

CHAPTER - II

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1 SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Community and Rural Development Department continues to play an important role in the process of accelerating the economic and social development of rural areas with a view to increasing the income level and quality of life of the rural people. The programmes / schemes being implemented by the Department include the Central Sector and the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, like Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana and the Indira Awaaz Yojana. The programme like the National Social Assistance Programme, Normal C.D. schemes, Assistance to Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers, Special Rural Works Programme and Construction of Rural Roads Programme are the State Schemes implemented by the Department.

The aims and objectives of the schemes of the Community & Rural Development Department are alleviation of poverty, generating of employment in rural areas and general development and upliftment of people living in rural areas.

2.1.1 National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM): The SGSY is now being restructured and recasted. The new name given is National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). The emergence of NRLM is to overcome the limitations of SGSY and to speed up the process of poverty reduction. The mission of the scheme is to reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self employment and skilled wage employment opportunities resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong and sustainable grassroot institutions of the poor. The main features of the Scheme are (i) Universal Social Mobilization which ensures that at least one member from each identified rural poor household, preferably a woman is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time bound manner (ii) Promotion of Institutions of the poor such as SHGs and their village level and higher level federation are necessary to provide space voice and resource for the poor, and, for reducing their dependence on external agencies. (iii) Training, Capacity Building and Skill Building that would ensure the poor are provided with the requisite skills for managing their institutions, linking up with market, managing their existing livelihoods, enhancing their credit absorption capacity and credit worthiness, etc. NRLM would work towards achieving universal financial inclusion, beyond basic banking services to all the poor households, SHGs and their federations. Four Blocks in West Garo Hills District, Two Blocks in East Garo Hills District and Three Blocks in West Khasi Hills District were selected by Govt. of India to implement the scheme. The Govt. of India instructed that the state would have to transit to NRLM within a period of one year from the date of formal launch of NRLM. Further funding under SGSY ceases thereafter.

The Projected Outlay for the Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012 – 2017 is Rs. 8200.00 lakh. The approved budgetted outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakh is earmarked during the year 2014-2015 and the anticipated expenditure is Rs 200.00 lakhs. The tentative outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-2016.

2.1.2. Integrated Waste Land Development project (IWDP) : : The Integrated Wastelands Development Project (IWDP) is centrally sponsored scheme under the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. The Central Share : State Share ratio is 91.66% : 8.34% the main objective of the programme is to improve the productivity of wastelands and thereby improving the living standard of the rural people who owns these lands. The Development of these Wastelands is taken up on the watershed basis and there are 112 projects sanctioned by the Govt. of India. Out of the 112 projects, 89 projects have been completed and 11 projects have closed.

During 2013-2014, the Department is implementing the scheme in 12 IWDP projects. Out of which 8 projects have been released by the Govt. of India, Department of Land Resources amounting to Rs.275.00 lakh and the corresponding State Share comes to 25.00 lakh.

A tentative outlay of Rs 10.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-2016 .

2.2. RURAL EMPLOYMENT

2.2.1. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY): It is a scheme aims at providing low cost houses to SC/ST and freed bonded labourers living below poverty line, free of cost. Funds for the programme are shared by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 90:10. The assistance under this scheme Rs. 75000/- per house for new construction and Rs. 15,000/- for upgradation.

The projected outlay for the Twelfth Plan 2012 – 2017 is 7000.00 lakhs. The approved budgetted outlay during 2014 – 2015 is Rs. 5750.00 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 5750.00 Lakhs

A tentative outlay of Rs 5900.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015 – 2016.

2.2.2 National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS): The Act gives legal guarantee of one hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to adult members of rural households who demand employment and willing to do unskilled manual works. Implementation of the Act called for the formulation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme by the State Government . The State has notified the scheme under the act, known as the Meghalaya Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on 28.7.2006.

The objective of the programme is to enhance the livelihood security of the people in rural areas by generating wage employment through works to develop the infrastructure base on that area. The scheme is being implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme on a cost sharing basis between centre and state in the ratio of 90:10.

The Projected outlay for the Twelfth Plan Period 2012-2017 is Rs. 30,000.00 lakh. The approved budgetted outlay for 2014-2015 is Rs. 30,000.00 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure is Rs 30,000.00 lakhs. A tentative outlay for Rs 31,500.00 lakhs including State Employment Guarantee Fund is proposed for the annual plan 2015-2016 .

2.3 LAND REFORMS:

2.3.1 Brief Note On Schemes/ Programmes Implemented Under This Sector:

1. Cadastral Survey:- Meghalaya is Non Cadastral State – Absence of any attempt at Land Reforms in the State was a lacuna in the land system. No attempt was made to implement the Land Reform measures even during the British period. Land Reforms measures cannot be implemented without preparation of Cadastral Maps and records. The Government allowed the administration of land on the basis of prevailing customary provisions. Therefore, the Cadastral Survey and preparation of Land Records are new concept in the State which people could not accept easily. To implement the Land Reforms in the State, the Government enacted the Meghalaya Land Survey and Records Preparation Act, 1980 and amended in 1991 to involve the District and amended in 1991 to involve the District Councils and introduced the Scheme of Cadastral Survey to have all lands Cadastrally surveyed and the preliminary records prepared with a view to identify the owner/ user of the land.

Cadastral Survey is a Continuous Process which goes in some form or the other in various parts of the country including Meghalaya. It is an unavoidable operation which is closely link with updating of records pertaining to land, be it rural or urban. Therefore, launching of Cadastral Survey Scheme was for the Survey of the land in the State with preparation of maps and creation of land records which in turn will benefit the Government to implement various developmental schemes in a proper manner and the people would have proper maps and records and also derive the following benefits from Cadastral Survey Operation:- (a) It will minimize the litigations/ mischief/ boundary conflicts. (b) It will safeguard the rights of ownership over the land (c) This will also prevent unscrupulous people from harassing innocent people by lawsuits and reduce litigations over lands thereby maintaining social harmony. (d) It will help the people to avail complete land information (e) It will help to sub divide the land/ plot for distribution amongst the family members. (f) It will enable the Government to implement developmental activities. (g) It will enable the Government to implement welfare activities, viz., health, sanitation etc. (h) It will enable the Government to implement the Meghalaya Land Transfer (Regulation) Act as the illegal occupiers of the land in contravention of the Act could be early detected. (i) Also Loans from the financial institutions.

Further, under the Sponsorship of the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources, Government of India, New Delhi, 2 (two) Officers and 7 (seven) Surveyors have been trained by the Indian Institute of Surveying & Mapping, Survey of India, Hyderabad in handling and operating the Global Positioning System Survey instrument for provision of Ground Control points and the Electronic Total Station for Ground Truthing/ Detail Survey. Departmental Training has also been imparted in the Headquarter to the other Surveyors who did not get the opportunity to undergo training in Hyderabad.

In view of the prevailing land system, the Department is also conducting the awareness programme to make the people aware of the benefits that they will derive from the Cadastral Survey Operation.

2. Metric Cell:- The Metric Cell is adopted with a view to introduce Metric Units of measurement and conversion of F.P.S System Units into Metric System. This Department is also imparting training on Metric System to the Land Record Staff of the District Offices.

3. Procurement of Survey Equipments:- The use of Modern Surveys Instruments namely, Global Positioning System & Electronic Total Station Instruments in the field of Survey, requires procurement of such instruments. With the help of these instruments, the old and laborious stage of survey will automatically be dispensed with and covered more

areas in less possible time and field data will be obtained in the digital format and map can be easily computerized.

4. Enforcement Branch:- The Scheme of Enforcement Branch implemented by the Government in Revenue for Identification of Owner/ Users/ Occupants allotted of land for preparation of the preliminary records of such land on the basis of Cadastral maps prepared under the Meghalaya Land Survey and Records Preparation Act. The work of preparation of the records is entrusted to the Enforcement staff under this Scheme and placed at the disposal of the Autonomous District Councils.

5. Land Tenure Research Cell:- The Cell has been established for studying the Land Tenure prevalent in the State in the light of the Land Reforms Commission's Report 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 measured in the State.

6. Grant in Aid to the District Councils:- As the General Administration of land on the basis of customary laws is vested with the District Councils as provision of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, financial assistance in the shape of Grant-in-Aid is being provided to the District Councils for implementation of Land Reforms Schemes and Cadastral Survey works in consonance with those of the State Government.

7. Computerization of Land Records and Cadastral Map:- The Scheme is for Survey of Government Lands in Shillong and also in the District Computerization of Land Records and printing of map. With the introduction of latest survey instruments in the field of survey, provision of G.P.S Control Points, Detail Survey by using Electronic Total Station has been carried out. With the adoption of modern survey technique, there is a necessity to provide Laptops to the Surveyors to enable them to process the data in the field where survey is conducted. Similarly, Desktop Computer, UPS and Plotter are required to be processed to cope with the number of maps to be processed and digitized in the office.

2.3.2 The Approved Outlay for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) is ₹ 3500.00 Lakh. Out of the Approved Outlay of ₹ 280.00 lakh during the Annual Plan 2013-14, the Actual Expenditure was ₹ 223.18 lakh. The Budgeted Outlay of the Annual Plan 2014-15 is ₹ 480.00 lakh against which the anticipated expenditure is ₹ 365.00 lakh. The Proposed Tentative Budgeted Outlay of the Annual Plan 2015-16 is ₹ 480.00 lakh for implementing the above programmes.

2.3.3 The Approved Outlay for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), the Annual Plan 2014-15 and proposed annual Plan for the year 2015-16 are as follows :

(₹ in lakh)

Land Reforms	Approved Outlay for the 12 th Plan	Actual Expenditure 2013-14	Budgeted Outlay Annual Plan- 2014-15	Anticipated Expenditure 2014-15	Proposed Annual Plan- 2015-16
Total	3500.00	223.18	480.00	365.00	480.00

2.4 OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

2.4.1. Research and Training in Rural Development (SIRD): The aims and objectives of this programme is to provide training to official and non official personnel who are involved in the process of rural development activities, besides, it also organized seminars, conference and workshops on various problems for rural development.

The projected outlay for the Twelfth Plan 2012-2017 is Rs. 400.00 lakh. The approved budgeted outlay for 2014-2015 is Rs. 100.00 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure is Rs 90.00 lakhs. A tentative outlay of Rs 100.00 lakhs is proposed during 2015-2016 .

2.4.2. Community Development & Panchayats: Different schemes relating to Agriculture and Land reclamation, Health and Sanitation, Education, Social Education, Animal Husbandry including Veterinary, Industries including Art and Crafts and Rural Roads are being implemented through existing 39 C.D.Blocks with the objective of bringing about general development and up-liftment of the socio – economic life of the rural people so as to foster the community spirit among the communities in the development process.

The projected outlay for the Twelfth Plan (2012-2017) is Rs. 17,000.00 lakh. The approved budgeted outlay during 2014-2015 is 3950.00 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 700.00 lakh. The tentative outlay for the Annual Plan 2015-2016 is Rs. 3950.00 lakhs which includes the following schemes:

- (i) C&RD Administration.
- (ii) DRDA administration
- (iii) State Rural Infrastructure Development Initiative.
- (iv) Knowledge & Technology initiative in C & R.D. Blocks.
- (v) Article 275(1).
- (vi) Integrated Social Mobilization Centres for new Districts.
- (vii) C.D Schemes and construction etc. of buildings.

2.4.3. Bio Fuel Plantation: The projected outlay for the Twelfth Plan is Rs.3400.00 lakh and the approved budgeted outlay for the year 2014-2015 is Rs. 200.00 lakhs and no expenditure is incurred. A tentative outlay for 2015-2016 is Rs.200.00 lakhs.

2.4.4. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP): This programme was launched by the Govt. of India on 15th August,1995. The Govt. of India has however transferred the scheme to State Sector and implemented under ACA oriented scheme. This scheme has four components, viz. Indira Gandhi National Old Age pension Scheme(IGNOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme(NFBS), Indira Gandhi National Widows Pension Scheme(IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme(IGNDPS). The scheme is an ACA scheme and aims at providing social assistance benefits to poor households in the case of old age, death of a bread winner and maternity benefit. The NSAP aims at ensuring minimum national standard , in addition to the benefits the States are currently providing or might provide in future.

(i) IGNOAPS : The scheme provides financial assistance to the BPL persons attaining the age of 60 years or above, @ Rs. 200/- per month per beneficiary and for those who have attained the age of 80 years and above @ Rs. 500/- per month per beneficiary. The state also provide Rs. 50/- per beneficiary per month. Recently the Govt. of India has made it mandatory to the State Govt. to provide a contribution of at least a minimum of Rs. 200/- p.m. from the state fund towards all pension schemes, namely, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS).

(ii) IGNWPS: Under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) the beneficiary should be a BPL widow between 40-79 years of age and the ceiling for assistance is Rs. 300/- p.m. per beneficiary. At present no contribution is made from the State funds. The expenditure was fully met from the ACA.

(iii) IGNDPS : Under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) are the beneficiary should be BPL with severe or multiple disabilities between the age group of 18-79 years and the ceiling for assistance is Rs. 300/- p.m. per beneficiary. At present no State contribution is given from the State funds. The expenditure was fully met from ACA.

(iv) NFBS: The scheme provides a onetime financial assistance to below poverty line families on the death of bread winner between the age of 18 – 59 years for Rs. 20,000/-

The projected outlay for the Twelfth Plan 2012-2017 is Rs. 25,000.00 lakhs including State Share The approved budgetted outlay during 2014-2015 is Rs. 2000.00 lakh and the anticipated expenditure is Rs 1666.00 lakhs. The proposed tentative outlay for the year 2015-2016 is Rs. 2000.00 lakhs .

2.4.5. Special Rural Works Programme (SRWP): The programme envisages active involvement of village community in the process of development right from grass root level up to the implementing stages which is in consonance with the policy programme of the Govt. of India. The programme is of general in nature and the schemes are selected by the Members of the Legislative Assembly and implemented by the Local Durbars of villages.

The projected outlay for the Twelfth Plan is Rs. 29,250.00 lakh. The approved budgetted outlay during 2014-2015 is Rs. 6250.00 lakh and the anticipated expenditure is Rs 6250.00 lakhs. The tentative outlay for the Annual Plan 2015-2016 is Rs. 6250.00 lakhs which includes Rs 800.00 lakhs under **Chief Minister Special Rural Development Fund**.

2.4.6. Construction of Rural Roads Programme (CRRP): CRRP is also implemented by Community & Rural Development Department on behalf of Public Works Department. The scheme is identified and selected by respective Members of the Legislative Assembly. The objective of the programme is to improve the rural roads networks by active involvement of the village Community for construction of link roads within the village area of the Block in order to boost their economy.

The Twelfth Plan 2012-2017 projected outlay is Rs. 1400.00 lakhs. The approved budgetted outlay for 2014-2015 is Rs. 280.00 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure is Rs 280.00 lakhs. The tentative outlay during 2015-2016 is Rs. 280.00 lakhs.

2.4.7 Some Other Programmes implemented by Community & Rural Development Department are:

(i) Bio Fuel Plantation: The projected outlay for the Twelfth Plan is Rs.3400.00 lakh and the approved budgetted outlay for the year 2014-2015 is Rs. 200.00 lakhs and no expenditure is incurred. A tentative outlay for the year 2015-2016 is Rs.200.00 lakhs.

(ii) Pine needle Briquetting Project : The projected outlay for the Twelfth Plan is Rs 650.00 lakhs . But there is no outlay for the year 2014-15 & 2015-16.

(iii) Meghalaya Plantation Crops/Spices Development Project : The projected outlay for the Twelfth Plan is Rs 6600.00 lakhs . But there is no outlay for the year 2014-15 & 2015-16.

The break up of the expenditure for the 12th Plan Projected Outlay and the Budgetted Outlay for the Annual Plan 2015-2016 is indicated below:-

Nme of the Scheme	12th Plan(2012- 2017) Projected Outlay	Actual Expenditure 2013-2014	Budgetted Outlay 2014-2015	Anticipated Expenditure 2014-2015	Budgetted Outlay for the Annual Plan 2015-2016
Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY/MSRLS/NRLM)	8200.00	93.30	800.00	200.00	800.00
(SIRD)	400.00	100.00	100.00	90.00	100.00
Extension Training Centre	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IWDP	1000.00	25.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Land Reforms	3500.00	223.18	480.00	220.00	480.00
Community Development & Panchayats	17000.00	3370.37	3950.00	700.00	3950.00
SRWP including CMSDF	29250.00	6250.00	6250.00	6250.00	6250.00
CRRP	1400.00	275.00	280.00	280.00	280.00
NSAP excluding Anna Purna Schemes	25000.00	2221.86	2000.00	1666.00	2000.00
RSVY/ BRGF	20000.00	4144.00	4144.00	4144.00	0.00
IAY	7000.00	1103.87	5750.00	5750.00	5900.00
MGNREGS	30000.00	3652.00	30000.00	30000.00	31500.00
State Employment Guarantee Fund	0.00	710.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya Plantation Crops/Spices Dev. Projects	6600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pine needle Briquetting Project.	650.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bio Fuel Plantation	3400.00	187.00	200.00	0.00	200.00
Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	153400.00	22400.58	53964.00	49310.00	51470.00