

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, DW CRA, 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 District Council	55.00	44.00	55.00	60.00	12.00
	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	9 th plan agreed outlay (1997-2002)	9 th plan Anti expenditure (1997-2002)	Proposed outlay for 10 th 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