

## CHAPTER – II

### The Tenth Five Year Plan – A Retrospective

2.1. The size of the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) of Meghalaya was fixed at Rs. 3009.00 crores. The Plan which was launched on the 1<sup>st</sup> of April, 2002 will end on the 31<sup>st</sup> of March, 2007. The main aims of the Tenth Plan of Meghalaya were –

(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 Security; (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. As the State closes the Tenth 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 Tenth 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. During the first part of the Tenth Plan, Central Assistance was released 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. The 10 percent loan component was raised by the Central Government and released to the State Government. However, recently, the Government of India had released only the 90 percent grant and the State Government was asked to raise the 10 percent loan component. Due to some constraint, the State Government was unable to raise the above 10 percent loan in time and this has resulted in further deterioration of investible resources for the Plan.

2.3. During the course of the Tenth Plan, substantial commercial loan components had been provided in the scheme to finance the State Plan. These include 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 Tenth Plan for funding of rural infrastructural programmes in sectors like Roads &

Bridges, Minor Irrigation, Watershed Development, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary and Dairy Development.

2.4. The Tenth Plan expenditure at current prices is expected to be about Rs. 3064.15 Crores as against the approved projected plan size of Rs. 3009.00 crores at 2001-02 price level. The expenditure during the first four years of the Tenth Plan (1997-2002) at current prices is of the order of Rs. 2164.14 crores only. The expenditure during 2006-07 is anticipated to be at the level of the approved outlay of Rs. 900.00 crores.

2.5. **Investment pattern during the Tenth Plan :-**

The pattern of investment during the Tenth Plan period in the State of Meghalaya may be seen below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sectoral Groups	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2002-03 Approved Outlay	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay based on Annual Plan allocations	Expenditure 2002-2006	Anticipated expenditure during 2006-07	Total anticipated expenditure during 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2002-2006)
	(at 2001-02 prices)	(at current prices)	(at current prices)	(at current prices)	(at current prices)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agriculture & Allied Services	29960.00 [9.96]	29272.00 [8.32]	18236.33 [8.43]	8112.00 [9.01]	26348.33 [8.60]
II. Rural Development	19768.00 [6.57]	27141.00 [7.72]	18547.70 [8.57]	7747.00 [8.61]	26294.70 [8.58]
III. Special Area Programme	4470.00 [1.49]	3984.00 [1.13]	3002.65 [1.39]	735.00 [0.82]	3737.65 [1.22]
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	9740.00 [3.24]	5987.00 [1.70]	3748.88 [1.73]	1266.00 [1.41]	5014.88 [1.64]
V. Energy	51627.00 [17.16]	86000.00 [24.46]	36344.83 [16.79]	22935.00 [25.48]	59279.83 [19.35]
VI. Industry & Minerals	14400.00 [4.79]	11828.00 [3.36]	7631.13 [3.53]	3467.00 [3.85]	11098.13 [3.62]
VII. Transport	54030.00 [17.96]	49181.00 [13.99]	39125.98 [18.08]	11563.00 [12.85]	50688.98 [16.54]
VIII. S & T & Environment	790.00 [0.26]	770.00 [0.22]	490.40 [0.23]	185.00 [0.21]	675.40 [0.22]
IX. General Economic Services	5970.00 [1.98]	9223.00 [2.62]	3605.07 [1.67]	3405.00 [3.78]	7010.07 [2.29]
X. Social Services	103435.00 [34.38]	119073.00 [33.86]	81852.10 [37.82]	27325.00 [30.36]	109177.10 [35.63]
XI. General Services	6710.00 [2.23]	9175.00 [2.61]	3830.32 [1.77]	3260.00 [3.62]	7090.32 [2.31]
<b>Total</b>	<b>300900.00</b> <b>[100.00]</b>	<b>351634.00</b> <b>[100.00]</b>	<b>216415.39</b> <b>[100.00]</b>	<b>90000.00</b> <b>[100.00]</b>	<b>306415.39</b> <b>[100.00]</b>

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

2.6. **Bharat Nirman Programme :-** The Government of India introduced the Bharat Nirman Programme during 2005-06 as a time bound programme for rural infrastructure. The Programme focuses on (i) irrigation, (ii) roads, (iii) rural housing, (iv) rural water supply, (v) rural electrification and (vi) rural telecommunication connectivity. The rural roads programme, which is basically PMGSY, and the rural telecommunication connectivity fall under the Central Sector while the other items fall under the State Plan. Out of the total 218 thousand hectares of irrigation potential for agricultural purposes, only about 23.8 thousand hectares have been brought under irrigation. This includes an additional coverage of about 7.00 thousand hectares during the first four years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. During Annual Plan 2006-07, it is anticipated that another 4.89 thousand hectares of cultivable land will be brought under irrigation. In respect of Rural Roads (PMGSY), 2,698 habitations were cumulatively connected upto the end of 2005-06 which includes 88 villages covered during the first four years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. Further, it is anticipated that another 19 villages will be connected during 2006-07. In respect of the rural housing programmes under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), 14,093 new units have been covered during the first four years of the Tenth Plan period and it is anticipated that another 4,468 units will be constructed during 2006-07. Under Rural Electrification Programme, 4,232 villages have been electrified upto 2005-06 and it is anticipated that another 889 villages will be electrified during the last year of the Tenth Plan (2006-07).

2.7. **Performance in physical terms :-**

(i) As against the actual production of 214.96 thousand tonnes of foodgrains during the terminal year of the Ninth Plan, (i.e. 1997-2002), the target fixed for foodgrains production by the terminal year of the Tenth Plan (2002-07) period, i.e. 2006-2007 is 273.61 thousand tonnes. As against this, the production of foodgrain during the fourth year of the Tenth Plan period, i.e. 2005-06 was 248.40 thousand tonnes and it is anticipated that the foodgrain production would increase to 269.93 thousand tonnes during 2006-07. The State has already been able to achieve the Tenth Plan target of 157.58 thousand tonnes for production of potato and it is anticipated that the production of potato during 2006-07 will be of the order of 161.00 thousand tonnes. Similarly the Tenth Plan targets for the production of pineapple and ginger at 85.00 thousand tonnes and 46.81 thousand tonnes respectively have also been achieved during 2005-06. The Tenth Plan target for banana and citrus fruit production at 66.41 thousand tonnes and 34.73 thousand tonnes respectively have also been achieved during the first four years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. There is every likelihood that the production of banana and citrus fruits will be more than the targets during the Tenth Plan period. The above position indicates that our effort and thrust in the development of horticulture in the State has started to yield positive results. The yield rate in respect of rice has improved from 1,754 Kgs per hectare in 2001-02 to 1,762 kg. per hectare in 2005-06. The yield rate in respect of ginger has increased from 5,237 kg per hectare in 2001-02 to 5,750 kg per hectare in 2005-06. The yield rate in respect of potato has indicated a downward trend from 8,762 kg. per hectare in 2001-02 to 8,340 kg per hectare in 2005-06.

(ii) As against the target for production of 40.83 thousand tonnes of meat by the terminal year of the Tenth Plan, the production of meat during 2005-06 was 36.00 thousand tonnes. As against the target of 76.00 thousand tonnes of milk production

during the Tenth Plan, the production of milk during 2005-06 was 74.00 thousand tonnes which indicates that much remains to be done in dairy development.

(iii). In the industrial and mining sector, the number of registered units had increased from 4,172 during 2001-02 to 5,561 during 2005-06 and the number of persons employed in these industries has also increased from 18,585 in 1998-99 to 28,894 in 2004-05 showing a mild upward trend. During 2002-03, the production of coal and limestone was 4,405.9 thousand tonnes and 641.0 thousand tonnes respectively. The installed capacity of power projects in the State was 185.20 M.W. up to 2005-06. As regards electrification of villages, 4,232 were electrified up to 2005-06 constituting about 73 % of the total villages in the State. Out of 3.66 lakh households in the State, only 1.35 lakhs have been electrified which accounts for about 37 percent of the total households.

(iii) In the transport sector, the Tenth Plan target is to construct 397 Kms of new roads and the State has already achieved 423 Kms during the first four years of the Plan period. It is anticipated that 89 Kms of new roads will be constructed during 2006-07. The original Tenth Plan target for surfacing of roads was 755 Kms. but during the first four years of the Plan, 1,335 Kms. of existing roads have been surfaced and the anticipated achievement during 2006-2007 is 166 Kms. The target for village connectivity during the Tenth Plan is 140 habitations. At the end of the fourth year of the Plan, 88 villages have been connected and during 2006-07, it is anticipated that another 19 villages will be connected. The road density which stood at 33.67 km/100 sq. kms at the end of the Ninth Plan had gone up to 36.40 km/100 sq. km as at the end of 2005-06 and is expected to reach 36.79 km/ 100 sq. km by the end of the Tenth Plan period. However, this is still far short of the national level of around 75 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 as may be seen from the figure of 53,960 during 1998-99 and 92,128 at the end of 2004-05.

(iv). There has been some improvement in the Social Services sector with special reference to Education, Health and Water Supply. As against the Tenth Plan target for enrolment in Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary levels of 4.10 lakhs, 2.80 lakhs and 1.15 lakhs respectively, the enrolment up to the year 2005-06 is 4.13 lakhs, 1.54 lakhs and 0.98 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 773 in 2005-06. Cumulatively, 75 nos. of Secondary Schools have been upgraded to Higher Secondary level up to 2005-06 and the no. of Govt. Aided Colleges has increased from 20 in 1996-97 to 36 in 2005-06. The literacy rate stands at 62.6. There number of hospitals increased from 11 to 12 during the first four years of the Tenth Plan period. The number of functional Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres have increased from 82 and 16 in 2000-01 to 112 and 29 respectively in 2005-06. However, the number of functional Sub Centres decreased from 413 in 2000-01 to 410 in 2005-06. In the matter of provision of water supply to the habitations, the State has cumulatively covered 8,389 habitations till date which accounts for 97 percent of the existing habitations in the State.