for sustainability of sources apart from meeting a part of the maintenance cost as per the norm of Govt. Of India (15% of the total allocation) & clearing the liabilities of completed & ongoing schemes. The fund requirement for all these activities during Tenth Plan was assessed at Rs.36077.00 lakhs. However, considering the resource constraint, this has been reduced to Rs.28225.00 lakhs to be shared as below:-

Sl	Sector	Provision Required During Tenth Plan
1	State Plan	14860.00
2	Central Plan	13167.00
3	Contribution from beneficiary	198.00
Total		28225.00

Contribution from Beneficiary will be for implementation of Sector Reform Project & providing water supply at the enhanced rate of 55LPCD. **The outlay under Rural water Supply during Tenth Plan has been proposed at Rs.14860.00 lakhs against the Ninth Plan Agreed Outlay of Rs.11000.00 lakhs. The requirement for 2002-03 is Rs.2500.00 lakhs.**

(ii) Urban Water Supply Programme:

As has been outlined in priorities, the objective would be to complete the ongoing GSWSS, Newly Sanctioned Tura Phase-III, Renovation of Jowai W.S.S, Improvement of Baghmara WSS. The combined liability for these four schemes to be spilled over to Tenth Plan is assessed at Rs.4965.70 Lakhs. This is considering that an amount of Rs.1250.00 lakhs would be made available under Central Pool of Resources for GSWSS in addition to Rs.500.00 lakhs under State Plan during 2001-02.

Few New Schemes under Urban Sector, namely Integration of Municipal sources in Shillong with GSWSS, Improvement of Distribution System in Mawlai, WilliamNagar, Augmentation of Mairang WSS (declared as town as per 2001 census) and installation of leak detectors, water meters in Urban areas are also in the agenda of the Dept. for Tenth Plan.

The fund requirement for Tenth Plan is assessed at Rs.6128.77 lakhs. Out of this, Rs.4680.00 lakhs is proposed under State Plan, Rs.448.77 lakhs under Central Plan & Rs.1000.00 lakhs under Central Pool of resources for GSWSS. The requirement under State Plan during 2002-03 is Rs.760.00 lakhs.

(iii) Rural sanitation Programme:

Under the Programme, the individual house hold latrines constructed so far is about 21221 units & 138 units of school latrines. 95 units of school latrines are likely to be constructed during 2001-02. The total number of Rural household in the State as per 1991 census is approximately 2.65 lakhs. The number of LP schools in the State is 3676 nos. It is proposed to provide sanitation facilities in 1700 Schools & 8000 rural household during Tenth Plan. The fund requirement is Rs.500.00 lakhs under State Plan & Rs.200.00 lakhs under Central Plan. **The target would be to provide sanitation facilities to approximately 11% of the rural households 50 % of the LP schools by the end of the Tenth Plan.**

(iv) Urban Sanitation Programme:

Sewerage scheme for Shillong town was included in the approved Ninth Plan document. The project is still at conceptual stage. Detailed investigation & survey will have to be done for preparation of the project. This was placed before AUSAID for assistance including preparation of master Plan & identification of potential donors & financing agencies. AUSAID has submitted pre-feasibility study report of Shillong Environmental Health Improvement Project (SEHIP), which includes strengthening & capacity building of the PHED, Shillong Municipal Board (SMB) etc and demonstration of Pilot construction in sewerage/drainage, sewage treatment, leakage control, septic tank etc estimated at A\$7 to 8 million, of which State Govt. contribution is A\$0.5 million (Rs.160.00 lakhs approximately). **Apart from this, the preparation of project proposal for Shillong & Tura is of**

immediate necessity as well as starting the work during Tenth plan. An amount of Rs.1200.00 lakhs is proposed under the Programme during Tenth plan with provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs during 2002-03.

(v) **Direction & Administration:**

During Eighth Plan Mawkyrwat division was sanctioned. The Establishment cost of which is met from Plan. During Ninth Plan, One Sanitation Cell, One Electrical Circle, One Electrical Division, Five New Sub divisions & substantial number of additional posts were sanctioned. The proposal for creation of the post of the CE (PHE), Urban is also under the consideration of the Govt. Few more divisions, circles, sub divisions will be required to be sanctioned during Tenth Plan apart from creation of Water Quality Surveillance Cell and additional posts of pump operators, khalasis etc as well as technical gazetted staffs. It is also proposed to set up Shillong Water & Sanitation Agency (SWASA) for operation & maintenance of water supply in Shillong Urban Agglomeration. An amount of Rs.1126.05 lakhs is proposed for Tenth Plan for these purposes with provision of Rs.170.00 lakhs during 2002-03. In addition, an amount of Rs.70.00 lakhs has been kept under Central Plan for meeting the Establishment cost of Monitoring Cell & Investigation Division.

(vi) **Water quality Surveillance including Establishment of State/Block Level Laboratories:**

It is proposed to begin water quality surveillance by entrusting this responsibility to higher secondary schools/polytechnics at district level and to school headmasters/teachers at Block/Village level equipping them with mobile water testing field kit. The outlay under State Plan & Central Plan for the purpose is proposed at Rs.129.00 lakhs each.

(vii) **Grants in aid to Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board including Implementation of the project for control of Siltation of Umiam Lake**

For taking up various pollution control activities, grants in aid is provided to MPCB. Further for control of Siltation Of Umiam Lake, a project was sanctioned during Ninth Plan amounting to Rs.175.20 lakhs to be implemented by Meghalaya State Electricity Board (MeSEB). The fund for the purpose is required to be provided by PHED. During 200-01, an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs was made available to MeSEB through MPCB. The balance fund of Rs.172.20 lakhs will be required during Tenth Plan in addition to normal Grants in aid to MPCB which is proposed at Rs.75.00 lakhs. Thus the total fund requirement during Tenth Plan for the purpose is Rs.247.20 lakhs and that for 2002-03 is Rs.25.00 lakhs.

(ix) **Up-gradation Grant under 11th Finance Commission award:**

For completion of 13 projects sanctioned under the grant, the balance fund requirement during Tenth Plan is Rs.152.00 lakhs and has been proposed accordingly. The requirement during 2002-03 is Rs.86.00 lakhs.

(x) **Computerization:**

For computerization of remaining circles & divisions including training in computers, an amount of **Rs.55.23 lakhs is proposed under Central Plan during Tenth Plan period.**

(xi) **Human Resource Development (HRD):**

For grass root level training including salary, establishment charges of HRD Cell, an amount of **Rs.180.00 lakhs is proposed under Central Plan during Tenth Plan period.**

(xii) **Information, Education & Communication (IEC):**

For awareness campaign on importance of sanitation, a project was sanctioned for East Khasi Hills & West Garo Hills district of the State at an estimated cost of Rs.91.51 lakhs with the sharing pattern of 50:50 by State & Central Govt. The preliminary work was started during 2000-01. The campaign is likely to be continued to Tenth Plan. The State share of Rs.45.75 lakhs is required during Tenth Plan. Similar campaign will also be started in other districts with 100% Govt. Of India assistance, as per the revised guidelines. **An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed under Central Plan & Rs.45.75 lakhs under State Plan during Tenth Plan Period. For Annual Plan 2002-03, the State Plan requirement is Rs.4.00 lakhs.**

(xiii) **Non Residential Building & Residential Building:**

The outlay proposed is Rs.300.00 lakhs & Rs.250.00 lakhs respectively for Non Residential & Residential Buildings under State Plan during Tenth Plan with outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs & Rs.50.00 lakhs respectively during Annual Plan 2002-03.

11.6.15 **OUTLAY DURING TENTH PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03:-**

Summarizing the above, the outlay proposed during Tenth Plan under Water Supply & Sanitation Sector during Tenth Plan & Annual Plan 2002-03 is detailed below: -

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SI	Sector	Tenth Plan Proposed Outlay	Annual Plan 2002-03
1	State Plan	23500.00	3675.00
2	Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes	14350.00	3018.00
3	Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources	1000.00	1000.00
Grand Total		38850.00	7693.00

The programme wise details are at Statement-I.

STATEMENT - I**PROGRAMME WISE REQUIREMENT OF FUND UNDER WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SECTOR DURING TENTH PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03**

Sl No	Name Of scheme	Ninth Plan Agreed Outlay (1997-2002)	Ninth Plan Anticipated Expenditure (1997-2002)	Percentage of Expenditure against the Agreed Outlay	Proposed Outlay for Tenth Plan (2002-07)	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan 2002-03	Proposed Outlay under Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 10 th Plan	Proposed Outlay under Central Pool of Resources during 10 th Plan	Grand Total Requirement during 10 th Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11
1	Rural Water Supply Programme	11000.00	9402.70	85.48%	14860.00	2500.00	13167.00		28027.00
2	Urban Water Supply Programme	6000.00	2981.41	49.69%	4680.00	760.00	448.77	1000.00	6128.77
3	Rural Sanitation Programme	550.00	142.58	25.92%	500.00	26.00	200.00		700.00
4	Urban Sanitation Programme	3500.00	100.04	2.86%	1200.00	3.00	0.00		1200.00
5	Direction & Administration	50.00	106.59	213.18%	1126.05	170.00	70.00		1196.05
6	Non Residential Building	370.00	215.01	58.11%	300.00	50.00			300.00
7	Residential Building	200.00	75.52	37.76%	250.00	50.00			250.00
8	11 th Finance Commission Award	0.00	246.00		152.00	86.00			152.00
9	Grants in aid to MPCB including control of Siltation of Umiam lake	245.00	41.50	16.94%	247.20	25.00			247.20
10	Miscellaneous Works								
	(I)Survey	15.00	3.52	23.47%	10.00	1.00			10.00
	(ii)HRD Cell	20.00	8.00	40.00%	0.00	0.00	180.00		180.00
	(iii)IEC Cell	50.00	0.00	0.00%	45.75	4.00	100.00		145.75
	(iv)Computerisation	0.00	12.01		0.00	0.00	55.23		55.23
	(v)Water Quality Surveillance including establishment of State/Block level laboratories	0.00	0.00		129.00	0.00	129.00		258.00
	(vi)Urban Water Supply Maintenance	1500.00	465.94	31.06%	0.00	0.00			0.00
Total For Water Supply & Sanitation Sector		23500.00	13800.82	58.73%	23500.00	3675.00	14350.00	1000.00	38850.00

11.7 (A) HOUSING (GENERAL)

I. OBJECTIVES :- (i) A housing policy was adopted in Meghalaya in 1988 to make available shelter to those in need of the same and more importantly provide for qualitative up-gradation of the houses so that they are more durable and cheaper in the long run. The thrust is on the provisions of all necessary facilities to the Economically Weaker Section and Low Income Group particularly in the rural areas. In this case, the Government will make available construction materials at subsidised rate. Softer loans are sanctioned by providing interest-subsidy and a longer term repayment scheduled.

(ii) To provide for eco-friendly and cost-effective earthquake resistant houses so that they are more durable and viable for Meghalaya falling under Zone-V which is seismically most active region of earthquake.

(iii) To provide appropriate technology at doorsteps for Building materials and alternatives in matters of Housing and Habitat development.

Review of the Ninth Plan : The Ninth Plan outlay for the sector was Rs 3000.00 Lakhs and the expenditure for the corresponding period comes to about Rs.2528.79 lakhs.

I Tenth Plan Programmes:

STRATEGIES :-

- (i) Government will act as catalyst to -
 - (a) facilitate flow of Housing Finance from various institutions and encourage Self Financing Group Housing Society.
 - (b) Supply of developed plots under hire purchase schemes on easy instalments of repayment.
 - (c) Supply of building materials at reasonable market price as far as possible.
 - (d) Special effort for the EWS by providing soft loans and subsidised building materials
- (ii) Dissemination of technical information and provide guidance especially on low cost innovative techniques involving locally available materials.
- (iii) Encourage setting up of Building Centre.
- (iv) Inter-Departmental & Inter-Agency Co-ordination to integrate other physical inputs in the field of Housing like rural water supply, low cost sanitation, rural electrification, social forestry etc.

GOALS :- Since mitigation of the problem of shelterlessness in the State is too big for the State Government alone to tackle, it is assumed that out of the estimated 2.92 lakhs houseless families of 2001 only 1/3rd i.e. about 97,000 could be directly provided Government assistance in the 9th & 10th Plan Periods. It is estimated that about 37,400 families benefited under the following scheme during the 9th Plan Period :-

Rural Housing Scheme	_____	30,057
EWS/LIG Loan-cum-Subsidy	_____	Nil.
I.A.Y.	_____	7,362
		<hr/>
TOTAL :-		37,419
Say :		37,400

So, we have to tackle the houselessness for the balance out of 97,000 i.e. 65,000 families during the 10th Plan Period in the following manners :-

- (a) Rural Housing Scheme 37,000 families
- (b) I.A.Y. 28,000 families.

Various other schemes will help people in building houses like up-gradation of existing houses under P.M.G.Y.(Rural Shelter), Housing Loan from various Housing Institutions etc. These efforts are likely to mitigate the problem to a large extent. However, even with all efforts gaps would continue to remain. Besides, efforts will have to shift from individual houses to improving the habitats and habitations in an integrated manner.

10.7.4. **The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan is Rs. 6435.00 consisting Rs. 1285.00 lakhs Annual Plan 2002-03 for impementation of the following Schemes :-**

A. CONTINUING:-

- (i) **RURAL HOUSING SCHEME** :- This scheme, is under BMS. The aim of the scheme is to provide 3 bundles of C.G.I. Sheets to the bonafide Meghalayan Houseless poor villagers after they have built their houses upto the roof frame level with their own resources. During the 9th Plan, 37,400 units of houses were constructed and provided roofing materials out of the fixed targets of 40,000 houses which left a deficit of 10,600 houses. For the 10th Plan 60,000 units are proposed together with the 9th Plan deficit of 10,600 units.

Out of the 65,000 units, 28,000 will be taken up under the Indira Awas Yojana and under P.M.G.Y. (Rural Shelter) and 37,000 units by the Housing Department under Rural Housing Scheme. The Tenth Plan proposed outlay is Rs. 4800.00 lakhs which includes Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to be provided by Central Government. The ACA component will be implemented by the C & RD through the DRDAs. The non ACA component will be implemented by the Housing Department

- (ii) **DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION :-** The Scheme is meant for running the administration and strengthening the administrative set up by creation of new posts and re-organisation during the 10th Five Year Plan. Therefore, an amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.
- (iii) **TRAINING :-** To sponsor trainees and introduce awareness programme techniques in cost effective and eco-friendly technology in Housing matters. During the 10th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakhs is provided.

- (iv) **GRANT-IN-AID TO MEGHALAYA STATE HOUSING BOARD :-** An amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is proposed during the 10th Plan to partly meet the Administrative cost of the Meghalaya State Housing Board. Further, to restructure and re-energise the Housing Board one time settlement would have to be done to wipe out its debt burden to HUDCO's principal loan amount of Rs. 212.00 lakhs which is included in the 10th Five Year Plan.
- (v) **EWS/LIG LOAN-CUM-SUBSIDY ASSISTANCE :-** The EWS/LIG Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme was kept in abeyance from 1994-95 as the Government Commitments and subsidy for this Scheme is very high. The Commitments of the State Government for 15 years which is the loan repayment period by the Meghalaya State Housing Board to 7,677 EWS category and 3036 LIG families from 1989-90 to 1993-94 is as indicated below :-

For Economically Weaker Section Category :
7677 families @Rs. 26,007/- per family = Rs. 19,96,55,739/-

For Low Income Group Category :
3036 families @Rs. 19,096/- per family = Rs. 5,97,75,456/-
Total : = Rs. 25,76,31,195/-

The Actual Govt's commitments of an outlay amounting to Rs 450.00 lakhs is therefore, proposed in the 10th Plan.

- (vi) **GRANT-IN-AID TO DISTRICT COUNCIL:-** As per the Meghalaya State Housing Policy, 1988, the Housing department will bear the cost of salary of a Revenue Officer to be attached to each District who will exclusively be used for matters relating to Housing Scheme. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed during the 10th Plan Period.
- (vii) **RENTAL HOUSING SCHEME :-** Rental houses will be built in all places where there is demand for such accommodation mainly from the State Government employees on transferable job and nowhere else to stay. Rs. 140.00 lakhs is proposed for construction of 15 MIG Rental flats @ of Rs.8.00 lakhs each and renovation of 8 Nos MIG flats @ of Rs.2.50 lakhs each at Jowai.
- (viii) **DEPARTMENTAL RESIDENTIAL AND NON RESIDENTIAL BUILDING :-** The entire Housing Department which include the Housing Directorate and 7(seven) District Offices has got a total staff strength of 140 persons on 31st March 2001. We have built a total number of 28 (twenty eight) residential units mainly for Grade -IV 10(ten) Grade-III 12(twelve) and Grade-II 6(six) which indicates that we have been able to give Residential accommodation only to 39.5% of our staffs. Our inability to provide adequate residential accommodation is due to paucity of fund.

Scarcity of Rental accommodation and exorbitant rent has created resentment and great problem to the staffs of Housing Department which is a big irony for a Department considered as a nodal agency for Housing.

Hence, it has been proposed that during Tenth Plan period we would develop half hectre of land and construct 3(three) new staff quarters and renovation of existing 7(seven) Departmental Godowns as per details below :-

Type III –1 No @ Rs. 7.00 lakhs/each	_____	Rs. 7.00 lakhs.
Type IV -2 Nos @ Rs.6.00 lakhs/each	_____	Rs.12.00 lakhs.
Godown -7 Nos @ Rs.3.00 lakhs/ each	_____	Rs.21.00 lakhs.
Land Development half hectre @ Rs.40.00 lakhs /hectre	___	Rs.20.00 lakhs.
Extension services in departmental land	_____	<u>Rs. 2.00 lakhs.</u>
	Total	Rs.62.00 lakhs

- (ix) **BUILDING CENTRE :-** The National Housing Policy envisages the setting up of Building Centre (Nirmiti Kendras) in all the District in the country in the form of training-cum-production centres where low cost building materials will be produced and local artisans will be trained. Each centre run by a registered society of multi-disciplinary personnel under the Government control is entitled to a grant of 2.00 lakhs from the HUDCO and the Government of India. The Building Centre will also get loan from the HUDCO for this Scheme. The State Government will have to provide land for the Building Centre.

It is proposed to set up 7(seven) Building Centres in all the District Headquarters of the State and 3(three) Production-cum-Training Centres at Shillong, Tura and Jowai with an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs during the 10th Plan.

- (x) **CONSTRUCTION OF E.W.S. HOUSES :-** It is proposed to undertake 82 Nos. of E.W.S. Houses with an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs during the 10th Plan period costing about Rs. 60,000/- each. The construction will take place at different Districts of the State where there is adequate demand for such houses on hire purchase.
- (xi) **LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT :-** The status of the scheme are meant for those families mostly in the towns, who do not own any plot nor can they get suitable plots at reasonable price. For such people this scheme, where land will be acquired and developed and the services/amenities provided and sold/leased out the scheme will be very useful.

If the beneficiaries need any additional loan for the construction of houses on the allotted plots they will be given such loan.

The amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is proposed in the Tenth Plan required for both the above purpose for development of 1(one) hectre and to acquire 4 hectares of land during the 10th Plan.

- (xiii) **LOAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HIGHER AND MIDDLE INCOME GROUP PEOPLE :-** The applicants under the above category will be extended loan at the prevailing ceiling and rate of interest of HUDCO as fixed from time to time. The fund required will be borrowed from the financial institutions. Rs. 300.00 lakhs in the Tenth Plan is proposed for 480 HIG/ MIG Units @ Rs. 2.50 lakhs/unit.

B. NEW SCHEME:

- (xii) **COST EFFECTIVE AND DISASTER RESISTANT RURAL HOUSES :-** Under this Scheme a new innovative building construction patterns is proposed for our State being the earthquake prone area. The construction systems need also to address the problem of cost which is for low income groups a major parameter. This could mean constructing model houses either prefabricated or locally fabricated materials. Therefore, it is felt that the proposed system shall satisfy the need for disaster resistance at a cost-effective and eco-friendly in order to be accessible by the masses. An amount of Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed during the 10th Plan under this new Scheme.

11.7. (B). POLICE HOUSING (RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS)

I. Police Housing, being the basic need of Police personnel was included under Plan sector since 1996-97. Inclusion of Police Housing under Plan sector since 1996-97 could improve the level of satisfaction considerably except during 8th Plan period when there was constraint of funds.

II. During the 8th Plan period, only 30 units of Lower Subordinates quarters, 8 units of Upper Subordinates quarters and 2 units of Gazetted Officers quarters could be taken up.

III. The approved outlay for Police Housing sector during the Ninth Plan is Rs.500.00 Lakhs. The target of 9th Plan period was as follows :-

i)	Lower Subordinates quarters	=	1155 units
ii)	Upper Subordinates quarters	=	16 units
iii)	Gazetted Officers quarters	=	11 units
iv)	SP's Office buildings	=	2 units
v)	Police Reserve Office buildings	=	3 units
vi)	Police Stations, Out posts and Check post buildings	=	15 units

Of these, only 160 units Lower Subordinates (L/S), 12 units of Upper Subordinates (U/S) and 6 units of Gazetted Officers quarters could be taken up till the year 2000-2001 and construction of 18 units L/S quarters is proposed during 2001-2002 with a target to reach the level of satisfaction upto 28.63% for Lower Subordinates. Also construction of 1 (one) building of SP's office and 10 (ten) units of Police Stations, Police Out posts and Police Check posts could be taken up during first four years (1997-2001) of the 9th Plan and construction of 3 (three) units of Police Stations with 2 (two) units of Police Out post buildings are being taken up during the year 2001-2002.

IV. The present level of satisfaction upto 31-3-2001 for accomodation of Police personnel in the State of Meghalaya is :-

i)	Lower Subordinates	=	27.35%
ii)	Upper Subordinates	=	74.56%

iii) Gazetted Officers = 43.48%

V. It is clear from the above that the level of satisfaction especially for Lower Subordinates is very less. Keeping this in mind and with a view to raise the level of satisfaction, the proposed target for the Tenth Plan period 2002-07 is as follows :

i) Lower Subordinates = 1000 units
 ii) Upper Subordinates = 36 units
 iii) Gazetted Officers = 12 units

VI. The works proposed to be taken up during 2002-03 are as indicated below:

i) Lower Subordinates = 70 units
 ii) Upper Subordinates = 1 unit
 iii) Gazetted Officers = 1 unit
 iv) Security wall = 1 unit

VII. **The outlay proposed for Police Housing (Residential Buildings only) during the Tenth Plan (2002-07) is Rs. 820.00 Lakhs and the proposed outlay for Annual Plan (2002-03) is Rs. 142.00 Lakhs.**

11.8. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

11.8.1. Growth of Urban areas in Meghalaya has resulted in strained infrastructure and development of Slums. It has become essential to ensure proper development and management of the towns in Meghalaya and the State Govt. in the Urban Affairs Department is formulating and implementing development programmes which seek to provide the necessary physical infrastructure in all urban centres to relieve congestion, to generate employment and to improve the living conditions of the people in the urban areas.

11.8.2. **Ninth Plan (1997-2002) :-** The Ninth Plan approved outlay of Rs.7000.00 lakhs includes Rs. 200.00 lakhs for Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns, Rs. 839.00 lakhs for Infrastructure Development, Rs. 3000.00 lakhs for Satellite Township, Rs. 600.00 lakhs for assistance to Local Bodies Development Authorities, Rs. 762.00 lakhs as the Tenth Finance Commission's award, Rs. 550.00 lakhs for Slum Development Programmes and Rs. 500.00 lakhs for Special Urban Works Programme.

11.8.3. The expenditure under 'Urban Development' sector during the first four years of the Ninth Plan period and the anticipated expenditure during 2001-02 are as indicated in the Table below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Annual Plan	Expenditure (at current prices)	Expenditure (at 1996-97 prices)
1997-1998	802.70	753.50
1998-1999	662.75	570.99
1999-2000	904.77	750.66
2000-2001	1786.18	1398.07
2001-2002	1935.00	1435.57
Total	6091.40	4908.79

The Table above indicates that the anticipated expenditure during the Ninth Plan period under this sector was just about 70 per cent of the approved outlay of Rs. 7000.00 lakhs based at 1996-97 prices. This can be attributed to the non-availability of loans from financial institutions especially for the Shillong Satellite Township.

11.8.4. Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) & Annual Plan 2002-03 :- The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan period for 'Urban Development' sector is Rs. 10650.00 lakhs while an amount of Rs. 2130.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 2002-03.

11.8.5. Besides the State Plan Schemes/Projects, the Urban Affairs Deptt. is also implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the cost of which is being shared between the Central Govt. & State Govt. The important Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented are IDSMT, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana and Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers.

11.9. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

11.9.1. The Information Services has assumed greater importance with the increased developmental activities of the State. Adequate publicity to various developmental programmes of the State Government is essential with a view to educating the people and enthuse in them a spirit of participation and involvement in the successful implementation of these programmes through the various media. The Ninth Plan outlay for the Information and Public Relation Department is Rs. 500.00 Lakhs. The expenditure for the first four years of the Ninth Plan was Rs. 417.63 lakhs. The approved outlay for 2001-2002 is Rs. 181.00 lakhs which is expected to be utilized in full. **The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) is Rs. 1000.00 Lakhs and the tentative outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs. 200.00 lakhs.**

11.9.2. **The physical achievement during the Ninth Plan are as follows :-**

1. Maintenance of 8 (eight) Sub-divisional Information and Public Relations Offices,
2. Renovation and Extension of Fixed Loud Speaker system in Shillong.
3. Maintenance of Fixed Loud Speaker system at District/Sub-Divisions.
4. Maintenance of Press and Publication Wing in the Department.
5. Organised/Participated in Exhibition at the State, District and Sub-Divisional level.
6. Maintenance of Rural Integrated Information Centres.
7. Maintenance of Video Programme Production Unit.
8. Maintenance of Exhibition Wing.
9. Procured 7 (seven) Vehicles for Extensive Awareness Programmes,
10. Participated in the India International Trade Fair at Delhi.
11. Presented Tableau in the Republic Day Celebrations at Delhi.
12. Erected Hoardings at the State and District level.
13. Organized Tours for the Local Press.
14. Produced Video films.

11.9.3. **Schemes proposed to be taken up during the Tenth Plan period (2002-2007) are as follows :-**

1. **Direction And Administration :-** The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan will be Rs. 200.0 lakhs and the outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-03 is Rs. 39.70 lakhs for strengthening of the Directorate. It is proposed to create 1 (one) post of Deputy Director to look after the Video Programme Production Unit, Fixed Loud Speaker System, Press Conducted Tours, Organising of multi Media Publicity Campaigns in the Rural areas etc. It is also proposed to create/strengthen the existing infrastructure in the District and Sub-Divisional headquarters.
2. **Research And Training In Mass Communication :-** The Department has proposed to depute local youth for training in Diploma Course at the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi and other recognized Film and T.V. Institutes in the Country. The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan will be Rs. 15.00 lakhs and the tentative outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs. 3.00 lakhs.
3. **Advertising And Visual Publicity :-** The Proposed outlay for the Tenth plan is Rs. 415.00 lakhs and the tentative outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-03 is Rs. 95.00 lakhs for (i) organizing of exhibition at the State, District and Sub-Divisional level (ii) establishment of new rural integrated information centers and organization of multi-media publicity campaigns in these centers (iii) participation in the international, national exhibition, fairs and republic day tableau, (iv) production of video film on the programmes and achievements of the State Government for screening through the video programme production unit and also for telecast through the national circuit of the Door Darshan and (v) modernization of the audio and visual system of the Department (v). creation of social awareness among the general public, advertisement and slogans of motivational and morals values would be publicized regularly through advertisement and slogans through AIR and DDK. Besides, messages carrying the welfare plans and programmes and the facilities available with the different Government Departments would also be publicized through these agencies and with a view to counter the alarming growth of social evils and at the same time to create an awareness and need of the people to extend their cooperation to Government schemes aimed at raising their all round development (vii) playlets and street corner dramas of motivational and moral values would be organized regularly in all parts of the State in collaboration with the NGOs and cultural groups.
4. **Press Information Services :-** in order to strengthen the liaison works between the Government and the Press, Press tours for the local Press representatives/Editors to important Government projects would be conducted periodically,. Assistance would be extended to the press Club and Meghalaya Editors and publisher's Association to ensure healthy growth of the press in Meghalaya. The proposed outlay for the Tenth plan will be Rs. 25.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual plan 2002-2003 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.
5. **Field Publicity :-** During the Tenth plan period, it is proposed to install Fixed loud Speaker System in all the Sub-divisional headquarters and the existing ones in the District headquarters would be extended in order that immediate dissemination of

important news and announcement could be made known to the general public. To ensure that the system function at any time without breakdown, it is proposed to create post of linesman to be posted in each of the Sub-divisional Information Offices. The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan will be Rs. 35.00 Lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual plan 2002-2003 is Rs. 6.50 lakhs.

6. **Publication :-** There is need of having more effective and unified information and publicity network to ensure uninterrupted dissemination of information for creating better public awareness. The Department therefore proposed to strengthen the information and publication Wing, at the State, District and Sub-divisional level. It is proposed to create posts of joint Director, Deputy Director and public Relation officer with other supporting staff to deal with various sectors of the Government. Similarly, one post each of Information Assistant is proposed to be created and attached to the Block development Officer in the State. The Department is also to bring out monthly news letters, quarterly bulletins, development folders, publicity leaflets and pamphlets on the various plans and programmes of all the sectors of the State Government. It is also proposed to constitute an Autonomous Society with Deputy Commissioner of each District as the Chairman, the District information officer as Member Secretary and other District heads of Department as Members. The function of the Society will be to co-ordinate organizing of awareness and training programmes at the District and Sub-divisional level where the NGOs, Youth Organisations Farmer and Co-operative Societies and other local NGOs will be involved. The Department will extent grant-in-aid to the Society for Organising awareness and training programme.

Since the Department has no expertise at present in as far as producing of documentary films or preparing attractive formats for the supplements to be issued to the Newspapers, it is proposed to utilized the services of Consultancy Services for the purpose who would advise the Department in the production of films and publication of Advertisements and with a view to informing the people both inside and outside the state of the plans and programmes and achievements of the State Government and also the facilities that are available with the different Government Departments and Agencies. Regular supplements, would published in the Newspapers, including National dailies. The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan is Rs. 210.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

7. **Construction :-** The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan will be Rs. 100.00 lakhs for Construction of Departmental Office Buildings at the District and Sub-divisional Headquarters.

11.10. WELFARE OF SCs/STs. & OBCs

11.10.1. The Ninth Plan approved outlay for this sector was Rs.50.00 lakhs and the actual expenditure incurred during 1997-98 to 2000-2001 was Rs. 36.99 lakhs and during 2001-2002 the outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is expected to be utilized in full. **The Tenth Plan proposed outlay is Rs.55.00 lakhs and for 2002-2003 Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed.** The outlay is meant for the implementation of the scheme “**Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the All India Pre- Examination Training**” for imparting coaching classes to SC./ST. candidates who intend to appear at the Civil Services Examination conducted by the UPSC every year.

11.11. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

The Ninth Plan approved Outlay (1997-2002) for Labour and Labour Welfare is Rs.120.00 lakhs against which the total anticipated expenditure is Rs.80.01 lakhs. The expenditure during 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 being Rs.14.28 Lakhs, Rs.17.43 Lakhs, Rs.16.83 Lakhs and Rs.11.47 Lakhs respectively and the approved outlay during 2001-2002 being Rs.20.00 Lakhs. **The proposed Outlay for the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) and the Annual Plan (2002-2003) is Rs. 175.00 lakhs and Rs.30.00 Lakhs respectively.**

Schemes being proposed during the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) and Annual Plan (2002-2003) are :-

1. Strengthening of the Directorate, District Labour Offices. To continue establishment of District Labour Offices at Nongpoh and at Baghmara and Sub-Divisional Labour Office at Khliehriat. It is also proposed to strengthen the Directorate, District Labour Offices and setting up of Labour Offices in all Sub-Division in the State. For this purpose an Outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed during Tenth Plan and Rs.10.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-2003.
2. Establishment of Labour Welfare Centre : To continue establishment of Labour Welfare Centres at Mendipathar at Umiam (Barapani) and at Khliehriat. It is also proposed to set up new Labour Welfare Centre at Byrnihat in Ri Bhoi District and also in West Khasi Hills District, in West Garo Hills District and in South Garo Hills District. An Outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is being proposed for the Tenth Plan and an outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-2003.
3. The total Outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed during the Tenth Plan for purchase of land and construction of office building/residential quarters for the Directorate, five District Labour Offices and four Labour Welfare Centres. An Outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed during 2002-2003.

Boilers and Factories :

1. Strengthening of the Inspectorate

(a) **Creation of additional posts in the Inspectorate** : The Inspectorate is functioning with skeleton staff since the date of its inception in 1973. The developmental activities including efforts to register more factories and boilers are numerous and cannot be taken up only from the Non-Plan expenditure. It is therefore proposed that the Administration in the Headquarters be strengthened/ through Plan Scheme so that the following posts are created and other activities could be strengthened and expanded respectively during the Tenth Plan Period. The posts necessary for effective Administration one post of Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers and Factories, one post of Certifying Surgeon, one post of U.D. Assistants, one posts of L.D. Assistants, one Typist, two Grade IV staff.

It is also proposed to take up establishment of District Offices, construction of Office buildings/ residential quarters, purchase of allotted and pool vehicle for the Inspectorate and purchase of machineries, tools/ plants and equipments.

An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for Boilers & Factories sub sector for the Tenth Plan and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-2003.

11.12. EMPLOYMENT & CRAFTSMEN TRAINING

11.12.1. The Ninth Plan Outlay is Rs.500.00 lakh out of which the anticipated expenditure is Rs.432.02 lakhs. The expenditure during 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 being Rs.78.31 Lakhs, Rs.78.54 Lakhs, Rs.98.53 Lakhs and Rs.76.64 Lakhs respectively and the approved outlay during 2001-2002 being Rs.100.00 Lakhs. **The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan is Rs.750.00 lakhs and that of the Annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 150.00 lakhs.**

11.12.2. The following critical on going schemes will be continued during the 10th Plan viz.

a) Employment Services:

- i) Strengthening of Headquarter Establishment.
- ii) Resource Manpower monitoring Cell.
- iii) EMI Unit in District Employment Exchange, Williamnagar.
- iv) Strengthening of Divisional Employment Exchange, Shillong.
- v) Vocational Guidance Unit in District Employment Exchange, Williamnagar/ Tura.
- vi) Incentive to SC/ST in C.G.C., Shillong.
- vii) Employment Information & Assistance Bureau at Amlarem /Pynursla/ Dadengiri.
- viii) Sub-Divisional Employment Exchange Nongpoh/Mairang/Ampati/Baghmara under Employment Service.

b) Craftsmen Training.

- i) Setting up of I.T.Is at Nongstoin/Nongpoh/Williamnagar/Baghmara.

- ii) Advance Course in the trade of Dress Making.
- iii) Introduction of new Trades in ITI, Shillong/Tura/Jowai/Women ITI, Shillong and ITI, Nongstoin.
- iv) Incentive Scheme to I.T.I. Trainees.
- v) Strengthening of Vocational Training Wing in Directorate under Craftsmen Training.

11.12.3. The following are the New Schemes proposed to be included in the 10th Plan

:

a) **Employment Services:**

- i) Setting up of Sub-Divisional Employment Exchange at Mawkyrwat. There is a need to set up a Sub-Divisional Employment Exchange in Mawkyrwat to render Employment Assistance to the people of the Sub-Division.
- ii) **E.M.I. Unit** The District Employment Exchange at Nongpoh and Baghmara having no Employment Market Information Unit for collecting the employment data of the Districts.
- iii) **Coaching Cum-Guidance Centre (CGC)** : This scheme is as per Government of India instruction to facilitate the Coaching/Guidance to SC/ST to build their confidence on competing the Interview for filling up the vacancy advertised by the Staff Selection Commission and other recruitment Agencies.
- iv) **Strengthening of existing Sub-Divisional Employment Exchange Offices:** The Sub-Divisional Employment Exchanges are needed to be strengthened to cope with the increased volume of work. Hence the four Sub-Divisional Employment Exchanges are need to be strengthened.
- v) **Physically Handicapped Scheme** : The Government of India through the Social Welfare advised to set up Special Employment Exchange for physically Handicapped. It is proposed to set up the Special Employment Exchange at Shillong and Special Cell at Tura.
- vi) **Computerisation of Employment Exchanges** : All Employment Exchanges in the State have not yet been computerised as Employment Exchange maintaining a Live Register of Job-Seekers, notification of vacancies also maintain various statistics, Vocational Guidance Informations and Job/Educational Informations which are required by various agencies and candidates. For keeping the important records, statistics and improve the function of the Employment Exchanges, computerisation of the Exchanges are necessary.
- vii) **Acquisition of Land/Construction of building for Employment Exchange** : Most of the Employment Exchanges Offices are functioning in a rented house/building. Hence construction of office building are very much essential for the smooth functioning of the Employment Exchanges.

- b) **Craftsmen Training (New Schemes)**
- i) **Modernisation/Strengthening of existing I.T.Is.:** Under the scheme old and absolute machines/tools are proposed to be replaced by new and modern machines/ tools. New courses/ trades are proposed to be introduced in the existing it is to meet the changing requirement of skilled manpower in the State.
- ii) **Restructuring of Vocational Training System and formation of the Meghalaya State Council for Vocational Training:** There is a need to restructure, strengthen and further develop the vocational Training System in a move comprehensive way, keeping in view the draft policy of National Vocational Training System (NVTS) and the changing Scenario for skilled man-power requirement of the State. As the State move into the new millennium, the effective development of its human resources is an important pre-requisite to ensure the attainment of overall development goals and objectives. In this process Vocational Training plays an important role. A major point is the formation of the Meghalaya State Council for Vocational Training which should become a statutory body similar to the Pattern of the Meghalaya State Council for Technical Education.
- iii) **Running short-term employment oriented courses in the existing I.T.Is outside NCVT pattern :** At a time when our youths are facing un-employment problems, it is desirable to include new training programmes in the existing I.T.Is by running short term employment oriented courses as per the local requirement.
- iv) **Wall Fencing of Government land at ITI, Rynjah, Shillong :** There is an urgent need for wall fencing of the Government land at ITI, Rynjah, Shillong to safe-guard the government properties and also to prevent from possible encroachment etc.
- v) **Assistance to Private ITIs affiliated to N.C.V.T. :** It needs not be emphasized that the private I.T.Is has rendered laudable service by importing Vocational Training to the youths of the State. There are only two private I.T.Is, namely; Don-Bosco Technical School (I.T.C.), Shillong the Aptech Computer Education Centre (I.T.C.) Shillong affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training in certain trades. It is felt necessary to extend financial assistance as an incentive to these private Industrial Training Institutes to help them to further improve the quality of training.
- vi) **Implementation of Management Information System (MIS) :** Net working among the institutions, documentation and dissimulation of data and other report over the web is envisaged to be achieved by implementation of Management Information System (MIS). The advent of information age has important implication for Vocational Training System. With Technological advances in information and communication system it is necessary to alter our conventional concepts of classroom, teaching-learning method, curricular and administrative aspects of vocational Training System.

There is a need to use multimedia information technology in the management of Vocational Training System, contents and teaching learning methods.

11.12.4 **Centrally Sponsored & Central Sector Scheme “Establishment of new I.T.Is in North East States and Sikkim”:** The Government of India has approved the

Centrally Sponsored Scheme as part of the Prime Ministers' package for strengthening of Vocational Training in the North East States and Sikkim. The Scheme includes setting up of one new ITI at Baghmara and Strengthening/ Modernisation of the four existing I.T.Is, namely, ITI Shillong, ITI Tura, ITI Jowai and ITI for Women, Shillong. The estimated amount for the State for the period 2001 to 2003 is Rs. 5.00 crores. There is also a Scheme for Sponsoring of Candidates from the State for undergoing Vocational Courses in the Govt. of India's Institutions outside the State.

11.13. SOCIAL WELFARE

11.13.1 The approach to Social Services has since undergone changes for the last few years now. The effort has been made in this proposal to integrate welfare programmes with the economic development programmes. The emphasis is to bring about the economic self sufficiency and development of the women, children, disabled, juvenile delinquent in the state. This will enable the members of the community to contribute more productivity in the development of the state. These programmes are vocational training, rehabilitation services for the disabled, training for self employment of women, supplementary nutrition to children and mothers, care of the juvenile delinquents, encouraging NGOs to set up socio-economic programmes. The social problems which the state had never encountered before has started slowly creeping into the state due to rapid urbanization and social change and influence of modernization etc. The Tenth Plan Proposal has taken into account these social problems.

11.13.2 Besides, continuing existing schemes for the children, women, physically handicapped in the state, more emphasis will be given for preventive measures for many social problems like handicapped, drug addiction, juvenile delinquency, child labour, prostitution etc. Efforts will also be made to implement various social Acts of the Department. Women and children are the most important section in our society. Welfare programme/development will be taken up as top priority. Women play important roles in the family in up bringing of children taking care of the family and the family economic income. Orphans, destitutes and deserted women required Government's intervention to overcome their problems. Educating and raising women's economic status means educating and improving the economic condition of a family. Children on the other hand are vulnerable, helpless on their own. This is where Government has to intervene and take up at its effort. Children being the future citizen, therefore require all - round development so that we have, healthy and bright children in future.

11.13.3 The next in priority are the disabled persons. Some schemes for their welfare were implemented. Requirements of the disabled are according to the type of disability, the stages of growth, environment and social life. Therefore, rehabilitating the disabled is very vital as this will reduce the rate of dependency population of the society and making them self - reliance. The disability Act, 1995 incorporated several programmes towards the welfare and rehabilitation. Actions will be taken wherever possible and according to availability of fund and also assistance from the Central Govt.

11.13.4 The next in priority is the NGOs and the Voluntary Organisations sector. Most of the schemes are implemented through voluntary organisations as it is impossible for the Govt. to implement the schemes by itself, therefore recognition, mobilisation, training and financial assistance are required to be provided to the NGOs and Voluntary Organisations. So

far, we have very few viable Voluntary Organisations, hence most of the schemes could not be implemented.

11.13.5 Another priority is to tackle the juvenile delinquence. Numerous Homes needs to be set up for the juveniles that come under the purview of the Juvenile Justice Care and protection of Children Act, 2000.

11.13.6 REVIEW OF NINTH PLAN AND PROPOSALS FOR THE TENTH PLAN (2002-2007):-

During the Ninth Plan period approved outlay for Social Welfare was Rs. 1050.00 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure on Social Welfare is Rs. 460.69 lakhs and Nutrition Programme is Rs. 1710.42 lakhs. During the Tenth Five Year Plan the proposed outlay for Social Welfare is Rs. 1500.00 lakhs consisting of Rs.300.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 for implementation of continuing and new schemes, as briefly stated in the following:-

I. Direction And Administration:

There are 46 Subordinate offices spread out in the 7 (seven) Districts in 32 Community and Rural Development Blocks. However, the administrative machinery had not been geared up both at the State level and District level during the Ninth Plan period. Therefore it is proposed to strengthened the administrative machinery at all level in order to ensure effective implementation and supervision, monitority evaluation and better co-ordination between other Departments and non-governmental agencies and also to cope with the expansion of schemes and programmes like the welfare of children and women, welfare of the disabled and especially to take advantage of the Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored schemes. The Social Defence Cell attached to the Directorate has already started implementing the Juvenile Justice Care and protection of Children Act, 2000 and will start implementing various Acts such as Child Labour Act, Immoral Traffic Act etc. Hence, the following additional posts are proposed for the Directorate of Social Welfare at Shillong.

1.	Additional Director of Social Welfare	-	1 no.
2.	Joint Director of Social Welfare	-	1 no.
3.	Asstt. Director of Social Welfare	-	1 no.
4.	Registrar	-	1 no.
5.	U. D. Asstt.	-	2 nos.
6.	L. D. Asstt.	-	3 nos.
7.	Typist	-	1 no.
8.	Computer Asstt.	-	1 no.
9.	Daftry	-	1 no.

It is also proposed to purchase one computer, one fax machine and one xerox machine for head quarter Office.

The vehicles :- The Department is urgently in needs of three vehicles for replacement of condemn vehicle and new vehicle one each for the Additional Director and Joint Director. The amount of Rs.70.00 lakh is proposed during the Tenth Five Year Plan and Rs.11.30 lakh for 2002-03.

Joint Directorate of Social Welfare at Tura.:

The Joint Directorate of Social Welfare was created during 2000-2001 and there are 18 (eighteen) offices in the 3 Districts of Garo Hills under the supervision and control of the Joint Directorate. It is the responsibility of the Joint Directorate to make inspection, to guide, to supervise and corresponds with the head office at Shillong. Hence the present Joint Directorate which is manned by a single officer and skeleton staff i.e. U.D.A. - 1, L.D.A.- 1, Typist - 1 and peon - 1 need to be strengthened. As shown below

Additional Posts Proposed:

1.	Asstt. Director of Social Welfare	-	1 no.
2.	Superintendent	-	1 no.
3.	Accountant	-	1 no.
4.	U.D.A.	-	1 no.
5.	L.D.A.	-	2 no.
6.	Typist	-	1 no.
7.	Computer Asstt.	-	1 no.
8.	Statistical Asstt.	-	1 no.
9.	Peon	-	1 no.
10.	Daftry	-	1 no.

An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs has been proposed for the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003 respectively.

District Social Welfare Officer:

During the Tenth Five Year Plan the amount of Rs.80.00 lakh is proposed for maintenance of the existing staff in the districts and creation of 2 (two) more L.D. Assistants and one Statistical Asstt. in each District, and replacement of two vehicles. The above two posts of L.D. Assistants are essential for two new districts offices i.e. Ri Bhoi and South Garo Hills as at present these two offices have been sanctioned only with 1 (one) L.D.A. each. Due to increase work load the District Officers are facing great hardship in timely disposing of the work and hence creation of Statistical Asstt. is found essential. An amount of Rs.18.00 lakhs is proposed for 2002-2003.

II Training of Personnel in M.A. Social Works:

During the Ninth Plan period i.e. 2000-2001 only one candidate could be deputed for under going M. A. studies in Social Work at Nirmala Niketan Bombay. During the Tenth Five Year Plan it is proposed to depute 5 more officers to undergo the training and the amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed. During 2002-03 it is proposed to depute 4 candidates for the training outside the state and accordingly Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed for 2002-2003.

III Field Survey of Social Problems:

During the Tenth Five Year Plan. an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is being proposed and an amount of Rs.0.50 is proposed for 2002-2003 for conducting the survey to

find the extent of Social Problems relating to drugs, illegal trafficking of women and other social Welfare Schemes for children, women, disabled and juvenile.

IV Government Contribution to Meghalaya State Social Welfare Advisory Board:

During the Tenth Five Year Plan the amount of Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed and Rs.5.00 lakhs for 2002-2003 for meeting 50 per cent State share to the Central Board's grant for the maintenance of the establishment of State Social Welfare Board.

V. Scholarship to Physically Handicapped Students:

The physically handicapped students are provided with scholarship/ stipend for undergoing studies upto the University level. During 2001-2002, 211 students are being covered. During the Ninth Plan period Government have been requested to enhance the rate of scholarship since the amount given is too meagre. Hence during the Tenth Five Year Plan.the amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs to cover 800 beneficiaries and Rs.1.00 lakhs for 2002-2003 is proposed for 200 physically handicapped students. The proposed increase outlay is to enhance the rate of stipend hence the present rate of scholarship is too meagre to meet minimum requirement of the disabled students.

VI Prosthetic Aids to Physically Handicapped Persons:

Prosthetic aids such as wheel chairs, crutches, artificial limbs, hearing aids, calipers etc. are provided to physically handicapped persons to enabled them to lead a purposeful life through the District Rehabilitation Centre at Shillong implemented in the State and 63 beneficiaries are being covered during 2001-2002. During the Tenth Plan it is proposed to provide prosthetic aids to 300 number of physically handicapped and an amount of Rs.12.00 lakhs is proposed and Rs. 1.50 lakhs for 2002-2003.

VII Grant in aid to Voluntary Organisations:

During the Ninth Plan period a token assistance of Rs.5000/- is given to the physically handicapped persons who have undergone and successfully completed one year vocational training for self employment so as to enable them to utilised the skills they have acquired in the training programme. Financial assistance is also given to voluntary organisations working for the welfare of the disabled such as special schools, vocational training etc. During 2001-2002, 50 passed out trainees are being covered under the scheme. During the Tenth Plan Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 350 beneficiaries/ voluntary organisation and Rs. 3.00 lakhs for 2002-2003.

VIII. Assistance to Physically Handicapped Persons for Vocational Training/ for Self Employment:

Vocational training is imparted to physically handicapped persons in carpentry, handicraft, knitting, tailoring etc. for a period of one year. During the training period they are given a stipend of Rs.500/- per month each and an honorarium of Rs.800/- per month is given to the instructors. During the Ninth Plan period 386 handicapped

persons have received vocational training. During the Tenth Plan it is proposed to train 175 handicapped persons and to increase the rate of stipend to Rs.600/- in view of the price rise in food commodities. Hence the amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs for the Tenth Plan and Rs.3.00 lakhs for 2002-2003 respectively is proposed.

IX. Implementation of the Disability Act, 1995

In pursuance to the Disability Act, 1995 disabled students are giving financial assistance in the form of uniform grant, book grant, conveyance allowance, and unemployment allowance to the disabled persons at the rate of Rs.250/-, Rs.300/-, Rs.50/-, Rs.50/- respectively. During 2001-02, 135 disabled students is being covered the amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed during the Tenth Plan and Rs.1.00 lakh for 2002-03.

X. CHILD WELFARE:

a). Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations Working in the Field of Child Welfare

During the Ninth Plan period 631 nos. of children were given shelter, food, clothing, education, vocational training etc. in the institutions run by voluntary organisations. During the Tenth Plan it is proposed to cover 500 more destitutes /orphans children. Besides this, there are 52 voluntary organisations working for the welfare and development of children in rural areas like running creches, orphanages etc. The department also proposes to motivate the non-governmental organisations to take up foster care, adoption services, welfare services for street children and working children (Child Labour). The amount of Rs. 135.00 lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan to cover 65 NGOs and Rs. 26.00 lakh for 2002-2003.

b). Creches for State Govt. Employee's Children

There is 1 (one) creche run for the benefit of the State Govt. Employee's Children at Shillong. The amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed during the Tenth Five Year Plan for maintenance of the creche and Rs. 0.40 lakh for 2002-2003.

XI WOMEN WELFARE:

a). Training Centre for Self Employment for Women in Need of Care and Protection

At present, the State Govt. is running 3 (three) training centres for 105 destitutes women. The training centres impart training in tailoring, knitting, embroidery and weaving for a period of one year. During the training period a stipend of Rs. 500/- per month per trainee is given. After successful completion of the training, they are given a token grant of Rs. 5000/-, Rs. 4000/- and Rs. 3500/- respectively according to the grade they secured to enable them to start their own self employment. In view of the escalation of food commodities it is proposed to enhance the rate of stipend to Rs. 600/- p.m. At present the above 3 training centres are located at Shillong, Jowai and Tura only with a capacity of 40, 25 and 40 respectively. It is felt necessary to diversify and upgrade the training in few more trades such as leather works, toy making etc in the training centre at Shillong since these trades have more employment/ income avenues. It is also proposed to use modern technology

in the training centre for women in need of care and protection at Tura since this will enable the trainees to earn a better livelihood on completion of the course.

At present, the trainees for West Khasi Hills District have to come over for training at Shillong and they are facing lots of accommodation problems since the stipend paid to them is meagre i.e. Rs. 500/- p.m., hence it is proposed to set up a training centre at Nongstoin in West Khasi Hills District for 25 trainees during the Tenth Plan period and hence the need of the following posts :-

1.	Superintendent	-	1 no.
2.	U.D.A.	-	1 no.
3.	L.D.A.	-	1 no.
4.	Matron cum-store keeper	-	1 no.
5.	Skill Asstt.	-	3 nos.
6.	Peon	-	1 no.
7.	Daftry	-	1 no.
8.	Chowkidar	-	1 no.

The amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed during the Tenth Five Year Plan and Rs. 8.00 lakhs for 2002-2003.

b). Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Setting up Training Centres for women and care of their children

Financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations working for the welfare of women in different activities such as handicrafts, training centres. During the Tenth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 25 NGOs and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for 2002-2003.

XII. WELFARE OF AGED, INFIRM AND DESTITUTES

a). National Plan Of Action For Women Grant In Aids For Voluntary Organisation For Care Of Destitute, Widows, Aged And Infirm Women:

Financial assistance is given to 3 Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of destitutes, widows, aged and infirm women. During the Tenth Plan an amount of Rs. 8.50 lakhs is proposed to cover 6 more voluntary organisations and Rs. 1.00 lakhs is proposed for 2002-2003.

b). Medical Treatment For The Aged:

Besides the above, financial assistance for medical treatment for the aged is also implemented since 1999-2000. Under the scheme a token grant of Rs. 1200/- each is given to 58 ailing destitutes since 1999-2000 and it is proposed to cover 750 ailing poor aged persons. The rate of treatment is proposed to raise from Rs. 1200/- to Rs. 2500/- as the amount is not sufficient to meet the medical expenditure of the aged. Hence an amount of Rs. 12.50 lakhs for the Tenth Plan period is proposed and Rs. 1.00 lakhs for 2002-2003.

c) National Social Assistance Programme (Old Age Pension)

The Programme envisage payment of financial assistance of Rs. 75.00 per month per head by Central Govt. and Rs. 25.00 per month per head by the State Govt. to old age persons up to age group of 65 years and above who is residing within the village area of the Block. The Ninth Plan approved outlay for this scheme was Rs. 350.00 Lakhs as against which Rs. 258.80 Lakhs is anticipated to be spent during the Plan Period. Rs.360.00 Lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan and Rs. 100.00 Lakhs for Annual Plan 2002-03 to cover 67,000 beneficiaries by the end of Tenth Plan and 33,000 beneficiaries during 2002-03 .

XIII. CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

a). Implementation of Children Act. Establishment of Juvenile Guidance Centre

During the Tenth Plan 2002-2007 an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs and Rs. 150.00 Lakhs as State and Central share respectively is proposed for the maintenance of the existing three homes. As per the new Act i.e. the Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Children Act 2000 which replace the Juvenile Justice Act 1986, clearly define that two separate home should be set up for the delinquent juvenile i.e. Observation and Special Home. Whereas for the neglected children a separate home known as Childrens' Home should be set up which may be run by NGOs with financial assistance from central and state Govt. Out of the above proposed outlay, Rs. 26.00 lakhs : Rs. 26.00 lakhs state and central share respectively is proposed for 2002-2003.

The existing Observation cum Special Home both for boys and girls at Shillong will be converted to Observation Home and separate Special Home Boys is to be set up in accordance with the provision of the new Act. Hencean amount of Rs. 33.93 lakhs : Rs. 33.93 lakhs state and central share respectively for 2003-2004 out of the Tenth Plan.. During 2004-2005 2 (two) post of Superintendent of Observation Homes at Shillong is proposed for creation. Besides, financial assistance to voluntary organisations for running the Childrens' Home at Tura an amount of Rs. 38.85 lakhs : Rs. 38.85 lakhs state and central share respectively is proposed out of the total Tenth Plan.

During 2005-2006 it is proposed to create 1 (one) post of education teacher, 1 (one) craft Instructor, 1 (one) U.D.A. for the Observation Home Girls, Shillong. An amount of Rs. 44.62 lakhs : Rs. 44.62 lakhs state and central share respectively is to be met out of the total outlay Tenth Five Year Plan. It is also proposed to set up 1 (one) Observation Home for Boys at Jowai, Jaintia Hills District with all the required numbers of officers and staffs. Creation of 1 (one) post of L.D.A. , 1 (one) peon and 1 (one) chowkidar for the Observation Home for Boys Shillong is proposed. An amount of Rs. 69.79 lakhs : Rs. 69.79 lakhs state and central share respectively is proposed during 2006-2007 out of the total outlay of the Tenth Plan.

b). Grant in aid to Voluntary Organisations for Protective Homes and Anti Drug Campaign:

Out of the proposed outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs of the Tenth Plan an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for giving financial assistance to NGOs for conducting an awareness programme against drug abuses etc. during 2002-2003.

An amount of Rs. 1.90 lakhs is proposed during 2003-2004 for grant in aids to NGOs for running Protective Homes for rescued women and children under ITP Act 1956 and for awareness programmes for drug abuses etc. grant in aid to NGOs for running the Protective Homes for women and children and for awareness programme against drug abuses etc for 2004-2005. An amount of Rs. 1.90 lakh is proposed out of the above total amount of the Tenth Plan outlay. An amount of Rs. 1.90 lakh each year during 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 respectively is proposed out of the total outlay of the Tenth Plan.

XIV. NEW SCHEME - (STATE PLAN):-

A. District Level Short Term Training for the Voluntary Social Welfare Workers and Office bearers of the Voluntary Social Welfare Organisations:

During 1996-97, the scheme of the District Level short term training course for the voluntary Social workers and office bearers of the voluntary social welfare organisations have been weeded out due to reason that most of the voluntary workers have expressed their inability to leave their home for a period of 10 days. However, at present it is felt necessary that training for the office bearers of the voluntary organisation is very important to equip these workers with the knowledge and skill in maintenance of accounts, basic knowledge in Social Welfare works and information on various Govt programmes and schemes. Hence it is proposed to revive the scheme during the Tenth Plan for the benefit of the voluntary workers in the State. The amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed during the Tenth Five Year Plan and Rs.1.00 lakh for 2002-2003.

B. Welfare Of Handicapped:

i). Rehabilitation Treatment for the Disabled):

The issues regarding providing financial assistance for the disabled for treatment of curable disability has been the concerned of the department for quite sometime. The reason being that the persons with disabilities cannot afford to undergo treatment especially when referred outside the State which ultimately left them to become permanently disabled. Therefore the department proposes to implement a new scheme of Rehabilitation treatment for the persons with disabilities. The main objective of the scheme is to enable the persons with disability to undergo treatment and become normal. This scheme will include treatment of all types of disabilities.

Financial assistance will be provided to the disabled persons towards the cause of the treatment for a maximum amount of Rs. 25000/- for treatment outside the State and whose income does not exceed Rs. 3000/- per month based on the recommendation of the Government Medical Officer. Hence, an amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed during the Tenth Plan and Rs. 0.70 lakh for 2002-2003 to cover 4 beneficiaries each year.

ii). Sponsoring Teacher's Training for the Persons with Disabilities:

In pursuance of Section 29 of the Disability Act, 1995 the department proposes to sponsor candidates to undergo teacher's training outside the State since these personnels require special training to deal with the disabled persons. At present there is only 1 training institution run by NGO Montfort Centre for Education Tura West Garo Hills. Institutions working for the welfare of the disabled incurred heavy expenditure in sending

candidates to undergo teacher's training especially outside the State. Hence, the amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed during the Tenth Plan and Rs. 0.70 lakh for 2002-2003 to sponsor 3 candidates each year.

C. Child Welfare:

ICDS - Enhancement of Honorarium to Anganwadi Workers and Helpers of the ICDS Projects:

The Govt. of India during 1999-2000 has requested the State Government to consider the enhancement of honorarium to Anganwadi Workers and Helpers of the ICDS Projects to a reasonable amount through State Fund. At the same time these workers should not be burdened by the extra works being allotted by other Departments like Health, Education, Co-operatives etc. The present monthly rate of honorarium which is fully borne by the Govt. of India is ranging from Rs. 438/- to Rs. 563/- for Anganwadi Workers and Rs. 260/- for Helpers is very meagre compare to the selfless, dedicated service. These workers are working in the rural areas and cost of living as per the present price index is very high. Hence, it is justified for enhancing the honorarium of the grass root workers.

The recent Minister's of Social Welfare conference held at Delhi in April 2001, has inter-alia recommended that the State Govt. should contribute the additional remuneration to the Anganwadi Workers from the State Plan like many other States viz. Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka etc. who have lauded the dedicated services of the grassroot functionaries the AWWs and Helpers who is the key potential to mobilise the community and reach out to the lot of women and children in the far flung and remote areas of the State. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is proposed for the Tenth Plan (2002-07) and Rs.60.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan (2002-03) as State's share for meeting the enhancement of honorarium to 5336 Anganwadi Workers and Helpers and 4636 Anganwadi Workers and Helpers respectively.

D. Other Expenditure:

i) State and District Awards to Voluntary Organisation/ Individual Working for Women, Children and the Physically Handicapped Persons:

The scheme of State and District Awards to voluntary organisations/ individuals working for the children, women, disabled, aged have been weeded out during 1994-95 since most of the best social workers have been covered under the scheme at that time. However, at present it is felt necessary to revive the scheme to act as an incentive to the voluntary workers who are doing commendable work for the welfare of the people in the State. Moreover, the scheme will also encourage people at the grass root level to involve themselves in community/ organisation work. Hence, it is proposed Rs. 25000/- be given for the State Award, Rs. 20000/- for District Award and Rs. 15000/- for Individual Award one each from every District. The amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed during the Tenth Five Year Plan and during 2002-2003 Rs. 1.70 lakhs is proposed.

ii) Construction Of Probation Hostel And Reformatory School : Three homes has been set up in the State namely an Observation cum Special Home one each for boys and girls separately at Shillong and one Observation Home for boys at Tura to cater the need of

the Juvenile delinquent children under the provision of the Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Children Act, 2000 of the State. These Homes are accommodated in a rented buildings and during the Tenth Plan an amount of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose to purchase the land and the construction for these Homes.

During 2004-2005 it is proposed to purchase a plot of land and for construction of Observation Home for Boys at Tura and the office with an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs out of the proposed Tenth Plan outlay. In the year 2005-2006 it proposed to construct an Observation and Special Home for Girls and the office at Umsaw Ri Bhoi District on the land already purchased . The required amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed to be accommodated within the outlay of the Tenth Plan. During 2006-2007 it is proposed for the construction of an Observation and Special Home for boys Shillong including the office and quarters of Officers and staffs at Umsaw and land measuring 12.75 acres is available for the purpose. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed out of the Tenth Plan outlay.

iii) Construction Of The Office Of The District Social Welfare Officers / Purchase Of Land / Construction Of Approach Road / Repair Of Departmental Buildings:

The office of the District Social Welfare Officers East Khasi Hills and Ri Bhoi District with head quarter at Shillong and Nongpoh respectively are presently accommodated in rented buildings. Hence the need to construct Government own building. It is also proposed to construct the approach road for the office of the District Social Welfare Officer Williamnagar and repair the departmental buildings at Nongstoin and Tura. The amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed during the Tenth Plan and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 2002-2003.

iv) Construction of the Directorate of Social Welfare Shillong:

The Directorate of Social Welfare is temporarily accommodated in an old building of Meghalaya Survey which is dilapidated, congested and leaking during the rainy season and not possible to provide proper heating arrangement during the winter as the building is very old, the pathetic condition of the building causes great inconvenience to the officers and staffs working in the Directorate. As at present, the Directorate besides functioning at the old Survey building is also renting a building for the ICDS Cell since the Survey building is too small to accommodate the General Branch and the ICDS Cell which created a lot of inconveniences in the functioning of the Directorate with two separate buildings. It is therefore necessary that the Directorate should have its own building, as such it is proposed to construct the Directorate office building in the same place where the old building in which the Directorate is functioning in order to provide better atmosphere/ accommodation for the officers and staffs of the Directorate. Hence, the amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed during the Tenth Plan and Rs. 20.00 lakhs for 2002-2003 to start the construction work.

v) Purchase of Land and Construction of Joint Directorate at Tura:

During the Tenth Plan period, it is proposed to acquired land from the Govt. and if it is not possible, to purchase land and construction of the office thereon. Hence, the amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed during the Tenth Plan period.

11.13.7 CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:-

A. CHILD WELFARE

i) Integrated Child Development Services Scheme - Coverage of the Scheme :

The ICDS was conceived in the early years of Fifth Five Year Plan when there was a strategic shift from welfare to development approach for women and children with emphasis on integration of multi-sectoral service inputs. The year 1975 witnessed the "Pilot Integrated Child Development Services Scheme" launched in 33 experimental Blocks across the country. In Meghalaya the first project was launched on an experimental basis in 1975 at Songsak Block in East Garo Hills District. The ICDS Projects/ package of services is implemented as per the Government of India's guidelines through the grassroot frontline worker the Anganwadi Workers.

It also witnessed expansion of the programmes of ICDS during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Seventh Plan continued the strategy of promoting early childhood survival and development through programmes in different sectors, important among these being ICDS, maternal and child care services, nutrition, pre-school education, safe drinking water, environmental sanitation and hygiene. By the end of the Eight Plan i.e. March, 1997 there were 30 numbers of ICDS Projects covered in the State. In the Ninth Plan period the ICDS became universalised covering all the thirty two (32) numbers of the Community and Rural Development Block in the State.

Expansion of ICDS Projects

First Five Year Plan	--	2
Sixth Five Year Plan	--	10
Seventh Five Year Plan	--	15
Eight Five Year Plan	--	3
Ninth Five Year Plan	--	2 (during 2000-2001)
Total Number of ICDS Projects	--	32

State ICDS Cell (Head Quarter)/ District ICDS Cell (District Level)

Sixth Five Year Plan	--	1 Head Quarter Shillong
Sixth Five Year Plan	--	1 Tura
Seventh Five Year Plan	--	1 Shillong
Ninth Five Year Plan	--	1 Nongstoin (2000-2001)

The additional 7 (seven) new Blocks sanctioned during 2000-2001 is projected to be covered in the Tenth Plan 2002-2007 for which an outlay of Rs. 9543.00 lakhs which is

proposed to meet the necessary expenditure for the State ICDS Cell and District ICDS Cells/ ICDS Projects. This includes the existing infrastructure, personnels for strengthening the State ICDS Cell, proposals for new District ICDS Cells at Jowai and expansion of Urban ICDS Projects at Shillong and Tura, and expansion of ICDS Projects to the additional 7 (seven) new Community and Rural Development Blocks. An amount out of which Rs. 612.00 lakhs is proposed for construction of 20 office buildings and staff quarters of the ICDS Projects.

Out of the above proposed outlay of Rs. 9543.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 1909.00 lakhs is proposed during the annual plan (2002-03) to meet the Necessary expenditure for the State ICDS Cell and District ICDS Cells and ICDS Projects.

ii) Training Programme of the Anganwadi Workers Under the ICDS Scheme - UDISHA (World Bank Assisted Project):

UDISHA, which in Sanskrit means the first rays of the new dawn, is the nation wide training component of the World Bank Assisted Women and Child Development Project. The aim of UDISHA is to develop all ICDS functionaries into agents of social change. The functionaries trained in the programme include the Anganwadi Workers / Helpers, Supervisors, Asstt. Child Development Project Officers (ACDPO), Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs), Medical Officers (MOs), Para-medical staffs, training institutions, NGOs, community leaders etc.

For imparting training to Anganwadi workers/ helpers the grassroot level functionaries of ICDS, there are two (2) Anganwadi Training Centres (AWTCs) in the State. Anganwadi workers initially received three months basic job training and subsequent refresher courses. Refresher Training is imparted after one a half years and the training programme is continuously conducted at the AWTCs in a phased manner.

During the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) an outlay of Rs. 193.00 lakhs is proposed to meet the necessary expenditure for different training programmes of the two AWTCs at Shillong and Tura. Out of the above proposed outlay of Rs. 193.00 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs. 39.00 lakhs is proposed during the annual plan (2002-03) for ICDS Training Programme World Bank Assisted Project.

B. WOMEN WELFARE:

i) Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme (IWEP):

The erstwhile Indira Mahila Yojana currently being implemented in one Community and Rural Development Block in the State with 73 Indira Mahila Kendras was recasted as Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme (IWEP) Social Welfare Department is the Nodal Department for implementation of the Scheme. The objectives of the Scheme is establishment of self reliant women's self help groups (SHGS), creation of confidence and awareness among helpers of Self Help Groups, regarding women's status, health, nutrition, education, sanitation and hygiene, legal rights, economic and political issues, strengthening and institutionalizing the savings habit in rural women and their control over economic resources, improving access of women to micro credit, involvement of women in local level planning and convergence of services for DWCP and other departments.

Under the IWEP, Betasing in West Garo Hills, Mawshynrut in West Khasi Hills, Thadlaskein in Jaintia Hills, and Resubelpara in East Garo Hills Community and Rural Development Blocks have been identified and approved for implementation of the scheme in

addition to the existing Block at Myllem. The expenditure under the scheme is borne 100 percent by the Govt. of India. Hence a token provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is proposed during the Tenth Five Year Plan and Rs. 14.00 lakhs for 2002-2003.

ii) Setting Up Employment -Cum-Income Generating Units For Women (NORAD):

During the Tenth Five Year Plan it is proposed to take advantage of the scheme to train women folks in different income generating trades so as to enable them to earn their livelihood and improve their economic status in the Training Centres for Self Employment for Women in need of Care and Protection. The objective of the scheme is to train women, preferably in the non-traditional areas and to ensure their employment. Hence, a token provision during the Tenth Five Year Plan is Rs. 6.00 lakhs and Rs. 1.20 lakh for the purpose is proposed.

D. CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

Implementation of Children Act. Establishment of Juvenile Guidance Centre: During the Tenth Plan period 2002-2007 an outlay of Rs. 218.34 lakhs an Rs. 218.34 State and Central share respectively is proposed for the maintenance of the existing three homes. As per the new Act i.e. the Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Children Act 2000 which replace the Juvenile Justice Act 1986, clearly define that two separate home should be set up for the delinquent juvenile i.e. Observation and Special Home. Whereas for the neglected children a separate home known as Childrens' Home should be set up which may be run by NGOs with financial assistance from central and state Govt. Out of the above proposed outlay, Rs. 31.15 lakhs and Rs. 31.15 lakhs state and central share respectively is proposed for 2002-2003.

For the existing Observation cum Special Home both for boys and girls at Shillong they are to be converted to Observation Home only and separate Special Home Boys is to be set up in accordance with the provision of the new Act. Hence 1 (one) separate Special Home for Boys is proposed to be set up at Shillong with an amount of Rs. 33.93 lakhs : Rs. 33.93 lakhs state and central share respectively for 2003-2004 out of the Tenth Five Year Plan. During 2004-2005 2 (two) post of Superintendent of Observation Homes at Shillong is proposed for creation. Besides, financial assistance to voluntary organisations for running the Childrens' Home at Tura an amount of Rs. 38.85 lakhs : Rs. 38.85 lakhs state and central share respectively is proposed out of the total Tenth Five Year Plan.

During 2005-2006 it is proposed to create 1 (one) post of education teacher, 1 (one) craft Instructor, 1 (one) U.D.A. for the Observation Home Girls, Shillong. An amount of Rs. 44.62 lakhs : Rs. 44.62 lakhs state and central share respectively is to be met out of the total outlay Tenth Five Year Plan. It is also proposed to set up 1 (one) Observation Home for Boys at Jowai, Jaintia Hills District with all the required numbers of officers and staffs. Creation of 1 (one) post of L.D.A., 1 (one) peon and 1 (one) chowkidar for the Observation Home for Boys Shillong is proposed. An amount of Rs. 69.79 lakhs : Rs. 69.79 lakhs state and central share respectively is proposed during 2006-2007 out of the total outlay of the Tenth Five Year Plan.

E. OTHER EXPENDITURE:

Organisational Assistance To Major Voluntary Organisation :A token of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed during the Tenth Five Year Plan and Rs.1.00 lakh for 2002-2003 for giving financial assistance to two voluntary organisations.

11.14. NUTRITION

11.14.1. The Ninth Plan approved outlay for 'Nutrition' was Rs. 1400.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure incurred during 1997-2001 was Rs. 950.13 lakhs and the approved outlay for 2001-02 is Rs. 682.00 lakhs. As such the anticipated expenditure during the Ninth Plan is Rs. 1632.13 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) is Rs. 3750.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-03 is Rs. 750.00 lakhs.

11.14.2 The schemes implemented under 'Nutrition' are as stated below :-

I. SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMMES:

(a) Supplementary Nutrition in Urban Areas :

S.N.P. in Urban Areas is provided to malnourished children below 6 years of age and expectant and nursing mothers from the low income group. The programme is run by the District Social Welfare Officers in their respective district head quarters through the non-governmental organisations and communities in 63 centres covering 10580 beneficiaries i.e. East Khasi Hills - 12 centres, West Garo Hills - 10 centres, Jaintia Hills - 9 centres, East Garo Hills, South Garo Hills, Ri Bhoi District and West Khasi Hills District - 8 centres each. The cost of foodstuff given to each beneficiaries is @ 60 paisa for children and @ 80 paisa for pregnant and nursing mothers for 300 days in a year i.e. 25 days in a month. Foodstuff such as Bengal gram, groundnut, soyabean, suji, dried peas are provided to the beneficiaries at the rate mentioned above.

During the Tenth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 79.00 lakhs is proposed and Rs. 16.00 lakhs for 2002 - 2003 to cover the existing beneficiaries of 10580 and additional beneficiaries of 40 nos. in each centre total being 13200 in all. The scheme will discontinue in District where the urban ICDS Projects is taken up during the Tenth Five Year Plan and the targetted beneficiaries of such districts may be covered by the remaining districts. Hence, the number of additional beneficiaries to be increased is calculated at 40 numbers only per centre.

(b) Supplementary Nutrition in ICDS (Non PMGY):

The Social Welfare is the nodal Department in the implementation of Supplementary Nutrition Programme in the State. The S.N.P. had started since the Fifth Five Year Plan in providing supplementary nutrition to children below 6 years, pregnant and nursing mothers and adolescent girls from Below Poverty Line (BPL) group to improve the health and nutritional status of women and children in rural areas. The pattern of feeding aims

only at supplementing and not substituting for family food. The S.N.P. covers the Non-PMGY beneficiaries viz. Children 3-6 years, nursing and pregnant mothers and adolescent girls.

In the implementation of SNP Scheme food stuff i.e. Bengal gram, Ground nut, Soya bean, Dried peas, Suji, Rice flakes, Green peas, Sugar, Onion, Mustard oil, and Iodised salt are being supplied to the beneficiaries through the anganwadi centres of the thirty two number of ICDS Projects. The number of feeding days in a year is 300 days i.e. 25 feeding days in a month. The present unit cost of SNP is being followed as per the Govt. prescribed scale viz @ 60 paisa for malnourished children, and @ 80 paisa for pregnant and nursing mothers and Re.1/- for severely malnourished children.

Coverage of beneficiaries till date :-

Particulars	No. of ICDS projects	Coverage of beneficiaries				Total
		Malnourished children	Severely Malnourished (SMC)	Pregnant and Nursing Mothers	Adolescent Girls	
Supplementary Nutrition Programme	32	132119	1120	29893	13800	176932

Percentage of coverage of Nutritional Status -- 53.69%

Rate of Moderate Malnourished (Grade II) -- 8.32%

Severely Malnourished Children (Grade III & IV) -- 0.43%

The present unit cost of Calorie/ Protein Content per beneficiary per day are :

Existing Scale			Govt. of India's prescribed scale		
Beneficiaries	Calorie	Protein	Calorie	Protein	Remarks
M.C. @ 60 paisa	90	3.6 gms	300	10-12 gms	The State Govt. could not achieved the required calories and protein contents prescribed per beneficiary per day due to the State resource constraints.
S.M.C. @ Re. 1/-	180	7.2 gms	600	20-24 gms	
P.M./ N.M./ Adolescent Girls @ 80 paisa	133	5.3 gms	500	20 gms	

The expenditure towards supplementary feeding is met by the State under the Plan Budget of Basic Minimum Services (BMS) the erstwhile minimum needs programmes. An amount of Rs.1407.00 lakhs is proposed in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) for provision of Supplementary Nutrition to 163000 beneficiaries. Out of the above amount Rs.281.00 lakhs is proposed during the annual plan (2002-2003) to meet the expenses under Supplementary Nutrition.

(c) **Nutrition - PMGY (Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana):**

The Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) is a new initiative that has been recently introduced in order to achieve the objective of sustainable human development at the village level. The PMGY envisages an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the basic minimum services on Nutrition. The nutrition component of PMGY has been specifically outlined with the objective of eradicating malnutrition amongst children 0-3 years through the net work of ICDS Scheme. The feeding is supplemented to meet the required calorie and protein.

The nutrition component of the package of services offered under ICDS provides supplementary nutrition to needy children 0-3 years from low income group, and low nutritional status for 300 days in a year. In the implementation of supplementary feeding foodstuff i.e. Ready to Eat (RTE) 'NUTRI GOLD RTE FOOD' are being supplied to the beneficiaries at the respective Anganwadi Centres. The PMGY covers 86200 beneficiaries during the current year. The allocation for PMGY is Rs. 935.42 lakhs in the Annual Plan of 2001 - 2002 covering 86200 beneficiaries. During the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) an outlay of Rs.2264.00 lakhs is proposed and will cover 99500 beneficiaries out of which an amount of Rs.453.00 lakhs is proposed during the annual plan 2002-03 to meet the necessary expenditure on Nutrition PMGY.

CHAPTER – XII

GENERAL SERVICES

12.1. JAILS

12.1.1 **Critical Review Of The Achievements Of The Ninth Plan:-** The approved outlay for the Ninth Plan in respect of the Jails sector is Rs.600 lakhs and the total anticipated expenditure is Rs.338.11 Lakhs. The Expenditure during the first four year of the Ninth Plan is Rs.228.11Lakhs and the Approved outlay during 2001-2002 being Rs.110.00 Lakhs. The main thrust during the Ninth Plan has been on the construction of new Jails at every District Headquarter including the on-going construction of a new Jail Complex for the East Khasi Hills District, Shillong as the existing one is century old and has outlived its life in all respects. Other Schemes include the completion of incomplete works for the existing Jails at Tura, Williamnagar and Jowai, Social Services Schemes in the existing 4(four) Jails, improvement and modernisation of Security System and strengthening and improvement of medical care in the District Jails.

12.1.2. **Outline and Objectives of the Tenth Plan :-**

The proposed Outlay for the Tenth Plan is 800.00 lakhs and the Outlay proposed for 2002 – 2003 is Rs. 120.00 lakhs. The main objective of the Tenth Plan in respect of the Jails sector is to complete the critical and on-going construction works and to further strengthen and upgrade the existing Security System of all the Jails in a phased manner . It is also proposed to construct New Jails initially at the District Headquarters only. The Social Services is proposed to be strengthened further by the creation of Craft Instructor, to impart vocational training for Jails Inmates and also to continue to create sufficient infrastructure to implement meaningfully the social services for correction and reformation of prison inmates . For strengthening of Jail Services more training facilities will be provided for the Jail Officers and Security Personnel and purchase of training equipments. Improvement and modernization of the Security System will also be continued. During the 10th Plan 2(two) posts of Operators for operation of the Close Circuit televisions are proposed to be created which will enable the Jail authorities to maintain sufficient and meaningful Security System. Strengthening and improvement of Medical Care in the existing Jails Hospitals will also be continued and it is proposed to create the posts of the Para-Medical Staff in all functional Jails of the State during the year 2002-03. Upgradation Schemes awarded under the Tenth and Eleventh Finance Commission which include repair & renovation works, improvement of medical facilities and other facilities for Jail inmates will also be continued within the guidelines of the Eleventh Finance Commission.

12.1.3 **New Schemes: –**

Two new schemes proposed for the Tenth Plan are - (i) Purchase of Wardens' Uniforms and (ii) Acquisition of Land for construction of a Central High Prisons at Shillong.

12.2 PRINTING AND STATIONERY

12.2.1. The Ninth Plan outlay for Printing and Stationery sector in Meghalaya is Rs. 300.00 lakhs. The expenditure during 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 were Rs. 39.86 Lakhs, Rs.33.95 Lakhs, Rs. 40.00 Lakhs and Rs.55.56 Lakhs respectively. The approved outlay for 2001-2002 is Rs. 70.00 lakhs and this is expected to be utilized in full. **The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan is Rs.500.00 Lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs.80.00 Lakhs**, the break-up of which is indicated below:-

SlNo.	Name of Press	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	
		Tenth Plan (2002-2007)	Annual Plan (2002-2003)
1.	Government Presses at Shillong & Tura	350.00	50.00
2.	Meghalaya Legislative Assembly Press	150.00	30.00
		500.00	80.00

12.2.2. **Ninth Plan Achievements :-** As recommended by the Technical Experts of the Government of India, modernization of Government Presses was taken up in a phased manner. Machineries and equipments were purchased for the Presses at Shillong and Tura. Besides these, 7 machineries and equipments were purchased and 7 technical posts were created for the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly Press. The Govt. Presses are entrusted with printing works like official gazettes, audit reports, pamphlets, brochures matters relating to the Legislative Assembly, forms etc. The Government Book Depot is also managed under this sector and is responsible for distribution of official gazettes and sale of various Government publications. The Stationery Wing is responsible for distribution and supply of stationery articles, papers, forms etc. to the State Government offices.

12.2.3. **Programmes for the Tenth Plan 2002-2007 :-**

During the Tenth Plan period, the following schemes will be taken up :-

(A) **Government Presses at Shillong and Tura :-**

1. Purchase of modern machineries/equipments for modernization of Government Presses at Shillong and Tura.
2. Creation of technical posts for Government Press at Shillong and Tura.
3. Maintenance of Central heating system etc.
4. Purchase of new vehicles as replacement of old ones.
5. Training of Officers/Staff in modern printing outside the State.

(B) **Meghalaya Assembly Press:-**

It is proposed to create 23 technical/clerical posts and purchase 7 machineries/equipments and one vehicle for the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly Press.

12.2.4. Annual Plan (2002-2003):

During the Annual Plan 2002-2003, the schemes noted below will be taken up :-

(A) Government Presses at Shillong and Tura:-

1. Purchase of High Speed Double Demy Offset Machine Scanner etc
2. Creation of technical posts and setting up of Stationery Store at Tura.
3. Purchase of one new vehicle as a replacement of old one.
4. Training of Officers/Staff in modern printing technology outside the State.

(B) Meghalaya Assembly Press:-

For the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly Press it is proposed to create 10 technical posts and to purchase of new machineries/equipments and spare parts for existing machineries.

12.3 PUBLIC WORKS (G.A.D. BUILDINGS)

12.3.1. The Plan outlay for Public Works (G.A.D. Buildings) during the Ninth Plan is Rs.3000.00 Lakhs. The expenditure during 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 & 2000-01 was Rs. 303.83 lakhs, Rs. 245.74 Lakhs, Rs. 646.47 Lakhs and Rs. 579.83 Lakhs respectively. The approved outlay during 2001-02 is Rs. 400.00 Lakhs. which includes Rs. 60.00 Lakhs for fiscal works as awarded by the Eleventh Finance Commission and this is expected to be utilized in full. The schemes under this sector are implemented by GAD through the Public Works Department (Building Wing) and includes construction of Government Administrative Buildings and staff quarters in different parts of the State. **The proposed outlay for the sector for the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan, 2002-03 are Rs. 3000.00 Lakhs and Rs. 500.00 Lakhs respectively.**

12.4. MEGHALAYA ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE

12.4.1. The total outlay provided for the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 is Rs. 100.00 lakhs to meet the establishment and construction cost of the Meghalaya Administrative Training Institute of which Rs.34 37 lakhs is expected to be utilized. **The Tenth Plan proposed outlay for the Sector is Rs.100.00 lakhs and for 2002-2003 Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed.**

12.4.2. In 1991 an agreement was made with the State Cooperative Society, Shillong for building an integrated training facilities of the Meghalaya State Cooperative Society and the Meghalaya Administrative Training Institute by building a Men and Women Hostel as well as staffs quarters at Oxford Hills, Kench's Trace, Shillong. The construction of such Hostel facilities will mitigate the accommodation problem that was experienced while

conducting training programmes of one week to two months duration of different categories of out-stationed employees and accommodation of Resource persons as well.

1. CONSTRUCTION:

(a) Non Residential buildings :

i) **HOSTEL :-** The original estimate for the construction of the Hostel building was 36.06 lakhs which was later revised to Rs. 52.77 lakhs. Till 1997 –98 the total amount sanction for the purpose was Rs. 42.00 lakhs which was drawn by P.W.(Building) Department, Meghalaya Shillong which will in turn handed over to the Meghalaya Government Construction Corporation (MGCC), Shillong, being the constructing agency for executing the works. The construction works was held up since 1993 due to non-receipt and clearance of building permission from the authorities concerned and fund provided for the purpose had to be surrendered. Constant efforts were being made by the Institute for obtaining the building permission and the same is being awaited. Until and unless the permission is granted no headway could be made in this regard. It is hoped that as soon as the permission is made available, the works could be taken up in right earnest and probably the same could be completed with in the Tenth Plan period. It was also understood from the MGCC that the revised estimate may have to be enhanced again due to cost escalation. In addition, as there may be other expenditures that would be involved, such as Electrification, Water connection, Annual repair and maintenance of the Hostel, it is considered necessary to propose allotment during the Tenth Five Year Plan period under the respective Head of Account as given in Annexure I.

ii) **FENCING :-** The estimated cost for the construction of Fencing around the hostel is Rs. 4,45,000/- which sanction was accorded in 1993-94. 100% of the work executed by P.W (Building) Department was reported to have been completed expending Rs. 5.48 lakhs which is Rs. 1.03 lakhs above the estimated cost. The balance amount may perhaps be cleared during the Tenth Five Year Plan . Provision for the purpose is proposed as unforeseen expenditures under the respective Head of Account.

iii) **APPROACH ROAD:-** The estimated cost for the construction of Approach Road to the hostel building is Rs. 3,71,157/- and sanction for which was accorded in 1993-94. As per P.W.(Building) Department report 96% of the work was executed but has to be stopped due to land dispute. The total amount spent for this works was Rs. 3.65 lakhs. Provision for the remaining works including Annual Repairs ,etc. is also proposed as unforeseen expenditure.

b) **Residential buildings :-** During the Ninth Plan period it was also proposed that 5 units of Staff quarters and 2 units of Grade IV quarters will be constructed and initially an amount of Rs 2.00 lakhs was provided. In view of non-receipt of building permission of the hostel and settlement of the land free from all encumbrances, the works had to be postponed and fund was surrendered. It is thus proposed that the construction of the above 5 units of Staff quarters and 2 units of Grade IV quarters be taken up in the Tenth Plan period and accordingly provision of fund under the scheme is proposed which will also include Electrification, water connection, Annual repairs and other unforeseen expenditures.

12.5. FIRE PROTECTION

12.5.1. The approved Ninth Plan outlay of Fire Protection Services sector is Rs. 600.00 Lakhs. The actual expenditure during the first four years (1997-2001) is Rs. 458.36 Lakhs. The approved outlay for 2001-02 is Rs.100.00 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure for the year is also Rs. 100.00 Lakhs. Thus the total anticipated Ninth Plan expenditure is Rs.558.32 Lakhs. **The Tenth Plan proposed outlay for the sector is Rs. 800.00 Lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan (2002-03) is Rs. 120.00 Lakhs.**

12.5.2. Fire Service Organisation is closely associated with the protection of lives and property of the people of the State. The fire fighting and protection measures need all round improvement to reap the fruits of socio-economic development and availability of a professionally equipped and highly trained personnel. Towards this end the following problem areas have been identified :-

- i) Strengthening of existing Fire Fighting set up by trained manpower.
- ii) Modernisation of Fire Fighting Equipments.
- iii) Development of Training facilities.
- iv) Improvement of housing facilities and more accommodation.
- v) Systematic arrangement of the water supply for the Fire Service.

12.5.3. Meghalaya Fire Service has expanded considerably and at present the State has five Fire Stations (i.e. at Shillong, Tura, Nongstoin, Jowai, and Williamnagar) and twenty nine Sub-Fire Stations including Nongpoh, Baghmara and important growth centers. However, the expansion is in a non-systematic way and due to inadequacy of funds, neither the minimum strength needed for a Fire Station nor any training facilities could be provided. At present, the State does not have its own Training Centre for imparting Professional Training to the Fire Service personnel. Out of total thirty four units functioning, only sixteen units are in Government buildings and the rest are functioning in rented houses. None of the buildings have proper facilities for storage / garaging of the costly equipments. Vehicles are exposed to the vagaries of nature. Due to the absence of residential facilities, Fire Service personnel are forced to live in rented houses which greatly affects the efficiency of the Fire Service. Their services are always required promptly and will have to be made for any emergency.

12.5.4. With the fast pace of industrialisation, it is necessary to modernize the fire fighting facilities to cope up with all kinds of emergency. At present, all other units are still depending only on Water Tender Pump, though the town of Tura, Jowai, and Shillong are having a large number of high-rise buildings have got only one Hydraulic Platform.

12.6. JUDICIARY BUILDINGS

12.6.1 In keeping with the policy of the Government of India, the standard of Judiciary is to be improved and infrastructural facilities built-up. Court buildings have to be constructed and residential accommodation for Judicial Officers provided.

12.6.2 **HIGH COURT :** In Meghalaya, there is a Permanent Bench of the Guwahati High Court at Shillong. It has a Judge strength of two. The Bench is temporarily using a building belonging to the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly. The State Government has now finalized the site for construction of a High Court Building at Shillong and the work is expected to commence soon. Judges bungalows are provided by the State Government from its limited pool. Suitable bungalows for the Judge and also for the High Court Officers have to be constructed.

12.6.3 **DISTRICT COURT AT SHILLONG :** In a portion of the Shillong town where Judiciary has been separated from the Executive, accommodation for Judicial Officers has to be provided. At present, excepting one of them, the others are residing in their own houses or rented houses. The District Court buildings also need to be expanded.

12.6.4. The approved outlay for Judiciary Buildings during the Ninth Five Year Plan period is Rs. 300.00 Lakhs. No expenditure was incurred during the first four years of the period (i.e.1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, and 2000-01). Since, the land required for the purpose has been finalized , the approved Annual Plan , 2001-02 outlay of Rs. 100.00 Lakhs for the sector is expected to be utilized in full. **The proposed outlay for Judiciary Buildings during the Tenth Plan (2002-07) is Rs. 1010.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan, 2002-03 is Rs.200.00 Lakhs.**

12.6.5. During the Tenth Five Plan period, the following construction works are proposed to be taken up :-

- i) Construction of Shillong Bench of Guwahati High Court at Shillong including High Court Bar Association and fencing works.
- ii) Construction and creation of District Courts in the seven Districts of the State.

12.6.6 **FAST TRACK COURTS :** The Eleventh Finance Commission has made certain award for the constitution of Fast Track Courts. Action is being taken to constitute these Courts and budgetary arrangement is being made.

12.7. POLICE FUNCTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS

12.7.1 Upto the end of the Ninth Plan period, a number of functional and administrative buildings had been implemented under the Police Housing sector and these have been reflected in the writ-up of Chapter 11.7(b). It is now proposed that the Police Functional and Administrative Buildings be taken up as a separate sector from the beginning of the Tenth Five Year Plan, i.e. from the year 2002-03. The target during the Tenth Plan is as indicated below :

- i) Administrative Buildings (Commanding Officer's Office of Bns., SP's Office, Police Reserves, Police Stations, Police Out Post, Police Check Post, Control = 29 units

- | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|---|----------|
| | Rooms, etc.) | | |
| ii) | Extension of Administrative Buildings | = | 17 units |
| iii) | Security Walls | = | 10 units |

12.7.2. During 2002-03, it is proposed to take up the following works :

- | | | | |
|------|---|---|---------|
| i) | Police Out Post and Police Check Post Buildings | = | 3 units |
| ii) | Security wall | = | 1 unit |
| iii) | Extension of existing Police Station, Police Out Post & Police Check Post Buildings | = | 2 units |
| iv) | District Control Room | = | 1 unit |

12.7.3. **The proposed outlay for Police Functional & Administrative Buildings for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) is Rs. 500.00 Lakhs and the proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2002-03 is Rs. 100.00 Lakhs.**