



GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

DRAFT PROPOSALS

VOLUME II

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

54164 DEPARTMENT
309.25
MEG-F

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

DRAFT PROPOSALS

Volume II—Sectoral Programmes

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AGRICULTURE

REVIEW OF THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1974-78

Achievements during 1974-78.—The primary objectives of the Plan were to increase the production of foodgrains, commercial crops and horticultural crops in the State. Emphasis had, therefore been laid on the use of improved methods of cultivation, the use of organic manures and chemical fertilizers, the use of high yielding varieties of seeds/ improved seeds. The schemes for protection of plants from pests and diseases and also for expansion of the area under rabi cultivation were implemented.

Foodgrains Production.—At the beginning of the fourth plan foodgrains production in the State was estimated at 1.17 lakhs tonnes. At the end of the fourth Plan, *i.e.*, by the end of 1973-74, foodgrain production stood at 1.25 lakh tonnes, showing an annual growth rate of approximately 1.4 per cent. The approach document for the fifth Plan had projected an annual growth rate of 4 per cent for foodgrains. In line with our target of foodgrain production by the end of 1977-78, the production was fixed at 1.47 lakh tonnes. The position regarding the physical production and achievements during the years 1974-78 in respect of production of foodgrains and other items is shown in the Table I below.

TABLE I

Physical targets and achievements (1974-78)

Item	Unit	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		Total		Short fall
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	(-) Excess (+)
I Crop Husbandry—												
(1) Food grain	000 tonnes	130.00	124.30	135.00	135.00	140.00	142.45	147.00	148.27	552.00	550.02	(-) 1.98
(2) H.Y.V. Programme ...	000 hectares	10.20	20.20	12.00	12.50	16.00	16.85	21.00	21.00	59.20	60.55	(-) 1.35
II Commercial crop—												
(1) Sugarcane (canv) ...	000 tonnes	10.00	7.10	7.50	7.50	8.50	9.35	8.75	9.71	35.00	33.66	(-) 1.34
(2) Oil seeds	„	4.02	3.40	4.80	3.75	4.00	4.49	4.50	4.91	17.32	16.55	(-) 0.77
(3) Potatoes	„	80.00	74.18	85.00	74.00	80.00	80.76	85.00	90.55	330.00	319.49	(-) 10.51
(4) Cotton	000 bales	5.50	2.55	6.00	3.50	3.75	3.36	4.00	3.35	19.25	12.76	(-) 6.49
(5) Jute and Mesta ...	„	52.00	58.14	52.00	62.00	68.00	71.48	70.00	70.00	242.00	261.62	(+) 19.62
III Fertilizer consumption—												
1. Nitrogen (N)	000 tonnes	1.75	0.90	2.50	0.90	2.00	1.22	3.00	1.02	9.25	4.04	(-) 5.21
2. Phosphatic (P ₂ O ₅) ...	„	1.00	1.40	1.50	0.45	0.75	0.56	1.00	0.41	4.25	1.82	(-) 2.43
3. Potassic (K ₂ O) ...	„	0.90	0.05	1.20	0.05	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.08	2.65	0.43	(-) 2.22

A Cotton bale weigh 170 kg.

From the above table, it is seen that except in the "area under H. Y. V." and also the "production of Jute and Mesta," there are shortfalls in all other items. This is the position when the entire period of four years is considered as a whole. A closer study of these achievement figures with cause/causes of the shortfalls and the programme work for 1978-79 are given below:—

Foodgrains Production:—The year 1974 was a very bad year for foodgrains because of excessive rains followed by high floods in the valley areas of the State, especially in the paddy growing areas of the district of Garo Hills. In the three successive years that followed, targets of production were always achieved and exceeded also though the loss of 1974 could not be fully compensated.

The target for foodgrains production for the current year (1978-79) has been fixed at 1.55 lakh tonnes against the target of 1.47 lakh tonnes of 1977-78. Propagation of high yielding varieties, massive demonstration programme and expansion of the area under rabi crops (both wheat and boro paddy) will be continued in order to achieve the target. The area under H. Y. V. also would be raised to 26,000 hectares from the coverage of 21,000 hectares during 1977-78.

Sugarcane and Oilseed Production:—Production of these commercial crops showed a steady upward trend during this period. Though targets at the beginning were not achieved, in later years they were fully achieved. Current year's targets of sugarcane and oilseeds production have been fixed at 9,000 tonnes and 5,000 tonnes respectively and it is expected that the targets will be achieved.

Potato Production:—In 1974 excess water and in 1975 long spell of drought during main potato seasons were the causes for the short falls during these two years. The introduction of Kufri Jyoti, a high yielding and also late-blight resistant variety of potato has made it possible to achieve the target in 1976-77. And with a higher coverage of this variety in 1977-78, the target of 85,000 tonnes was exceeded by 5,550 tonnes.

The target of potato production for the current year has been fixed at 95,000 tonnes. Subsidy @ 50 per cent of the cost of seeds of improved/H. Y. Varieties and of pesticides for the control of pests and diseases will be continued.

Cotton Production:—The production of this crop depended on the market price. Cotton price during the years 1974-78 were not remunerative and, therefore, its production; instead of rising showed a downward trend.

The target of cotton production for the current year is fixed at 4,500 bales and every effort will be made to achieve this target.

Chemical Fertilizers:—In fact chemical fertilizers were becoming more and more popular in the State. Even then, the consumption figures were always far short of the targets. The chief reasons for the shortfall were unavailability of the fertilizers in adequate quantities during planting seasons and also their high prices.

Consumption of fertilizers is expected to rise to 3,000 tonnes (in terms of N. P. K.), i. e., double the quantity of what it was in 1977-78. Transport subsidy for the carriage of fertilizers from district headquarters to selected distribution centres in the interior will be given and demonstration programme involving full package of practices will help popularising fertilizer use further.

2. OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR THE FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83 :—

A. Financial—The expenditure during the first 4 years of the Plan, that is, 1974-75 to 1977-78 has come to Rs.324.95 lakhs and the allotment for the current year is Rs.112 lakhs. This amount is likely to be spent fully. So the anticipated expenditure for five years comes to Rs.437 lakhs. On the basis of general guide-lines, the outlay proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan, i.e., 1978-79 to 1982-83 is proposed at Rs. 870 lakhs.

B. PHYSICAL TARGETS AND SCHEMES

1. Foodgrain Production : The foodgrain production by end of 1977-78 is estimated at 1.48 lakhs tonnes against the target of 1.47 lakhs tonnes. The Planning Commission in the Draft Sixth Five Year Plan has envisaged a growth rate of 3.61 per cent for food-grain production. On the basis of this, our food-grain by end of 1982-83 should stand at 1.81 lakhs tonnes. However, we are still deficit in food-grain production. On the basis of the population of 10.12 lakhs as per 1971 Census, our projected population by end of 1982-83 may be estimated 13.50 lakhs and assuming food-grain requirement at 500 gms. per day per adult with 80 per cent population as adult equivalent, our requirement of food-grain would come to approximately 2.05 lakh tonnes. As such, we are aiming a higher-growth rate in food-grain production and we propose our target by end of 1982-83 at 2.00 lakh tonnes. Out of this 1.95 lakh tonnes is target for cereals and only 5,000 tonnes is the target for pulses.

The main emphasis on higher food-grain production would be the following items—

(1) Larger coverage under H. Y.Vs of cereals at lower altitude region and improved varieties at high altitude region. (Up till now, no H.Y. varieties are found suitable for growing above 700 to 800 metres altitude).

(2) **Double cropping in Irrigated Areas** :—It is proposed to bring 25,000 hectares of irrigated area under double cropping.

(3) Application of fertilizer and plant protection measures in cereals and pulses is to be intensified. In fact, up till now, the use of fertilizer in these crops is very negligible though the potato growers in the State are accustomed to use considerable amount of fertilizer in the potato crop. For this, large scale demonstration programme and training programme will be continued. (4) It is also proposed to further strengthen the extension machinery in the State by re-organising the Agril. Extension Wing on the basis of the training and visit system already taken up in some State of India.

2. Development of Cash Crops

(i) **Potato** :—Potato is the main cash crop in the higher hill region especially on the Shillong Plateau of Khasi Hills District. The scope of expansion of area in Shillong Plateau region is rather limited and in this region, we shall have to work for higher yield per unit area. Due to various constraints, the present yield of potato per hectare in the State is only about five tonnes per hectare, however 50 per cent of the land area remains vacant due to the local system of cultivation in hill slopes). With the introduction of variety Kufri Jyoti, it has, however, been found that yield can be raised to 20 tonnes per hectare if cultivated in flat plot otherwise in system of hill cultivation to about 10 tonnes per hectares. It may not be possible to cover the entire area on Kufri Jyoti, we hope that by end of the 6th plan approx. 50 per cent of the area may be covered under Kufri Jyoti variety or any other suitable variety that may subsequently replace the variety Kufri Jyoti. Further, the expansion of area is also proposed in the lower regions of the State. So, by end of the 6th Plan, we anticipate the area to be increased to about 20,000 hectares from the current 17,000 hectares and the production to 1.40 lakh tonnes. The farmers are also accustomed to using of fertilizer extensively for the potato crop. But unfortunately, during the last two seasons, we have failed to provide necessary quantity of fertilizer for the potato crop. We would, therefore, try to have a higher allotment of suitable fertilizer for potato crop during the next few year from Government of India as well as from the manufacturers concerned.

(ii) **Jute and Mesta** :—Jute and mesta are the important cash crops in the lower hill regions of the Garo Hills District of Meghalaya. The present level of production is about 70,000 bales and areas covered approximately 13,000 hectares under both jute and mesta. It is proposed to increase the production to approximately 92,500 bales by end of 1982-83. Government of India has envisaged a growth rate of 4.41 per cent for jute and mesta during the 6th Plan. We are working at a slightly higher percentage and fixed the target at 92,500 bales.

The increased production of jute and mesta is proposed both through expansion of area specially in mesta as well as slightly higher productivity through use of better seed and use of fertilizer and pesticides. Stress will be given for improvement of quality.

(iii) **Cotton**.—Cotton is another important cash crop in the Garo Hills District of the State. But acreage is, however, limited. For cotton we are envisaging a target of 5,000 bales by end of the 6th Plan against 3,35 thousand bales by end of 1977-78. At present, cotton is grown only as a mixed crop under jhuming and that is why, productivity per unit area is generally low. It is, therefore, proposed to induce the farmers to take up cotton cultivation in compact areas with improved methods of cultivation and also to increase the total area under cotton. In connection, it may, however, be mentioned that the cotton grown in the State is exclusively for short-staple type and as such, this may not have any impact in availability of cotton in the country for cloth purpose. As short staple has its own market, we propose to intensify our efforts to improve both area and production under short-staple cotton. In addition, however, we are simultaneously trying medium staple cotton also if this can be grown economically in the State.

(iv) **Ginger and Turmeric**—Ginger and turmeric are the two other cash crops grown in the State. Efforts are being made to increase production under these crops also both by expansion of area under improved varieties as well as improved methods of cultivation.

(v) **Tea**.—In addition to the existing cash crops of the State, it is also proposed to take up tea cultivation in a commercial scale from the next year of the plan, that is, 1979-80. As desired by the Tea Board, experimental planting has already been taken up in three different locations. The tea plants are found to grow successfully both in nursery and in field and it is felt that there is good scope for taking up immediate commercial cultivation. It is, therefore, proposed to develop at least 1,500 hectares of tea during the current Plan period. While commercial tea cultivation may be taken up either through Government or through a Corporation. Government may have to bear about 25 per cent of the cost as seed money or guarantee money for establishing any such company or Corporation. One-fourth of the expenditure for the Sixth Plan period for the tea cultivation is, therefore, proposed from the Plan Scheme.

3. **Oil-seeds**.—The State is chronically deficit in oilseeds. The main oil-seeds grown in the State so far is mustard. But this is also confined to limited area mostly in the plains of Garo Hills District. It is proposed to expand area under mustard during the current plan period from 7,000 hectares to 10,000 hectares and increase production from 4,000 tonnes to 6,500 tonnes through improved cultivation and introduction of better seeds. Soyabean is also a crop grown in the State in a limited way, but it is used at present neither as a pulse crop nor as an oilseed crop. It is, however, proposed to expand area under this crop also substantially, from 540 hectares at present to 1,200 hectares by end of 1982-83 and production would be increased from 330 tonnes to 782 tonnes.

4. **Horticulture Development**—The soil and climate of the State is extremely suitable for different kinds of horticultural crops. The low altitude regions are suitable for tropical and sub-tropical fruits mainly pineapple, banana and citrus. The higher altitude regions are suitable for temperate fruits specially plum, pears and peaches. The development of horticulture in the State is, however, not progressing fast which is mainly due to the marketing difficulties of raw fruits as well as lack of suitable facilities for large scale processing of the surplus fruits. The problem of better marketing and establishment of large scale processing unit have been taken up also with North-Eastern Council.

Another serious problem with reference to the citrus fruits is the known malady of citrus die-back. However, I. C. A. R. is also taking up intensive research works on the matter and in the meantime, we have taken up a rejuvenation programme under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

With the above background, it is proposed to intensify our activities in the horticultural field and we propose to take up a larger scheme during the next four years of the Sixth Plan for faster development of various horticultural crops. A nursery is also being established with the help of N.E.C.

3. **Schemes for the Five Year Plan 1978-83**.—The various schemes to be undertaken for achieving the above targets are described in brief as follows:—

(a) **Administration Schemes**.—This is mainly a staff scheme. The scheme is re-organised on the basis of Government of India's directive for

re-organisation under training and visit scheme. Fund provided is mainly to meet the State's share of the scheme in addition to the normal expenditure anticipated for other administrative purposes. Fund proposed for the entire 6th Plan is Rs.30 lakhs.

(b) Seed Multiplication and Distribution Scheme.—The scheme is meant mainly for seed farms and seed testing Laboratory. A 400 hectare farm has been started very recently in Garo Hills, development of which is to be started immediately. Fund provided for this scheme is Rs.54 lakhs for the entire 6th plan period against which, the current year's allotment is Rs.7.80 lakhs.

(c) High yielding varieties Programme.—The scheme is meant for supplying seed of high yielding and improved varieties at 50 per cent subsidised cost. The expenditure proposed is expected to cover the cost of seed requirement for additional coverage each year during the next few years. Fund proposed for the entire 6th Plan is Rs.25 lakhs and the current year's anticipated expenditure is Rs.4.50 lakhs.

(d) Manures and Fertilizers.—Attempts would be made to intensify our efforts for increased production of town and rural composts, higher consumption of chemical fertilizers and bonemeal, running the soil testing Laboratory as well as to meet the State's share of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Survey. The total expenditure for the Sixth Plan is proposed at Rs.65 lakhs against Rs.9.25 lakhs for 1978-79 only. Through these schemes, it is proposed to bear the transport cost of various fertilizers from the established rail-heads to different whole-sale centres, (about 24 nos. at present which is likely to be exceeded to about 40 nos by end of the Sixth Plan), to grant a subsidy on Bonemeal, the present market price being quite uneconomic and to help the farmers in making pucca pits for composting and giving grant-in-aids to Town Committees for town composting. Funds are also to be made available to cover larger area under Green Manuring.

(e) Plant protection—With the introduction of the High yielding varieties and improved cultivation for other crops, the control of pests and diseases has assumed greater importance from year to year. Pesticides consumption is, therefore, likely to be increased considerably during the coming years. However, Government proposes to continue subsidy on plant protection chemicals at 50 per cent all throughout the Sixth Five Year Plan in the epidemic and endemic areas. A State Pest Surveillance Unit is also proposed for all these for the entire Sixth Plan period and an amount of Rs.55.00 lakhs is proposed.

(f) Commercial crops—Efforts to increase the production of different commercial crops of the State will be intensified. A higher financial outlay has been proposed for Potato Development Scheme and Ginger Development Scheme for supply of good quality seeds of improved varieties. For potato, this is currently confined mostly to Kufri Jyoti variety. Similarly, for ginger varieties with less fibre like Nadia is being multiplied and planting materials are being supplied to the growers. In all the cases, planting materials will be supplied at 50 per cent subsidy to the farmers. In addition, as already indicated it is proposed to take up commercial cultivation of Tea covering at least 1,500 hectares during the current plan period. For this, the total expenditure anticipated is of the

order of Rs.300 lakhs at the minimum and the Plan provision of Rs.75 lakh has been made to cover the margin money for the Company or Corporation. The total outlay including the above money for tea under commercial crop comes to Rs.133 lakhs for the entire 6th Plan period.

(g) **Extension and Farmers' Training.**—Under this sub-head, training facilities will be extended in the existing Gram Sevak Training Centres and in Districts where there is no Farmers' Institute under the Central Sponsored Scheme. Farmers' Training Institute, will be run from State plan for farmers' training. At present, we have one such centre in Jaintia Hills and another in Garo Hills District (West). With the establishment of the Centrally Sponsored Centre in Garo Hills (West), the centre will start functioning and in place a centre will be established in Garo Hills (East). Similarly, a centre is also proposed in Khasi Hills (West) from the current year. Demonstration in cultivators' fields will also be intensified on use of high yielding varieties, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. Under the above sub-heads, fund proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan Rs.32 lakhs against Rs.6'00 lakhs of the current year.

(h) **Agricultural Education.**—There is no Agricultural University or an Agricultural College in the State. We are, therefore, sending yearly students to different universities for B. Sc. (Ag.) and M. Sc. (Ag.) Ph. D. courses. While N.E.C. is offering stipends for few selected colleges, we are sending students to Assam Agricultural College as well to colleges not covered by N.E.C. from State Plan fund.

(i) **Agricultural Research.**—The basic research in the State being done by I.C.A.R. Complex for the North-Eastern Region. We are taking up adaptive research and laboratory works to support the field workers of the State. Fund provided for the Sixth Plan Rs.15 lakhs against Rs.2'50 lakhs of the current year.

(j) **Agricultural Engineering.**—An outlay of Rs.105 lakhs is proposed for the entire Sixth plan period against only Rs.15 lakhs for current year. Demand for use of machineries is yearly increasing and is found essential to increase the number of machineries in the Department. In our State, we do not have any Agro-Industries or other Custom Hiring Organisation and as such, the work is being continued by the department. Some of the machineries purchased 8—10 years back are out-dated (like ESCORT) which are being condemned and there is a necessity for purchasing more machines as quickly as possible. It is also proposed to develop Workshop in each district headquarters (15 in numbers against three at present) and also to establish working units in 10—12 different locations in the State as confining the machineries to district headquarters are not found to be a satisfactory arrangement.

(k) **Horticulture Development.**—Efforts will be intensified for development of citrus, banana, pineapple and temperate fruits. The existing orchards and nurseries in the State will have to be further strengthened to meet the full demand of planting materials. Demonstration and improved methods of cultivation will be intensified. Development of horticulture in the State is still sporadic and there is hardly a regular orchard in the State. Attempts should, therefore, be made to develop horticultural orchards in compact selected areas. An outlay of Rs.69 lakhs has been

proposed for horticulture development and another Rs.6 lakhs for vegetable development, totalling to Rs.75 lakhs in a group for the entire Sixth Plan against only Rs.9.30 lakhs for the current year.

(1) OTHER EXPENDITURE

(a) **Construction.**—Construction of office buildings, godowns, etc., in the new district and sub divisional headquarters are essential for which a sum of Rs.50 lakhs is proposed. Similarly, for construction of residential building, a sum of Rs.90 lakhs is proposed for the new districts and sub divisional headquarters. Acquisition of land in certain places for starting Sub divisional Offices or for starting new farms would also be needed for which a sum of Rs.15 lakhs is provided. To meet the agricultural share of Applied Nutrition Programme, a provision of Rs.25 lakhs is earmarked for five years.

4. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

The existing centrally sponsored schemes will continue with higher outlay as proposed. The total outlay proposed for the Centrally Sponsored schemes and Central Sector Schemes is Rs.207 lakhs against Rs.27.66 lakhs of the current year. In brief, some of the important schemes to be continued are as follows:—

(1) **Farmers' Training and Education.**—Two centres will be running during the current year—one is being continued from the earlier plan period and one is being started this year as sanctioned by Government of India (in Garo Hills).

(2) **Horticulture Development.**—Development Programmes on pineapple and citrus as approved by Government of India are continuing. Government of India is also requested to offer a scheme on banana.

(3) PLANT PROTECTION

Control of pests and diseases in endemic areas.—As per Government of India's approved norm, the scheme will be continued for control of pests and diseases in endemic areas specially under rice.

(4) **Strengthening of Agricultural Administration.**—Agricultural administration is proposed to be re-organised on the basis of Government of India's approved norms under visit and training programme. Government of India's share (at 75 per cent) is estimated at Rs.75 lakhs for the Sixth Plan period.

(5) **Pulses Development Scheme.**—A new scheme as per Government of India is being started this year with an approved outlay of Rs.61,000 only for the current year. For the entire Sixth Plan period an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

New Schemes on Hydraulic Ram is proposed to be started from next year and two Centrally Sponsored Schemes for strengthening re-organisation has also been included as per Government of India norms. A new scheme for taking up new cash crops like spices, etc. has also been proposed, for which Government of India has been moving separately for approval and allotment of fund.

The Co-ordinated Rice Project and the State Soil Survey Organisation Schemes will be continued as usual and the Agricultural Census Scheme is also likely to continue.

5. The outlays and expenditure and the physical achievements during the Fifth Plan period and also the outlays and physical targets for the Five Year Plan 1978—83 are shown in the Statement—I and Annexures I, II, III, IV and X and XI below.

DRAFT PLAN 1978-83 MINOR HEADS, OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

STATE—MEGHALAYA

(Rupees in lakhs)

Major Head of Development	Minor Head of Development	Fifth Plan Outlay (1974-79)	1974-78 Actual Expenditure	1978-79 Agreed Outlay		Proposed Outlay 1978-83			
				Total	Of which M. N. P.	Total	Of which M. N. P.	F. E. Content of total outlay as shown in Col. 7	Capital content of total outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agriculture 1. A—DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION—									
	1. Directorate	} 17.50	3.91	2.40	...	} 30.00	...	...	...
	2. District		11.86	7.10	...				
	Total	17.50	15.77	9.50	...	30.00	...	...	...
2. C—MULTIPLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS—									
	1. Potato Seed Production Farm (Umdiengpoh)	7.00	1.05	0.30	...	} 50.00	..	...	...
	2. Seed Forms	7.00	9.60	7.00	..				
	3. Seed Testing Laboratory..	8.00	1.78	0.50	...	4.00	...	...	...
	Total	22.00	12.43	7.80	...	54.00	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. E—MANURES AND FERTILIZERS—									
1.	Local Manurial Resources Town and Rural Compost, etc.	18·00	6·83	2·00	..	10·00	...	...	...
2.	Chemical Fertilizer Distribution (Transport Subsidy).	35·00	10·02	3·50	..	25·00	...	..	...
3.	Bonemeal (Subsidy Scheme).	...	10·46	2·00	...	15·00	...	...	..
4.	Soil Testing Laboraroty ...	8·50	1·64	0·50	...	5·00	...	...	...
5.	State Soil Survey Organisation (State share).	...	0·48	1·25	...	10·00	...	...	...
Total		61·50	29·43	9·25	...	65·00	...	...	..
4. F—HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES PROGRAMME—									
1.	Seeds saturation including sale of seeds at subsidised rate.	7·00	14·91	4·50	..	25·00	...	...	...
Total		7·00	14·91	4·50	..	25·00	...	...	...
5. G—PLANT PROTECTION—									
1.	Plant Protection for epidemic/ endemic areas at 100 per cent Government expense and sale of pesticides, etc., at subsidised rate for other areas.	18·00	18·05	6·00	..	55·00	...	...	...
Total		18·00	18·05	6·00	...	55·00	...	...	...

6. H. COMMERCIAL CROPS—

1. Development of arecanut and betelnut leaves including sale of improved planting materials at subsidised rate.	6.00	1.77	0.40	...	0.00	..	..	...
2. Jute Development including sale of seeds, etc., at subsidised rate.	4.00	1.99	0.30	...	2.00	...	...	...
3. Sugarcane, sugarbeet Development including sale of setts/seeds at subsidised rate.	4.00	1.73	0.30	...	2.00	...	...	..
4. Cotton Development including sale of seeds at subsidised rate.	3.50	1.27	0.30	...	2.00	..	...	...
5. Development of ginger and turmeric including sale of seeds at subsidised rate.	6.00	4.55	2.00	...	15.00	...	...	...
6. Potato Development including sale of seeds at subsidised rate.	15.00	15.46	5.00	...	30.00	..	...	...
7. Oil seeds Development including sale of seeds at subsidised rate.	4.00	1.64	0.30	...	2.00	...	...	...
8. Development of cash crops including sale of seeds/cuttings, etc., at subsidised rate.	..	1.15	0.25	...	2.00	...	...	...
9. Development of Tea ...	...	2.61	2.00	...	75.00	...	...	...
Total ...	42.50	32.17	10.85	...	133.00	...	...	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
7. I.—EXTENSION AND FARMER'S TRAINING—										
1. Gram Sevak Training Centre		11·00	6·07	3·00	...	12·00	...	...	...
2. Agricultural Information Units.		4·00	3·28	1·50	...	10·00	...	...	...
3. Farmers Institute	...	6·00	3·63	1·50	...	10·00	...	...	...
4. Demonstration in cultivators fields.		20·00	17·27	6·00	...	30·00	...	...	...
5. Supply of small improved Agricultural machineries and tools, implement at subsidised rate.		10·00	10·79	..	...	...	...	..	..
Total		...	51·00	41·04	12·00	...	82·00
8. J.—AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION—										
1. Agricultural Studies, granting of stipends, book grants and other miscellaneous contingent expenses for B.Sc. (Agriculture) and M. Sc. (Agriculture) Courses.		5·00	3·67	1·50	..	8·00	...	...	..
Total		...	5·00	3·67	1·50	...	8·00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. K.—AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—									
1. Agril. Engineering Workshop	30.00	6.58	3.00	..	30.00	..	...	...	...
2. Agriculture Engineering Mechanical	51.00	46.01	12.00	...	75.00	...	...	...	...
Total	..	...	81.00	52.59	15.00	..	105.00	...	...
10. L—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH									
1. Agriculture Research Stations & Laboratories	17.00	7.93	2.50	...	15.00	...	...	...	...
Total	17.00	7.93	2.50	..	15.00	...	..	...	...
11. M—Agriculture Economics and Statistics.									
1. Agriculture Statistics	7.00	0.65	0.50	..	3.00	...	...	...	...
Total;	7.00	0.65	0.50	...	3.00	...	...	...	..
12. O—Agriculture Marketing.									
1. Organisation including Marketing Intelligence Centre	} 25.50	3.37	1.50	} ..	} 40.00	...	...	...	...
2. Fruit Processing Centre		14.91	5.00			..	...	...	...
Total	25.50	18.28	6.50	..	40.00	...	..	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. P—HORTICULTURE—									
1. Vegetable Development		4·00	2·67	0·80	..	6·00	..	..	...
2. Horticulture Development		50·00	24·07	6·50	}				
3. Package Programme on pineapple		...	0·98	2·00		...	69·00		
Total;		54·00	27·72	9·30	...	75·00			
14. Q—OTHER EXPENDITURE—									
1. Construction and maintenance of Non-residential building		19·00	25·00	10·41	...	50·00	...	..	40·00
2. Applied Nutrition Programme.		...	6·15	2·39	..	25·00	...	...	..
				(diverded to C. D.)					
3 Setting up of Agriculture Custom Service.		6·00	..	...	..	15·00	...	..	..
4. Land Use/Soil Survey		...	1·25	..	...	5·00	...	..	...
5. Acquisition of land.		...	2·72	..	..	15·00	...	...	...
Total;		25·00	35·12	12·80	...	110·00	...	..	...
15—Agricultural EXPO. 1977		...	6·50	..	...	...	...	..	...
HOUSING—									
16. Construction of Departmental Residential buildings.		...	8·70	4·00	..	90·00	..	...	60·00
Total		...	15·20	4·00	..	90·00	...	..	..
TOTAL AGRICULTURE		...	*434·00	112·00	..	870·00	...	..	100·00

Five Year Plan, 1978.83 A.G.R.—19

Crop Production Achievement and Targets

Item	Unit	Actual production		Target
		1973-74	1977-78	1982-83
Food grain (total)	'000 tonnes	124.85	148.26	200.00
(a) Cereals	"	123.99	147.19	195.00
(b) Pulses	"	0.86	1.07	5.00
Sugarcane (in terms of cane)	"	7.00	9.71	10.00
Oil seeds (total)	"	2.98	4.91	7.58
(a) Rape and Mustard	"	2.57	4.28	6.50
(b) Castor	"	0.02	0.02	...
(c) Sesamum	"	0.29	0.28	0.30
(d) Soyabean	"	0.10	0.33	0.78
Wool	'000 Bales of 170 kgs. each.	3.83	3.35	5.00
Wool and Mesta	'000' bales of 180 kgs. each.	56.35	70.00	92.50
Wool	'000 tonnes	74.17	90.55	140.00

i. Gram	...	...	..	..	0.13	935.50	0.13	5	1000	5.00
ii. Tur (Arhar)	...	...	...	...	0.16	750.00	0.12			
iii. Other pulses	...	..	...	...	1.26	648.00	0.82			
Total Foodgrain	...	..	..	..	128.63	..	148.26	157.00	...	200.00
2. Sugarcane (in term of cane)	...	...	...	...	0.25	39,632.50	9.7	26	...	10.00
3. OILSEEDS—										
(a) Rape and mustard	...	...	...	...	7.11	601.50	4.28	10.00	650	6.50
(b) Castor	..	...	...	...	0.04	500.00	0.02	...	..	30
(c) Sessamum	...	..	...	...	0.51	549.00	0.28	..	..	..
(d) Soyabean	..	...	...	...	0.54	602.50	0.33	1.20	650	78
Total Oilseeds	...	...	..	...	8.20	...	4.91	11.20	...	7.58
4. Cotton	...	...	...	..	5.84	97.5	3.35 (bales)	10.00 (bales)	0.5 (bales)	5.00
5. Jute	...	...	...	...	6.00	1200.00	40.00 (bales)	7	7.5	52.50
6. Mesta	...	...	..	...	7.50	720.00	30.00 (bales)	12	4 (bales)	40.00
7. Tobacco	...	...	...	..	0.38	726.00	0.27	..	...	...
8. Coconut	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
9. Cashewnut	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
10. Potato	..	..	..	...	17.58	5150.50	90.55	20.00	7000	140.00

FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83

Selected Programme-Achievements and Targets

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Actual achievement		Target 1982-83
			1973-74	1977-78	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	High yielding varieties—	Thousand hectares			
	(a) Paddy		3.50	14.00	25.00
	(b) Wheat		0.50	2.00	5.00
	(c) Maize		3.50	5.00	7.00
	(d) Jowar ... ..		...	..	..
	(e) Bajra ... ..		...	..	...
	Total—(a) to (e)	...	7.50	21.00	37.00
2	Consumption of chemical fertilizers (Nutrients)—	Thousand tonnes			
	(a) Nitrogenous (in terms of 'N') ...		1.25	1.02	5.00
	(b) Phosphatic (in terms of P ₂ O ₅)		0.80	0.41	3.00
	(c) Potassic (in term of K ₂ O) ...		0.80	0.08	1.00
	Total—(a) to (c)	..	2.85	1.51	9.00
3	Increase in gross cropped area	Thousand hectares	195.00	207.00	225.00
4	Soil and water conservation on Agriculture lands.	..	...	..	..
5	Minor Irrigation .. ..	..	10.00	20.00	55.00
6	Plant Protection (technical grade materials).	Tonnes	10.00	16.00	30.00

Jeghalaya

ANNEXURE IV

AGR-22

Five Year Plan, 1978-83

Selected Programmes — Achievements and Targets

Item	Unit	Achievement 1977-78	Target 1982-83
Organic Manures and Green Manuring	.. Thousand hectares.	...	..
Urban Compost ... ..	.. ..	...	...
Green Manuring ... ..	.. ..	...	...
Insect Protection ... ..	.. Tonnes	...	...
Chemical grade material)			
Consumption of Pesticides ..	.. ..	16.00	30.00
Seed Treatment chemical ...	.. ..	...	...
Fungicides ... ..	.. ..	...	...
Others ... ..	.. ..	...	...
Seed quantity distributed ...	.. Thousand tonnes.		
Food Crops			
(i) Cereals ... ..	.. ..	0.24	0.50
(ii) Pulses ... ..	.. ..	0.05	0.10
Others ... ..	.. Qtls.		
(i) Cotton .. ..	.. ..	25	40
(ii) Oilseeds .. ..	.. ..	40	100
(iii) Jute and Mesta .. ..	.. ..	23	50
(iv) Potato ... ..	.. ..	1.80	2.50
(v) Vegetable... ..	.. ..	..	..
(vi) Fodder Crops ... ..	.. ..	..	..
Agricultural Machinery and Implements ...	.. Nos.		
tractors .. ..	.. ..	52	70
ower Tillers ... ..	.. ..	109	150
ull Dozers ... ..	.. ..	10	12
hreshers ... ..	.. ..	..	..
eed-cum-Fertilizer drills .. ..	.. ..	..	..
rayers/dusters ... ..	.. ..	..	..
and Operated ... ..	.. ..	240	2
ower Operated .. ..	.. ..	..	..

FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Headwise/Sub-head wise break up of the financial outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development programmes	Fifth plan approved outlay	Approved outlay 1978-79	Proposed outlay 1978-83		
				Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Agricultural Research and Education—						
1.	Agricultural Research	17.00	2.50	15.00	...	..
2.	Agricultural Education	5.00	1.50	8.00	..	..
Total—I		22.00	4.00	23.00	...	..
II. Agricultural Extension and Administration—						
1.	Direction and Administration	17.50	9.50	70.00	...	...
2.	Agricultural Extension					
3.	Extension education and farmers' Training	51.00	12.00	62.00	..	...
4.	Adaptive Research	(Covered under Agricultural Research)				
5.	Agricultural Economics and Statistics	7.00	0.50	3.00	...	...
Total—II		75.50	22.00	135.00	..	...

	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture Inputs—						
Seeds		22.00	7.80	54.00	...	..
Fertilizers and Manures ...		61.50	9.25	65.00	..	...
Pest protection		18.00	6.00	55.00	..	...
Equipment and Machinery ...		81.00	15.00	105.00	...	...
Total—III ...		182.50	38.05	279.00	...	...
Specialized programmes—						
... ..		7.00	4.50	25.00	...	...
...
Commercial crops		42.50	10.85	73.00	...	..
Cultural crops and plan- tation		54.00	9.30	75.00	..	...
Total—IV ...		103.50	24.65	173.00	..	..
Agricultural Marketing ...		25.50	6.50	140.00	...	..
... ..		25.00	16.50	220.00	100.00	...
Grand total ...		*434.00	112.00	870.00	100.00	...

* outlay for Agriculture for the Fifth Five Year Plan was Rs.418.00 lakhs

FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83

Agriculture and Rural Development: Employment Generation

Sl. No.	Head of Development Programme	Likely employment generation in man-year					Total	
		Scientists	Technical	Administration	Skilled	Unskilled		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
I. 1. Agricultural Research and Education								
1.	Agricultural Research ..	...	10	..	4	6	
2.	Agricultural Education ..	...	...	..	...	...
Total			10	..	4	4		
II. Agriculture Extension Administration.								
1.	Direction and administration.	}	259	4	20	5		
2.	Agriculture Extension							
3.	Extension Education and Farmers Training.	...	16	..	3	..		
4.	Adaptive Research	..	45	...	...	50	
5.	Agriculture Economics and Statistics.	..	10	...	...	..
Total II			..	330	4	23	55	4
III. Agriculture Inputs								
1.	Seedfarms	..	21	..	10	200	2	
2.	Fertilizers	..	...	...	...	...
3.	Plant Protection	...	...	..	...	...
4.	Implement and Machinery	...	...	...	30	60	
Total III			...	21	...	40	260	3
IV. Crop Oriented Programme								
1.	HYP	..	...	...	...	...
2.	Pulses	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Commercial crops	...	...	..	...	...
4.	Horticultural Crops and Plantation.	...	69	..	50	90	1	
Total IV			..	69	...	30	90	1

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

The Meghalaya State Warehousing Corporation, came into being in 1973 with the Warehouse at Shillong with a capacity of 1,690 metric tonnes. The State Warehousing Corporation has been assisted with a Share Capital of Rs.1.00 lakhs by the State Government and another amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been contributed by the Central Warehousing Corporation up to the end of 1977-78. The existing storage capacity is being increased to 3,200 metric tonnes by establishing one new Warehouse at Jowai and by expanding the storage capacity of the Shillong Warehouse at a total estimated cost of about Rs.7.00 lakhs. For the Shillong Project the State P.W.D., has already issued work orders.

The State Warehousing Corporation intends to set up more warehouses in the State. It is expected that by the end of the Sixth Plan the Corporation would be in a position to set up five more new units in different places in the State. These new units are expected to create additional storage capacity of 5,000 metric tonnes. The approximate cost for each unit is estimated at Rs.5.00 lakhs each. Thus total requirement for these five projects is estimated at Rs.26.00 lakhs, of which 50 per cent is expected to be contributed by the Central Warehousing Corporation. Accordingly a provision of Rs.13.00 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period.

STATEMENT-I

DRAFT PLAN, 1978-83

Outlays and expenditures

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development	Fifth Plan outlay	Actuals 1974-78	1978-79		Proposed outlay 1978-83			Capital content of total outlay
			Agreed outlay		Total	of which MNP	Foreign ex-change content of total outlay	
			Total	of which MNP				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Storage and Warehousing	5.00	6.00	3.00	...	13.00	...	...	13.00
Total	...	5.00	6.00	3.00	...	13.00	...	13.00

ANNEXURE XI

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

Agriculture and Rural Development—Employment Generation

Name of Development/Programme	Likely Employment Generation in Man year (Direct)					Total
	Scientists	Technical	Administration	Skilled	Unskilled	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Storage and Warehousing.	..	10	5	40	10	65
Total	...	10	5	40	10	65

LAND REFORMS

1. Objective and strategy for the Five Year Plan 1978-8
The customary Land Tenure System in Meghalaya is in its terminate state at present. It is the most vexed question amongs people and affecting their life and death because of their histo attachment to the land. In Meghalaya the land largely belonged and hold to belong to the people and not to the Government. In dra up programme for survey and settlement in Meghalaya it is, there important that the programme should reflect the land reform deference to the local custom and practice.

Therefore, before preparation of basic records it is necessary t vestigate identity and record the Raid Lands, Ri-Kynti Lands and the e of interest of the community and private owners and locate ad possession before individul holdings are recorded and records-of-prepared. A machinary known as Enforcement Staff is set u pin-point the areas and state the problems for the purpose of affe planning and execution of land reforms operation.

The preparation of land records is not directed towards cre of opportunity for credit flow to enable financial institution to ad credit to farmers as conceived earlier. The people are strongly ched to the land and any attempt to alienate their land by any of enticement will go against the interest of the people.

The objective is to lay stress on extensive survey to be acc ted at a quick pace. Earlier, the Government had set up a Reforms Commission to go into the matter of land reform and had submitted its report. This report will be studied and exam by the Land Reform Cell along with the Law Commission to su and advise ways and means for the codification of laws incl laws affecting records of rights.

As a measure for implementation of Land Reforms it is propos take up Cadestral Survey work in the entire State. Traverse surv 3,890 villages and relay of 800 villages in a phase manner is being u taken.

Equipment.—Meghalaya Survey has got no Map Printing As a result no maps printing works can be undertaken uptil now. Thana maps, District maps, State maps, boundary strip maps, etc. are urgently required to be printed. With an advancement in process of painting of maps, old printing machines are out of m: Modern printing machineries like FAG offset press 104 double colour H.M.F. offset press single colour are only available. Moreover, more survey instruments are to be purchased for the additional stati

Metric Cell.—In all the States in India except Meghalaya, M System of measurement has already been implemented. In Megh also is required to implement immediately.

Buildings.—At present Meghalaya Survey is functioning in old building of Assam Survey. This is a very old building and not fit for its use. Moreover, there will be no accommodation for the other sections, viz., General and Controlling Section, Travers and Computing Section and Drawing Section of this office as soon as map printing machineries are installed.

Meghalaya Survey is under the combined Directorate of Land Records and Survey. So, the entire Directorate is to function in the same building. A three storied building is to be constructed to accommodate both the wings of Directorate of Land Records and Surveys including the office of the Director.

No residential quarters are provided to any of the employees of this Directorate. So, it is urgently required to construct the following residential quarter to the staff of this office :—

1. Barrack for accommodation of about 30 Grade IV employees.
2. Two residences for Director of Surveys and Deputy Director of Surveys.
3. Staff quarter 5 (five) Nos.
4. Quarter for technical staff 10 (ten) Nos.

Review of the work done during 1974-78 and programme for 1978-83

- (i) During the period from 1974 to 1978, 140 candidates were admitted in the Meghalaya Survey School, Tura for training as Recorders/Surveyors. Out of this 120 candidates successfully completed the training during the period aforesaid. The total expenditure of Rs.3.91 lakhs (excluding capital expenditure) was incurred during the said period.
- (ii) The objective of establishment of the Survey School at Tura is basically to cater to the needs of the State of trainee Surveyors whose services will be required for undertaking Cadastral Survey in the State and for regular revenue administration. To this end the training in the Survey School is given twice annually of six months duration. The present intake in the school is 20 trainees in one batch. At this rate 40 trainees can at the most be turned out by the school at present.
- (iii) Jotedaries Tenures system in Garo Hills.

An area of about 785 hectares of land under Mauza No.VIII in Garo Hills District fall under the Jotedars and were acquired by the Government of Meghalaya under the provisions of the Assam State Acquisition of Zamindari Act, 1951 as adapted by Meghalaya. The approximate cost of the compensation as estimated by the Garo Hills District Council was Rs.75,304. In this connection the Compensation Officer has been appointed for assessment of the actual compensation to be paid to Jotedars.

However, a provision of Rs.80,000 has been made in the Budget for 1978-79, for payment of compensation during the current financial year and for meeting the establishment cost of the office of the Compensation Officer. The Compensation Officer had been instructed to furnish the final compensation statement of the actual amount to be paid but it may take time to complete the works during the current financial year in view of different formalities to be fulfilled under the provisions of the Zamindari Act. Hence, an amount of Rs.80,000 had been proposed for 1978-83, to meet the compensation and the establishment cost of the office of Compensation Officer.

(iv) Payment of compensation for the acquired Zamindar Estates in Garo Hills.

The permanently held Zamindari Estate in Garo Hills District were acquired by the Government of Assam long ago and the burden for payment of the compensation was put on the District Council, Garo Hills being the actual beneficiary of the land collection revenue out of the acquired Estates. The total compensation assessed and intimated by the Garo Hills District Council was 14,65,092 plus interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent till the dues are cleared off. The District Council had already paid Rs.7,76,420.19 from the District Council fund and requested Government to pay the outstanding amount due to the Government of Assam from the Government of India's share of the Government of Assam's fund position.

The Government paid Rs.3,85,000 as grants to the Garo Hills District Council which the latter informed that the total amount had been paid to the *ex-Zamindars* of the acquired Estates during 1976-77. During 1977-78 Government sanctioned as loan to the Garo Hills District Council to the extent of Rs.6,15,300 for payment of compensation including interest to the *ex-Zamindars* being the outstanding amount requested. The amount as sanctioned had already been drawn by the District Council, Garo Hills.

The Garo Hills District Council move for re-imbursement of Rs.7,76,320.19 being the amount paid earlier from the District Council's fund. A token provision of Rs.10,000 is proposed and provided in the budget 1978-79, and a policy decision is yet to be taken on the matter. Hence, no proposal could be placed further during 1978-83.

(v) Payment of compensation for the acquisition of annuity rights in Garo Hills

There are two annuity rights in respect of lands under the Garo Hills District Council—

(a) Payment of annuity rights of Karaibari Estates, for which their rights had been extinguished by payment 20 times of the annual annuity payment due.

(b) Payment for Gauripur annuity rights had been cleared upto 14th January 1977 at Rs.7,164.40 annually.

Government had decided to extinguish their rights of 20 times of annuity due. Certain arrear also had to be paid. The matter is under examination of Law Department for acquisition of the annuity right by legislation. An amount of Rs.1,90,000 had been provided for the purpose during 1978-79. If legislation for acquisition of the annuity right is not completed during 1979-79, the amount of Rs.1,90,000 had to be proposed again during 1978-83.

(vi) Land Records and Land Reforms Grants-in-aid to the District Councils

Till Government take up the Cadastral Survey and preparation of records-of-rights in the State, the District Councils are entrusted to do the work, and Government gave financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid. During 1974-78, Government sanctioned Rs.8 lakhs for the above schemes to the District Councils and their achievements are above 400 hectares of lands surveyed. In view to meet the increasing demand for funds by the District Councils for the implementation of the above scheme an amount of Rs.18,000 lakhs had been proposed during 1978-83.

3. The outlays and physical targets for the Five Years Plan 1978-83 are shown in the Statements I, II and Annexure XI.

State: MEGHALAYA

STATEMENT I

Statement showing the outlays for the Five Year Plan, 1978-83

(Rs. in lakhs)

Major Head of Development	Minor Head of Development	Fifth Plan Outlay 1974-78	1974-78 Actual expenditure	1978-79 Agreed outlay		Proposed outlay 1978-83			
				Total	Of which M.N.P.	Total	Of which M.N.P.	F.E. content of Total outlay (as shown in col. 7)	Capital content of total outlay
1	2	*3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Land Reforms.	1. Land Reform Commission ...		0.66	..	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Establishment of Survey School ...		3.91	1.73	...	9.25	...	...	...
	3. Construction of Survey School ...		0.57	9.00	...	13.00	...	...	12.00
	4. Land Reform and Land Records (Grant-in-aid to District Councils.)		8.00	2.00	...	30.00	...	...	..
	5. Cessation of Acquisition/Resumption of Land Development Purpose.		...	0.50	...	50.00	...	...	..
	6. Land Reform Cell for Land Reforms Legislation.		...	0.37	...	6.00	...	..	..
	7. Cadastral Survey ...		...	2.50	...	62.65	...	..	...
	8. Construction of Survey Buildings ...		...	..	...	60.00	...	..	..
	9. Codification of Laws Grant-in-aid to Law Commission.	42.00	...	0.50	..	5.00	...	...	..
	10. Establishment of Enforcement Branch for identification, preparation and execution of Land Reforms.		...	5.60	..	60.00	...	...	57.00
	11. Establishment of a Cell for Implementation of Metric System of Land Record.		...	...	..	2.30	...	...	..
	12. Compensation for Acquisition of Jotedary Estates.		...	0.80	...	0.80	...	...	...
	13. Compensation for Acquisition of Annuity Rights.		0.50	1.90	...	1.90	...	..	...
	14. Compensation for Acquisition of Zamindary Estates.		10.00	0.10	..	0.10	..	..	...
	Total ..	42.00	23.64	25.00	...	301.00	...	..	69.00

FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83

Selected Targets and Achievements

(Please indicate cumulative totals for each year)

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Fifth Plan Target (1974-78)	1974-78 Achievement	1978-79 Targets	1978-83 Proposed Targets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Cadastral Survey (to be done by District Councils).	...	..	<p>(1) Garo Hills District Council—741.49 hectares of land and beneficiaries with the settlement of land are 967 families from Cadastral villages and 349 families from non-Cadastral villages..</p> <p>(2) Jaintia Hills District Council—1,254.18 hectares and about 2,000 hectares during 1977-78, for which reports are being called for.</p> <p>(3) Khasi Hills District Council—3,138.53 hectares and about 30 villages during 1977-78, which report are being called for.</p>	Cadastral Survey of 500 villages.	Traverse Survey of 3,800 villages and relay of 800 villages in a phased manner.
2	Establishment of Survey School.	..	..	So far about 140 students were admitted as trainees in the Survey School at Tura. Out of which, 127 trainees passed the examination.	To train about 46 students.	To train about 250 students.

State: MEGHALAYA

ANNEXURE XI

AGR.—34

FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83

Agriculture and Rural Development: Employment Generation

Serial No.	Head of Development Programme	Likely Employment Generation in man-year					Total
		Scientist	Technical	Administra- tion	Skilled	Unskilled	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

V. LAND REFORMS—

1	Updating of Land Records (Cadastral Surveys)	...	...	Nil	Nil	...	64	162	226
2	Consolidation of Holdings	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total—V		...	...	...	...	...	64	162	226

MINOR IRRIGATION

1. Review of the work done during 1974-78

The Fifth Plan outlay (revised) for minor irrigation is Rs. 259.00 lakhs. The total expenditure upto to the end of 1977-78 amounted to Rs. 173.95 lakhs and approved outlay for 1978-79 is Rs. 75 lakhs.

By the end of the Fourth Plan, the area under minor irrigation in the State was estimated at 10,000 hectares, and up to this time irrigation works were constructed by the farmers themselves with the help of subsidy from Government. It was only from the beginning of the Fifth Plan, i. e., 1974-75 that the construction of the Minor Irrigation Projects were taken up by the State. Up to the end of 1977-78 an additional area of 9,000 hectares had been brought under irrigation bringing the total irrigated area of the State to 19,000 hectares. The additional 9,000 hectares consists of 300 shallow tubewells, 6 flow lift irrigation projects and a few small projects covering all pockets.

During the current year, the continuing schemes taken up in 1977-78 will be completed and new schemes also will be taken up. The new schemes will be mostly flow irrigation schemes.

2. Proposals for the Five Year Plan 1978-83

A. Financial.—Against an approved outlay of Rs. 259 lakhs for the Fifth Plan period, the outlay proposed for the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 375 lakhs which includes Rs. 75 lakhs of the current year. A further outlay in subsequent years has not been proposed at the present time as there is dearth of technically qualified personnel in the State to take up large number of irrigation projects simultaneously. In fact, it may not be possible to utilise all the Rs. 75 lakhs allotted for the current year. As such, the outlay for the entire Sixth Plan period has been kept limited to Rs. 375 lakhs only.

B. Physical Target.—The target for the entire Sixth Plan is 20,000 hectares only including 6,000 hectares for the current year which also includes some spill over works of the previous year. The works will mainly confine to Flow irrigation as well as a few Lift Irrigation schemes and, if any additional area be available for exploitation of ground-water, shallow tubewells will also be taken up as an item of work. Outlay for Flow, Lift and Ground-water Schemes has been shown separately in the statement below along with physical targets.

The expenditure and physical achievement in the Fifth Plan period and the outlays and physical targets for the Five Year Plan, 1978-83 are shown in the Statement I and the Annexures V, X, and XI.

State—Meghalaya

STATEMENT—I
DRAFT PLAN 1978-83.—MINOR HEADS OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Major Head of Deve- lopment	Minor Head of Development	Fifth Plan Outlay (1974-79)	1974-78 Actual expenditure	1978-79 Agreed Outlay		Proposed Outlay 1978-83			
				Total	Of which MNP	Total	Of which MNP	F.E. con- tent of total Outlay As shown in Col.7	Capita content of total Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MINOR IRRIGATION—									
	1. Flow Irrigation	...	80.21	32.00	...	181.00	...	...	50.00
	2. Lift Irrigation (including installation of pumps and pump sets).	...	27.67	12.00	...	78.00	...	...	20.25
	3. Purchase of machineries and equip- ments.	..	12.14	5.00	...	13.00	..	...	...
	4. Installation of shallow tube wells		37.95	12.00	...	20.00	...	..	20.00
	5. Other expenditure—								
	(a) Construction of departmental non-residential buildings.	259.00	7.67	5.00	...	24.00	..	...	9.25
	(b) Establishment of irrigation wing		7.76	7.00	...	49.00	..	...	...
	(c) Strengthening of surface water organisation.	...	0.55	2.00	...	10.00	...	..	..
	Total—	259.00	173.95	75.00	...	375.00	..	...	100.00

ANNEXURE "V"

STATE - MEGHALAYA

AGR—24

Five Year Plan, 1978-83

Minor Irrigation Programme—Achievements and targets

(‘000 hectares.)

Benefits	Surface water schemes	Ground water schemes	Total
1	2	3	4

Gross Area under Minor Irrigation after deducting depreciation.

(i) 1973-74 (Actuals)—

(a) Potential	..	..	10.00	..	10.00
(b) Utilisation	..	..	10.00	..	10.00

(ii) 1977-78 (Actuals)—

(a) Potential	...	..	14.20	4.80	19.00
(b) Utilisation	...	...	16.40	5.60	22.00

(iii) 1982-84 (Target)—

(a) Potential	..	...	31.80	7.20	39.00
(b) Utilisation	..	..	44.30	10.70	55.00

2. Physical Programme—

(i) Surface water scheme—

(i) Flow Scheme	...	...	24.30	...	24.30
(ii) Lift Scheme	...	...	7.50	..	7.50

(b) Ground water scheme—

(i) Dug-Wells	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Improvement of dug-wells by boring and deepening.	...	...	...	...	...

(iii) Tube wells—

(a) State	...	...	...	7.20	7.20
(b) Private	..	..	...	...	...

(iv) Diesel pumpsets

(v) Electric pumpsets

ANNEXURE 'V'—(contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

3. Outlay/Expenditure	Fifth Plan			Five Year Plan, 1978-83		
	State	Institutional	Private	State	Institutional	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Surface water scheme—						
(i) Flow scheme	80.21	..	..	181.00	..	..
(ii) Lift scheme	27.67	..	..	78.00	..	..
2. Ground water scheme	37.95	..	..	20.00	..	..
3. Investigation of Minor Irrigation Scheme (inc. execution).						
(i) Surface water scheme.	8.31	..	..	59.00	..	..
(ii) Ground water scheme.						
4. Other expenditure— Purchase of equipments, etc., and construction of Developmental non-residential buildings.	19.81	..	..	37.00	..	..

FIVE YEARS PLAN 1978-83

Minor Irrigation :

Head-wise/sub-head-wise Break-up of Financial Outlay

Serial No.	Head of Development programmes	Fifth plan approved outlay	approved outlay 1978-79	Proposed outlay 1978-83				
				Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
VI. MINOR IRRIGATION—								
1.	State (Shallow) Tube Wells	...	...	12.00	20.00	20.00	...
2.	Survey and Investigation of surface water schemes	...	...	2.00	10.00	...	...
3.	Surface flow water schemes	...	...	32.00	181.00	50.50	...
4.	State Lift Irrigation Schemes	...	...	259.00	12.00	78.00	20.25
5.	Establishments	...	...	7.00	49.00	...	...
6.	Other Expenditure...	...	...	10.00	37.00	9.25	...
Total—VI		259.00	75.00	375.00	100.00	...

ANNEXURE—XI

STATE—Meghalaya

FIVE YEARS PLAN, 1978-83

AGR—34.

Agriculture and Rural Development—Employment Generation

Serial No.	Head of Development	Likely Employment Generation in man year					Total
		Scientists	Technical	Administra- tion	Skilled	Unskilled	
1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6
V. MINOR IRRIGATION—							
1.	Survey and Investigation of ground water resources ...	...	...	...	...	..	...
2.	Loan and subsidy to private irrigation works for small farmers, tribal farmers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Equipment for ground water schemes ... ..	..	...	...	..	...	...
4.	State (Deep Tube Well)	1	20	5	50	100	176
5.	Survey and Investigation of surface water scheme ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Surface flow schemes ... ..	...	30	15	50	100	195
7.	State lift irrigation schemes ... ..	..	20	5	50	100	175
8.	Loan and Subsidy to co-operative lift irrigation schemes ...	...	..	...	..	...	...
9.	Share capital contribution and subsidy towards water rates of tube wells/lift irrigation corporation.	...	...	...	..	...	...
10.	Establishment ... ..	..	...	...	...	...	..
11.	Any other expenditure ... ..	...	7	10	2	...	10
	Total	1	77	35	152	300	565

SOIL CONSERVATION

1. Review of Programmes 1974-78.—

The Fifth Five Year Plan of the Department was of the order Rs.582 lakhs. The total expenditure for the first four years amount to Rs.438.66 lakhs.

One of the main Schemes of the Department during the Fifth Plan that of Jhum Control Scheme. According to the revised target families were to be benefitted during the Fifth Five Year Plan that of 1978-79. We are however expecting to benefit 3,100 families during this period. The shortfall in target is due to a few difficulties by the Department. One of the main difficulty is the land system which makes it difficult to get 100 hectares of cultivable land available at one place for settling families practising Shifting Cultivation. Another difficulty was the non-acceptance, by most farmers, of terraced for cultivation under rainfed condition even though the State has got a very favourable monsoon season for cultivation. In view of these difficulties, during the Sixth Plan, certain modifications have been proposed to this Scheme, such as reduction of cultivable land to be given to each family from 2 ha to 1 ha. (only irrigated land); 1 hectare of land will be for cash crop/plantation crops; relaxation of the norm of a minimum of 50 families to be settled in each place to get compact area required to be developed will not pose a problem, farm power will also be made available for a period of five years at a nominal cost, etc. The modifications proposed had been discussed in an informal meeting with the Member, Planning Commission and the Secretary, Agriculture and Rural Development, Government of India and they have agreed to these modifications in principle. It is hoped that these modifications will improve the acceptability of the scheme with the farmers.

In regard to the general plan for Soil Conservation Works in rural land, against the target of 2,800 hectares (of which 440 ha. irrigated) we hope to achieve 1,750 hectares (of which 550 hectares expected to be irrigated). During the Sixth Plan a target of 1,750 ha. to be covered on this (excluding the area to be covered under Jhum Control Scheme) of which 470 hectares are proposed during

the Sixth Plan. Soil Conservation works for Non-Agricultural land though the target was prescribed, 259 ha. have been covered, mostly for cash crops. During the Sixth Plan 8,300 ha. are proposed to be covered of which 40 ha. will be during 1978-79. This is mainly due to increase of area under Cash Crops/plantation crops.

Under the Education and Training Programme against an outlay of Rs.15.86 lakhs an actual expenditure of Rs.15.86 lakhs are expected. Under this programme 19 Gazetted Officers and 29 Non-Gazetted Staff have been appointed for various training courses run by Government of India and the State. The Conservation Training Institute run by this Department has trained upto 1978, 130 nos. Soil Conservation Demonstrators and Forsters of not only Meghalaya but including some staff from other States of North Eastern Region.

From the year 1978-79, we are taking up a larger cash crop development programme which is being co-related with the Jhum Control Programme for the benefit of the Jhummi families. Because of the outlay for 1978-79 is much higher and the total for the Fifth Plan has thereby increased from Rs.582 lakhs to Rs.592 lakhs.

2. Objectives, Approach and Strategy].

In the Sixth Five Year Plan also, the Department will give full attention to the problem of shifting cultivation and weaning away the people who are dependent on this to permanent cultivation. While in the Fifth Plan more emphasis was given on development of areas for agricultural cultivation, in the Sixth Plan equal emphasis will be given to raising of plantation crops, for which the State has been found most suitable. Instead of 2 ha. of land for permanent cultivation, in the Sixth Plan, the area for permanent cultivation per family will be reduced to 1 ha. and another hectare will be for horticulture/plantation crops. These crops will be on a compact basis and the Department will be fully responsible for its creation and maintenance upto the year that yields and can maintain itself, which is expected to be 10-12 years when these plantations at 1 ha. per family will be handed over to the benefited families for maintenance and their livelihood. During the time that the plantations are managed by the Department the individual families will be employed as paid labourers therein so that they can learn the technique of growing as well as processing where necessary for marketing of their produce. As far as practicable each hectare of the plantation will be earmarked for a particular family right from the beginning. Even after the plantations are handed back to the benefited families, the Department will carry on marketing and arrange for supply of inputs whenever necessary, either directly or through a Corporation to be set up in this respect. Under the scheme for control of Shifting Cultivation it is envisaged to benefit 5,300 families upto the year 1983, excluding the 85 families which are expected to be benefited during the year 1978-79. In the Scheme therefore, 5,300 ha. of land will be developed during the five years period from 1979 to 1983 and 5,300 ha. of cash crop cultivation also will be taken up. We also propose that under the fodder development programme, cultivation of broom-stick will be encouraged in the villages which has been found to be useful not only as a cash crop for selling broom-stick but the leaves are found to be very nutritious for the cattle. Since cattle has great potential in this State, cultivation of this plant will not only help the farmers to get cash by selling broom-stick but the fodder available will also help in improving the fodder requirement of the cattle population. It is proposed that the people will be encouraged by way of giving some subsidy for initial starting of plantations in a methodical pattern, after which they will be able to maintain themselves. The scheme is also expected to wean away Jhummi cultivators.

Besides the schemes for control of shifting cultivation the Department will carry on its programme of Soil Conservation Works in agricultural lands as well as non-agricultural lands through its programme of erosion control, irrigation, afforestation, etc.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Afforestation Programme is to be divided into two parts. One would be direct afforestation taken up by the department in areas where due to its being in a barren area or highly erodible steep areas, afforestation is in a absolute necessity, the department will take up afforestation directly. In the other part, the villagers will be encouraged to take up their own afforestation for their need for fuel wood and small timbers. They will be encouraged by subsidising the plantation cost at the rate of Rs.1,200'00 per 4 year time per hectare which is at par with the farm forestry scheme of the Forest Department.

Research and Training which is very essential for backing up the programmes undertaken as well as getting sufficient number of trained personnel to do the field works will also be carried on. Construction Offices and Quarters for staff which is essential if the Staff posted in the interior are to devote their time fully for the works entrusted to them also included in the plan.

3. Outlay and Targets.—

The outlay for the Sixth Plan, for 1978-83 is proposed to be Rs.1348 lakhs including Rs. 154 lakhs for the year 1978-79 already approved, details of which are given in the Statements I and II and the annexures and XI.

4. Programmes for 1978-83.—

The schemes proposed for the plan 1978-83 under Soil and Water Conservation sector of Meghalaya are briefly as follows:—

(A) **Direction and Administration.**—Under this head salaries of the office expenses and other miscellaneous expenses required for (a) Directorat of Soil Conservation (b) Divisional Soil Conservation Offices (c) Soil Conservation Range Offices are included. Besides, main Directorate at Shillong there is a branch of the Directorate at Jorhat also and the expenditure for both the offices is included in the scheme. The original outlay for the fifth Plan under this head was Rs.43.07 lakhs and the expenditure upto 1977-78 is Rs.34.21 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the 6th Plan beginning from 1978-79 to 1982-83 is Rs.80.86 lakhs.

(B) **Soil Conservation Survey and Testing.**—Under this head, the expenditure by units for doing Soil Conservation Survey was proposed to be taken up. This work is necessary for undertaking survey works before field works are taken up. As against an outlay of Rs.1.13 lakhs for the fifth Plan an amount of Rs.0.55 lakhs was spent upto 1977-78. The scheme is proposed to be intensified in the 6th plan and an amount of Rs.9.65 lakhs is proposed for continuation of this scheme.

(C) **Research.**—This is also a continuous scheme where trials and research works are undertaken for backing up the various Soil and Water Conservation Schemes in collaboration with the Indian Council for Agricultural Research Complex for the North Eastern Region. This scheme continued from previous years and experiments on alternative methods for prevention of jhumming by taking up integrated schemes

water harvesting methods with cheaper local materials, etc., are being taken up at the Departmental Research and Training Institute, Byrnihat. Besides, field trials of crops are also taken up in the Districts under the Divisional Offices. The outlay for the Fifth Plan was Rs.7.90 lakh and the expenditure upto 1977-78 was Rs.6.19 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the 6th Plan is Rs.11.40 lakhs.

(D) Education and Training.—The Conservation Training Institute, Byrnihat, started by the Department in 1973-74 to train up field level workers of the Soil Conservation and Forest Departments of Meghalaya as well as of the neighbouring States in North Eastern India has completed training of four (4) batches of such field workers totalling 105. The Fifth batch has started in October, 1977 and expected to complete by September, 1978. This scheme is being continued in the next year.

Higher level Officers of the Department have also been sent outside the State for higher training. The North Eastern Council has also given certain facilities for training in various cash crops, which are also being taken advantage of. While North Eastern Council gives the stipend, their pay, etc., during the training period and the travel expenses are paid under the scheme by the State.

Sixteen Gazetted Officers, thirteen non-gazetted officers and sixteen power tiller operators have been trained from 1974-75 to 1977-78.

The outlay for the Fifth Plan was Rs.16.86 lakhs and the expenditure upto 1977-78 was Rs.12.06 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the 6th Plan is Rs.21.40 lakhs.

(E) Soil Conservation Schemes.—The Soil Conservation Schemes have been divided into two parts. The first part covers the various Soil Conservation measures to be taken up in watershed basis in selected watersheds. For this purpose, the State has been sub-divided into various major watersheds and micro-water-sheds. Land development works under this will be taken up on subsidized basis whereas afforestation and cash crops will be taken up on the main by the department and also to a certain extent by granting subsidy to the intending growers. The Department is also considering setting up of the Cash Crop Development Corporation so that families practising jhumming in these watersheds can be helped to grow Cash crops. Initially, the proposed Cash Crop Development Corporation is expected to take up cash crops on the basis of 1 hectare per family which will be ultimately managed by the respective families themselves under the guidance of the Corporation. While the process of forming the Corporation is going on, other matters are being considered.

For the Fifth Plan the total outlay under this head is Rs.56.90 lakh and the expenditure upto 1977-78 is Rs.44.40 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the 6th Plan is kept at Rs.63.11 lakhs.

The second part under this Soil Conservation Schemes is the integrated scheme for control of jhumming and rehabilitation of the jhummia families in groups of villages. This scheme includes provision for developed land for permanent cultivation to the jhummias, with irrigation wherever possible and also follow-up works such as supply of seeds and plants, manures and fertilizers and cultivation cost for the

on a gradually sliding scale basis. Afforestation of abandoned wasteland is also taken up under the scheme. Besides, drinking water supply and link roads were given to the regrouped centres. The provision of subsidy for construction of dwelling houses of the regrouped jhummiyas thereto given in the Fifth Plan is proposed to be stopped in the Sixth Plan. In addition, a slight modification is made in the matter of giving developed land to the jhummia cultivators—instead of two hectares per family it is now proposed to give 1 (one) hectare of land for cultivation and another (one) hectare for Cash Crop Cultivation.

The Fifth Plan outlay is Rs.421.66 lakhs and the expenditure is Rs.306.28 lakhs up to 1977-78. Within this outlay it was originally proposed to cover 3,846 numbers of jhummia families and subsequently, brought down to 3,600 against which the achievement is 2,337 up to 1977-78. The proposed outlay for the 6th plan is Rs.540.43 lakhs to cover 6,150 families.

(F) (i) **Other expenditure.**—Under this head, construction of approach roads to the demonstration centres, plantations, soil conservation works as well as construction and maintenance of non-residential buildings, such as offices, godowns, processing units for cash crops, etc., are taken up. During the Fifth Plan an outlay of Rs.10.24 lakhs is provided and the expenditure up to 1977-78 is Rs.11.26 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the 6th Plan is Rs.15.39 lakhs.

(ii) **Housing -C—Government Residential Buildings.**—Under this scheme, construction and maintenance of Government Residential Buildings is taken up as in most of the areas where this department is operating, there is no house available for hiring. The outlay for Fifth Plan is Rs.21.99 lakhs and the expenditure is Rs.21.26 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the 6th Plan is Rs.19.51 lakhs.

STATEMENT I

Draft Five Year Plan, 1978-83

Statement showing the outlay and expenditure of the Soil Conservation Department during the Fifth Five Year Plan and proposed outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes	Fifth Plan outlay (Final)	1974-75 Actual Ex- penditure Total	1975-76 Actual Ex- penditure Total	1976-77 Actual Ex- penditure Total	1977-78 Anticipated Expenditure	PROPOSED OUTLAY FOR					Total 1978-83
						1978- 79	1979- 80	1980- 81	1981- 82	1982- 83	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Soil and Water Conservation											
1.—DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION—											
(a) Directorate of Soil Conservation Offices.	13.80	1.65	1.95	6.12	5.48	3.85	3.25	3.69	4.20	4.60	19.59
(b) Divisional Soil Conservation Offices.	16.28	1.84	1.49	3.03	4.75	5.76	5.75	6.00	6.20	6.50	30.21
(c) Soil Conservation Range Offices	12.99	0.55	1.26	2.26	3.81	6.25	6.00	6.00	6.24	6.55	31.06
(d) Engagement of apprentice, etc.	...	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.02	...	...	...	...	—
Total—1	43.07	4.04	4.70	11.42	14.05	15.88	15.00	15.69	16.64	17.65	80.86
2.—SOIL SURVEY AND TESTING—											
(a) Soil Survey Schemes	1.13	0.02	...	...	0.53	3.50	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.39	19.65
(b) Soil Testing works	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	..
Total—2	1.13	0.02	..	..	0.53	3.50	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.39	19.65

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
3.—RESEARCH—												
(a) Soil Conservation Research Centre	4.85	0.81	1.13	0.81	1.40	1.12	1.20	1.27	1.35	1.43	6.37	
(b) Field Trials and Experiments	3.05	0.17	0.26	0.77	0.84	0.90	0.95	1.00	1.06	1.12	5.03	
(c) Establishment Evaluation Units	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Total—3	7.90	0.98	1.39	1.58	2.24	2.02	2.15	2.27	2.41	2.55	11.40	
4.—EDUCATION AND TRAINING—												
(a) Conservation Training Institute	12.77	1.26	2.37	2.50	2.83	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	18.00	
(b) Training at Soil Conservation Centre.	4.09	1.99	0.32	0.34	0.45	0.60	0.64	0.68	0.72	0.76	3.40	
Total—4	16.86	3.25	2.69	2.84	3.28	3.80	4.04	4.28	4.52	4.76	21.40	
5.—SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEMES—												
(a) Terracing	19.55	3.33	2.70	4.19	2.87	2.87	3.05	3.23	3.40	3.60	16.15	
(b) Reclamation	3.94	0.81	0.30	1.01	1.03	0.86	0.91	0.96	1.01	1.06	4.80	
(c) Erosion Control Works	4.49	0.62	0.97	0.98	1.74	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	8.00	
(d) Follow-up Programme	5.44	1.34	1.35	0.83	1.00	0.89	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.11	5.00	
(e) Fodder and Pasture Development	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.03	4.97	5.00	5.00	5.00	20.00	
(f) Water Conservation and Distribution Works.	9.42	1.44	1.50	2.70	2.94	2.53	2.70	2.86	3.04	3.22	14.35	
(g) Cash Crop Development Works	10.65	1.00	1.91	2.36	3.50	18.29	65.46	113.70	152.27	216.39	566.11	
(h) Conservation Works in Urban Areas	2.91	0.21	0.44	0.42	0.58	0.67	0.69	0.74	0.78	0.82	3.70	
Total—5	..	56.90	8.85	9.27	12.59	13.69	27.54	80.22	129.09	168.26	233.00	698.11

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
6—JHUM CONTROL SCHEMES													
(i) Terracing	144.27	27.20	24.39	23.32	19.92	34.26	}	30.00	39.00	39.00	51.00	194.71
(ii) Reclamation	42.76	17.18	10.64	7.21	8.45	1.45						
(iii) FOLLOW UP—													
(a) Seeds and Plants	16.13	4.52	2.14	1.80	2.35	3.95	}	14.23	15.50	15.63	19.33	82.84
(b) Manures and Fertilizers	...	26.18	0.67	5.38	5.30	4.52	6.72						
(c) Cultivation	37.35	...	12.66	4.14	4.92	7.48						
(iv) Afforestation	26.90	2.46	3.56	6.98	11.76	12.82	21.12	19.89	22.14	23.31	99.28	48
(v) Irrigation	46.28	5.95	6.33	11.78	14.01	11.80	20.00	26.00	26.00	34.00	117.80	
(vi) Camps and Camp equipments.	...	5.81	1.60	1.21	1.32	1.11	1.03	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.49	6.42	
(vii) Dwelling Houses	...	56.86	8.90	10.16	8.92	5.02	7.78	...	...	..	...	7.78
(viii) Drinking Water	...	2.14	0.41	0.47	0.32	0.43	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.70	6.30	
(ix) Link Roads...	..	16.98	1.98	4.00	5.62	5.27	4.30	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	25.30	
Total—6	421.66	70.87	80.94	76.71	77.76	92.59	92.05	107.99	110.97	136.83	540.43	

7—OTHER EXPENDITURE—

(a) Construction of Roads to Work ... sites.	} 10.24	0.98	2.57	4.45	1.38	1.15	} 3.00	3.00	3.08	3.09	15.39
(b) Construction and maintenance ... of Departmental non-Residential Buildings.												1.88	2.07
Total—7 ...	10.24	0.98	2.57	4.45	3.26	3.22	3.00	3.00	3.08	3.09	15.39

8—HOUSING—C—GOVERNMENT RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS—

(i) Construction ...	} 21.99	2.52	3.93	6.53	5.43	} 3.34	3.50	3.81	4.00	4.00	19.51
(ii) Maintenance and Repairs ...											
(a) Ordinary repairs ...	} ...	1.19	0.35	0.79	0.52	} 0.86					
(b) Special repairs ...											
Total—8	21.99	3.71	4.28	7.32	5.95	4.20	3.50	3.81	4.00	4.00	19.51

9.—Schemes implemented through Community Development Blocks.	2.25	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.25
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GRAND TOTAL ...	582.00	92.70	105.84	118.11	122.01	154.00	203.65	270.05	314.03	406.27	1,348.00
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STATEMENT
DRAFT PLAN
Selected Targets
 Head of Development—SOIL

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Fifth Plan target 1974-79	1974-75 achievement	1975-76 achievement	1976-77 Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1. SOIL SURVEY AND TESTING—					
	(a) Soil Conservation Survey Schemes.	Hectare	...	...	...	...
	(b) Soil Testing Works-	...	...	...	...	...
	2. RESEARCH—					
	(a) Soil Conservation Research Centre.	...	...	...	13 ha.	Studies under tal in Colla-ration w ICAR.
	(b) Field Trial and Experiment.	Hectare	...	10 ha.	7.29 ha.	30.20 ha
	3. EDUCATION AND TRAINING—					
	a Conservation Training Institute.	Nos	30 Soil Conservation Demonstrator to be trained every year.	26	11	14
	(b) Training at Soil Conservation Centre.	Nos.	Training of departmental officers.	4	6	19

1978-83

and Achievements

CONSERVATION

1977-78 Achievement Expected	Proposed Target for					Total 1978-83
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	1,700 ha.	...	...	...	...	...
...
3 Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 M-5	10 ha.	...	...	...	...	...
30	30	30	30	30	30	
	3	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
4. SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEMES—							
(a) Terracing	... Hectares	1928		208		216	C—201 ; M—72.50
(b) Reclamation	... „	871.5		132		35	C—107 ; M—46
(d) Erosion Control Works.	... „	247		17		41	C—40 ; M—11
(e) Follow Up Programme.	... „	2,996.25		311		190	143.3
(g) Fodder and Pasture Development.	... „	50		10		10	10
(h) Water Conservation and Distribution works.	... „	440		72		40	C—64 ; M—194
(i) Cash crop Development works.	... „	...		C—23 ; M—30		73	C—37 ; M—65.82
(j) Conservation works in Urban Areas.	... „	..		...		3 Centres	C(N)—80 b M(N)—24 b C—3 ha. and 665 Nos.
5. JHUM CONTROL SCHEMES—							
(i) Terracing	... Hectares	5414		1203		711	C—855 ; M—50
(ii) Reclamation	... „	1696		550		242	C—185 ; M—145
(iii) Follow Up—							
(a) Seeds and Plants	... „						
(b) Manures and Fertilizers.	... „	9000		1753		2706	3746
(c) Cultivation	... „	7150					
(iv) Afforestation	... „	2500		C—467 ;		C—325 ha ; M—467 ha.	C—500 ; M—675
(v) Irrigation	... Ha. & Nos.	2500		100		250 ha.	C—587.65 ; M—92 an construction Dams and Channels. 30 ; M—13
(vi) Camp and Camp Equipments.	... Nos.	...		50		28	450
(vii) Dwelling Houses	... „	2843		445		508	16
(viii) Drinking Water	... „	41		9		8	C—29.75 ; M—28.5
(ix) Link Roads	... Kms.	54		C—12 ; M—7		C—17 ; M—14.40	25 culvert, 4 bridges.
6. Families to be benefited.	... Nos.	3600		836		485	519

II—(contd.)

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
-203 ; M—200 ha.	310	190	200		210	220	1130
-128 ha.	160	100	110		120	130	620
-98 ; M—12.50 ha.	60	75	80		99	95	400
0	470	290	310		330	350	1750
-5 ha.	M—10	700	740		750	760	2950
255 ; M—10 ha.	120	130	140		150	160	700
-86 ; M—122 ha ; N)—45 ; M(N)— ha and 378 beds.	C—40 M—180	1000	1300		1300	1700	5340 M—180
-1300 Nos. ; C— beds ; C(N)— 0 ha ; M—15 ha. d planning amental trees for m. distant.	3 centres						
943 ; M—760	1400	} 1000	1300		1300	1700	7000
-142 ha ; M—175	300						
750 ha ; 6450 Nos. orticultural eddlings ; 5.5 M.T. ertilizers ; 3.585 I. T. Seeds ; 23.650 on seeds, etc. 1092 ha ; 93.5 M.T. ertilizers ; 12 tons ertilizers ; 139 L. manures, etc. 765 ha. ; Salaries P. T. O. Opera- s, etc.	4325	3740	4000		3600	4300	
45 ; M—1315 ;)—250 beds.	C—700 M—1634	1000	1500		1500	1500	6200 M—1634
179 ; M—440	550	1000	1300		1300	1700	5850
7 ; M—28	...	...	...		...	..	...
47	600	..	...		...	...	...
9	9	10	13		13	17	62
8.76 ; M—88	C—10 M—44	10	10		10	10	50 M—44
	850	1300	1300		1300	1700	6150

ANNEXURE—X

State—Meghalaya

AGR—31

**Five Year Plan (1978-83) Agriculture and Rural Development Head-wise/Sub-Head-wise Break-up
of the Financial Outlay**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development/Programmes	Fifth Plan approved outlay	Approved outlay 1978-79	Proposed outlay 1978-83			
				Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
VII. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION							
1.	Direction and Administration	...	43.07	15.88	80.86	...	...
2.	Soil Survey and Testing	...	1.13	3.50	19.65	...	...
3.	Research-Education and Training	...	24.76	5.82	32.80	...	...
4.	Soil Conservation schemes	...	478.56	120.13	1178.54	...	...
5.	Other Expenditure	...	34.48	8.67	36.15	...	...
TOTAL		...	582.00	154.00	1348.00	...	...

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

Agriculture and Rural Development Employment Generation

Serial No.	Head of Development/Programme	Likely Employment Generation in Manpower					Total
		Scientists	Technical	Administration	Skilled	Unskilled	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION							
1.	Direction and Administration						
2.	Soil Survey and Testing						
3.	Research Education and Training	...	123	13	151	46	335
4.	Soil Conservation Scheme						
6.	Other Expenditure						
Total—vii		...	123	13	151	48	335

All Staff are employed against Direction and Administration even though they look after various works. Hence no separation can be shown.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1. The potentiality of livestock and poultry development in Meghalaya is immense due to favourable Agro-Climatic condition. The ever-green vegetation offers scope for grazing throughout the year. Though some progress has been made in livestock and poultry development earlier in some areas particularly Shillong, most of other areas of the State remained undeveloped due to some constraints particularly of infra-structures and other inputs.

Hence considerable efforts will be necessary to improve the stock to step up production of protective food like milk, meat, and eggs by better breeding, feeding management, disease control and marketing of products. Though most of the tribal families rear cattle, pig and poultry to meet their domestic requirement, cattle breeding had not been taken up in scientific line to step up milk production for meeting the nutritional requirement and generating regular employment.

Raising of cereal crops, vegetables and orchards cannot give full time employment to them. In the ultimate analysis livestock rearings is economically superior to cereal farming as livestock returns 80 per cent of the nutrients to the soil and provide nutritious food and regular employment to the farmers.

The livestock population of Meghalaya as per 1977 Census is furnished below in comparison to 1972 Census.

Particulars of the stock	Number in lakhs in 1972	Number in lakhs in 1977 (provisional figures)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Cattle	4.68	4.29	Decrease in Bovine population is due to migration and culling of un-productive stock.
2. Buffaloes	0.46	0.39	
3. Sheep	0.18	0.23	
4. Goat	0.96	1.18	
5. Horse	0.05	0.07	
6. Pig	1.27	1.45	
7. Poultry	9.75	10.62	

The growth of human population may reach to 12.50 lakhs in 1978-79 (11.00 lakhs adult population) and 13.50 lakhs (12.77 lakhs adult) in 1982-83.

The outlay proposed is not high if present price rise is taken in consideration. About 80 per cent population of the State is Tribal and most Backward people and programme fits well with the objective helping the weaker sections and improving economic condition.

2. Review of Progress in 5th Plan:—The Outlay in 5th Plan was Rs.282.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure upto 1977-78 was Rs.191.00 lakhs and anticipated expenditure in 1978-79 is Rs.79.00 lakhs. The shortfall in expenditure is due to lack of infrastructures and poor response in Animal Husbandry Production Programme.

The administrative machinery has now gradually been strengthened by filling up the important posts. 5 (five) Veterinary Dispensaries against target of 6 Veterinary Dispensaries and 6 (six) Veterinary Aid Centres were constructed. Under I.C.D. Projects, 40 (forty) Stockmen Centres were established and under Key Village Blocks, 20 (twenty) Stockmen Centres were established to extend cattle breeding work. 1 (one) Fodder Seed Production Farm, 1 (one) Feed Mill, 2 (two) Poultry Farms and 3 (three) Pig Farms were established. 4 (four) existing Poultry Farms and 2 (two) existing Pig Farms were expanded. The construction of Veterinary Dispensaries at Nongpoh could not be completed by P. W. D. Construction of Stockmen Centres in Khasi Hills was delayed due to non-availability of land. Special Animal Husbandry Programme was taken up to extend benefit of Pig, Poultry Farming and Cross Bred Calf-rearing Programme. 2 (two) farmers under Calf Rearing, 24 farmers under Poultry rearing and farmers under Pig rearing were benefitted by the schemes. The response to Cross-Bred Calf rearing programme was not at all encouraging as most of the tribal farmers did not rear Crossbred stock for milk production. However, steps are being taken to induce the tribal farmers in rearing Crossbred heifers.

3. Objective, Strategy and Outlay in the Plan—The main strategy is to augment production of milk, meat and eggs. In the 6th Plan most of the existing schemes will be continued and expanded. The Bull Rearing and Bull-Calf Rearing Centres, Feed Mill, Bhoi will be normalised. The scheme for Intensive Egg and Poultry Production Programme will be discontinued as the response for rearing chicks is not encouraging. There are other alternative schemes for poultry development under Special Animal Husbandry Programme financed by Government of India and Nationalised Banks.

The response for Intensive Piggery Development Block at Dalu is not encouraging. As such this scheme will be discontinued. There are other alternative schemes for Piggery development under Special Animal Husbandry and Border Areas Programme financed by Government of India and Nationalised Banks.

It is also proposed to dovetail 2 (two) Key Village Blocks with 2 (two) I. C. D. Projects to avoid duplication of work under the same scheme. The existing arrangement of supervision of Key Village schemes by District A. H. and Veterinary Officers is unsatisfactory. Hence, the working Key V. Blocks will be supervised by Project Officers, I. C. D. P. Shillong Tura. This will help in extension of artificial insemination in re

the Breeding Programme under I. C. D. P. and Key Village Block intensified. Insemination target will reach to 15000 by 1982-83. Service will also continue in difficult remote areas. Mass of scrub bulls will be intensified to avail the benefit of cross

breeding of heifers at 50 per cent subsidy will be linked up with the programme under Special Animal Husbandry Programme. The service is very weak, training of personnel in Veterinary will be continued. Cattle Piggery and Poultry Development Programmes will be

under the Piggery and Poultry Programme, 4 (four) Pig Farms and 1 (one) Duck Farms will be established. The Poultry Production under Animal Husbandry Programme will help to regenerate rural economy and give employment to the farmers.

DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE 6TH PLAN :

Cattle Development—2 Key Village Blocks will be merged to form five Cattle Development Blocks, Shillong/Tura to have better control on 20 Stockment Centres under the schemes will be merged with 40 stockment centres of I. C. D. Project. The remaining 10 Stockment Centres under I. C. D. Ps will be constructed in phases to support the breeding programme. The bull rearing centres at Mawkdok and Sonapar have been merged with I. C. D. P., Shillong.

50 farmers will be supplied with exotic female calves at 50 per cent subsidy in 6th Plan to induce the tribal farmers in Dairy farming. The tribal farmers can also avail the benefit of calf-rearing programme under Animal Husbandry Programme if they fall in the category of Small farmers/tribal farmers.

Strengthening of Indo-Danish Project, Upper Shillong/Kyrdemkulai Dairy to meet the requirement of breeding stock.

Cattle Farm, Rongkhon, Tura requires expansion as the existing shed is inadequate. Besides new cattle shed and additional stock is

the construction of slaughter house at Shillong will be taken up through the Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. to supply quality meat to consumers.

Feed and Fodder Development—Fodder Demonstration Farm, Shillong and Fodder Seed Production Farm, Kyrdemkulai will cater to the requirement of Fodder and Fodder Seeds—Subsidy to the farmers. The cultivation of Fodder will be given in I. C. D. P., Key Village Blocks and other areas.

At Mll, Tura will continue to cater the requirement of mixed feed for cattle. Feed Analytical Laboratory will be established at Bhoi to check the quality of feed ingredients procured and supplied.

G—Sheep and Goat Development—The existing Sheep Farm at Saktama will continue. The land area in the Farm is very small. At least 500 acres will be necessary for giving adequate grazing facility.

D—Poultry Development—The existing farms will be expanded to meet the requirement of breeding stock, hatching and table eggs under departmental and block programmes. Poultry distribution for SF/M and AL will continue with the assistance of Government of India and Bank loan. This will give employment to large numbers of farmers.

E—Piggery Development—All the existing farms will be expanded to meet the requirement of breeding stock under border Areas, Animal Husbandry Programme and block Programmes. Four Pig Farms are proposed in new Sub-Divisions to meet the rising demand of breeding stock.

F—Veterinary Services and Animal Health—All the existing schemes will continue to provide health cover. Five Veterinary Dispensaries and 5 Veterinary Aid Centres will be established to extend Veterinary Aid in rural areas.

Four Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries will be established in 6th Plant tender Veterinary Aid and Control epidemic in new Sub-Divisions.

G—Veterinary Research—Clinical Laboratory and Disease investigation Section will continue to take up diagnostic work. To assist in the field work, 1 vehicle will be provided. Vaccine Depot will arrange the supply of vaccine to take up preventive vaccination against various diseases.

H—Education and Training—Training of students in B. V. Sc Course and V. F. A. Course will continue to meet the technical man-power requirement. About 25 students will be sent for B. V. Sc. and 100 student will be sent for V. F. A. Course. One hundred farmers will be trained in poultry farming. Fifty farmers will be sent outside the State to orient themselves in Dairy farming.

I—Investigation and Statistics—Livestock Census will continue to function to take up survey work for estimation of livestock.

J—Direction and Administration—Directorate will be strengthened with Fodder Information and Marketing Section in addition to existing Piggery, Poultry and Animal Husbandry Programmes Section.

Livestock Show will also be held periodically to demonstrate the benefit of modern Livestock and Poultry farming to the farmers.

G. CENTRALLY SPONSORED/CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

- (i) **Special Animal Husbandry Programme**—The Existing Heifer Rearing, Poultry and Pig Rearing Programme will continue in the 6th Plan to regenerate rural economy and provide employment to SF/MF and ALL. About 1324 farmers by Heifer rearing, 1500 farmers by Poultry rearing and 2000 farmers by Pig rearing will be benefitted by this Programme.
- (ii) **Foot and Mouth Disease Control**—Control of Foot and Mouth Diseases in Cross Bred and Exotic stock by preventive vaccination will continue with the assistance of Government of India (3½ per cent subsidy) This will protect vulnerable stock from the ravages of Foot and Mouth disease resulting in debility and loss in milk production.
- (iii) **Animal Husbandry Statistics**—The Statistical cell will continue in the 6th Plan to take up the Survey of livestock and livestock products with the assistance of Government of India (50 per cent subsidy).
- (iv) **Vigilance Unit under Rinderpest Eradication Programme**—This scheme will continue to protect the cattle against Rinderpest by preventive vaccination with the assistance of Government of India (100 per cent subsidy).

6. The outlays for the five year Plan 1978-83 and the physical targets shown in the Statement I and annexures VI, X and XI.

STATEMENT I

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83—

Head of Development :—Animal

Name of Schemes	Outlay for 1978-79			Outlay for 1979-80			Outlay for 1980-81		
	Total	Capital	P. E.	Total	Capital	P. E.	Total	Capital	P. E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :									
A.—CATTLE DEVELOPMENT—									
1. Esstt. of Key village Block, Laskain.	1.00	0.85	..	1.32	0.40	..	1.45	..	..
2. Esstt. of Key village Block, Tura.	1.20	...	...	1.32	0.60	..	1.45	...	...
3. I. C. D. Project ..	7.00	2.895	..	7.70	2.645	..	8.47	3.00	...
4. Bull Calf Rearing and Breeding Centre.	0.71	0.05	...	..	..	...	...	..	..
5. Distribution of Exotic Cross bred female calves.	0.30	...	...	0.30	..	..	0.30	...	...
6. Indo-Danish Project, Upper Shillong/Kyrdemkulai.	13.13	2.70	..	14.00	3.00	..	15.40	2.50	..
7. Livestock Farms, Tura ..	4.00	1.76	..	5.00	2.00	...	6.00	3.00	..
8. Slaughter House ...	1.00	1.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	..
Total—A ..	28.34	9.255	..	49.64	28.645	...	53.67	28.50	..

PROPOSED OUTLAYS YEAR-WISE**Husbandry**

Rs. in lakhs.

Outlay for 1981-82			Outlay for 1982-83			Total outlay for 6th Plan			Remarks
Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.59	..	...	1.75	..	...	7.11	1.25	...	
1.59	...	...	1.75	...	...	7.31	0.60	..	
9.22	3.30	..	10.79	3.63	..	43.18	13.47	...	
..	...	...	...	...	..	0.71	0.05	...	
0.30	...	..	0.30	...	..	1.50	...	...
16.67	1.00	...	19.69	0.50	...	79.19	0.70	..	
7.40	2.00	..	8.00	3.00	..	30.00	11.76	...	
21.00	21.00	...	21.00	21.00	...	83.00	83.00	...	
57.67	27.30	...	63.28	28.13	..	252.00	121.83	..	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B.—FEED AND FODDER DEVELOPMENT—										
1. Fodder Demonstration Farm	0.40	0.10		0.30	...	...	0.30	...	..
2. Feed Mill, Bhoi ..	1.08	0.60	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
3. Feed Mill, Tura ..	1.00	0.39	...	1.15	0.35	...	1.26	0.15	..	
4. Fodder Seed Production Farm, Kyrdemkulai.	0.85	..	...	1.10	..	...	1.21	0.20	...	
5. Feed Analytical Lab. ...	0.62	0.62	...	0.90	0.30	...	1.02	0.12	..	
6. Subsidy for farmers for cultivation of fodder.	...	...	...	0.60	...	..	0.70	..	..
Total—B ..	3.95	1.71	...	4.05	0.65	..	4.49	0.47	...	
C.—SHEEP AND GOAT DEVELOPMENT—										
1. Estt. of Sheep Farm, Saitsama.	0.80	0.20	...	1.00	0.10	...	1.90	0.70	..	
Total—C ..	0.80	0.20	...	1.00	0.10	..	1.90	0.70	...	
D.—POULTRY DEVELOPMENT—										
1. Poultry Farm, Tura ..	0.70	0.24	...	0.60	0.20	...	0.80	0.10	...	
2. Poultry Farm, Bhoi ...	2.83	0.55	..	2.80	0.20	...	3.00	0.20	...	
3. Poultry Farm, U/Shillong	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...
4. Poultry Farm, Jowai ...	1.05	0.55	..	0.60	0.20	...	0.70	0.10	...	
5. Poultry Farm, Mawryangkeng.	0.90	0.10	...	0.80	0.20	...	0.90	0.10	..	
6. Central Hatchery* and Chick Rearing Farm.	2.50	0.25	...	2.75	0.20	...	3.00	0.30	...	
7. Applied Nutrition Programme.	1.49	..	...	1.26	..	...	1.40	..	...
8. Storage and Sale Depot of Eggs.	0.20	...	..	0.20	..	..	0.20	...	..
9. Poultry Farm, Nongstoin	0.95	0.35	...	0.83	0.15	..	0.91	0.10	..	
10. Poultry Farm, Simsangiri	1.15	0.37	..	0.82	0.15	..	0.90	0.10	...	
11. Intensive Egg and Poultry Production.	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
12—15. (4 New Poultry Farms)	..	...	..	2.00	1.60	..	2.40	1.20	...	
13. Duck Farm, Phulbari ..	..	...	...	1.00	0.80	..	1.20	0.60	..	
Total—D ..	11.17	2.41	...	13.66	3.70	..	15.41	2.80	...	

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0.35	...	...	0.40	0.10	...	1.75	0.20	..	
...	...	...	..	...	..	1.08	0.60	...	
1.40	0.10	..	1.54	0.10	...	6.35	1.09	...	
1.33	..	...	1.46	0.20	...	5.95	0.40	..	
1.10	0.10	..	1.20	0.20	..	4.84	1.34	...	
0.80	...	...	1.00	..	...	3.10	...	...
4.98	0.20	...	5.60	0.60	...	23.07	3.63	..	
2.20	0.30	...	2.50	0.55	..	8.40	2.35	..	
2.20	0.30	...	2.50	0.55	..	8.40	2.35	..	
0.90	0.20	..	1.00	0.20	...	4.00	0.94	..	
3.25	0.30	..	3.50	0.30	...	14.78	1.55	..	
..	
0.80	...	...	0.90	...	..	4.05	0.95	..	
1.00	..	..	1.10	0.10	..	4.70	0.50	..	
3.30	0.30	..	3.60	0.90	..	15.15	1.95	..	
1.54	..	...	1.68	..	..	7.87	..	..
0.20	..	..	0.20	..	..	1.00	..	..
1.00	0.10	..	1.10	0.15	...	4.79	0.85	..	
0.99	0.10	..	1.10	0.15	..	4.96	0.87	...	
..	
2.75	1.20	..	3.60	1.60	...	10.75	5.60	...	
1.50	0.60	..	2.30	0.80	..	6.00	2.80	...	
17.23	2.80	...	20.08	4.20	...	77.55	15.91	..	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
E. PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT—										
1. Pig Farm, Mawryngkneng	3.60	2.50	...	4.00	2.00	...	4.40	1.00	...	
2. Pig Farm, Upper Shillong	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Pig Farm, Tura	...	1.58	0.50	...	1.20	0.20	..	1.40	0.30	..
4. Pig Farm, Rongjeng	...	1.45	1.11	...	1.90	0.30	...	2.00	0.40	...
5. Pig Farm, Nongstoin	...	1.14	0.45	...	1.90	0.30	...	2.00	0.40	...
6. Pig Farm, Jowai	...	1.65	0.86	...	1.90	0.30	...	2.00	0.40	...
7. Intensive Piggery Dev. Block.	0.60	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
8—11. Pig Farms	...	...	..	...	2.50	2.00	...	3.00	2.40	..
Total—E	...	10.02	5.42	..	13.40	5.10	..	14.80	4.30	..
F. VETERINARY SERVICES AND ANIMAL HEALTH—										
1. Veterinary Dispensary including improvement.	4.90	3.655	...	6.00	2.00	...	6.50	3.00	...	
2. Veterinary Health Extension.	0.42	..	..	0.60	..	...	0.70	...	...	...
3. Veterinary Aid Centre	2.35	1.51	...	2.20	...	...	2.42	0.30	...	...
4. Mobile Veterinary Dispensary.	3.71	..	..	1.20	...	...	1.90	..	..	..
Total—F	..	11.38	5.165	...	10.00	2.00	...	11.52	3.30	...
G. VETERINARY RESEARCH—										
1. Vaccine Depot	...	0.61	..	..	0.50	...	..	0.70	..	...
2. Clinical Laboratory	..	0.34	..	...	0.30	..	..	0.35	..	..
3. Disease Investigation Section.	1.84	0.30	..	0.80	0.25	..	0.85	0.25	..	..
Total—G	...	2.79	0.30	...	1.60	0.25	...	1.90	0.25	...

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4.80	1.20	...	5.00	0.50	...	21.80	7.20	...	
...	
1.60	0.20	...	1.80	0.20	...	7.58	1.40	...	
2.25	0.20	...	2.50	0.10	..	10.10	2.11	...	
2.25	0.20	...	2.50	0.10	..	9.79	1.45	..	
2.25	0.20	..	2.50	0.10	...	10.30	1.86	..	
...	..	..	..	..	..	0.60	...	..
3.50	2.60	...	3.71	0.75	..	13.71	7.75	...	
16.65	4.60	..	18.01	1.75	..	72.88	21.77	..	
6.60	4.00	..	3.10	0.505	..	27.10	13.16	..	
0.80	...	..	0.90	..	..	3.42	..	..
2.00	0.30	...	3.10	0.30	..	12.87	2.41	..	
2.60	..	..	3.30	..	...	12.71	..	..
12.80	4.30	..	10.40	0.805	..	56.10	15.57	...	
0.80	..	..	1.00	..	...	3.61	..	..
0.40	..	...	0.40	...	..	1.79	..	..
0.90	0.20	..	1.00	0.10	..	5.39	1.10	..	
2.10	0.20	..	2.40	0.10	..	10.79	1.10	..	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
H—EDUCATION AND TRAINING—										
1. Training of Farmers in Live-stock and Poultry.	0·30	...	..	0·30	..	..	0·30	...	...	...
2. Training of Students in V.F.A. Course.	0·22	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·25	...	...	...
3. Training of Students in B.V. Sc. Course.	1·00	...	...	1-20	...	...	1·30	...	..	..
4. Training of Officers in Specialised Field.	0·13	..	..	0·15	...	...	0·15	..	...	...
5. Training of Farmers outside the State.	0·10	..	..	0·10	...	..	0·10	..	..	..
Total 'H'	1·75	...	..	2·00	...	..	2·10	...	..	..
I—DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION—										
1. Strengthening of Directorate	1·50	...	...	2·80	2·50	..	2·85	2·50	...	...
2. Veterinary Information	...	..	..	0·50	...	...	0·60	..	...	...
3. District Offices	...	0·88	0·50	..	1·10	0·30	...	1·20	0·30	...
4. Sub-Divisional Offices	..	1·45	1·05	...	5·00	1·60	...	5·20	1·30	...
5. Engineering Sections	..	0·40	...	...	0·40	...	..	0·50	...	...
6. Livestock Show	..	0·50	..	..	...	...	...	0·50	..	..
7. Marketing Cell	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..
Total 'I'	4·73	1·55	...	9·80	4·40	..	10·85	4·10	...	...
J—INVESTIGATION AND STATISTICS—										
1. Livestock Census	...	0·50	...	..	0·60	..	...	0·70	...	...
Total 'J'	0·50	..	...	0·60	..	..	0·70	...	...	...
K—OTHERS—										
1. Schemes implemented through C. D. Deptt.	2·25	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...
2. Add. State Share Central Sector Schemes.	1·32	...	..	2·00	...	..	2·50	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	79·00	26·01	...	107·75	44·845	...	119·24	45·02	...	...

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0:30	..	..	0:30	..	...	1:50	..	...
0:25	...	..	0:25	..	...	1:22	...	...
1:40	..	...	1:50	...	..	6:40	...	...
0:15	..	...	0:15	...		0:73	..	..
0:10	...	..	0:10	...	...	0:50	..	...
2:20	...	...	2:30	...	...	10:35	...	..
2:90	2:50	..	2:92	2:50	..	12:97	10:00	..	
0:70	...	...	0:70	..	..	2:50	..	...
1:30	0:30	...	1:30	0:30	...	5:78	1:70	..	
4:40	0:40	..	4:40	0:20	..	20:45	4:55	..	
0:60	...	..	0:60	...	...	2:50	...	...
...	...	..	0:50	..	..	1:50	...	..
1:40	..	...	1:40	...	...	2:80	..	...
11:30	3:20	..	11:82	3:00	..	48:50	16:25	..	
0:80	...	...	0:91	..	...	3:51	...	..
0:80	...	...	0:91	..	..	3:51	..	..
...	...	...	...	..	..	2:25	..	..
3:28	...	...	3:50	...	...	12:60	...	...
131:21	43:40	...	140:80	39:135	...	578:00	198:40	...	

FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

Targets of Production and Selected Physical Programmes

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Actual Achievement		Ta
			1973-74	1977-78	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	198
I—LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS					
1	Milk	...	000 tonnes	42.00	50.00
2	Eggs	...	In million	20.60	26.20
3	Wool	..	Lakh kgs.	...	...
4	Meat	...	000 tonnes	..	18.20
PHYSICAL PROGRAMMES (CUMULATIVE)					
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY					
1	I. C. D. Projects	...	Nos.	...	...
2	Frozen Semen Stations	..	..	1	2
3	Artificial Inseminations	...	...	...	...
	(a) Performed with exotic bull semen.	in lakhs	...	...	0.07
	(b) Cross-bred Calves born	Nos.	200	2441	
4	Sheep Breeding Farms	...	Nos.	1	1
5	Sheep and Wool Extension Centres.	..	..	..	..
6	Intensive Sheep Development Projects.	..	..	..	..
7	Poultry Breeding Farms	..	..	5	6
8	Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centres.	..	..	1	1
9	Pig Breeding Units/farms	...	Nos.	2	4
10	Piggery Development Blocks	...	..	...	1
11	Fodder Seed Production Farms	..	..	1	2
12	Vety. Hospitals	..	..	1	1
13	Vety. Dispensaries	..	..	34	38
14	Stockman Centres including Vety. Aid Centres.	..	..	58	85

Head-wise/Sub-headwise break up of the financial outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head of Development Programme	Fifth Plan approved outlay	Approved outlay 1978-79	Proposed outlay 1978-83		
				Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VIII—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY						
1	Direction and Administration	16.61	4.73	48.50	16.25	...
2	Veterinary Service and Animal Health	25.68	11.38	56.10	15.57	...
3	Research	6.31	2.79	10.79	1.10	...
4	Investigation and Statistics	2.79	0.50	3.51	..	...
5	Cattle Development	112.47	28.34	252.00	121.83	..
6	Poultry Development	38.59	11.17	77.55	15.90	...
7	Sheep and Wool Development ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
8	Piggery Development	24.00	10.02	72.88	21.77	...
9	Sheep and Goat Development	6.00	0.80	8.40	2.35	...
10	Other Livestock Development .. ...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Fodder and Feed Development	19.65	3.95	23.07	3.63	...
12	Education and Training	6.80	1.75	10.35	...	...
Total—VIII		258.90	75.43	563.15	198.40	..
13	Schemes implemented through C. D. Department ... ..	..	2.25	2.25	...	...
14	Add. State Share Central Sector Scheme	23.10	1.32	12.60	...	...
GRAND TOTAL A. H.		282.00	79.00	578.00	198.40	...

FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83
Agriculture and Rural Development Employment Generation

Annexure—X
AGR—35

Sl. No.	Head of Development Programme	Likely Employment Generation in man year					Total
		Scientist	Technical	Adminis- tration	Skilled	Unskilled	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VIII—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY							
1	Direction and Administration ... ..	...	10	...	14	19	43
2	Veterinary Services and Animal Health ... ..	...	28	..	4	19	51
3	Research .. ...	...	...	...	1	1	2
4	Investigation and Statistics ... ..	..	...	...	...	...	...
5	Cattle Development ... ..	...	53	9	14	103	179
6	Poultry Development ... ..	...	11	...	...	15	26
7	Sheep and Wool Development ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Piggery Development ... ..	..	9	...	...	12	21
9	Sheep and Goat Development ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	5
10	Other Livestock Development ... ..	...	...	...	...	..	...
11	Fodder and Feed Development ... ..	...	3	...	1	5	9
Total—VIII ... ..		...	114	9	34	179	336

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

1. **Review.**—The approved outlay in 5th Plan was Rs. 62.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure was 38.23 lakhs during the first four years of the Fifth Plan. In 1978-79 the approved outlay is Rs. 31.00 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1978-83 is Rs. 96.00 lakhs.

2. **Strategy, Objective and Target for 6th Plan.**—The existing schemes will continue. An amount of Rs. 2.62 crores is expected from Government of India under operation Flood II outside the State Plan to implement Dairy Development and marketing programme by organising 300 village primary Milk Producers' Societies with an Apex body in the State level under the guidance of National Dairy Development Board. The Chilling Centres (Nongstoin and Gangdubi) will be linked up with Central Dairy, Shillong.

3. **Details of the Programme.**—Construction of Central Dairy at Shillong is in progress. Since the construction was delayed, Nayabung-aw Chilling-Centre was provided with Batch Pasteuriser to supply pasteurised milk to the consumers. About 2,400 litres pasteurised milk are supplied daily to the consumers of Shillong. Chilling Centre, Jowai is supplying 300 litres milk daily.

A Chilling Centre will be established at Latyrka to collect milk from the Milk shed areas and another Chilling Centre will be established at Gangdubi, Tura to cater the requirement of milk at Tura.

A creamery and Ghee Making Centre at Rongram, which started functioning for the last few years, will continue to supply butter, ghee and skimmed milk to the consumers. About 200 litres milk are collected daily under Creamery and Ghee-Making Centre, Rongram. The collection of milk in the State will increase to 11,000 litres daily in 1982-83.

Training of students in Dairy Technology will continue in the 6th Plan. 10 (ten) students will be sent for B. Sc. (Dairy Technology) during the plan period.

Dairy Development Section in the State Directorate will continue to function during the 6th Plan.

4. The detailed financial outlays and physical targets are shown in the statement I and Annexures VI, X and XI below:—

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE YEAR-WISE BREAK UP OF

Name of schemes	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DAIRY DEVELOPMENT—									
1. Town Milk Supply Scheme including Central Dairy.	23.87	17.05	..	9.00	1.00	..	10.00	1.00	..
2. Rural Dairy Centre ..	4.11	0.85	..	1.50	1.00	..	1.89	1.20	..
3. Creamery and Ghee Making Centre.	1.00	0.10	..	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	..
4. Man-Power Development	0.20	..	..	0.25	..	..	0.30	..	..
5. Organisation of Dairy Development.	0.82	..	..	1.10	..	..	1.20	..	..
6. Dairy Exhibition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Operation Flood—II	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	..
TOTAL—DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.	31.00	18.00	..	13.85	2.00	..	15.39	2.20	..

-I

FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83

1981-82			1982-83			1978-83			Remarks
Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.00	1.50	...	12.81	2.00	..	66.68	22.55	..	
2.50	0.20	...	2.00	..	..	12.00	3.25	...	
1.00	..	..	1.00	..	...	5.00	0.10	..	
0.35	..	...	0.40	..	...	1.50	..	...
1.30	..	...	1.40	...	...	5.82	..	...
..	
1.00	..	...	1.00	..	..	5.00	...	..
17.15	1.70	...	18.61	2.00	..	96.00	25.90	...	

ANNEXURE VI**AGR—25**

State: MEGHALAYA

FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1978—83**Targets of Production and Selected Physical Programmes**

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Actual Achievement		Target
			1973-74	1977-78	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

II—PHYSICAL PROGRAMMES (CUMULATIVE)**DAIRYING**

1	Fluid milk plants (including composite and fodder/balancing milk plants) in operation.	Nos.	2	3	4
	(a) Capacity	000 Litres	0.07	0.09	0.11
	(b) Quantity handled .. ..	..	0.01	0.03	0.11
2	Milk products factories including creameries in operation.	Nos.	1	1	1
	(a) Capacity	Litres	500	500	500
	(b) Quantity handled .. ..	..	..	..	..
3	Dairy Co-operative Unions ...	Nos.	..	..	..
4	Rural Dairy Producers Co-operative Societies.	..	..	15	30

ANNEXURE X**AGR 31**

State—MEGHALAYA

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83**Agriculture and Rural Development Head-wise/Sub-Head-wise
Break-up Of The Financial Outlays**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head of Development/programme	Fifth Plan approved outlay	Approved outlay 1978-79	Proposed outlay 1978-83		
				Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
IX—DAIRY DEVELOPMENT						
1.	Direction and Administration	4.16	0.82	5.82	...	..
2.	Dairy Development including milk supply scheme					
	(a) Co-operation	57.50	28.98	83.68	25.90	..
	(b) Co-operative					
3.	Training and Education	0.34	0.20	1.50	..	..
4.	Others	...	1.00	5.00	...	...
Total		62.00	31.00	96.00	25.90	...

State : MEGHALAYA

ANNEXURE XI**AGR : 35.****FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83****Agriculture and Rural Development : Employment Generation**

Sl. No.	Head of Development/ Programme	Likely Employment Generation in Manyear					Total
		Scientist	Technical	Admi- nistration	Skilled	Un- skilled	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IX, DAIRY DEVELOPMENT—							
1	Direction and Administration	..	..	...	...	2	2
2	Dairy Development—						
	(a) Corporation }						
	(b) Cooperation }	...	5	...	5	50	60
3	Training and Education	...	...	...	..	...	..
4	Milk Supply Scheme	...	...	..	..	...	...
5	Others ... ..	..	...	..	...	...	...
	TOTAL—IX	..	5	..	5	52	62

FISHERIES

1. Review of the work done during 1974-78

During the Fifth plan period efforts were made to create the infrastructures for scientific development of pisciculture in the State. Towards this end five fish farms have been established and for the development of induced breeding, four centres have been started in these fish farms and fingerlings have been stocked in these centres. In order to protect and conserve the natural fisheries, flexible suassage dams have been constructed in selected rivers and streams of the State and species like cyprinus carpio have been introduced in such dams. So far 18 dams have been constructed of which 10 dams have been constructed during the fifth plan period. With a view to introduce trout culture in the State, trout ponds have been constructed and trout seeds have been stocked in these ponds. In order to increase the fish production in the State, steps have been taken to develop the reservoirs also.

In addition to these, individual pisciculturists have been given financial assistance to take up scientific pisciculture. During the first three years of the Fifth plan 567 such pisciculturists were provided with financial assistance for construction of fish ponds covering about 186 Ha of water area. Measures have also been taken up for protection of the natural fisheries from damage and indiscriminate exploitation by the people. A research centre has also been started at Mawpun for taking up research on development of high altitude fisheries.

In developing pisciculture, one of the major drawbacks in the State is shortage of technical manpower. To ease this problem measures have been taken to train personnel in training centres outside the State. In the first four years 9 Fishery Officers, 6 Assistant Fishery Officers, 17 Fishery Demonstrators and two trout watchers were deputed for training.

2. Objectives and Strategies for five year Plan 1978-83

With a view to enhancing fish-production, fishery resources available in the State have to be fully developed and utilized. Piscicultural activities be extended and intensified. Establishment of more Fish-seed Farms and Demonstration Centres with modern technique would help to solve the problem of producing quality fish seeds in abundance.

The programmes for the Sixth plan aim at the following :—

1. Accelerating the programmes initiated earlier.
2. Increasing production of Fish and Fish Seeds.
3. Conservation and Legislation towards exploitation of natural fisheries for more fish-production.
4. Extending incentives to pisciculturists in order to increase fish production.
5. Introduction of Trout and Developing high altitude fisheries.
6. Research and Training in Fishery Technology.

3. Programmes for the five year plan 1978-83

An outlay of Rs. 196.00 lakhs is proposed for Fishery Development in the State for the five year plan 1978-83 against the fifth plan approved outlay of Rs. 51 lakhs. The proposals for the 6th plan have been formulated with the ultimate objective of increasing fish-production in the State to the tune of 1000 tonnes by the end of 1982-83

The salient features of different schemes proposed for the 6th plan are as described below :—

(A) **Direction and Administration.** :—Under this Scheme provisions have been made for strengthening the Administration at State as well as district and Sub-divisional levels. Each District will be provided with one Superintendent of Fisheries and one Fishery officer in each Sub-Division. The Directorate will be further strengthened including the survey and Engineering as well as the statistical and Information sections. For this Scheme Rs. 13.47 lakhs for the Sixth Five Year Plan has been proposed.

(B) **Research** : The Laboratories at Mawpun Research Centre at Tasek Lake will be adequately equipped during the Sixth Plan period. A series of Fishery ponds have been developed under the research centres and started functioning from 1978-79. It is also proposed to provide training to the private pisciculturists under the research centres. An amount of Rs. 6.10 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the 6th Five year plan.

(C) **Education and Training** : The scheme for specialised training in Fisheries will continue. More staff have been proposed to be trained in different institutes of the country during the sixth plan period. Rs. 1.80 lakhs has been provided for training of departmental officers and Rs. 2.10 lakhs for training of uneducated and unemployed persons to encourage them to take up pisciculture as means of livelihood.

(D) **Inland Fisheries** :—

(a) **Induce Breeding** : To increase Fish seeds production, induced breeding is essential. Induced breeding is proposed to be conducted in each of the fish farms of the State. A sum of Rs. 2.30 lakhs is proposed for this purpose for the 6th five year plan period.

(b) **Fish seed Production and Demonstration** : Under this scheme it is proposed to set up one Fish Farm in each District and Sub-division to cope with the increasing demand of fish seeds. A sum of Rs. 20.20 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan. It is also proposed to erect "Glass-Jar-Hatcheries" in some selected Fish Farm where facilities are available for more fishseed production.

(c) **Conversion of Existing Dug out Nurseries** : For better fish seeds production it is proposed that certain percentage of the dug out nurseries is to be converted into cemented ones to combat with the problems of seepage. A sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs for cementing the existing dug-out nurseries, is earmarked during the Sixth Plan period.

(d) Assistantance to Pisciculturists and Fishery Co-operative:

Under this scheme financial assistance both in cash and in kind is provided to the private pisciculturists, Fishery co-operatives etc. for development of fish culture. Fishery crafts and tackles will be supplied free of cost to these existing Fishery Co-operatives for exploiting the Natural Fisheries. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme.

(e) Development of Reservoirs: Reservoirs are large water bodies that can be used for fish culture. The existing Umiam, Umtru and Kyrdem Kulai reservoirs are proposed to be taken over by the Department for fish culture. A sum Rs. 8.70 lakhs is earmarked for this scheme.

(f) Conservation and Legislation for Protection of Fisheries:

The natural fisheries of the State besides being damaged by works of nature are subjected to indiscriminate exploitation by man. This Scheme aims to protect and conserve the natural fisheries by means of legislation and strengthening the enforcement staff. For this scheme Rs. 7.60 lakhs is proposed for the 6th plan period.

(g) Construction of Flexible Sausage Dams: To lay more emphasis on the protection and conservation of natural fisheries, construction of Flexible Sausage dams in some selected streams have been taken up. The Scheme aims at inviting the co-operation from the public towards conservation of natural fisheries. Introduction of exotic fishes like *Cyprinus carpio* has been taken up in such dams already constructed. The result is found encouraging. A sum of Rs. 16.50 lakhs is proposed for construction and repairs of such dams during the Sixth plan period.

(h) Trout Culture:—To enrich the fish-fauna of the high altitude streams during the cold seasons of the year which extends upto five months, in a year is essential for more fish production as most of the rivers and the streams at such elevation are found devoid of fish fauna during the cold seasons. Introduction of Trout would definitely enrich the fish fauna of these streams in the State and for this purpose a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the plan period.

(i) Paddy-cum-Fish-Culture:—To increase fish production in the state, it is felt that paddy fields available should be utilised for fish culture. For this a sum of Rs. 3.75 lakhs is proposed for such culture in the Sixth plan period by rendering assistance to the agriculturist taking up piscicultural activities in their fields.

(j) Air Breathing Fish Culture:—Derelict and marshy areas which are now the breeding grounds of mosquito can be used for culturing Air Breathing fishes. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed to be given as an assistance to the public taking up this trade.

(k) **Composite Fish Culture**:—For full utilisation of water body for maximum fish production, composite culture of a number species of fish of different feeding habits be encouraged for stocking the same pond. For this Scheme a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for rendering financial assistance to the public both in cash and in kind.

(l) **Development of Tasek. Chitmarang and other natural lakes**:—The natural lakes have not been utilised at present for fish culture. A sum of Rs.19.50 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan to develop the natural lakes for the purpose of fish culture.

E. Processing, Preservation and Marketing:—The production of Fish within the State is still below the level of consumption, so the present fish needs to be transported from other surplus areas. This requires storage facilities in the State. Under this scheme provisions are made for godowns, cold storage, ice van, etc. Transportation of Fish-seeds both for departmental stocking as well as distribution to pisciculturists will also be taken up under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 9.69 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth plan.

F. Other expenditure :

(a) **Applied Nutrition Programme**:—The Scheme aims at supplying protein food to expectant mothers and school going children under selected Block of the State. To achieve this objective the department is used to give financial assistance to pisciculturist under the terms and conditions of the programme in constructing Fishery ponds or Tanks. The produce out of the harvesting of fish that would be apportioned to the Government would be distributed to the expectant mother and school going children through the Block Agency. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth plan.

(b) **Construction and Maintenance of Departmental Non-Residential Building**:—Construction of Office Buildings, Laboratory Godowns, etc., are proposed to be taken up under this Scheme. A sum of Rs. 11.60 lakhs has been earmarked for the Sixth plan.

(c) **Construction and Maintenance of Departmental Residential Building**:—Construction of Quarters in different Fish Farms and district and subdivisional headquarters is proposed to be taken up under this Scheme. An amount of Rs.11.20 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose. The Fish Farm complexes are situated at the remote places where there are no residential facilities. But for proper supervision and maintenance of the farms it is necessary that the persons engaged in the farms should stay nearby for which residential quarters are essential.

4. The schemes along with the expenditure and outlay, physical achievements and foregets for 1978-83 are shown in the statements I and II annexure VII. X and XI below—

Head of Development : Outlays of Expenditure

Serial No.	Head of Development	Fifth Plan Outlay	1974-78 Actual	1978-79 Agreed Outlay		Proposed outlay (1978-83)			
				total	of which MNP	Total	of which MNP	Foreign exchange content of total outlay	Capital content of total outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION—									
	(a) Directorate Office ...	2.75	1.66	0.92	...	6.87	...	...	...
	(b) District Office ...	3.90	1.74	1.29	...	6.60	...	...	...
B. RESEARCH—									
	(a) Research in fisheries ..	3.20	2.40	0.80	..	6.0	...	..	..
C. EDUCATION AND TRAINING—									
	(a) Training and studies in Fisheries.								
	(i) Departmental staff ...	1.20	0.91	0.80	...	1.80	..	..	..
	(ii) Privates Fish-Farm...	...	...	...	..	2.10	...	..	...
D. INLAND FISHERIES—									
	(a) Induced Breeding ...	1.00	0.85	0.20	...	2.30	..	..	..
	(b) Fish-seed production and Demonstration Centres.	12.50	9.37	2.60	...	20.50	...	...	5.00
	(c) Conversion of existing Dug-out Nurseries into cemented nurseries	...	..	..	...	7.50	...	...	7.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(d) Assistance to Pisciculturists and Fishery Co-operative.	6.50	5.82	1.50	...	20.00	...	..	..
	(e) Development of Reservoir	3.20	0.02	1.20	...	8.70	..	..	..
	(f) Conservation and Legislation for protection of fisheries.	2.65	0.22	1.00	...	7.60	..	..	..
	(g) Construction of Flexible Sausage Dam.	2.80	2.36	1.00	...	16.50	...	..	16.50
	(h) Trout Culture	1.60	1.13	0.50	...	5.00	..	..	1.50
	(i) Paddy-Cum-Fish Culture	...	..	..	...	3.75	...	..	..
	(j) Air Breathing fish culture	...	..	..	...	3.00	..	..	..
	(k) Composite fish culture	..	..	..	...	15.00	...	..	5.50
	(l) Development of Tasek, Chitmarang and other natural lakes.	..	..	..	...	19.50	..	..	4.50
	E. (PROCESSING PRESERVATION MARKETING—								
V	(a) Marketing and Transport of fish and fish-seeds.	2.90	0.36	1.49	...	9.69	...	..	2.40
	F. OTHER EXPENDITURE								
	(a) Applied Nutrition Programme.	3.30	1.87	1.49	..	10.69	...	..	..
	(b) Construction of Department Non-residential buildings.	3.50	4.17	0.80	..	11.60	..	..	11.60
	(c) Construction of Department residential building.	..	..	..	..	11.20	..	..	11.20
	Total	51.00	34.88	15.00	...	169.00	...	..	65.70

STATEMENT II
 DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1978-83
 Selected Targets and Achievements
 (Please indicate cumulative totals for each year)

STATE : MEGHALAYA

Serial No.	Items	Unit	Fifth Plan Target 1974-78	1974-78 Achievement	1978-79 Targets	1978-83 Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Refrigerator—					
	(a) Ice Plants	No.	1	..	1	2
2	Fishseed Production					
	(a) Spawn	Million	1.25	1.25	0.50	6.87
	(b) Fry/Fingerlings	Million	0.75	0.69	0.35	3.95
3	Fishseed Farms Establishment..	No.	10	4	4	26
4	Nursery Areas	Hectares	10	5	4	27
5	Development of Reservoir	No. in lakh Seed (Stocking)	6.00	..	6 lakh stocking,	26 lakh to be stocked.
6	Fish Production—					
	Inland	000 Tonnes	1.50	1.30	0.45	5.45

AGR—27
FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83
FISHERIES

Target of Production and Selected Physical Programmes

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Actual Achievement		Targets 1982-83
			1973-74	1977-78	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Production					
1	Fish Production—				
	(a) Inland ...	... (000 tonnes)	0.20	0.40	1.00
	(b) Marine ...	.. ..	...	...	..
	Total	.. ..	0.20	0.40	1.00
II. Physical Programmes (Cumulative)					
2	Mechanised Boats	.. Nos.	...	..	...
3	Trawlers	.. Nos.	..	...	...
4	Refrigerator—				
	(a) Cold Storages	.. Nos.	...	..	...
	(i) Capacity	... Tonnes	..	...	...
	(b) Ice Plants ..	... Nos.	Nil.	Nil	2 No.
	(i) Capacity	... Tonnes	...	...	...
	(c) Freezing Plants	... Nos.	..	...	...
	(i) Capacity	.. Tonnes	..	..	...
5	Fishseed—				
	(a) Produced ...	... Million	...	...	...
	(i) Fryspawn	.. ..	0.12	1.37	6.37
	(ii) Fingerlings	.. ..	0.08	0.50	3.95
	(b) Distributed—				
	(i) Fry ..	... ..	...	..	..
	(ii) Fingerlings	... ..	0.08	0.50	3.00
6	Fishseed Farms	... Nos.	1	6	26
	(a) Water Areas	... Hectares	1.5	6.5	27
7	Broken Water Fish Farming Areas.	Hectares	...	..	...

ACR—30.

Five Year Plan (1978-83)

Agriculture and Rural Developments Head-wise/Sub-head-wise
break-up of the financial outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Heads of Development/ Programmes	Fifth Plan approved outlay	Approved outlay 1978-79	Proposed outlay 1978-83		
				Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FISHERIES—						
1	Direction and Administration	6.65	2.12	13.47	...	...
2	Inland Fisheries	30.25	8.00	129.35	40.50	...
3	Research/Education and Training.	4.40	1.10	10.00	..	...
4	Marine Fisheries .. ..	--	..	...	...	...
5	Marketing and Storage ...	2.90	1.49	9.69	240	...
6	Others	6.80	2.29	33.49	22.80	...
	Total ...	51.00	15.00	196.00	65.70	--

State/Meghalaya.

ANNEXURE XI

Five Year Plan 1978-83

Agriculture and Rural Development: Employment Generation

Serial No.	Head of Development Programme	Likely Employment Generation in Man year					Total
		Scientist	Technical	Administration.	Skilled	Unskilled	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
X FISHERIES.—							
1	Direction and Administration ..	...	18	30	..	21	69
2	Inland Fisheries ..	..	44	41	..	100	185
3	Research/Education and Training ..	..	10	10	..	12	32
4	Marine Fisheries
5	Marketing and storage	5	3	..	9	17
6	Others
Total	77	84	..	142	303

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FOREST

1. Introduction :

Out of the total geographical area of about 22,500 sq. kms., forests in Malaya cover approximately 8,528 sq. kms. which forms about 37.5 per cent of the total geographical area. Bulk of this forest land is under the administrative control of the three District Councils under constitutional provisions. The District Council areas are either community owned areas or privately owned forests. There are a few areas scattered over the State which are under direct ownership of the District Councils. The community owned forests are subjected to annual jhumming, as such, the growing stock therein is very poor. Many of these areas are only under secondary scrub forests. The privately owned forests are heavily depleted without any scheme of replantation.

The State Government controls only a little over 700 sq. kms. of Reserved Forest and about 11 sq. kms. of protected forest in the catchment areas in and around Shillong town. The State forests are being managed under properly drawn up working plans.

2. Review of the work done during 1974-78 :

During the four years of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Forest Department developed in various directions. The extension wing of the department has been geared up to motivate the people about the importance of forests and the need to conserve them. This has also awakened the consciousness of local people towards forestry development.

A management plan has been prepared for an area of 264.34 sq. kms. reserved forests of Garo Hills. The period of this Plan is 15 years.

To promote the growth of forest based industries in the State, sampling of Pine plantations covering an area of 43 sq. kms. of Government and private Pine plantations was conducted. Random sampling of bamboo plantations was also carried out. The data collected from the survey have been furnished to the Industries Department as feed back information.

The year-wise achievements in plantations and communications are given below :-

Item	Unit	Year				Total 1974-78
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Economic Plantation	Hectre	465	704	346	740	2,255
Plantation of quick growing species.	„	160	240	30	36	466
Communication	Km.	10	10	20	20	60

Regarding the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the physical target relating to the preliminary work in raising 240 ha of plantations. The target was completed within schedule time. The amount involved is Rs.1.50 lakh.

In the field of forest research, the investigations of different problems are still going on. The conclusions that were made relate to the growth of Citronella and Rauwolfia Canesence. It has been concluded that Citronella grows well in Meghalaya upto an altitude of 1,200 metres. It has been taken up for commercial plantations by even private farmers. Rauwolfia Canesence grows well in the State.

According to the plan, Rs.10 lakhs was to be released to Forest Development Corporation, Meghalaya Limited as share capital contribution. At the end of 1977-78 financial year the amount released as equity contribution of the State Government was Rs.24.69 lakhs.

3. Objectives of the 6th Plan.—The draft plan under forest sector aims at—

(1) To plan and develop forestry in the State owned areas as well as on the land under the administrative control of District Councils.

(2) Increasing the productivity of the forest and to make the optimum use of the soil under tree crop in order to meet the growing need of both for industrial and constructional purposes, developing various forest produce for industrial needs, and fodder and fuel wood for rural people where necessary. At present, the need of fuel wood is felt in the urban areas only as enough materials for fuel wood are available in jhum land or neighbouring forests for the rural people.

(3) Developing Small Scale Wood Based Industries.

(4) Re-clothing of the denuded areas in the catchments of primary and secondary streams for maintaining the water regime and conserving water.

(5) Protecting and increasing the wildlife resources of the State.

(6) Increasing employment potentialities especially among the population which is primarily tribals in this State.

(7) Safe-guarding the interest of the tribals population in forest by developing forestry programmes especially oriented to welfare and development of tribal population.

(8) Augmenting the resources of Forest Development Corporation by Share Capital Contribution for the activities in afforestation, export and marketing of forest produce.

(9) To strengthen the research organisation and to enhance the training programme at all levels.

4. Five Year Plan 1978-83:

The State envisages the total outlay of Rs. 561.75 lakhs during the sixth five year plan for the forestry sector. The detail schematic allotment are shown in the Statement enclosed (Statement I).

The Salient Features on each scheme are given below—

(1) **Research and Training.**—Under this schemes, an outlay of Rs. 21 lakhs has been included during the plan. Out of this, 9 lakhs has been tentatively set aside for training of forest personnels. At present the State is very short of trained forest officers. It is, proposed to train up 10 A. C. Fs., 20 Rangers, 40 Foresters. At present, there is no training school for Forest Guards. It is proposed to open one such school during 6th plan.

On account of the large scale afforestation operation taken up and various activities under the plan scheme, many technical problems cropped up which need to be studied and tackled properly. Moreover, research is also necessary on some important items of minor forest products to evolve the optimum method of cultivation and collection. Under tree improvement programme, creation of seed orchards of important species is also planned for. It is also proposed to carry out experimental plantation of quickgrowing species like popular and tropical pines. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the Silvicultural Division by addition of staffs and to train them up to be able to undertake the above mentioned research problems.

(2) **Inventory Planning and Resources Management.**—The boundaries of the existing reserve forests and the proposed reserve forests have to be resurveyed and boundaries are to be properly demarcated by permanent pillars to avoid any encroachment in case, the boundaries are not of natural features. In the State, the Government policy is to exchange the flat lands in the reserve forest fit for agriculture situated at the fringes of the reserve with outside land twice the area in its extent. The area to be added to the reserve has to be properly surveyed and demarcated.

A new division has been created during the fifth five year plan (1975-76) under the State Forest Resources Division. The objectives of this division is to carry out the survey of various forest products having industrial use to plan for development of forest industries.

For scientific management of the reserved forests, preparation of the working plan laying down the detailed prescription to be followed annually on working of the forest is very essential, and hence the works of the working Plan Division are to continue.

(3) **Organisation and Institution.**—For increasing the productivity of forest, management of the forest needs intensive supervision and this would mean increasing the administrative units with opening of new beats, ranges, divisions and circles. An outlay of Rs.49 lakhs is, therefore, proposed for this purpose. A new Territorial Division for Garo Hills East is proposed to be established besides opening some more beats and ranges.

The Meghalaya Forest Development Corporation was set up during 1974-75 with an object of undertaking commercial forestry. The large scale plantations on land outside the Reserved Forest and exploitation of timbers from reserve forest will be taken up by the Forest Development Corporation. An amount of Rs.55 lakhs has been set aside as share contribution towards the Forest Development Corporation, besides the estimated loan of Rs.49 lakhs sanctioned by AR and DC.

(4) **Infrastructural Development.**—Major areas of the reserve forests are still lying untapped for want of proper communication. Saipung and Emangiri Reserves are still not yet connected by motorable roads. During the fifth five year plan an approach road to Saipung Reserve had been initiated but not yet completed. During the sixth five year plan, it is proposed to connect these reserves as well as to develop the internal roads in other reserves. It is proposed to construct 40 kms. of new roads and to improve the existing roads of 100 kms.

The subordinate staff have to stay in the interior forest areas where accommodations and water facilities are not available. During the plan period, it is proposed that all the forest staff are accommodated in departmental buildings with required amenities. The number of quarters proposed are for 10 Forest Rangers, 22 Foresters, 23 Forest Guards. Besides the above two quarters for D. F. O. one for Conservator of Forests and six Forests Inspection Bungalows are also proposed for construction.

(5). **Production and Social Forestry.** Under this scheme, it is proposed to replace the existing poorly stocked natural forests by plantations of quick growing species and industrial and commercial wood. In order to bridge the gap between demand and supply, the target of plantation in the sixth five year plan is to be raised by 50 per cent, of the areas targetted for fifth five year plan. The targets for the fifth plan was 4,500 hectares.

During sixth plan, it is proposed to raise 1,400 hectares of quick growing species and 5,700 hectares of industrial and commercial wood plantation. This figure excludes the areas to be raised by Forest Development Corporation of Meghalaya. The above areas include plantation to be raised in District Council areas also.

While the production forestry will be practised in the Reserved Forests and District Council Forests for meeting primary requirements of industrial woods, the needs of the local people for timber, fuel, fodder and fruit, etc., will be met by raising plantations in the lands owned by individuals or by communities. As in this State, major forest areas are either community owned and privately owned, the scope for such Social Forestry Programme is considerable. There has been appreciable response from the local people for raising plantations in their land. It is, therefore, necessary to build up an extension or organisation to take up such schemes in planned manner. To start with, an extension organisation with one Range Extension Division will be set up and then when the work increases an additional Division will be created towards the end of the Sixth Plan.

This organisation will carry out the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of afforestation in the community and private lands with the active participation of the local people.

The plantation along road sides and creation of nurseries for distribution of seedlings to the rural people and also public institutions will form part of Farm Forestry Programme.

The Forest Development Corporation of Meghalaya may also be entrusted to undertake sound programme in social forestry besides their own plantation activities for commercial use.

The State Government control, only about 10 per cent of the total forest areas of the State. As a result, there is no forest under the State Government control over wide areas of the State. As such, very little Forest Development activities could be undertaken in those areas. It has, therefore, been felt that some of the forest specially in important catchment areas need to be brought under State Government control for better management to ensure water supply and Soil Conservation. Because of the customary land tenure system prevailing in this State, land can be brought under State Government control only by giving some compensation to the owners. It has, therefore, been proposed to include a scheme of acquisition of some such lands and to reafforest them where necessary.

(6) Wildlife and Environmental Conservation.—Wildlife resources is an important asset to the State besides its intrinsic value in preserving the balance of nature.

Proper management in wildlife will enhance recreation and tourism. Necessary infrastructure is yet to be built up towards this end.

The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 had been adopted by the State in 1976 and a separate wing was created during 1977.

There is no sanctuary or National Park in the State. Balphakram area in Garo Hills District is proposed to be declared and developed as a sanctuary. Necessary preliminary survey has been completed during 5th plan period. There are few villages in the above proposed sanctuary, and the Government proposes to rehabilitate the people outside the sanctuary.

Suitable areas of forests rich in wildlife will be identified in other parts of the State for creation of Wild Life Sanctuaries.

Fire protection measures will be generally intensified and mobile squad to be set up in all Divisions. More parks, botanical gardens, recreation centres will be set up.

(7) Resources Development and Utilisation.—During the plan, it is proposed to set up a logging and extraction Divisions in the State. The existing treatment plant-cum-saw mill at Darugiri created during the fifth plan is continuing to run satisfactorily although there had been loss of working hours due to irregular supply of power. During the plan, it is proposed to purchase a diesel generator to supplement the shortage of power. During the plan, it is proposed to set up another treatment plant and two more saw mills in the State.

It is proposed to introduce mechanisation in logging particularly in setting up ropeway extraction in some of the difficult terrain in the Reserve Forests. It is proposed to set up a Match Splint Industry in the State during the plan.

Scientific cultivation and collection of few minor forest produces like Ipecac, Rauwolfia, Lemon grass, Citronella Grass, etc., will be taken up during the plan.

5. Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

SOCIAL FORESTRY

There are many areas in Meghalaya, which are devoid of forest vegetation. On tracing the history of these areas, it has been found that they were subjected to intensive Jhumming during the past 3 decades or so. At present, the areas have been converted into grass land. Unless something is done to reafforest the areas again, there is an apprehension that the people in the area will have no fuel-wood even to cook their food after 10-15 years or so. Such areas are found in the following locations:—

- (1) East Khasi Hills District—
 - (a) Smith and Sohryngkham areas.
 - (b) Umroi-Bhoi Lymbong areas.
- (2) West Khasi Hills District—
 - (a) Along the Mairang—Nongstoin Road.
 - (b) Mawkyrwat area.
- (3) Jaintia Hills District—
 - (a) Sumer-Khliehriat area.
 - (b) Mynsnong area.
 - (c) Barato-Thangrain area.
 - (d) Khanduli area.
- (4) East Garo Hills District—
 - (a) The belt along the Darugiri-Siju Road.
- (5) West Garo Hills District—
 - (a) Area between Bonsumgiri and Rongram.

People of the areas have approached the Government several times to do something, to reafforest the areas mentioned above. During 1978-79, it is proposed to create 3 ranges under the territorial Divisions to look after the reafforestation of the area and also to intensify extension activities for motivating the people on the need of covering the barren areas with vegetation. From 1979-80, onwards, it is proposed to expand the works and increase the ranges to 5 under Divisional Forest Officer. Thus from 1979-80 upto 1982-83 all the activities under social forestry and other allied activities will be looked after by this Divisional Forest Officer. Nongstoin, being the centrally located place, will be the headquarters of this Division.

6. The expenditure and physical achievements during 1974-78 and the outlays and physical targets for the Five Year Plan 1978-83 in respect of State plan schemes are shown in the Statement—I, and Annexures VIII and XI.

STATE—MEGHALAYA

Statement—I

DRAFT PLAN 1978-83—MINOR HEAD—OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Major Heads of Development	Minor Head of Development	Fifth Plan Outlay (1974-79)	1974-78 Actual expenditure	1978-79 agreed outlay		Total	Of which M. N. P.	Proposed outlay 1978-83	
				Total	Of which M. N. P.			Foreign exchange content of total outlay as shown in col.7	Capital content of total outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
FORESTS—									
A. Direction and Administration.	(a) Head quarters Organisation.	6·00	17·28	3·50	...	4·00	...	...	...
	(b) Divisional Forest Offices	1·50		1·44	..	4·00			
	(d) Forest Ranges and Beat Offices.	7·00		2·27	...	49·00			
	(e) Strengthening of staff in District Councils.	11·00		1·19	..	...	
		25·50	17·28	8·40	...	57·00			

	(b) Establishment of Forest Research Division including Laboratory.	8.00	6.12	2.00	...	12.00
C. Education and Training.	(a) Studies and Training in Forest Schools.	...	..	.75	}	9.00
	(b) Studies and Training in Forest School.	6.00	4.21	.65		
	(c) Mass education and cultural operation for preservation of Forest.	..	..	.10		
D. Forest Conservation and Development.	(a) Establishment of Parks and Botanical Gardens.	5.00	3.58	0.80	...	..
	(b) Timber treatment and seasoning Plant.	7.50	4.76	3.50	..	25.00
	(d) Setting up of Corporation and Project Formulation Cell for development of Forest.	18.50	26.46	6.50	...	55.00
	(e) Forest Protection Scheme and works.	7.00	6.49	1.85	..	17.00
	(a) Forest Resources Survey Division.	8.00	5.93	2.15	..	14.00
E. Survey of Forest Resources.	(b) Demarcation and consolidation excluding extension of Forest.	4.50	2.85	1.00	...	5.00
	(c) Working Plan Division	9.75	8.21	2.35	...	16.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
F. Plantation Schemes.	Economic Plantation								
	(a) Teakwood Plantation	}	35.00	24.08	10.20	..	70.00		
	(b) Plywood Plantation								
	(c) Salwood Plantation								
	(e) Plantation of quick growing species.	10.50	7.77	2.50	..	18.00			
	(f) Medicinal Plant	1.00	0.80	0.50	...	5.00			
G. Farm Forestry.	(a) Forest Nurseries	5.00	2.90	1.50	...	18.00			
	(b) Environmental forestry	1.75	0.82	0.50	...	...	
	*Extension forestry	...	...	..	...	7.00			
	*Special Forestry— "Mixed Plantation on Waste lands or Panchayat lands"	...	..	..	...	60.75			
	*Afforestation of degraded Forests including civil Forests-	...	...	...	...	6.00			
	*Recreation forestry	..	..	...	..	2.00			
	*Acquisition of land on catchment areas for afforestation.	1.00	0.98	..	..	30.00			

J. Communication and Buildings.	(a) Roads and Bridges	9.50	6.71	2.00	..	40.00
	(b) Construction and Maintenance of Departmental buildings.	12.00	9.41	2.30	...	23.00
K. Preservation of Wild Life.	(a) Establishment of wild life sanctuary	15.00	11.30	4.95	..	55.00
	(b) Other Wild life preservation works					
*Development of forest and industries.	12.00
<hr/>						
Total State Plan	192.00	151.34	55.00	..	561.75
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*Indicates the Sixth Five Year Schemes.

FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83

Forestry Programmes : Achievements and Targets

Sl.No.	Programme	Unit	Actual achievement 1973-74	Actual achievement 1977-78	Target 1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Economic Plantation	.. (000 ha)	..	..	..
	(a) Departmental	.. ..	0.08	0.740	1.400
	(b) Co-operative	.. ..	..	..	..
	(c) Other (i) plantation of quick growing species	.. ..	0.05	0.36	0.350
	(ii) Rehabilitation of de-graded forests.	.. ..	0.12	..	..
	(iii) Social Forestry schemes "Mixed plantation on waste lands and Panchayat lands".	.. ..	Nil	..	0.800
2	Special Plantation	.. (000 ha)			
	(a) Departmental	.. ..		
	(b) Co-operative	.. ..		
	(c) Others—Forest Development Corporation (i) Teak.	.. ..	Nil	0.07	0.36
	(ii) Citronella	.. ..	Do	0.02	0.06
	(iii) Pine	.. ..	Do	0.172	1.2
3	Communication	.. .. (000 kms)			
	(a) Departmental...	.. ..	0.01	0.002	0.01
	(b) Co-operative ..	.. ..	..	..	..

FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83

Agricultural and Rural Development: Employment Generation

Sl.No.	Head of Development/ programme	Likely Employment Generation in Man Year					Total
		Scientist	Techni- cal	Adminis- tration	Skil- led	Unskil- led	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XI. FORESTRY : State Plan Schemes.							
1	Direction and Administration	...	18	18	1	...	37
2	Research ...	..	13	4	1	10	28
	Education and Training ...	..	76	.	...	...	76
3	Forest Conservation and Development.	...	12	3	6	27	48
4	Forest Resources Survey ...	...	..	.	...	50	50
5	Plantation Schemes—						
	(a) Departmental ...	...	...	...	..	..	..
	(b) Forest Corporation " ...	...	..	...	..	..	..
	(c) Other ...	...	..	...	..	3616	3616
6	Forest Development Corpora- tion.	..	..	..	..	1222	1222
7	Forest Communication and Building.	...	6	...	...	1332	1338
8	Preservation and Wild Life ..	...	8	19	2	19	48
9	Others:—						
	(a) Demarcation and Con- solidation.	..	..	..	..	25	25
	(b) Working Plan ..	..	...	...	...	66	66
	(c) Farm Forestry ..	..	8	3	1	251	263
	(d) Extension of Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	194	194
	(e) Afforestation of Degraded Forests including civil forests.	..	..	..	..	155	155
	(f) Acquisition of land of catchment areas for afforestation.	..	...	...	..	194	194
	(g) Development of Forest Industries.	...	...	...	...	466	466
Total State Plan ..		..	141	47	11	7627	7826
Centrally Sponsored Schemes.							
	Mixed Plantation on Waste lands and Panchayat lands.	..	21	5	2	1631	165

I. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Review of progress made during 1974-78.

At the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan, there were Community Development Blocks in Meghalaya. All the blocks are in post-stage-II and have been normalised since 1976. Though the development blocks are the Government agencies at the grassroot level taking up rural developmental activities but it has not yet been possible to achieve the desired goal in this regard. The land formation of the State is such that creation of essential infrastructures for rural development take long time and involve huge expenditure. Lack of road communications, educational facilities, facilities for health care and sanitation and irrigation, employment opportunities are the major problems in the rural areas of Meghalaya. Though efforts have been made through development blocks to remedy these problems of the rural people it has so far very little impact on the people.

In the Fifth Five Year Plan an outlay Rs. 46.00 lakhs was approved for the Community Development Sector. Compared to volume of developmental activities need to be taken up in the villages, the outlay was very small. However with this limited plan provision attempt has been made to provide the essential requirements for improvement of living condition as well as the economy of rural people. During the years of the plan period, emphasis was given mainly on increasing agricultural production, land reclamation, road construction and providing of amenities like drinking water, health care and sanitation and development of cottage industries, etc.

The people have also been encouraged to take up rearing of poultry, pigs, ducks and goats, etc., to supplement their income. In respect of education, facilities were created for children's education by opening new nurseries, schools and literacy centres for adult education.

As the funds provided at the disposal of the blocks were not sufficient to cover every aspect of development, other sectors like Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Small Scale Industries, Education, Public Health Engineering, etc., have also implemented certain schemes to augment the developmental activities in the blocks.

The physical achievements during this period in different aspects of activities in the blocks have been shown in the annexed Statement. The actual expenditure during the first four years of the Fifth Five Year Plan was Rs. 33.22 lakhs against the approved outlay of Rs. 46.00 lakhs.

Objective, strategy and programme for the Five Year Plan 1978-83.

Major part of the surface of Meghalaya consists of hilly terrain with deep gorges. Because of this topographic structure of the State, villages are situated far apart with steep hills or deep gorges in between. Though the State is now covered by 24 Community Development Blocks, formidable difficulties have been experienced in extending development activities to the villages through the existing number of blocks.

To extend the benefit of development to all the villages uniformly under the block reorganisation of the existing blocks are imperative. This has been felt since 1966-67. After formation of Meghalaya as a separate State, the State Government with the objective of bringing the administration nearer to the people and also for administrative convenience, have formed three new districts, four new Subdivisions and six Administrative Units in the State. As a result, the areas forming the existing Development Blocks need adjustment to bring it under a particular District and Administrative Unit. Further in the Five Year Plan, 1978-83, the Community Development Blocks will have to play the vital role in respect of rural development.

To intensify the development efforts in the blocks and to implement the intensive and integrated rural development programme, the existing block in the State need reorganisation and strengthening. Otherwise it will be difficult to meet the economic and social justice in the villages of the State uniformly.

In order to remedy this situation it has been proposed to create six new Development Blocks in the State during the Five Year Plan, 1978-83.

The details as to the number of villages, population to be covered, area and locations of the proposed six new Development Blocks are given.

Name and Location of the blocks	No. of villages to be covered under each block	Area in Sq. Km.	Population as per 1971 census
1. Sonapahar, West Khasi Hills	225	541	15,200
2. Mawkynrew, East Khasi Hills	51	218	7,446
3. Nongpoh, East Khasi Hills	51	642	23,313
4. Amlarem, Jaintia Hills	51	1,000	13,129
5. Rongara, West Garo Hills	97	480	10,523
6. Samanda, East Garo Hills	111	725	15,177

Besides creation of the new development blocks other rural development activities in the existing as well as the new blocks will be continued. Emphasis will be given for development of rural communications, cottage industries, extension works, raising of agricultural production and providing facilities for education, water supply, health and sanitation, etc.

An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of the schemes under Community Development during the Five Year Plan, 1978-83.

The outlay and expenditure and the achievements during the Five Year Plan and for the Five Year Plan, 1978-83 are shown in the statements I and II below:

II. APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME

Applied Nutrition Programme is one of the Nutrition Programme aimed at combating malnutrition indirectly by teaching the Rural people about food value and learning by doing it themselves. It is a multi-disciplinary approach where discipline like Agriculture, Veterinary, Fishery and Community Development are involved. It is a Central State and UNICEF financed programme and is implemented through the Block in a phased manner. By the end of the Fifth Plan there are 9 Operational Blocks and one Post Operational Block. The State contributions to the programme were not pooled together till 1976-77 were they were channelised through the Community Development Department. From 1978-79 the funds were pooled together and budgeted by the Community Development Department.

During 1977-78 of the Fifth Plan period the Central Assistance was raised to Rs. 34,000 per ongoing block per year and Rs. 20,000 per Post Operational Block. Further, from 1978-79 the beginning of the Sixth Plan period the Central Assistance is enhanced to the tune of Rs. 64,000 per ongoing block per year. Hence, it is proposed to increase the State Contribution also from Rs. 76,000 per ongoing block to Rs. 84,000 raising the Contribution of Rs. 2,000 to each co-ordinating Department during the Five Year Plan, 1978-83. Expenditure on Training is fully borne by UNICEF. The contributing departments have to make necessary provisions for this purpose in the plan for 1978-83.

The total outlay that will be required to meet the Community Development Departments, share for A. N. P. programme during the five year plan 1978-83 is estimated to be Rs. 16.50 lakhs. The expenditure incurred by the Department excluding the contribution of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary and Fisheries are shown in the Statement I below.

The achievements during 1974-78 and the targets for 1978-83 are shown in Statement—II.

III. RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME

1. The Rural Works Programme is being implemented as the State Plan Scheme since 1972-73 with a view to providing employment for rural labour force during the post harvest lean season and for creation of rural community assets. The funds are utilised for implementing of self-help schemes taken up by non-official agencies which contributes less than 20 per cent of the total cost either in cash or in kind/voluntary labour. Due importance is given to construction/improvement of village roads, bridges, culverts, etc., with a view to improving the communication facilities in rural areas. The funds are also utilised for construction/improvement of community assets such as school buildings, community hall, etc.

2. Review of the work done during 1974-78

The approved Fifth Five Year Plan outlay on Rural Works Programme was Rs.40.00 lakhs. Against which the actual expenditure during the first four years of the plan period was Rs.31.00 lakhs.

During the four years plan period emphasis was given on improvement of facilities for minor irrigation, rural communications, construction of L. P. School buildings, community halls, play-ground and tanks and dug-wells both for drinking water and irrigation.

The physical achievements during this plan period are shown in Statement II below.

3. Programme for the Five Year Plan, 1978-83

The outlay proposed for the Five Year Plan on Rural works programme is Rs.90.00 lakhs including Rs.8.00 lakhs approved for 1978-79. During the plan period it is proposed to intensify the activities under this programme. The areas to be benefitted out of this programme will be expanded and number of works will be further increased. About 300 Km. of rural roads and foot paths and 160 L. P. School buildings, and 260 community halls are proposed to be constructed during the five year plan in addition to other works.

4. The expenditure and physical achievements during the Fifth Plan period and outlay and targets for the five year plan 1978-83 are given in the Statements I, II and Annexure XI.

State: Meghalaya

FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83

Statement—I

Scheme-wise Expenditure and Outlays

Head of Development: Community Development

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Scheme	Fifth plan outlay, 1974-79	1974-78 actual expenditure	1978-79 approved outlay	Proposed outlay, 1978-83			
					Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
I. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:								
1	Direction and Administration	..	..	..	8.00	..	..
2	Agriculture (including land reclamation)	..	8.79	3.60	19.00	8.20	..	
3	Minor Irrigation	..	1.17	0.96	6.80	..	..
4	Health and Sanitation	..	3.92	1.20	14.00	10.60	..	
5	Education including social education	..	1.72	0.48	14.00	10.50	..	
6	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary	..	46.00	3.21	1.27	9.00	4.00	..
7	Industries (including Arts and Crafts)	2.80	0.96	14.00	10.00	..
8	Roads	7.25	2.40	19.00	15.00	..
9	Buildings	4.36	2.13	46.20	46.20	..
Total—I		..	Rs. 46.00	33.22	13.00	150.00	104.50	..
II. Applied Nutrition Programme		2.30	2.60	16.50

III. RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME:

1	Water Supply and Sanitation	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1.25	20.50	10.50
2	Agriculture	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1.75	10.25	5.00
3	Minor Irrigation	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.35	4.75	...
4	Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.00	31.00	2.20	24.50	14.50
5	Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.45	20.66	24.00
6	Other expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	10.00	...
TOTAL—III										40.00	31.00	8.00	90.00	49.50

STATE—MEGHALAYA

Statement I

FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83

Selected Target and Achievements

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Fifth Plan Target	Achievements, 1974-78	Target, 1978-79	Proposed targets 1978-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES—						
1	Establishment of additional development blocks.	Nos.	..	..	...
2	Agriculture including Reclamation.	Hect.	260.00	180.65	20.00	500.00
3	Rural Roads	Km.	100.00	86.00	14	300.00
4	Foot Path	„	100.00	80.00	20	300.00
5	Bridges and Culverts ..	Nos.	250	237	13	400
6	Rural Health and Sanitation—					
	(i) Ring Wells	Nos.	200	165	40	500
	(ii) Tanks	„	20	12	10	100
	(iii) Dug Wells	„	200	162	60	850
	(iv) Piped Water Supply ..	„	50	44	6	...
	(v) Latrine	„	200	200	70	1000
7	Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.					
	Tool/plants/machinery purchased and distributed—					
	(i) Sewing machine	„	...	305	40	1000
	(ii) Handloom Sets	„	...	106	40	500
	(iii) Carpentry Sets	„	...	275	30	600
	(iv) Blacksmithy sets	„	..	38	10	120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(v) Knitting Machine	... Nos.	...	5	2	...
	(vi) Oil-Ghani-operated	...	...	8	...	...
8	Animal Husbandary and Veterinary.—					
	(i) Poultry Units	.. ..	600	4669	200	1500
	(ii) Piggery Units	... ..	12.00	1,0157	200	2,500
	(iii) Duck Units	... ..	1,000	962	100	2500
	(iv) Goats	.. ...	500	2115	300	...
	(v) Bulls	.. ...	...	114	—	..
9	Education including Social Education—					
	(i) Nursery School	.. Nos.	40	29	10	1000
	(ii) Literacy Centre	... ..	60	555	10	1000
	(iii) Material for Cultural Clubs and Youth Centre.	.. ..	..	152 sets	...	..
	(iv) Community Halls	.. ..	...	53	25	240
	II. Applied Nutrition programme.	... Nos. Blocks	20	117	3	13
	III. Rural Works Programme.—					
	1. Minor Irrigation and Bunds.	Dong Nos.	...	25	...	...
	2. Rural Roads and Foot Path	Km.	140	1225	30	300
	3. Bridges	... Nos.	...	223	...	...
	4. Building—					
	(i) L. P. Schools	... ..	25	221	4	160
	(ii) M. E. Schools	... ..	...	11	...	...
	(iii) Community Halls	.. ..	48	244	24	260
	5. Water Supply—					
	(i) Tanks	... ..	...	15	...	...
	(ii) Ring Wells	... ..	...	66	...	...
	6. Other Expenditure—					
	Play Ground	... ..	...	110	...	...

State—Meghalaya

FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83
Agriculture and Rural Development
Employment Generation

Serial No.	Head of Development/ programme	Likely Employment Generation in Man Year					Total
		Scientist	Technical	Administration	Skilled	Unskilled	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XIII. Community Development and Panchayat.							
I. Community Development—							
	(i) Agriculture including Reclamation.						
	(ii) Minor Irrigation ..						
	(iii) Health and Sanitation ...						
	(iv) Education including Social Education.						
	(v) Animal Husbandry including Veterinary.	...	30	140	55	150	-
	(vi) Industries including Art and Crafts.						
	(vii) Roads						
	(viii) Buildings						
	Total—I ..	...	30	140	55	150	.
III Rural Works Programme—							
	(i) Minor Irrigation ...						
	(ii) Rural Roads and foot path.	..	...	..	15	45	6
	(iii) Bridges						
	(iv) Buildings						
	(v) Water Supply						
	Total—III ...	...	..	...	15	45	6

"CO-OPERATION"

Review of Programme (1974-78).—

1.1. The strengthening and revitalisation of the Co-operative Credit structure in the State which were the main objectives of the programme under "Co-operation" during the Fifth Five Year Plan were sought to be realised through the implementation of a Master Plan drawn up for the purpose by the Reserve Bank of India. In pursuance of the scheme so drawn up, only the viable and the healthy amongst the old primary Credit Societies have been retained. A total of 176 reorganised and revitalised Societies spread over the entire State will finally remain in the rural areas of the State. The target has been almost completed with the reorganisation of 174 out of the total of 176 Societies. These Societies will not only dispense credit to the needy cultivators but will also distribute consumers articles in the rural areas. Wherever possible these Societies will have procurement and marketing functions as well.

1.2. A pivotal role is envisaged for these reorganised Societies in the economic emancipation of the rural people.

1.3. The scheme further envisages the posting of a paid and trained full-time Secretary in each of these reorganised Societies. In pursuance of this objective a Short Term Functional Course has been conducted by the Meghalaya Co-operative Training Institute which is training, in batches, personnel for appointment as Secretaries in the reorganised Societies. One hundred fourteen trained full-time Secretaries have already been appointed in as many Societies. It is expected that within the current year each of the reorganised primary Credit Societies will be manned by full-time trained Secretaries who will all belong to a common cadre under a State Level Cadre Management Society already formed. The total strength of the Cadre will be 200. Initially the Government will bear the full financial burden of maintaining the Cadre but it may take sometime before the Societies attain viability and are able to meet the expenditure without any State assistance.

1.4. It is expected that when all the reorganised Societies are manned by whole-time paid and trained Secretaries, this State will be poised for a much faster growth in the Co-operative field with concomitant benefit to the rural poor.

1.5. Simultaneously, in the economically backward districts of Garo Hills (both East and West Garo Hills Districts) a positive thrust forward has been sought to be achieved in the Co-operative Agricultural Credit Sector through the implementation of what is known as the ACID Programme (Agricultural Credit Intensive Development Programme) sponsored by the Reserve Bank of India and approved by both the Central and the State Governments.

1.6. While concentrated efforts have been directed towards reorganisation and revitalisation of the primary Credit Societies to transform them into viable multi-purpose Societies, the Co-operative marketing Sector has been so organised as to be able to play an increasingly important role in ensuring a fair price to the producers by effective market intervention at crucial times. The Consumers' Co-operatives have been gradually strengthened to play a vital role in the public distribution system which is now one of the main planks of a new rural oriented economic order.

1.7. Attention has also been bestowed on Industrial, Housing, Processing, Dairy, Thrift and other Societies within the limitations, both financial and administrative, faced by the Department.

1.8. The three Apex Level Societies, viz., the Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank, the Meghalaya State Co-operative Marketing and Consumer Federation and the Meghalaya Housing Financing Society, have each been assigned a vital role in the integrated, co-ordinated Co-operative structure evolved for the economic and social development of the people.

1.9. Endeavours have been made on the one hand to strengthen these Apex Societies so that each of them may, in their respective spheres, play the role of a mother organisation in relation to the primary Societies and on the other hand, to co-ordinate the activities of the Apex and Primary Societies so that each may sustain and nourish the other.

1.10. The administrative machinery has also been strengthened by appointment of additional staff at different levels.

1.11. The Plan outlay for Fifth Five Year Plan was fixed at Rs. 218.0 lakhs against which the total Plan expenditure till the end of the fourth year stood at Rs. 198.36 lakhs.

The following schemes have been taken up during the plan under review:—

(a) Credit Co-operatives.—

For the sustained growth of the reorganised primary agricultural Credit Societies organised under the Master Plan already mentioned, total amount of Rs. 42.592 lakhs has been provided upto the end of 1978 in the form of (i) managerial assistance (Rs. 11.312 lakhs), (ii) Share capital contribution (Rs. 28.20 lakhs) and (iii) Contribution to Cadrifund (Rs. 3.08 lakhs).

(b) Co-operative Apex Bank.—

The Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank, which has at present the unique distinction of being the sole purveyor of agricultural credit in the State, continues to play a pivotal role in the co-operative movement. To bring its services nearer to the people, the Bank has branched out into the interior by opening eight more branches in different parts of the State, bringing the total number of its branches to eleven.

The total amount of Short Term Loan issued by the Bank during the period under review was Rs. 163.88 lakhs. All endeavours have been made to bring down the percentage of overdues which retarded issue of larger quantum of loans. During the period under review, the assistance given to the Bank totalled Rs 50.485 lakhs in the form of (i) Managerial assistance (Rs. 11.26 lakhs), (ii) Share Capital Contribution (Rs. 20.00 lakhs) and (iii) Bad Debt Reserve (Rs. 29.225 lakhs) which was entirely meant for the liquidation of the liabilities of the Farmers' Multipurpose Co-operative Society Ltd.

The Bank has also opened a Land Development Banking Section with a view to discharging the functions elsewhere performed by Land Development Bank. The Bank has, however, been handicapped in the matter of advancing medium and long-term loans to the agriculturists due to the peculiar land tenure system prevailing in the State on account of which the prospective Loanees are not in a position to offer any tangible security by way of mortgage of land. To get over the difficulty, the Meghalaya Credit Operation and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1976 has been enacted. When the provisions of the Act come into force with the framing of the rules under it, the biggest obstacle to the free flow of agricultural credit is expected to be removed and the Apex Bank can come forward to advance long-term loans in a big way.

(c) Housing Co-operatives.—

The Housing Co-operative Societies are comparatively new ventures in Meghalaya. The housing problem in the State, particularly in the rural areas, is acute. For a solution of the problem eighteen Primary Housing Societies have been organised in the State. A State Level Co-operative Society viz the Meghalaya State Housing Financing Society has also been organised. Registered only in 1976, this Apex Society has settled down to its work in right earnest, with 16 out of the 18 Primary Housing Societies being already affiliated to it. The Society has so far sanctioned Rs. 5.17 lakhs to the affiliated Primary Societies for the construction of houses of the members. In order to enable the State Housing Financing Society to issue loans to the Primary Societies, the Government have extended guarantee for Rs. 5 lakhs in favour of Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank to provide refinance facilities to the Housing Financing Society.

(d) Labour Co-operatives.—

Although there are a number of Labour Co-operative Societies now in existence, their functions have so long been very limited due to scarcity of funds. Their financial base has to be adequately strengthened to enable them to serve the purpose intended.

(e) Marketing Co-operatives.—

The State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers' Federation which was established in 1975 has been making rapid strides. Its volume business has shown marked increase from Rs. 14.59 lakhs in 1975-76 to Rs. 36.76 lakhs in 1976-77 and then to over Rs. 110 lakhs in 1977-78.

With the further strengthening of its financial base, the Federation is expected to be in a position to consolidate its position and diversify and expand its field of activities.

The market intervention on the part of the Federation has already greatly benefitted the producers. The consumers activities of the re-organised Societies have been gradually linked with the Consumers' Section of the Federation which will supply consumers' articles to the former at wholesale rates. The financial assistance provided to the Federation during the period totals Rs. 21.31 lakhs in the form of (i) Share Capital Contribution (Rs. 12.30 lakhs), (ii) Managerial Assistance (Rs. 6.20 lakhs) and (iii) Loan and Subsidy for purchase of trucks (Rs. 2.81 lakhs).

(f) Processing Co-operatives.—

In the field of processing, the Garo Hills Cotton Ginning Mill located at Phulbari has, since the recent past, been able to register marked improvement in its performance, earn profit and expand and diversify its activities. At a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs it has also started an Oil Extraction Plant which is utilising the mustard seeds grown in the area. The Mill has been able to render real service to the producers of cotton and growers of mustard in the area. The total financial assistance given to this Mill during the plan under review amounted to Rs. 0.85 lakhs in the form of (i) Share Capital Contribution (0.50 lakhs) and (ii) Managerial Assistance (Rs. 0.35 lakhs).

For its Jute Baling Scheme the Marketing Federation has been provided with Financial assistance totalling Rs. 1.45 lakhs in the form of (i) Share Capital Contribution (Rs. 1.25 lakhs) and (ii) Managerial Subsidy (Rs. 0.20 lakhs).

(g) Consumers Co-operatives.—

As already stated, the Consumers Co-operatives have been gradually strengthened to enable them to take up the responsibilities assigned to them in the Public Distribution System being evolved. Up to the end of 1978, 138 Consumers Societies, 27 in urban and 111 in rural areas, have been engaged in the distribution of essential controlled and non-controlled articles. Out of the aforesaid 138 Societies, 95 Societies (27 in urban and 68 in rural areas) are running Fair Price Shops. The volume of consumers business has also been increasing gradually. Against the volume of consumers business of Rs. 126.19 lakhs handled by the Co-operative Societies in 1974-75 the volume of such business has gone up to Rs. 412.00 lakhs in 1977-78, inspite of stiff competition from other trading agencies.

The Co-operative Societies dealing in consumers goods have been provided with financial assistance in the form of (i) Share Capital Contribution (Rs. 16.70 lakhs), (ii) Managerial Assistance (Rs. 7.22 lakhs), (iii) Loans for purchase of trucks (Rs. 1.00 lakhs) and (iv) Margin Money (Rs. 1.19 lakhs).

(b) Education, Research and Training—

The management of the Meghalaya Co-operative Training Institute which was started under the auspices of the Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd. in 1974 with State assistance was taken over by the Government in 1976. Originally started for imparting training to persons recruited under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme, the Institute has since been imparting training both to the Junior Level officers of the Co-operation Department as well as to non-official co-operators. It has so far provided training in Basic Course to 42 persons, including 20 non-officials. It has also provided training in Short Term Course to 166 persons.

(i) Other Co-operatives—

Two more Urban Co-operative Banks have been established in the State during the Plan under review bringing their total to three. These Urban Co-operative Banks have been playing an increasingly important part in catering to the needs of small traders, small shop-keepers, entrepreneurs, salary earners, artisans, etc. thereby saving them from the clutches of money lenders. These Banks have been given financial assistance totalling Rs.4.412 lakhs in the form of (i) Share Capital Contribution (Rs.3.20 lakhs) and (ii) Managerial Assistance (Rs.1.212 lakhs).

Labour, Thrift and Fishery Co-operative Societies have also been assisted during the period under review to gear up their activities.

2. Objective and Strategies of the Five Year Plan, 1978-83-

2.1. In the context of the new approach to Planning the Fifth Plan was terminated on 31st March, 1978 and a new Plan has been formulated for the period 1978-79 to 1982-83. The Plan outlay of the Sector for the year 1978-79 has been fixed at Rs.61.20 lakhs and Rs.565.20 lakhs is proposed for the remaining period of the Sixth Plan. While formulating the Plan Programme, special emphasis has been given on the following:—

- (1) Creation of more employment potentialities in the Co-operative Sector, both in the urban and the rural areas ;
- (2) Strengthening of the Co-operative structures, both financially and organisationally, with a view to meeting all the requirements of the farmers and artisans in the rural areas at a single point ;
- (3) To ensure effective participation of the Co-operative Societies in the Public Distribution System, both in the urban and the rural areas, so that the Co-operatives alone may gradually be in a position to take up the entire responsibilities of distribution of consumers articles ;
- (4) Systematic and methodical approach to step up the process of Marketing of produce specially in the Border areas through Co-operatives ;

- (5) To establish processing Units in the Co-operative Sector and explore possibilities for fresh ventures.
- (6) Creation of additional storage facilities to enable the reorganised primary Societies to effectively take up the supply of and marketing of produce, distribution of consumer articles etc.;
- (7) Providing housing facilities to the Weaker Sections, particularly in the rural areas, through the existing Co-operative Housing Societies;
- (8) Incentives to the other types of Co-operative Societies, such as Labour, Fishery and Thrift Co-operatives Societies, to boost their business activities.

7.7. Scheme to be implemented during the Five Year Plan, 1972-83.

(a) **Direction and Administration.**—The present administrative set up of the Co-operative Department consists of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies at the State Level and the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies at the District Level. This pattern of the administrative set up is in vogue since long past. After creation of the State of Meghalaya, Government have created more new districts, 4 Subdivisions and 6 Administrative Units with a view to bringing the administration closer to the people. This Department will have to post its own personnel in the new Administrative set up for better and effective supervision and guidance for the implementation of the Five Year Programme under Co-operative. Accordingly, it is intended to establish offices in these new administrative set up in a phased manner during the Five Year Plan period. At the initial stage each unit of district and Subdivision will have (i) One Sub-Registrar of Co-operative Societies, (ii) The Ministerial staff (including one typist) and two 4th Grade staff (including one Night Chowkidar.) The staff for Audit, Inspection and organisation etc., will also be increased to cope with the volume of work which will increase to a great extent consequent upon the reorganisation of Societies of different types specially credit, Weaving, Industries, etc. Financial requirement for each unit has been estimated at Rs.75,000. Besides, each unit proposed to be provided with a Jeep.

At present there is no office building or staff quarters in the districts. All the offices are now accommodated in rented houses. In view of non-availability of private buildings at the headquarters of the two new districts and four Subdivisions, the State Government have allotted one plot to this Department for construction of offices.

The Department shall have to construct office buildings in the districts and four Subdivisions. Accordingly, one office building and six residential quarters are proposed to be constructed in each of the District and Subdivisional headquarters. The cost of each such unit consisting of

the building and six residential quarters is estimated Rs.2.50 lakhs approximately. The following provision is proposed to be made for the purpose.

(i) Pay and Wages	...	Rs.19.50 lakhs
(ii) Purchase of Jeeps	...	Rs.3.00 lakhs
(iii) Construction of Buildings		Rs.15.00 lakhs
	Total	Rs.37.50 lakhs

b) Credit:

The 6th Plan envisages the stepping up of the volume of credit through the two-tier Co-operative Credit Structure in the State with the Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank at the apex and the reorganised primary agricultural Credit Societies numbering 176 at the base. The Apex Bank has so far purveyed Short Term Credit totalling Rs.2.59 crores for seasonal agricultural operation and Medium Term Loan of Rs.4.00 lakhs. The Commercial Banks have not yet provided any rural credit through the Co-operative Societies in the State. At present the agricultural credit in the Co-operative Sector flows in the State from the Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank only.

(i) **Short term credit:**—The total requirement of agricultural credit in the State has not been properly assessed and accurately estimated and as such an accurate indication of the same cannot be given at this stage. Having regard to the viability norm, the Short-term Credit requirements of each Society has been assessed at Rs.2.50 lakhs on the average. Accordingly, the total Short-Term Credit requirement is provisionally fixed at Rs.4.40 crores.

(ii) **Medium and Long term credit:**—On the recommendation of the Committee on consumption credit it has been decided that the consumption credit of Rs.30 lakhs be issued through Co-operatives to the tune of Rs.10 lakhs during 1978-79 and balance amount of Rs.20 lakhs in the remaining plan period. Besides, the Short-Term Credit needs of the agriculturists, the Co-operatives are also to cater to the Medium Term and Long Term Credit needs of the rural people for undertaking other activities like Dairy, Live Stock, Farming, Horticulture etc. Accordingly, the Medium Term and Long Term Credit needs of the Societies undertaking these activities has been estimated at Rs.1.00 crore and Rs.50 lakhs respectively in the Plan.

(iii) **Risk Fund:**—According to the scheme of Consumption Credit Risk Fund to be created out of the contribution of both the Central and the State Government. The amount of contribution would be at 10 per cent of the amount of loans proposed to be issued of which 5 per cent to be contributed by the State Government. Accordingly, a sum of Rs.1.50,000 has been provided in the State Sector.

To achieve the above target, the Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank is proposed to be given financial assistance totalling Rs.108.00 lakhs in the form of (i) Assistance for opening six more Branches (Rs.2.00 lakhs), (ii) Share Capital Contribution (Rs.25.00 lakhs), (iii) Share

Contribution for Land Development Bank Section (Rs.10.00 lakhs), (iv) Assistance for maintenance of staff for Land Development Bank Section (Rs.3.00 lakhs), (v) Bad Debt Reserve (including Rs.17.50 lakhs on account of Spill over Bad Debt Reserve Fund contribution to meet FARMCO's liabilities) (Rs.32.50 lakhs), (vi) Loan for meeting non-overhead costs (Rs.20.00 lakhs) and (vii) Managerial assistance for staff of Apex Bank (Rs.14.00 lakhs) and Risk Fund (Rs.1.50 lakhs.)

(c) Primary Agricultural Co-operative credit Societies.—

The 176 reorganised Primary Credit Societies have been designed to render integrated services such as, supply of agricultural credit, agricultural inputs, consumers goods etc.

The first phase of the reorganisation has been completed. The second phase i. e. the posting of full-time trained Secretaries (under the Cadre Management Society) in the reorganised Societies is in progress. So far 114 full-time paid and trained Secretaries have been appointed by the State Cadre Management Society. By the end of 1958 all the reorganised Societies will be manned by full-time trained Secretaries. The fund for maintenance of the cadre of Secretaries has been entirely born by the Government out of the Plan provision. The annual requirement is estimated at Rs.8.00 lakhs for maintenance of Cadre Secretaries. Accordingly, total requirement for five years is estimated at Rs.40.00 lakhs which is expected to be shared by the Central and the State Governments on 50:50 basis. Hence a provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been made in the State Plan.

As the Societies in the rural areas are to conduct their business under diverse constraints, the business turnover of the reorganised Societies can be expected to increase only gradually. It would, therefore, be quite sometime before these Societies are in a position to strengthen their financial base adequately to be in a position to meet the overhead expenditure out of their own resources. It would consequently be necessary for the Government to extend to these Societies further assistance, apart from the assistance to the Cadre Fund, at an average rate of Rs.2000 per Society per annum as working expenses.

In order to augment the resources of these Societies, State Government have already granted Share Capital Contribution to 164 Societies, the remaining Societies are to be assisted in the current year. Since the reorganised Societies shall have to play a vital role in providing agricultural credit and also to meet the other requirements of the farmers, an additional Share Capital of Rs.10,000 for each reorganised Societies i. e. Rs.17.60 lakhs for 176 Societies is proposed to be made under Plan period.

It is also intended to provide assistance to all the reorganised Societies for construction of godowns for storage of agricultural produce, consumer articles, fertilizers etc. besides making provision for residential accommodation for the paid Secretaries. Considering the present cost of materials for construction, it is estimated that each such godown with

Residential accommodation for the Secretary shall cost Rs.30,000.00 approximately. Financial provision for Rs.10.00 lakhs representing State share will have to be made in the State Plan.

Besides, a provision of Rs.14.00 lakhs shall have to be made for Bad Debt Reserve Fund.

The coverage of rural population by the Co-operatives as at present is only about 20%. The overwhelming majority of the farmers in the State belongs to the category of Small/Marginal farmers who, due to extreme poverty, cannot afford to become members of the Co-operative Societies by paying even the minimum amount of share value of Rs.10 each. With this preponderant section of the rural population being left out, the Co-operative Sector cannot aspire to fulfil the expectation of universal membership which is now the corner stone of State policy. As such, it is proposed to assist 52,000 small and marginal farmers by giving each of them loan to purchase at least four shares in the Co-operative Society within the jurisdiction of which each of them resides. The total amount involved would be $Rs.40(10 \times 4) \times 2000 = 20,80,000$. Accordingly, an amount of Rs.20,80,000 is proposed to be provided under the State Plan.

With a view to giving some relief for the agriculturists who have not been able to fully avail of the loans for their agricultural activities, it is proposed to grant interest subsidy to the Primary Co-operative Societies to the maximum of 2% per annum to enable them to correspondingly reduce the rate of interest at the level of the ultimate borrowers. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the purpose.

The Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies are proposed to be provided with financial assistance totalling Rs.110.90 lakhs in the form of (i) Contribution to Cadre Fund (Rs.20.00 lakhs), (ii) Working Expenses Rs.18.50 lakhs), (iii) Assistance for construction of Godowns Rs.10.00 lakhs), (iv) Share Capital Contribution (17.60 lakhs), (v) Bad Debt Reserve Fund (Rs.14 lakhs), (vi) Assistance in the shape of Share Capital Loans to the Weaker Sections for membership of Co-operatives Rs.20.80 lakhs) and Interest Subsidy (Rs.10.00 lakhs).

2) Housing Cooperatives—

The Housing Cooperative Societies which have been organised mainly with a view to providing housing facilities to the weaker Sections will continue their efforts to achieve the objectives during the 6th Plan period. As the resources at their disposal are very limited, State assistance shall have to be continued in a much larger scale during the Plan period in the shape of Share Capital contribution and Managerial Subsidy for sustaining and accelerating pace of their activities.

The State Housing Financing Cooperative Society Ltd. has been making all-out efforts for obtaining funds from the other Financing Societies. The prospect of obtaining such fund is, however, not promising to the prevalent land tenure system in the State.

The rate of interest charged by the Housing Financing Co-operative Society has proved to be another factor regarding the progress of movement. The rates charged by the Society are high compared those charged by the Housing Department or the State Government who are also providing housing loans to the people of the various income groups. Interest on such group loans are much less than the rate charged by the Housing Co-operatives. It has been felt that the rate of interest charged by the Housing Co-operative should be at least par with the existing rate at which Government loans are made available to the borrowers from the Housing Department. It is, therefore, necessary to rationalise the rate of interest charged by the State Housing Financing Society for the same purpose by subsidising the difference between the rates of interest from plan resources.

It is proposed to provide a total amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs to the Housing Co-operative Scheme in the form of (i) Share Capital Contribution (Rs.10.00 lakhs), (ii) Managerial Assistance (Rs.10.00 lakhs) Subsidy to rationalise the rate of interest (Rs.5.00 lakhs).

(e) Labour Co-operatives—

The existing eight labour contract and construction Co-operatives which seven are functioning have not been able to make significant impact for want of funds. They have to be adequately strengthened with Share Capital Contribution and Managerial assistance.

Organisation of viable Forest Co-operative Societies is expected to prove of great benefit to the tribal people living in and around forest areas of the State. Such Societies will, therefore, be organised with a view to encouraging them to step-in in place of the private contractors to secure allotment of coops from the Forest Department. Gradually they may expand and diversify their activities. To take these responsibilities initially these Societies will have to be adequately assisted by the Government.

A total provision of Rs.13.00 lakhs is proposed during the Six Plan period in the shape of (i) Share Capital Contribution (Rs.10.00 lakhs) and (ii) Managerial Assistance (Rs.3.00 lakhs).

(f) Marketing Co-operatives—

Meghalaya faces all the problems of a hilly region. (i) Due to difficulties of communication, cost of transportation is often prohibitive for the individual producers, thus giving vast scope to middlemen and private traders to fleece the ignorant producers till the Co-operatives step-in through the Sub-Area Marketing Societies.

(ii) The real impact has, however, been felt only when the Meghal State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers' Federation has started market intervention in a big way. The activities of the Federation have now been diversified and are gradually encompassing almost entire field of the producers' needs other than credit. It has taken in a rapidly widening scale the marketing of surplus agricultural

rest produce such as, tezpatta, wild pepper, ginger, potato, paddy, cotton, mustard seeds, pine-apple etc. It has also been taking increasing responsibilities in the matter of distribution of agricultural inputs. It is gratifying to note that although the Federation has barely completed four years of its existence, its volume of business has exceeded Rs.110 lakhs during the Co-operative year 1977-78. It is now poised for a much bigger role in the matter of ensuring reasonable prices to the producers and in making consumer articles available to the people living in the interior at competitive price, narrowing the disparities in the prices prevailing in the urban and the rural areas.

(iii) Due to various constraints the Sub-Area Marketing Co-operative Societies have not been able to serve the rural population to the desired extent. Consequently the Apex Federation shall have to assume greater responsibilities for organising marketing facilities for growers either directly through the net work of Co-operatives. Thus the Marketing Federation has been assigned a very significant role to play in the matter of establishment and maintenance of the marketing channel in far-flung areas. In discharging its functions properly, the Federation has to be guided more by the motive of securing the interest of the poor producers than by desire to earn profit. Its primary aim is to secure reasonable price to the cultivators by market intervention at the appropriate time to prevent a slump in the price. In this laudable objective it has occasionally incurred a hazard loss in the business for the welfare of the people. The possibility of loss is all the more while dealing in perishable commodities. But it cannot shirk its responsibilities on that account and leave the producers at the mercy of middlemen and private traders.

(iv) In the matter of storage and distribution of fertilizers also, it is not always possible on the part of the Federation to act strictly on business principles. To ensure timely availability, amidst circumstances of uncertainty of supply, it has to procure and stock the fertilizers in advance. The disposal of the stock being gradual, the fertilizers may sometimes remain long in the warehouse godown in which event the storage charges may eat up the Federation's margin of profit.

Thus unlike any purely commercial concern, the Federation cannot get away from its primary objective of rendering the intended service to the people, particularly the rural producers and consumers. At the initial stage of growth at least, the organisation cannot be left to fend for itself, Government will have to assist it till it can build up a solid base which would enable it to effectively combine the twin functions of business and Social Welfare.

To fulfil its obligation of ensuring reasonable prices to the grower members of Co-operative Societies, it will be necessary for the Marketing Federation, to procure and market the agricultural produce often at a support price to ensure stabilisation of the price at an economic level. In view of the poor retaining capacity of the growers, the activities of the Federation in this sphere will be of vital importance. As such, it is proposed to assist the Federation with a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs for its Price Stabilisation Fund.

Accordingly, it is proposed to provide a total sum of Rs.100 lakhs for the marketing activities of the Federation and as assistance to the State Area Marketing Societies by way of (i) Managerial Assistance to the Federation for development of new Branches (Rs.20.00 lakhs), (ii) Assistance for Price Stabilisation Fund (Rs.30.00 lakhs), (iii) Additional Share Capital Contribution to the Federation (Rs.25.00 lakhs), (iv) Purchase of trucks (Rs.5.00 lakhs), (v) Storage assistance (Rs.10.00 lakhs), (vi) Assistance for Sub-Area Marketing (Rs.5.00 lakhs) and (vii) Construction of godowns (Rs.5.00 lakhs).

(g) Processing Units :

Agricultural processing activities in the State under the Co-operative Sector is yet to make much headway. Except the Garo Hills Co-operative Ginning Mills which is undertaking processing of Cotton there is no other processing unit in the Co-operative Sector. The Ginning Mills has set up a separate plant for processing Mustard Seeds. As the benefits of the Mills has been able to render on the producers of cotton and growers of mustard seeds are really encouraging, it is proposed to expand the capacity of the existing units.

Potato is the principal crop produced in the State. As it is a perishable crop, there is wide fluctuation in the price and consequently growers cannot be sure of a remunerative price. Due to lack of storage facilities, the farmers are often compelled to dispose of their produce at a price dictated by the private traders. When the slump is spread, market intervention by the Federation alone may not be enough unless ways can be found to stock the commodity for sometime till price stabilises at a remunerative level. To meet such contingencies it is proposed to establish a cold storage plant in the Co-operative Sector. Accordingly a total provision of Rs.51.00 lakhs has been suggested for implementation of the processing scheme including establishment of a cold storage plant during the plan period.

(h) Dairy Co-operatives :

The existing Milk Co-operative Societies have substantially contributed towards holding the price line in respect of price of milk supplied to consumers particularly of the Urban areas. The Societies are, however, facing increasing difficulties in maintaining this service due to the sharp rise in the price of most of the essentials, including the cost of feed and fodder. Expansion of business is essential if they are to reduce the losses and survive the present crisis. For this they need adequate financial support from the State.

Accordingly, it is proposed to provide Share Capital Contribution and managerial assistance to the existing Societies as also to the Societies which are expected to be organised to meet the increased volume of demand during the Plan period.

Under the Assam-Meghalaya Composite Dairy Development Scheme there is a proposal for organisation of a State Level Dairy Co-operative Union in the State. The proposed State Co-operative Union will

rganised under the technical guidance and supervision of a Spear-head m to be sent by the National Dairy Development Board, Anand. The ion is expected to be organised during the Sixth Plan period and this te Co-operative Union will have to be assisted financially under the n Scheme.

An outlay of Rs.14.00 lakhs is proposed for the above purpose.

(i) Industrial Co-operatives.—

According to the schemes of the Reserve Bank of India for velopment of Industrial Co-operatives the Meghalaya Co-operative ex Bank has set up an Industrial Section at Head Office and is now llecting some essential particulars regarding Industrial Co-operatives ording to the proforma prescribed for the propose. This is {required r identification of the viable Industrial Societies. On the basis of the ta collected, viability norms for different types of Industrial Societies ll be determined in consultation with the Industries Department. The overnment of India have also laid emphasis on development of small dustries in the Co-operative Sector for creating better employment portunities for the rural artisans as well as for stepping up the production rticles of mass consumption. In order to exercise effective technical pervision of the Industrial Societies a technical cell is required to be eated in the Co-operative Department.

It is proposed to make a provision of Rs.27.50 lakhs {for the velopment of Industrial Co-operative Societies (other than Weaving o-operative Societies) during the Plan period including assistance to dustrial Section of the Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd. by way managerial subsidy to the extent of Rs.1.50 lakhs.

(j) Weaving Co-operatives.—

Technical Supervision of the Weaving Co-operative Societies are being xercise by the Sericulture and Weaving Department and consequently at Department makes necessary provision for granting financial ssistance in the shape of Share Capital, Working Capital grant for the urchase of raw materials and managerial-Subsidy for the maintenance f full-time trained and paid Secretaries. The total number of weavers he State has been assessed provisionally by the Sericulture and Weaving epartment at 3,000. Weaving will have to play a vital role in solving e problem of unemployment and underemployment in the State. onsequently promotional efforts will have to be taken on a big scale to ncourage more people to take to weaving for increasing their income or s a means of livelihood. All the weavers are proposed to be gradually ough under the Co-operative fold. But most of the Weavers belong to e Weaker Sections and they find it difficult to pay the value of even a gle share of a Co-operative to become members. The value of each are of a Weaver Co-operative Societies is Rs.10/-. In pursuance of the olicy of universal membership, it is proposed to grant a loan of Rs.50/- alue of five Shares) to each Weaver to enable him/her to become a ember of the nearest Weaving Co-operative Society by subscribing at ast 5 Shares. Accordingly, a provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been made r the purpose.

(k) Consumers Co-operatives.—

It has been decided, as a matter of policy, that Co-operative should effectively participate in the Public Distribution System to be ultimately able to take up completely the distribution of essential items for mass consumption. In view of the conditions prevailing in the State instead of setting up a Civil Supplies Corporation, the State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers' Federation will be entrusted with the task of taking up the distribution of consumers' goods. To enable it to effectively discharge this huge responsibility, it has been decided that the State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers' Federation shall be adequately strengthened both financially and structurally, to enable it to procure articles of mass consumption, both from inside and outside the State, and to ensure regular supply of essential goods to the consumers through the network of Co-operatives and other channels, till the Co-operatives can exclusively undertake the task. To effectively discharge this huge responsibility, the Federation will have to open a network of its own branches at different places in the State.

Besides, the Co-operative Societies at the Primary level now engaged in distribution of consumer articles, both in rural and urban areas, shall have to be strengthened and their working capital sufficiently augmented. All the reorganised Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies which will gradually take up the distribution of consumers articles in rural areas will also need strengthening. With a view to achieving the above objectives a total provision of Rs.78.50 lakhs is suggested for implementation of the scheme for distribution of essential consumers articles of mass consumption.

In view of the situation prevailing in the State and heavy transport cost involved in Hill Areas, it is considered imperative that the Societies dealing in distribution of consumer goods be given interest subsidy at a maximum rate of 2 per cent in respect of their borrowing from Apex Bank to enable them to fix retail price at a reasonable rate to the benefit of the consumers in both rural and urban areas. Hence provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed.

(l) Education, Research and Training :

In the absence of a building of its own, the Meghalaya Co-operative Training Institute has been compelled to function with great difficulty in a small rented building in the premises of the Apex Bank at Shillong and for want of hostel facilities, the trainees coming from outside are facing acute accommodation problem in the town where house rent payable is beyond their means. It is, therefore, proposed to provide the Institute with land and buildings, both for holding its classes and affording hostel facilities to the trainees, within or around Shillong.

To meet the diversified and emerging requirement of Co-operative development programme, training of manpower is very essential and this training will require not only to be quantitatively strengthened but also qualitatively developed. There are about 500 Societies of various type including 176 Agricultural Credit Societies reorganised under the Mass

plan which are now functioning in the State. Taking into account the number of various types of Cooperative Societies with their various functions and the number of Departmental personnel, both general and specialised nature of training will have to be arranged to meet the diverse and developing needs. As such, to meet the requirement it is proposed to open a new Junior Training Centre in the State during the Plan period.

The State Cooperative Union which will be formed in the State during the current year (1978) will formulate proposals for implementation of the Cooperative Education and Development Scheme during the Sixth Plan. The Union will require funds to start its activities. Provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose.

Accordingly, the following provisions are suggested for the Plan period:

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| (i) Land and building complex for the existing training Centre (Office, Class room and hostel accommodation.) | Rs. 10.00 lakhs |
| (ii) Setting up of a new Junior Training Centre | Rs. 6.00 lakhs |
| (iii) Provision for maintenance of the Meghalaya Cooperative Training Institute. | Rs. 2.00 lakhs |
| (iv) Grants to Cooperative Union | Rs. 10.00 lakhs |
| Total | Rs. 28.00 lakhs |

(m) Information and Publicity:

The Department will continue its efforts to educate the people about the utility of Cooperative movement through literature, folders, pamphlets and other media to bring home the ideals of healthy Cooperative movement. So a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been suggested for the purpose.

(n) Other Cooperatives:

(i) Urban Banks:

At present there are only three Urban Cooperative Banks operating in the State. These Urban Cooperative Banks have been rendering useful service and are catering to the needs of small traders, entrepreneurs, all-shop-keepers, salary earners and artisans etc., by providing loans/credit accommodation on easy and reasonable terms. The area of operations of the three existing Urban Banks are confined to the three hilly Districts of Khasi Hills, Garo Hills and Jaintia Hills. Meanwhile, two more new districts, namely Khasi Hills (West) and Garo Hills (West) have been created. It is, therefore, proposed to organise and establish two more Urban Cooperative Banks in these two new districts during the Sixth Plan period. It is further proposed to open branches of the existing three Urban Banks in semi-urban areas to enable them to expand their business.

and attain viability and to cater to the need of a larger portion of the weaker sections of the community. Accordingly, a total provision for Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed to be made in the Plan.

(ii) Transport Cooperatives :

Besides the State Transport Organisation there are other Private Transport Agencies operating in the State. It is felt that if the local educated persons can take up such venture in a cooperative way with adequate financial support from the State Government, a Transport Cooperative Society is likely to run successfully.

Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been suggested for the purpose of establishing Transport Cooperative Society.

(iii) Fishery Co-operatives—

There are a few Fishery Co-operative Societies in the State. The Societies are not in a position to successfully bid for Fishing-Mahals due to their weak financial condition and as a result they have not been able to have much of an impact in the fishery trade and their service to the community is yet to be effectively felt. These Fishery Co-operative Societies require funds to step-up their activities. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

(iv) Thrift Co-operatives—

Most of the Thrift Co-operative Societies are located in Government and Semi-Government Offices and in industrial centres. These Thrift Co-operative Societies are rendering useful service to the needy employees of a fixed income group to meet their unforeseen expenses without going to the money lenders. In order to enable them to expand their activities, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed during the Plan period.

3. Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes—

Hitherto the following Central Sector Scheme *Viz.*, (i) Construct of Godowns, (ii) Purchase of Transport Vehicles and (iii) Margin Money assistance have been implemented in this State according to requirements. Upto the end of 1977-78, a total amount of Rs 16.35 lakhs only has been availed of. The off-take of Financial Assistance under the Central Sector Schemes was very low because of the fact the Cooperative Societies were under the process of reorganisation and revitalisation. Now that the process has been completed the Cooperative structure in the State is now in a position to undertake their programmes of Credit, Marketing and Consumers business in an increased and intensified manner, it is now considered necessary to make adequate provision to meet their requirements. Hence Rs. 178.80 lakhs is proposed for implementation of the following schemes.

1) Loans and subsidy for construction of godowns—

A total provision of Rs. 33.00 lakhs, being the Central assistance for construction of godowns at Primary as well as state level, is proposed for the Plan period. One hundred and twenty six (126) rural godown and five marketing godowns are proposed to be constructed within the period.

2) Margin Money—

So far the Meghalaya State Marketing and Consumers' Federation and three Whole Sellers Cooperative Societies have been provided with margin money assistance of Rs. 12.90 lakhs for boosting up their business activities. Due to the diversification of their activities, the Co-operative Societies are expected to need adequate additional funds to augment their business activities. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs as Margin Money is proposed for the Plan period.

3) Assistance to Co-operative Societies for distribution of Consumers articles in rural Areas—

In pursuance of the national policy on the public distribution system, the Cooperative structure in the State with the Meghalaya State Cooperative Marketing and Consumers' Federation at the Apex and the reorganised primary Credit Co-operative Societies and the Sub-Area Marketing Societies as also the retail outlets of the Federation will be fully associated in the distribution of Consumer articles in the rural and semi-urban areas. A start has already been made by linking up the Primary level Societies with the Consumers Section of the above Co-operative federation for the successful implementation of the project, assistance from National Co-operative Development Co-operation in the form of margin money, loan-cum-subsidy assistance for setting up retail outlets etc. will be essential.

Accordingly a total provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed during the Plan period.

4) Establishment of Promotional and Technical Cell—

A scheme for establishment of Promotional and Technical Cell by the Meghalaya Marketing and Consumers Federation is expected to be finalised within the Current Financial year. For the continuation of the scheme a provision of Rs.3.50 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period. During the year 1979-80, some more specialised posts are proposed for creation in the cell. Hence additional amount Rs.1.50 lakh proposed under the Plan period.

5) Assistance for Specialised Training Courses for personnel engaged in fertilizer business and marketing—

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to provide specialised training for Technical Personnel of Co-operatives Societies under the National Co-operative Development Corporation scheme.

6) Assistance for purchase of Transport Vehicles:—

A provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed for purchase of Transport Vehicles by the Apex and Primary Co-operative Societies on selective basis.

(7) Assistance to Co-operative Societies for manufacture of Consumers Articles:—

Along with the distribution of Consumers' articles, the select Co-operative Societies shall take up manufacture of Consumers articles mass Consumption. A total provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been suggested for establishment of such projects.

(8) Contribution to Credit Stabilisation Fund:

The rules for the administration of the Credit Stabilisation Fund as per guidelines given by the Reserve Bank of India have been framed. Having regard to the provision in the rule, a contribution of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed to be made in the Plan Period.

(9) Contribution to Risk Fund:

It is contemplated to issue Rs.30.00 lakhs as Consumption loan during the Plan period through various Co-operative Societies. The Scheme Consumption Credit envisages contribution to the Risk Fund at the rate 10 per cent of the loan issued to be shared equally by the Central and State Governments. Accordingly, a provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs being the Share of the Central Government is provided in the Central Sector Scheme.

(10) Assistant to Co-operative Credit Institution in Co-operatively under developed state:

Under the scheme assistance to Co-operative Credit institutions in the under developed states, Government of India provides special financial assistance to Co-operative Institutions to meet the Reserve Bank's condition of "none overdue cover" to borrow funds from the Reserve Bank of India, to the extent required. Accordingly to meet the above requirement an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed.

(11) Contribution to Cadreisation Fund:

The scheme for appointment of full time paid Secretaries for the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies by the Meghalaya State Supervision and Cadre Management Society is under implementation since 1977-78. The annual expenditure for maintenance of the Cadre is estimated at Rs.8.4 lakhs per annum. Although the scheme envisages contribution from the Apex as well as the Primary Societies, having regard to the present financial position of the societies it may not be possible for these societies to contribute to this fund till they obtain viability and are in a position to strengthen their financial base. It will, therefore, be necessary for the Government to bear the entire cost at least during the Plan period. The Central Government is expected to bear 50 per cent of the cost under the above scheme. Accordingly, a provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been provided under the Central Sector Scheme.

12. Investment in the Debentures of Co-operative Land Development Bank.—

On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee on Land Development Banks, it has been decided by the State Government that the Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank will also undertake long term financing operation in the State. Accordingly, a separate Land Development Section has been created in the Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank for this purpose. The Land Development Bank Section of the Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank will issue long Term Loan of Rs. 50.00 lakhs during the period from 1978-79 to 1982-83. During the Current year the Land Development Bank proposes to issue Long Term Loan of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. The Apex Bank is expected to soon go to the market for floating debentures to adequately supplement its resources. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for the Plan period to extend support to the debenture programme of the Land Development Bank Section of Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank.

13. Development of Consumers Co-operative (setting up of Department Stores).—

Under this scheme it is proposed to establish 3 (three) Department Stores in the three main District headquarters. The present population of these towns justify only a small sized unit. Accordingly, a total amount of Rs. 2.10 lakhs is proposed for each unit for meeting the following expenditure viz., (i) Share Capital Contribution, (ii) Loan-cum-subsidy for furniture and fixture and (iii) Managerial assistance. The total expenditure involved for implementation of this scheme is estimated at Rs. 6.30 lakhs during the Plan period.

4. The details of the outlays and expenditure, physical achievements and targets are shown in the Statements I, II and the Annexures IV, X & XI below:—

STATEMENT I

State: MEGHALAYA

DRAFT PLAN 1978-83

Minor heads Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Major head of Development	Minor head of development	Fifth Plan outlay (1974-79)	1974-78 Actual expenditure	1978-79		Proposed outlay 1978-83			
				Agreed Total	Outlay of which MNP	Total	Of which MNP	F.E. content of total outlay (As shown in col.7)	Capital content of total outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CO-OPERATION. 1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:									
	(a) Headquarter Organisation	4.71	1.967	1.50	..	1.50	..	..	..
	(b) District Organisation	11.65	3.753	4.50	..	18.00	..	..	..
	(c) Construction of Building ... ..	..	..	..	..	15.00	..	..	15.00
	(d) Purchase of Jeeps ... ..	..	..	..	..	3.00	..	..	3.00
	TOTAL—1 ..	16.36	5.72	6.00	..	37.50	..	..	18.00
2. CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES:									
	(a) Assistance for Working Expenses ...	14.64	11.31	1.50	..	18.50	..	..	..
	(b) Assistance for staff of State Co-operative Banks.	11.00	11.26	3.50	..	14.00	..	..	..
	(c) Assistance to Credit Societies for construction of Godown.	8.00	0.90	1.00	..	10.00	..	..	10.00
	(d) Fund for follow up action for implementation of the programme suggested by the expert group appointed by Govern-	5.00	0.44	..	..	..	..	..	..

Banks.									
(f) Share Capital Contribution to Co-operative Credit Institutions.—									
1. Apex Bank	...	...	40.00	20.00	3.50	...	25.00	...	25.00
2. Credit Societies	..	...}	...	28.20	5.00	..	17.60	...	17.60
(g) Loans to Co-operative Societies for purchase of Trucks.									
..
(h) Assistance for contribution to Bad Debt Reserve Fund of Credit Societies.									
..	..	..	..	2.50	..	..	14.00	..	..
(i) Share Capital Contribution to Cadre Management Society.									
..	..	..	..	1.50	..	..	..	..	..
(j) Managerial Subsidy ..									
..	..	..	..	0.20	..	..	..	..	..
(k) Contribution to Cadre Fund ..									
..	..	..	..	3.08	2.50	..	20.00	..	..
(l) Share Capital Contribution to Land Development Section of Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank.									
..	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	10.00	..	10.00
(m) Assistance for Land Development Section.									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	..	..
(n) Loans for meeting the Overdues ..									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	..	20.00
(o) Assistance for opening of Branches ...									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	..
(p) Contribution to Risk Fund for consumption Credit.									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	..	..
(r) Coverage of Weaker Section ..									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.80	..	20.80
(s) Interest Subsidy ..									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	..
<hr/>									
Total—2			79.64	100.12	28.05	...	218.90	...	103.40
<hr/>									

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. HOUSING CO-OPERATIVES—									
(a) Share Capital Contribution to Primary Housing Co-operative and State Level Housing Financing Co-operative Societies.	...	4.75	1.75	..	10.00	..	...	10.00	
(b) Managerial Subsidy	6.00	0.95	0.75	..	10.00	..	..	..
(c) Subsidy for differential rate of interest	...	..	..	...	5.00	...	..	...
Total—3	...	6.00	5.70	2.50	...	25.00	...	..	10.00
4. LABOUR CO-OPERATIVES—									
(a) Share Capital Contribution to Labour Co-operatives	...	0.30	0.80	..	10.00	..	..	10.00	
(b) Managerial Subsidy .. ..	..	0.15	0.20	..	3.00	..	..	...
Total—4	...	0.45	1.00	...	13.00	...	..	10.00	
5. FARMING CO-OPERATIVES—									
(a) Share Capital Contribution to Farming Co-operatives.	2.00	...	..	..	..	...	..	...
Total—5	...	2.00	..	..	...	...	...	...
6. MARKETING CO-OPERATIVES—									
(a) Assistance for staff of Apex Marketing Federation.	5.00	6.20	3.00	...	20.00	...	..	...
(b) Assistance for staff of Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Societies.	10.00	3.50	0.50	..	5.00	..	..	..
(c) Assistance for construction of Godown of—									
(1) Apex Marketing Federation ...	3.00	2.50	2.00	...	5.00	...	...	5.00	
(2) Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Societies.	4.00	..	...	..	...	..	..	...
(d) Assistance for price fluctuation and stabilisation of prices to Apex and Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Societies.	5.00	0.50	...	...	..	...	...	...

(f) Share Capital Contribution to Marketing Federation.	15.00	12.30	...	..	25.00	...	..	25.00
(g) Share Capital Contribution to Sub-Area Marketing Societies.	6.00	1.25	..	...	...	...	..	..
(h) Loans to Apex and Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Societies for purchase of Trucks.	3.00	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
(i) Assistance to Co-operative Societies for purchase of Trucks.	..	...	1.00	...	5.00	...	..	...
(j) Storage assistance to Co-operative Societies.	...	...	..	...	10.00	...	..	..
TOTAL—6	51.00	26.25	6.50	..	100.00	...	...	30.00

7. PROCESSING CO-OPERATIVES—

(a) Share Capital contribution to Processing Units.	18.00	1.50	...	..	10.00	..	...	10.00
(b) Assistance for processing units ..	3.00	0.35	...	..	3.00	...	..	...
(c) Assistance for staff to Co-operative Fruit processing units/jute grading.	..	0.20	0.50	...	3.00	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(d) Assistance for staff to Oil Processing Unit	..	0.25	0.15	...	5.00	...	..	...
(e) Share Capital Contribution to 'MECOFED' for Jute Grading.	...	1.25	...	...	5.00	...	..	5.00
(f) Share Capital Contribution to Fruit Processing Units.	...	...	1.00	...	10.00	..	..	10.00
(g) Establishment of Cold Storage	..	...	...	..	15.00	...	...	10.00
TOTAL-7		21.00	3.55	1.65	...	51.00	35.00
8. DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES—									
(a) Share Capital contribution to Dairy Co-operative Societies and Milk Producers Co-operative Unions.	4.00	1.08	2.00	..	10.00	10.00	
(b) Managerial Subsidy	...	0.25	0.50	..	4.00	
TOTAL-8	...	4.00	1.33	2.50	..	14.00	10.00

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9. INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE—

(a) Share Capital Contribution to Industrial Co-operative Societies.	5.00	3.09	1.00	..	14.00	14.00
(b) Managerial Subsidy	..	0.65	0.50	...	6.50	...	..	..
(c) Loan to the Weavers to purchase Shares by the Weavers.	5.00	5.00
(d) Creation of Industrial Cell	2.00
Total—9	5.00	3.74	1.50	...	27.50	19.00

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10. CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES—

(a) Share Capital Contribution to :

1. Wholesaler Consumer Co-operative	6.00	9.10	1.00	..	} 35.00	35.00
2. Co-operative Stores and Consumers' Federation.	8.00	4.40	1.00	..				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(b) Share Capital contribution to Consumers' Co-operatives and other Co-operative for dealing with Distribution of consumer articles in Rural areas.	...	3.20	1.00	..	10.00	..	...	10.00	
(c) Assistance for staff to:									
1. Wholesale Consumer Co-operative	1.00	1.71	0.50	..	5.00	...	..	..
2. Co-operative Stores	2.00	2.62	0.50	...	3.00	..	...	..
(d) Assistance for staff of Co-operative societies other than Co-operative Stores with dealing distribution of consumer Articles in Rural Areas.	...	2.89	0.50	...	3.00	..	...	...
(e) Loans to consumer Co-operative Societies for purchase of Truck in Rural areas (for Consumers Section of MECOPED).	...	1.00	...	...	5.00	...	...	5.00	
(f) Construction of premises by the Urban Consumer Co-operative Societies.	..	...	..	...	10.00	...	...	10.00	
(g) Interest Subsidy.	..	..	...	..	7.50	..	...	..
Total—10	...	17.00	24.92	5.50	...	78.50	...	..	60.00

(a) Co-operative Training Institution for training of official and non-official.	10-00	2-38	1-55	...	8-00	..	..	..
(b) Grant to Co-operative Union	...	...	1-00	...	10-00	...	...	...
(c) Construction of Building Complex	...	..	-	...	10-00	...	...	10-00

Total—11 10-00 2-38 2-55 .. 28-00 10-00

12. Information and Publicity through folders, pamphlets and other media about the utility of Co-operative Movement. 2-00 0-60 0-25 ... 2-00

Total—12 2-00 0-60 0-25 ... 2-00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
13. OTHER CO-OPERATIVES—										
(a)	Share Capital Contribution to Co-operative Urban Banks.	..	3.20	1.00	..	7.00	..	...	7.00
(b)	Assistance for staff of Co-operative Urban Banks.	...	0.70	1.00	...	5.00	...	...	..
(c)	Assistance for development of other types of Co-operative Societies.	4.00	3.73	..	..	...	..	...	..
(d)	Share Capital Contribution to Other type .	...	0.16	..	...	...	..	..	..
(e)	Share Capital Contribution to Thrift Co-operative Societies.	..	...	0.50	..	2.00	..	...	2.00
(f)	Share Capital Contribution to Fishery Co-operatives.	...	0.54	0.50	...	5.00	...	..	5.00
(g)	Assistance for staff to Fishery Co-operative Societies.	..	0.27	0.20	..	2.00	...	...	...
(h)	Assistance for Transport Co-operative Societies.	...	..	...	..	2.00	...	...	...
(i)	Share Capital Contribution to Transport Co-operative Societies.	...	..	..	..	8.00	..	..	8.00
Total—13		...	4.00	8.60	3.20	...	31.00	22.00

Selected Targets and Achievements: Commulative total for each year

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Fifth Plan target (1974-79)	Achievements 1974-78	1978-79 (Targets)	1978-83 Proposed targets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	No. of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies at the end of the year.	No.	176	174	176	176
2	No. of viable Primary Agricultural Credit Societies at the end of the year.	No.	176	174	176	176
3	Memberships of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies at the end of the year.	Thousand	100	35	50	90
4	Coverage of agricultural farmer's at the end of the year.	Per cent	50%	20%	25%	50%
5	Percentage of borrowing members (against-Serial 3).	Do	75%	32%	75%	100%
6	Short-Term Loan advanced.	Rs. in crores	2.20	1.64	2.00	4.40
7	Medium Term Loans advanced	Do	0.50	0.04	0.50	1.00
8	Long term Loan advanced.	Do	0.15	...	0.05	0.50
9	Agricultural Produce marketed	Do	3.00	1.45	0.75	8.00
10	No. of processing unit installed at the end of the year.	..	...	...	..	...
(1)	Cotton ginning	Nos	are already in existance	..	..	No new targets
(2)	Oil extracting Plant	Nos.	1	1	...	..
(3)	Fruits processing	Nos.	..	..	1	2
(4)	Others	Nos.	..	...	..	3
(5)	Cold storage	Nos.	..	...	...	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11 Fertilizers retailed by Co-operatives							
(1) Quantity in term of nutrient value
(2) Value	Rs. in crores	1.50	1.31	0.75 (during the year)	3.00
(3) No. of Co-operative retail fertilizers Depots at the end of the year.			Nos	...	11	15	50
12 Marketing godowns							
(a) Assisted up to the end of the year	Nos	...	...	1 (during the year)	5
(b) Constructed upto the end of the year			Nos	56	56	...	5
(c) Capacity upto the end of the year			000's tonnes	9	9	2	10
13 Rural Godowns							
(a) Assisted upto the end of the year			No.	160	18	20 (during the year)	126
(b) Constructed upto the end of the year			No.	160	...	...	126
(c) Capacity upto the end of the year			000's tonnes	16	...	2	12.3
14 Distribution of Consumers articles in rural areas.			Rs. in crores	3.00	1.83	0.60 (during the year)	4.00
15 Retail sales of Urban Consumers Co-ope-			Rs. in crores	3.00	2.59	1.00	4.00

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83
Selected Programmes Achievements and Targets

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement 1977-78	Target 1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1 GRADING UNITS—				
(a)	Co-operative	...	...	...
(b)	Departmental	...	...	...
(c)	Others	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...
2 STORAGE & WARSHOUSING—				
(a)	Owned Capacity of State Warehousing Corporation.	Thousand tonnes.	1.6	5.00
(b)	Owned capacity of other state godowns	..	..	..
(c)	Co-operative Godowns	do	1.8	17.60
	Total	...	3.4	22.60
3 SHORT-TERM AGRICULTURAL CREDIT—				
		Rs. in crores		
(a)	Advances during the year by Co-operatives.	...	0.445	4.40
(b)	Advances by Commercial banks during the year.	...	...	...
	Total	...	0.445	4.40
INVESTMENT AGRICULTURAL CREDIT—				
		Rs. in crores		
(a)	Medium terms advances by Co-operative during the five years of Plan.	...	...	1.00
(b)	Medium/Long term advances by Commercial banks during 5 years of the Plan.	...	...	...
(c)	Long-term advances by Land Development Banks during five years of Plan (both ordinary and Special Loans.)	...	...	0.50
	Total	...	..	1.50

ANNEXURE X

AGR-33

State—MEGHALAYA

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

Agriculture and Rural Development Head-wise/Sub-Headwise Breakup of the Financial Outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development/Programmes	Fifth Plan approved outlay	Approved outlay 1978-79	Proposed outlay 1978-83		
				Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XIV.— CO-OPERATION—						
1	Direction and Administration	16.36	6.00	37.50	18.00	...
2	Credit Co-operatives	79.64	28.05	218.90	103.40	...
3	Farming Co-operatives	2.00	...	...	...	...
4	Dairy Co-operative	4.00	2.50	14.00	10.00	...
5	Fishermen's Co-operatives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
6	Warehousing and Marketing and processing Co-operatives	72.00	8.15	151.00	65.00	...
7	Co-operatives Sugar Mills ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
8	Education, Research and Training, Information and Publicity	12.00	2.80	30.00	10.00	...
9	Other Co-operatives (Including Housing Co-operatives, Labour Co-operatives, Industrial Co-operatives Consumer's Co-operatives, Fishery Co-operative etc.)	32.00	13.70	175.00	121.00	...
	Total	218.00	61.20	626.40	327.40	..
XII—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT—						
1	Support to ordinary debentures of Land Development Banks Section .. ..	...	—	25.00	...	...
				(Central Sector)		
2	Support to special debentures of Land Development Bank Section .. ..	...	—	...	...	...
	Total ... ..	...	..	25.00	...	..

ANNEXURE XI

AGR: 37

State—MEGHALAYA

DEPARTMENT: CO-OPERATION

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

Agriculture and Rural Development: Employment Generation

Serial No.	Head of Development/Programme	Likely Employment Generation in Manyear					Total		
		Scientists	Technical	Administration	Skilled	Unskilled			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	Direction and Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	4	34	8	46	
2	Credit Co-operatives ... .. .	..	..	..	7	24	637	100	768
3	Housing Co-operatives ... .. .	..	..	..	4	..	25	5	34
4	Labour Co-operatives ... .. .	..	..	..	2	..	8	2	12
5	Farming Co-operatives ... .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives .. .. .	..	..	..	..	30	93	54	277
	(a) Custom Hiring (Mechofed) .. .. .	..	..	..	74	1	11	20	106

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
7	Processing Co-operatives ...	..	...	...	...	10	...	30	10	50
8	Dairy Co-operatives ..	...	...	...	..	2	2	60	10	74
9	Fisherman Co-operatives ..	...	...	...	..	10	..	70	25	105
10	Co-operative Sugarmills ...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
11	Co-operative Spinning Mills ..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..
12	Industrial Co-operatives ..	...	...	..	...	5	..	60	20	85
13	Consumers Co-operatives ...	...	..	..	...	...	6	78	36	120
14	Audit Co-operatives ...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
15	Education, Research and Training	...	...	...	..	..	2	33	10	45
16	Information and Publicity	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
17	Thrift Co-operatives ..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
81	Other Co-operatives ...	..	...	..	...	...	6	20	12	38
19	Transport Co-operative	10	2	50	20	82
Total		..	..	..	..	124	77	1,309	332	1,842

ANNEXURE XI

AGF-37

State: MEGHALAYA

DEPARTMENT: CO-OPERATION

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

Agricultural and Rural Development: Employment Generation

Sl. No.	Head of Development/Programme	Likely Employment Generation in Plan year (Indirect)						
		Scientistis	Technical	Administra- tion	Skilled	Unskilled	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Labour Co-operatives	...	..	..	..	30	100	130
2	Processing Co-operatives	...	..	...	..	25	100	125
3	Dairy Co-operatives	...	...	..	..	1,000	9,000	10,000
4	Fisherman Co-operatives	..	...	..	...	125	25	150
5	Industrial Co-operatives (including Weavers Co-operatives)	...	..	...	...	2,000	500	2,500
TOTAL		..	...	...	..	3,180	9,725	12,985

ANNEXURE XI

State—MEGHALAYA

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

Agriculture and Rural Development: Employment Generation

Serial No.	Head of Development/ programme	Likely Employment Generation in Man-Year				
		Scientist	Technical	Administration	Skilled	Unskilled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION—						
(1)	Agricultural Research ..	..	10	..	4	8
(2)	Agricultural Education ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total—I ..	..	10	..	4	8
II—AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND ADMINISTRATION—						
(1)	Direction and Administration.	}	..	259	4	20
(2)	Agricultural Extension					
(3)	Extension Education and Farmer's training.	..	16	..	3	..
(4)	Adaptive Research ..	..	45	..	..	50
(5)	Agricultural Economics and Statistics.	..	10	..	..	..
	Total—II ..	..	330	4	28	55
III—AGRICULTURAL INPUTS—						
(1)	Seedfarms ..	..	21	..	10	200
(2)	Fertilizers ..	..	..	..	..	..
(3)	Plant protection ..	..	..	..	..	..
(4)	Implements and Machinery ..	..	..	..	30	60
	Total—III ..	..	21	..	40	260

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IV. CROP ORIENTED PROGRAMME—							
(1) H. V. P.
(2) Pulses
(3) Commercial Crops
(4) Horticultural Crops and Plantation Crops.		...	69	...	30	90	189
Total—IV	69	...	30	90	189
V. LAND REFORMS—							
(1) Updating of Land Records (Cadastral Survey)		64	162	226
Total—V	64	162	226
VI. MINOR IRRIGATION—							
(1) Survey and Investigation of Ground Water resources.	
(2) Loan and subsidy to private Irrigation works for small farmers, tribal farmers, etc.	
(3) Equipment for ground Water Schemes.	
(4) State (Deep) Tube Wells	...	1	20	5	50	100	176
(5) Survey and Investigation of surface Water schemes.	
(6) Surface Flow Schemes	30	15	50	100	195
(7) State Lift Irrigation Schemes	20	5	50	100	175
(8) Loan and subsidy to Co-operative Lift Irrigation Schemes.	
(9) Share capital contribution and subsidy towards water rates of Tube Wells/Lift Irrigation Corporation.	
(10) Establishment
(11) Any other expenditure	7	10	2	..	19
Total—VI	..	1	77	35	152	300	565

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION—							
(1) Direction and Administration							
(2) Soil Survey and Testing							
(3) Research, Education and Training.		..	123	13	151	48	335
(4) Soil Conservation Schemes							
(5) Other expenditure ...							
Total—VII	123	13	151	48	335

VIII. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—

1. Direction and Administration and Extension.	..	10	...	14	19	43	
2. Vety. Service and Animal Health.	...	28	..	4	19	51	
3. Research/Assistance to Agriculture University.	..	..	...	1	1	2
4. Investigations and Statistics ...	..	..	..	..	...	...
5. Cattle Development	53	9	14	103	179
6. Poultry Development	11	15	26
7. Sheep and Wool Development ..	...	..	..	...	...	..
8. Piggery Development	9	12	21
9. Goat Development	5	5
10. Other Livestock Development ...	...	...	..	..	...	..
11. Fodder and Food Development ..	...	3	..	1	5	9
Total—VIII	114	9	34	179	336

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT—

(1) Direction and Administration	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
(2) Dairy Development—							
(a) Corporations	}	...	5	...	5	50	60
(b) Co-operatives							
(3) Training and Education	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
(4) Milk Supply Schemes	..	..	...	...	...	..	...
(5) Others	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total—IX	..	..	5	..	5	52	62

FISHERIES—

1. Direction and Administration	...	18	30	...	21	69
2. Inland Fisheries	..	44	41	..	100	185
3. Research/Education and Training.	...	10	10	...	12	32
4. Marine Fisheries	..	..	..	..	...	...
5. Marketing and Storage	..	5	3	..	9	17
6. Others	...	...	...	..	..	..
Total—X	...	77	84	..	142	303

FORESTRY—

1. Direction and Administration	..	18	18	1	...	37
2. Research, Education and Training.	..	89	4	1	10	104
3. Forest Conservation and Development.	..	12	3	6	27	48
4. Forest Resource Survey	..	..	..	..	50	50
5. Plantation Schemes—						
(a) Departmental	..	..	...	..	..	..
(b) Forest Corporations	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Others	...	...	...	..	3616	3616
6. Forest Development Co-operations (Equity Participation).	..	..	..	...	1222	1222
7. Forest Communications and Buildings.	..	6	..	...	1332	1338
8. Preservation of Wild Life	..	8	19	2	19	48
9. Others	..	8	3	1	1,351	1,363
Total—XI	...	141	47	11	7,627	7,826

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XII AGRICULTURAL CREDIT—							
XIII COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS—							
(a) Community Development	..	30	140	55	150	37	
(b) Rural Works Programme	15	45	6	
Total—XII	30	140	70	195	43
XIV CO-OPERATION—							
(1) Direction and Administration.	4	34	8		
(2) Credit Co-operatives	7	24	637	100	76
3. Farming Co-operatives	
4. Dairy Co-operatives	2	2	60	10	
5. Fishermen' Co-operatives	..	10	...	70	25	16	
6. Warehousing and Marketing	30	193	54	2	
(a) Custom Hiring (MECO FED).	...	74	1	11	20	16	
7. Co-operative Sugar Mills		
8. Education/Research Training, Information and Publicity.	2	33	10		
9. Other Co-operatives—							
(i) Housing Co-operatives	...	4	...	25	5		
(ii) Labour Co-operatives	...	2	..	8	2		
(iii) Processing Co-operatives	...	10	...	30	10		
(iv) Industrial Co-operatives	..	5	.	60	20		
(v) Consumer Co-operatives	6	78	36	1	
(vi) Transport Co-operatives	..	10	2	50	20		
(vii) Others	6	20	12		
Total—XIV	124	77	1,309	332	1,8
GRAND TOTAL 1 to XIV	1	1,121	409	1,893	9,450	12,8	

IRRIGATION

The State's Fifth Plan allocation for Irrigation was Rs. 17.00 lakhs and Rs. 11.15 lakhs was incurred during the period 1974-78. Two Irrigation Schemes were taken up for investigation, viz., (i) The Rongai Valley Irrigation Scheme and (ii) the Litien Valley Irrigation Scheme. But further investigation on Litien Valley Irrigation Scheme was, however, postponed on account of the fact that the presence of Limestone as revealed by the preliminary investigation will not make the scheme technically feasible.

The outlay of Rs. 308.00 lakhs proposed during the next plan (1978-83) is for taking up—(i) the Rongai Valley Irrigation Scheme in Garo Hills and (ii) the Shella-Ishamati Irrigation Scheme in Khasi Hills. The total commandable irrigated area to be covered by the Rongai Valley Irrigation Scheme is 1,534 hectares and that of Shella-Ishamati Irrigation Project is 1,100 hectares. Both these schemes are considered under Medium Irrigation Scheme on account of the fact that the irrigable land in the State like Meghalaya is very small in comparison to the plain districts of other States, though the criteria for Medium Irrigation Scheme is minimum 2,000 hectares.

DRAFT PLAN—1978-83

STATE/UT., Meghalaya.

Head of Development—Outlay and Expenditure

Statement No. G. N. 1.

Head of Development	Fifth Plan Outlay	1974-78 Actual	1978-79		Proposed outlay (1978-83)			
			Agreed out- lay (lakhs)	Of which MNP	Total	Of which MNP	Foreign ex- change content of total outlay	Capital content of total outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IRRIGATION—								
(a) New	17.00	Nil	10.00	Nil	307.83	Nil	Nil	278.00
(b) Spill over ... ..	...	11.15	Nil	...	0.17			
Total	17.00	11.15	10.00	..	308.00	..	...	278.00

FLOOD CONTROL

Meghalaya is a hilly region. The plain areas are found only in some pockets in between the Hills and in the foot-hills on the western and northern parts bordering Assam and the southern parts adjacent to Bangladesh. The plain areas on the western and south-west sides of Phulbari and Mahendraganj in Garo Hills are subject to inundation by the over-flow of the river Jhingram. The floods of the river has caused great damage to the paddy fields in these areas. In other areas of Garo Hills also the floods of some rivers like Rangkhong, Ranjit and Daniel have also damaged vast areas of paddy fields on the river banks and adjacent areas. In order to protect these paddy fields and homestead lands, some flood protection embankment schemes have been taken up.

Similarly, some flood embankments have been undertaken for the protection of the paddy fields at Syntu Ksiar against the damages of the river Myntdu in Jaintia Hills District and at Kalaitak against the damages of the river Umiew at Shella, adjacent to Bangladesh in East Khasi Hills District.

Besides the protection of the paddy fields and the homestead lands some towns/village protection schemes have been undertaken like protection of Dawki against the ravages of the river Ryan adjacent to Bangladesh, Jaiya Bazar against the ravages of the river Khasma in Khasi Hills, Tikrikilla against the ravages of the river Changma, the village Chibinang against the river Rongai, etc., in Garo Hills.

Out of the 5th Plan outlay of Rs.76.00 lakhs for Flood Control, an expenditure of Rs.47.65 lakhs was incurred and about 70 per cent of the work on the schemes have been completed. Two of the important schemes near Kharakal and Phulbari in Garo Hills are completed and four important small flood control schemes meant for protection of small towns like Dawki, Phulbari, Balat, Tikrikilla and Baghmara were also completed during the period.

The outlay proposed for the next plan period (1978-83) for Flood Control is Rs.461.00 lakhs both for new and spill over schemes. Approximately 200 villages and four towns will be protected against flood by the new schemes.

STATE/UT. Meghalaya

Statement No. G. N. 1

DRAFT PLAN, 1978-83

Head of Development—Outlay and Expenditure

Head of Development	Fifth Plan Outlay	1974-78 Actual	1978-79		Proposed outlay (1978-83)						
			Agreed outlay (lakhs)	Of which MNP	Total	Of which MNP	Foreign exchange content of total outlay	Capital content of total outlay			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
FLOOD CONTROL											
(a) New	76.00	Nil	25.00	Nil	425.00	36.00	Nil	Nil	417.00
(b) Spill over		47.65							

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Selected Targets and Achievements

(Cumulative total for each year)

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	Fifth Plan target (1974-79)	1974-78 Achievement	1978-79 target	1978-83 Proposed target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
i	Area under (Major) and Medium Irrigation.—					
	(a) New Area (Potential) ...	Hec.	Nil	Nil	Nil	2634
	(b) Total potential available	Hec.	,,	,,	,,	2634
	(c) Utilization: (i) Net	Hec.	,,	,,	,,	1975
	(ii) Gross	Hec.	,,	,,	,,	2634

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83

STATEMENT I.F.—2
STATE—MEGHALAYA

Major and Medium Irrigation (Scheme) Project—Outlays and Expenditure

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Approved Estimate Cost (Year)	Latest Estimate Cost (Year)	Expt. during 1973-74	Expt. during 1974-77	1977-78		Total Expt. to end of 1977-78	1978-79		1979-83		
						Approved Outlay	Actual Expt.		Approved Outlay	Actual Expt.	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
B. New Schemes of Fifth Plan													
II. Irrigation Projects													
	(a) Major Project	Nil	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(i)												
	(ii)												
	Total—(a)												
	(b) Medium Projects.	30.00	157.41	...	...	2.00	...	10.00	10.00	1.14306	147.41	142.41	Nil
	(i) Rongai Valley Irrigation Scheme.												
	(ii) —												
	Total (b) = Rs.157.41 (Lakhs)												
	Total (a) + (b) = Rs.157.41 (Lakhs).												
C. New Schemes of (1978-83)—													
II. (b) Medium Schemes—													
	(i) Shella—Ishamoti Irrigation Schemes	Nil	150.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	150.00	135.75	Nil
	Total—(b) - Rs.150.00 (Lakhs)												

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects—Phasing of outlays

(Rs. lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Projects	Total outlay proposed for 1978-83	Phasing of outlays				
			1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rongai Valley Irrigation Scheme	157.41	10.00	31.76	35.00	38.42	42.23
2	Shella-Ishamati Irrigation Scheme	150.00	Nil	32.32	35.55	39.10	43.03

STATEMENT I. F. 3.

STATE: Meghalaya.

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978—83

Major and Minor Irrigation Schemes Benefit Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	District to be benefited	C. C. A.	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Cumulative benefits to end of ('000 hec.)														
					Fourth Plan (Actual)		1974-75 (Actual)		1975-76 (Actual)		1976-77 (Actual)		1977-78 (Actual)		1978-79 (Target)		1982-83 (Target)		
					Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
C New Schemes of Fifth Plan ...																			
II Medium Schemes—																			
	(i) Rongai Valley Scheme.	Irrigation	Garó Hills	1150 Hec.	1534 Hec.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	97.5	73	1436.5	1077
	(ii)																		
Total—II—1150 Hec.																			
Total—C (I+II)=1150 Hec.																			
D New Schemes of 1978—83																			
II Medium Schemes—																			
	(i) Shella-Ishamati Scheme.	Irrigation	Khasi Hills	825	1100	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1100	825
	(ii)																		
Total—II—825 Hec.																			
Grand Total—A+B+C×D=																			
1150+825=1975 Hec.																			

154(D)

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978—83

Minor and Medium Irrigation Projects—Phasing of benefits

('000 hectares gross)

Serial No.	Name of Schemes	Target of additional benefits during 1978—83											
		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		Total additional benefits during 1978—83	
		Poten- tial	Utilisa- tion	Poten- tial	Utilisa- tion	Poten- tial	Utilisa- tion	Poten- tial	Utilisa- tion	Poten- tial	Utilisa- tion	Poten- tial	Utilisa- tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Rongai Valley Irrigation Schemes.	97.5	73	309.50	232.00	541.00	256.00	374.00	280.00	412.00	309.00	1534	1150
2	Shella-Ishamati Irrigation Scheme.	Nil	Nil	237.00	178.00	260.70	195.00	286.30	215.00	316.00	237.00	1100	825

154(c)

STATEMENT

STATE :

DRAFT FIVE YEAR

Flood Control, Drainage, Anti-Sea Erosion and

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	District to be benefited	Estimate Cost	
			Approved (Year)	Latest (Year)
1	2	3	4	5
B. NEW SCHEME OF FIFTH PLAN				
11 Flood Control Projects				
1	Construction of Marginal bund including sluice gate at Phulbari (on left bank of Jingiram).	Garó Hills	9.58	9.58
2	Construction of Marginal bund including sluice at Kharukol and Adengiri area (on the left bank of river Rongdil and the Simsang river).	Do	9.24	13.37
3	Flood embankment along the left bank of river Jingiram for protection of villages, Phulbari, Majhipara, Shalaitar in Garó Hills.	Do	5.28	8.60
4	Survey and Investigation of E. & D. Schemes in Garó Hills.	Do	1.32	1.22
5	Construction of Flood embankment along both banks of river Galwang and left bank of river Singwill in Garó Hills.	Do	17.37	18.00
6	Protection of Meheskhola from erosion in Garó Hills.	Do	1.19	1.19
7	Protection of Baghmara from erosion of river Somesory at 106 Km. of Dalu Baghmara Road.	Do	2.10	2.10
8	Protection of Jikabari flooding of the river Galwang and Jingiram in Garó Hills.	Do	20.00	20.00
9	Construction of Flood embankment along both banks of Bakla river in Garó Hills.	Do	3.50	3.50
11	Construction of embankment along the banks of river Rongkhon in Garó Hills.	Do	4.00	4.08
11	Raising and strengthening of Flood embankment along the bank of river Ranjit and Danel in Garó Hills.	Do	17.50	17.50

IF-5

MEGHALAYA

PLAN, 1978-83

Water Logging Projects—Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. lakhs)

Expen- diture upto the end of 1973-74	1974-77		1977-78		Total Expen- diture to end of 1977-78	1978-79		1979-83		F. E.
	Actual Expen- diture	Approved outlay	Actual Expen- diture	Approved outlay		Antici- pated expen- diture	Proposed Total	Outlay Capital		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
...	7.377	2.20	0.77184	8.14884	0.75	0.75	0.68116	0.62	Nil	
3.15	13.16	0.15	0.15641	13.31641	...	...	0.536	0.048	Nil
...	7.94	0.65	0.59233	8.44233	0.14	0.14	0.01767	0.16	Nil	
...	0.98	...	0.16671	1.14671	...	...	0.0733	0.066	Nil
...	...	2.00	5.54685	5.54685	3.00	3.00	9.45315	8.555	Nil	
...	0.01	1.00	1.0011	1.0111	0.20	0.20	Nil	...	Nil	
...	1.37	0.50	0.53333	1.90333	0.70	0.70	Nil	...	Nil	
...	...	0.10	...	...	3.00	3.00	17.00	15.385	Nil
...	...	1.00	0.99344	0.99344	Nil	Nil	2.5065	2.268	Nil	
...	4.00	0.10	...	4.00	Nil	...	0.08	0.07	Nil	
...	...	2.00	...	...	4.00	4.00	13.5	12.2175	Nil

STATEMENT
STATE
DRAFT FIVE YEAR
Flood Control, Drainage, Anti-erosion and Water
(R)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	District to be benefited	Estimated Cost	
			Approved (year)	Latest (year)
1	2	3	4	5
12	Construction of Flood embankment along left bank of Rongai river at Mausang in Garo Hills.	do	12.00	14.00
13	Construction of embankment along the left bank of Jingiram river at Nadampur to Phulbari.	do	2.00	2.00
14	Lump-sum provision for Survey, etc.	do	0.50	0.50
15	Protection work at river Umngi for Balat village.	Khasi Hills.	5.00	5.00
16	Flood construction/anti-erosion measures at Umngi river for Dangardap village.	do	4.00	4.00
17	Protection work for river Ohalai	do	4.00	4.00
18	Protection work at Umngi for Halpani village.	do	3.50	3.50
19	Protection work for Poksora river for village Umsih.	do	0.608	0.60
20	Protection of Chanbatapara	Garo Hills.	1.90	1.90
21	Ringbund Kalong river	do	12.00	12.00
22	Protection work at Rongai village ...	Khasi Hills.	2.21	2.21
23	Protection work at Hat-Mawdon Bazar ..	do	4.41	4.41
24	Protection of Poksora village	do	5.00	5.00
25	Lump-provision for survey, etc.	do	0.50	0.50
26	Protection of village Kacharipara near Singrimari from erosion of river Jingiram.	Garo Hills	0.38	3.00

I. F. 5

MEGHALAYA

PLAN, 1978-83

Logging Project—Outlays and Expenditure

(lakhs)

Expenditure upto end of 1973-74	1974-77 Actual Expenditure	1977-78		Total Expenditure of 1977-78	1978-79		1979-83 Proposed outlay		F.E.
		Approved outlay	Actual Expenditure		Approved outlay	Actual Expenditure	Total	Capital	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	0.01	1.00	..	0.01	4.00	4.00	9.99	9.041	Nil
...	..	0.01	..	..	2.00	2.00	Nil	Nil	Nil
...	0.50	0.50	Nil	Nil	Nil
...	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.81	Nil
...	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.81	Nil
...	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.81	Nil
...	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.358	Nil
...	Nil	..	0.608	0.55	Nil
..	Nil	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.8145	Nil
...	4.00	4.00	8.00	7.24	Nil
..	2.00	2.00	0.21	0.19	Nil
..	1.00	1.00	3.41	3.086	Nil
..	1.00	1.00	4.00	3.62	Nil
...	0.50	0.50	..	..	Nil
..	0.15	..	6.15	0.15	..	..	0.23	0.208	Nil

Rs. 44.669 (lakhs)

STATEMENT—IF—5
STATE : MEGHALAYA

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83

Flood Control, Drainage, Anti-Sea Erosion and Water Logging Projects—Outlays and Expenditure

Serial No.	Name of the projects	District to be benefited	Estimated Cost		Expenditure up to the end of 1973-74.	974-77,	11977-78.		Total Expenditure to end of 1977-78.	1978-79		1979-83		F. E.
			Approved	Latest		Actual Expenditure.	Approved outlay	Actual Expenditure		Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Total Capital	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
C.—NEW SCHEMES OF 1978-83—														
1	Protection of village Harigoan from the erosion of river Kaloo (providing timber spur).	Garo Hills	...	1.30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.30	1.174	Nil
2	Protection of Batashing hat, from the river Derni (providing timber spur).	,	..	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	1.358	..
3	Protection of Tikrikilla Bazar from erosion of river Chogusa (providing timber spur)	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	0.90	..
4	Protection of village West Puskanipara near Phulbari from flood and erosion of river Rongai.	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	0.90	..
5	Protection of village Cromai-ghara at 57th K.M. of Agia-Medhipara-Phulbari Tura Road from the erosion of river Jingiram (extention of	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	1.81	..

river K. igai.												
7 Construction of road-cum-bund from Pherakandi to Goalgoan for protection of village Pherakandi, Sidhakandi, Nikikhona, Goalgoan from flooding of river Galwang and Kalankini river.	"	...	12-00	"	"	"	"	"	"	12-00	10-86	"
8 Construction of bund-cum-road on the left bank of river Jingiram at Bajengdoba.	"	..	6-00	"	"	"	"	"	"	6-00	5-43	"
9 Construction of ring-bund from Patranagar to Kanarchar E. and D. bund in North bank of river Kalankini to protect its floods.	"	...	10-00	"	"	"	"	"	"	10-00	9-05	"
10 Construction of timber spur near Bhaithari Darpara to protect E. and D. bund against erosion of river Jingiram.	"	...	1-50	"	"	"	"	"	"	1-50	1-358	"
11 Construction of a bund from P.H.G. road to toe of the hill big northern bank of river Gomajhora.	"	...	4-00	"	"	"	"	"	"	4-00	3-62	"
12 Construction of bund from Burigoan village to Nidampur, Fakirganj road to protect flood of river Jingiram.	"	..	6-00	"	"	"	"	"	"	6-00	5-43	"
13 Conversion of Bhaithari Kamarchar bund to road-cum-bund with a bridge over river Kalankini.	"	..	24-00	"	"	"	"	"	"	24-00	21-72	"
14 Improvement of embankment and construction of sluices at Baghmara.	"	..	6-00	"	"	"	"	"	"	6-00	5-43	"
15 Flood protection of villages at Nongkong area near Kharukhol in Garo Hills.	"	...	10-00	"	"	"	"	"	"	10-00	9-05	"

STATEMENT-IF-5
STATE : MEGHALAYA

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-79
Flood Control, Drainage, Anti-Sea-Erosion And Water Logging Projects-Ontlays And Expenditure
C. NEW SCHEMES OF 1987-83

Serial No.	Name of the project	District to be benefited	Estimated cost		Expenditure up to the end of 1973-74.	1974-77 Actual Expenditure	1977-78		Total Expenditure to the end of 1977-78	1978-7		1979-83		F. E.
			Approved	Latest			Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure		Approved outlay.	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed Outlay.	Total capital	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	Protection of Williamnagar town complex from the erosion of river Simsang (portion from Williamnagar Bazar to proposed Circuit House).	"	...	3.50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.50	3.168	Nil
17	Protection of village Magurmari from erosion of river Lakand 13th Km. of Ampati-Mahendraganj Road.	"	...	1.50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1.50	1.358	"
18	Kalichar Bhalangiri bund E. & D. Schemes.	Garohills	..	25.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25.00	22.625	"
19	Protection of Mawpyllun village from the submergence and silting caused by river Jadukatta.	Khasi Hills.	..	3.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.00	2.715	"
20	Protection of Nalikata Bazar and village from the submergence and silting caused by Jadukata river.	"	...	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5.00	4.525	"

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	bank/...om erosion of Mo heshkhola river.											
22	Flood control and river training work for protection of Myllam, Dangardap, Lalpani, Balat-rim, Balat Bazar villages from river Umngi, Bhowal, Dakmi, Phudsohah.	..	183.00	183.00	165.615
23	Protection of village from the river Kyndoh.	..	3.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.70	3.349
24	Protection of villages Boro Rynkoo and adjacent paddy fields from flood against river Khasimara.	..	10.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.90	9.86
25	Protection of village Chirakata and adjacent areas including paddy fields from the river Chirakatta.	..	6.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.60	5.97
26	Protection of village Sonatola and adjacent areas and paddy fields from flood against the river Nongkria.	..	8.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.90	8.05
27	Protection of Lakma village from the erosion of river Lokma.	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	1.81
28	Protection of Borsora village from the erosion of Borsora river.	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	1.81

Rs.350.40 lakhs

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83

STATEMENT—IF-6
STATE—MEGHALAYA

Flood Control Projects—Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Items	Constructed upto end of Fourth Plan	Actual Achievement 1974-77	1977-78 (Actual)	1978-79 (Target)	1979-83 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Volume of flood storage created (m.cu.m)	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Length of embankments (Km.)	...	Nil	40 Km.	5 Km.	13 Km. 206Km.
3	Town protection works (Nos.)	...	..			2 nos.
4	Raising of villages (Nos.)	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Length of drainage channel (Nos.)	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Area to be benefited, (lakhs hect)	Not assessed				
	(i) Flood control, Drainage and Anti Water logging measures.	Not assessed				
	(ii) Anti-Sea erosion measures	..	..	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Length of sea wall (Km.)	..	..	Nil	Nil	Nil

154(n)

STATEMENT I F--7

State—Meghalaya

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83

(Metric Tonnes)

Serial No.	Item	1978-79 requirement		1979-83	
		Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes	Flood Control Schemes	Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes	Flood Control Schemes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Cement ...	100 M.T.	100 M.T.	900 M.T.	900 M.T.
2	Steel ...	250 M.T.	25 M.T.	125 M.T.	125 M.T.
3	Coal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Explosive—				
	(a) Gelatine ...	150 Kg.	50 Kg.	600 Kg.	200 Kg.
	(b) Detonator	1500 Nos.	500 Nos.	6000 Nos.	2000 Nos.
	(c) Fuse wire	150 coils	50 coils	600 coils	200 coils

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83

STATEMENT I. F. 8

State : Meghalaya

Employment	(Absolute No. of Nos.) (Mandays)	Major & Medium Irrigation			Flood Control		
		77-78	78-79	79-83	77-78	78-79	79-83
		(anticipated)	(target)	(target)	(anticipated)	(target)	(target)
A. ENGINEERS—							
(a) Graduate Engineers		Nil.	1 Nos.	18 Nos.	Nil.	2 Nos.	27 Nos.
(b) Diploma Holders		Nil.	3 Nos.	54 Nos.	Nil.	6 Nos.	81 Nos.
B. Skilled workmen and Skilled Labourers.		Nil.	0.058 (L. mandays)	1.72 (L. mandays)	Nil.	0.15 (L. mandays)	2.52 (L. mandays)
C. Unskilled Labourers		608 (For medium irrigation &	0.7 (L. mandays)	20.81 (L. mandays)		1.89 (L. mandays)	30.38 (L. mandays)

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

State: Meghalaya

STATEMENT IF—9

Irrigation Schemes benefitting the drought prone areas

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Districts to be benefited	Latest estimated cost (Lakhs)	Expenditure upto end of 1973-74	Expenditure during 1974-78	1978-79 approved outlay (Lakhs)	1979-83 outlay proposed	Ultimate irrigation potential	Benefits to end of 5th Plan		Target of additional benefits during 1978-83 Plan		
									Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Rongai Valley Irrigation Scheme.	Irriga- tion	Garó Hills	157.41	Nil	Nil	10.00	147.41	1534 Hectres	Nil	Nil	1534	1150
2	Shella-Ishamati Irrigation Scheme.	Irriga- tion	Khasi Hills	150.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	150.00	1100 Hectres	Nil	Nil	1100	825

154(g)

POWER**I. GENERATION**

A. On-Going Scheme:—The only on-going project, viz., 2×30 MW Kyrdemkulai Hydro Electric Project in Meghalaya sanctioned in the year 1970 is in the advanced stage of construction. The first unit is likely to be commissioned in September, 1978 followed by commissioning of second unit in December, 1978. However some delay may occur by a month or so due to unforeseen delays caused by delayed delivery of equipment by suppliers and shortage of cement. The total expenditure incurred till March 1978 was Rs. 1954 lakhs. The outlay for the current year is Rs. 200 lakhs with provision of Rs. 20 lakhs as spill-over to the next year.

B. New Scheme Proposed to be Started in 1978-79 and thereafter.

1. A project report has been submitted to the Central Electricity Authority for the Umiam-Umtru Stage IV with upper Khri diversion project having an installed capacity of 2×30 MW units costing approximately Rs. 40 crores with a continuous output of 26.5 MW. This project will also augment the capacity of Kyrdemkulai Hydro Electric Project by approximately 10.2 MW continuous due to diversion of water from Upper Khri. The project report is under consideration of the Central Electricity Authority for approval. During the year 1978-79, a provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made by the Planning Commission for expenditure on this project subject to final clearance. It is proposed to spend Rs. 3755 lakhs during the Sixth Plan beginning in 1978 with spill-over of Rs. 125 lakhs during the year 1983-84.

2. Since detailed investigation of Myntdu (Lashka) Hydro Electric Project in the Jaintia Hills District of Meghalaya has been taken in hand from this year and is likely to be completed by 1980-81, it will be possible to submit the project report for approval in order to take up construction work in the year 1982-83. A provision of Rs. 150 lakhs has been made for the year 1982-83 for taking advance action such as placing order for generating equipment and construction of roads and buildings.

II. TRANSMISSION**a) (1) 132 KV. Single Circuit Transmission line with Associated Sub-Station**

The Scheme for 132 KV Single Circuit Transmission Line from Nonglong to Nangalbibra in the Garo Hills District with associated sub-station at Nangalbibra was sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation of India in March, 1976 at an estimated cost of Rs.184 lakhs. It envisages extension of Umiam-Umtru grid to Garo Hills Districts in order to make available reliable and cheap power to the area. The work on this is in progress and is scheduled to be completed by August, 1979 with associated 12.5 MVA 132 KV/33KV substation at Nangalbibra. Based on prevailing rates a revised estimate of Rs.245 lakhs has been submitted.

to the Rural to Electrification Corporation for approval. An expenditure of Rs. 117 lakhs has been incurred upto March 1978. The outlay for 1978-79 approved by the Planning Commission for this Project is Rs. 75 lakhs. A balance amount of Rs. 53 lakhs is proposed to be spent in the year 1979-80.

(ii) 132 KV. D/C Transmission Line from Umiam-Umtru Stage IV Project to Umtru/Kyrdemkulai with equipment for associated Sub-station at receiving end.

In the Project report for Umiam-Umtru Stage IV with Upper division project now under consideration by the Central Electricity Authority for clearance, a provision has been kept only for the switchgear. As the Project has been considered for completion in 1983-84, matters have been referred to Central Electricity Authority (Power System) to indicate the associated 132 KV. Transmission Line in their power system for evacuation of power from this Project to indicate whether the line should be connected to the Switchyard at Kyrdemkulai Hydro Electric Project or at Umtru to facilitate taking up the work during the year 1983-84 and to complete in 1983-84. However a provision of Rs. 35 lakhs has been made under the heading "Transmission" for the associated 132 KV. Transmission Line, from Umiam-Umtru Stage IV Project during the year 1982-83. The actual work will, however be taken up after receiving clearance from the Central Electricity Authority, (Power System).

(b) Distribution and Normal Development :—According to the Census there are 6 (six) towns in Meghalaya. Out of these 3 (three) had not been declared as such earlier and they had been covered under R. E. scheme (these have been declared as such subsequent to the Census).

A provision under this head is made to cover extension/renovation of H. V. and L. V. Lines, augmentation/renovation of sub-station electrification of villages not forming a viable cluster situated in and around smaller and bigger villages and provision of residential and non-residential buildings for maintenance, etc.

During 1978-79 a provision of Rs. 46.5 lakhs has already been approved under this head.

A major change and hence increased provision under this head is being proposed for subsequent years as a major system consisting of 132 KV and L. V. distribution network belonging to a Private Licence since been taken over and renamed as Shillong Electric Supply Unit, S. E. B. which happens to be in the Capital of the State and also the Defence Headquarter.

Other than Shillong Electric Supply Unit, for the Distribution and Normal Development an amount of Rs. 67.50 lakhs for the year 1978-79, Rs. 43 lakhs for the year 1980-81, Rs 40 lakhs for the year 1981-82, Rs. 40 lakhs for the year 1982-83 have been kept. For the Shillong Electric Supply Unit a minimal expenditure of Rs. 7.9 lakhs is included in Rs. 46.5 lakhs provided for 1978-79. For subsequent years the amounts provided are Rs. 43.50 lakhs, Rs. 30 lakhs, Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs respectively.

(iii) **Reduction of transmission losses:** In Meghalaya, transmission and distribution system is not so heavily loaded nor are there any large scale irrigation pumpsets. However, areas where appreciable losses in the distribution system occur are being identified now (Rs.0.90 lakh provided within Rs.46.5 lakhs under Normal Development) some works have to be taken up for changing of operational voltage as well as conductor in the distribution system for which Rs.10 lakhs has been proposed on an adhoc basis.

III. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

R.E.C. and M.N.P. Schemes for rural electrification: There are 4,583 inhabited villages in Meghalaya as per 1971 Census. Out of these, 396 villages (8.64 per cent) have been electrified covering a total population of 1,80,997 (21 per cent).

In the continuing schemes, *i.e.*, 9 (nine) S.T. 4 (four) R.E.C. and 9 (nine) M.N.P., envisaging electrification of 634 villages, 220 villages have already been electrified upto 1978. In addition to these 3,065 KMs of 33 KV lines will also be drawn. Most of these schemes will continue upto 1982-83. This addition of another 414 villages will represent a cumulative 17.67 per cent of villages and 35 per cent rural population involving an expenditure of Rs.882.19 lakhs.

During the year 1978-79 a provision of Rs.121.70 lakhs under R.E.C. and Rs.109.20 lakhs under M.N.P. have been made to electrify 110 villages. During the period upto 1982-83 an additional 6 (six) S.T. and 8 (eight) M.N.P. schemes involving a total outlay of Rs 557.80 lakhs is proposed and along with the progress envisaged against the continuing schemes 1,245 villages representing 27.1 per cent and population coverage of about 45 per cent would be achieved by 1982-83 and this will more than meet the minimum number of villages required to be electrified by 1983 as envisaged in the guidelines under Rural Electrification.

IV. SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION.—

(a) The only project under detailed investigation in hand is Myntdu (Leshka) Hydro Electric Project in the Jaintia Hills District of Meghalaya. A preliminary report establishing hydrological data has since been prepared. Detailed investigation is in progress. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made under the State Plan for the year 1978-79 against an estimated amount of Rs. 33 lakhs. The investigation is likely to be completed by 1980-81 for submission of final project report for construction work.

(b) It is proposed to take up investigation of Kynshi Hydro Electric Project in West Khasi Hills District in Meghalaya, during the Sixth Plan. This is considered to be a good project and a provision of Rs. 71 lakhs has been made for the detailed investigation.

(c) During the period 1978-83 it is proposed to take up investigation of some Micro Hydel schemes to meet power requirements of some remote and isolated areas especially of Garo Hills Districts. Two such investigations have already been completed in 1977-78. Another such unidentified project for investigation is Golowang in West Garo Hill District costing approximately Rs. 1 lakh. For similar such Micro Hydel Projects a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs have been proposed for the period 1978-83.

V. RESEARCH. TESTING LABORATORIES:

Entire scheme covered under Research and Development is likely to be financed by Central Board of Irrigation and Power.

During the year 1978-79 a provision of Rs. 2.26 lakhs has been made as sanctioned by C.B.I.P. for study on the problem "Control of Bushes and Shrubs growing under Transmission Lines".

During the Sixth Plan, problems to be taken up for study by the Research Station under Research schemes as proposed are (i) Studies to improve reliabilities of different sub-station equipment and necessary guidelines to the manufacturers and users. (ii) Development of internal Terminal Block for Energy Meters to prevent tampering and pilferage of energy and (iii) Preventive Maintenance of Sealed Units such as Wave Trap, Coupling Condensers, C. Ts, P. Ts, etc., in Sub-Stations. An amount of Rs. 7 lakhs has been provided to be spent during the Sixth Plan.

STATEMENT I
OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE ABSTRACT

FIVE YEAR

POWER PROGRAMME:

Outlays and

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Estimates as per investment approved by P.C.	Cost revised cost (latest)	Expenditure to end of 1977-78	1978-79 outlay approved by P.C.	Estimated	
						1979-80	1980-81
1		2	3	4	5	6	7

I. GENERATION -

(a) Approved ongoing Schemes—

I. Kyrdemkulai Hydro Electric Project with installed capacity of 2 × 30 MW.	2,145.00	...	*1,954.00	200.00	20.00	Nil
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(b) New Schemes proposed to be started from 1978-79 & thereafter—

(i) Umiam-Umtru Stage IV with Upper Khri Diversion Project with installed capacity 2 × 30 MW.	...	N.A.	...	75.00	450.00	950.00
(2) Myntdu (Leshka) H. E. Project (I Stage—2 × 18 MW) (II Stage—2 × 18 MW).	...	..	..	...	...	...

II. TRANSMISSION—

(a) (i) 132 K V S/C. Transmission Line.	184.00	245.00	117.00	75.00	53.00	...
(ii) 132 KV D/C. Transmission Line from Stage IV to Umtru/Kyrdemkulai.	...	N.A.	...	..	..	...

AN, 1978-83

STATEMENT I.

Expenditure Abstract

Rs. Lakhs.

Pay for		Total		Spillover beyond		Completion Schedule		Remarks
1981-82	1982-83	1978-83	1982-83	As per 1978-79 Plan discussion	As now anticipated	12	13	
8	9	10	11					14
...	...	220.00		..	2x30 Mw	2x30 Mw		*Includes expenditure by Assam also.
50.00	1,130.00	3,755.00	125.00	..		...		(b)(i) Project Report submitted to CEA, for approval.
..	150.00	150.00	*	..		..		*Project under investigation and hence the amount is not given.
	...	128.00		..		..		(ii) (a) With loan assistance for REC., Ltd.
	35.00	35.00						This is subject to clearance from C.E.A. if the line is to be connected at Umtru the spillover will be Rs. 35.00 lakhs approximately and if it is to be at Kyrdemkulai, there would be no spillover.

FIVE YEAR

POWER PROGRAMME:

Outlays in

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Estimates as per investment approved by P. C.	Cost revised cost (latest)	Expenditure to end of 1977-78	1978-79 outlay approved by P. C.	Estimate	
						1979-80	1979-80
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(b) Distribution and Normal Development.	...	...	81.82	46.50	110.50	7
III. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION—							
	(i) Normal ..	...	—	—	...	...	8
	(ii) R.E.C. ..	...	...	59.86	121.70	97.78	9
	(iii) M.N.P. ...	...	...	138.10	109.20	145.63	15
IV. SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION.							
		..	..	..	5.00	20.00	8
V. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.							
		..	..	..	2.26	..	9

PLAN, 1978-83

STATEMENT—I

Expenditure Abstract

Rs. lakhs.

outlay for				Completion Schedule		Remarks
1981-82	1982-83	Total 1978-83	Spillover beyond 1982-83	As per 1978-79 Plan discussion	As now anticipated	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
60.00	60.00	350.00	...	...	..	(ii) (b) For Renovation of H T. LT. line. Augmentation of S/S and Electrification of villages around Shillong and other towns.
...
3.90	...	258.70	*	110	110	...
71.40	51.91	530.00	*	Nos	Nos	*Will continue.
25.00	18.00	114.00	Nil	*	*	Do.
...	...	7.00	*	*	*	Do.

POWER : GENERATION PROJECTS : PHASING OF BENEFITS (MW)

STATE : MEGHALAYA.

STATEMENT II

Name of Schemes	Approved capacity (MW)	Capacity added upto end of 1977-78	Capacity Additions							Total 1978-83	Spill over beyond 1982-83	Remarks.
			1978-79		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total			
			Target	Anticipated	Target	Target	Target	Target				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
A. Approved/on-going scheme—												
1. Kyrdemkulai H. E. Project	2×30 M	..	2×30	2×30	...	...	...	..	2×30	...	
Sub-Total												
B. NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED TO BE STARTED FROM 1978-79 AND THEREAFTER.												
1. UMIAM-UMTRU STAGE IV with Upper Khri Diversion	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	2×30	
<p align="right">Project report for Umiyam-Umtru Stage IV with Upper Khri Diversion Project with installed capacity 2×30 MW Units submitted to CEA for approval.</p>												
TOTAL (A and B)	60 MW	...	60 MW	60 MW	..	...	...	..	60 MW	60 MW	

STATEMENT III

MAJOR TRANSMISSION LINE AND SUBMISSION

STATE—MEGHALAYA

220 KV AND ABOVE FOR LINES AND SUB-STATION TARGETS AND

Major Transmissi.

Name of Scheme	Financial (Rupees crores.)									Total length in Km.
	Total cost		Expenditure to end of 1977-78	1978-79 Approved Outlay	Estimate for					
	As per Investigation approval P. C.	Revised cost latest			1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Spillover beyond 1982-83	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

I. CONTINUING WORKS LINES AND SUB-STATIONS

(a) 132KV SCHEMES

(i) 132KV S/C Shillong -Nangalibira Transmission Line with one 12.5 MVA, 132/33 KV Sub-station.	184.00	245.00	117.00	75.00	53.00	...	...	...	...	110
(ii) 132KV Double Circuit Two Lines from Kyr-demkulai HE. Project for evacuation of Power for the project.	Covered under the revised estimate of the Kyr-demkulai HE. Project submitted for P.C.	Covered under report for Kyr-demkulai HE. Project.	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	24

II. NEW 132 KV D/C Trans Line from Umiam -Umtru stage IV project to Umtru or Kyrdemkulai.

N/A	-	35.00	30
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Statement III

TRANSMISSION SYSTEM OUTLAY EXPENDITURES, ACHIEVEMENTS

Line and Sub-station

end of 1977-78	1978-79 target	Estimates for					Target date of completion	Remarks
		1978-79	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Beyond 1982-83		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	

80KM (revised) 30KM and Sub-station August, 1979 Due to non-availability of Steel. There has been delay in progress.

24KM September, 1978

... .. 15KM
10KM

STATE—Meghalaya

Transmission and Distribution Programme for Reducing Losses Statement IV

1978-79 Estimate

Rs. in Lakhs

Expenditure on Equipment and works incurred for reducing of Transmission Losses

To end of 1977-78 Actual	%Age Losses	1978-79 estimate	%Age Losses	1979-80 estimate	%Age Losses	1980-81 estimate	%Age Losses	1981-82 estimate	%Age Losses	1982-83 estimate	%Age Losses	Remarks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Purchase of Metres, etc.	...	9.5%	0.90	9%	2.40	9%	0.70	8.5%	0.5	8.5%	0.5	8%	

WATER SUPPLY AND ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMME
(For pumpset energisation, village electrification and service connections)

Physical programme/achievement	Cumulative progress upto 31-3-1978	Number of pumpset/tubewells energised during					Cumulative total target
		1978-79 (target)	1979-80 (estimate)	1980-81 (estimate)	1981-82 (estimate)	1982-83 (estimate)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a) PROGRAMME OF PUMPSETS/TUBEWELLS ENERGISATION UNDER—							
(i) Normal state plan funds for rural electrification.	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...
(ii) R.E.C. Normal programme ...	11 Nos.	24	27	30	33	36	161
(iii) MNP ...	30 Nos.	36	40	44	49	54	253
(iv) DPAD/SFDA/MFAL*	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...
(v) Tribal/Hill area plan*	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...
(vi) Service connection under normal distribution.	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...
(vii) Institutional finance like ARDC/LDB/Commercial banks/C.C.B.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(viii) Other sources like consumer deposit scheme, etc. (Please specify source)	6 Nos.	11	12	13	14	15	71
(ix) Total—(i) to (viii)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(x) Total by the end of the year	47 Nos.	71	79	87	96	105	485

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(b) VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION									
UNDER (Nos.)—									
(i) Normal state plan	176 Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	176
(ii) REC programme	86 Nos.	30	15	15	15	16	177
(iii) M. N. P.	134 Nos.	80	157	157	157	207	892
(iv) DPAP/SFDA/MFAL*									
(v) Tribal/Hill area plan*	Nil	...	...		..
(vi) Normal distribution programme									
(vii) Institutional finances like ARDC/LDB/CB/CCB*			Nil.	...	...	...	...
(viii) Other sources like consumer deposit, etc. (pl. specify source)	Nil.	..	...	...	...
(ix) Total—(i to viii)	396 Nos.	110	172	172	172	223	1,245
(x) Total at the end of the year
(xi) Rural population benefited according to 1971 census by end of the year.	1,80,997 (20.93%)	32,800	43,500	43,500	41,764	51,425	3,93,986 (45%)

C. End benefits by end of the year—

1. Small Industries—

(a) No. of connection
(b) Connected load (MW)	4.27	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	24.27
2. Domestic Commercial Service (nos).	..	..	8,428 Nos.	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	19,928
3. Street light (nos.)	...	..	...	207	30	30	30	30	357
4. Other rural connections (nos.)	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRY

The total provision of the Fifth Plan is Rs. 259 lakhs and the schemes taken up were as under:—

1. Share Capital to Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation.
2. Development of Industrial Areas.
3. Expansion of Cement Factory.
4. Investigation and Feasibility Studies.
5. Package Scheme of Incentives.
6. Manpower Training.

The total expenditure incurred upto 1977-78 is Rs. 214.13 lakhs.

Share Capital Contribution to Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (M. I. D. C.)—

A total amount of Rs. 161.65 lakhs has been paid to the M. I. D. C. share capital contribution during 1974-75 to 1977-78. For the year ending 31st March, 1977, the Corporation has made a net profit of Rs. 4,00,203.73 before provision for taxation. The Corporation has four different sector projects in which they have both managerial and financial participation and these are the following:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Share capital	Capital held by the Corporation	Investment made	Employment generated (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Komorrah Limestone Mining Co.	10.00	5.00	29.34	123
2. Meghalaya Essential Oils and Chemicals (P) Ltd.	9.92	4.96	12.26	30
3. Meghalaya Phyto Chemical (P) Ltd.	24.40	10.00	48.40	180
4. Garo Hills Jute Mills ..	2.01	1.01	3.11	...

The Corporation has also assisted financially two projects viz., Messrs. Associated Beverages (P) Ltd., and Messrs. Meghalaya Plywoods Ltd., and the nominees of the Corporation are Directors in the Board of Directors of the above two companies.

The Corporation has advanced bridging loans to the following companies:—

		Loan disbursed (Rupees in lakhs)
1.	M/s. Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd.	28.00
2.	M/s. Meghalaya Plywoods Ltd.	13.20
3.	M/s. Meghalaya Phyto Chemicals Ltd.	25.92
4.	M/s. Associated Beverages (P) Ltd.	1.98
5.	M/s. Meghalaya Steel and Concrete Products Ltd.	0.35
6.	M/s. Komorrhah Limestone Mining Company Ltd.	1.50
7.	M/s. Meghalaya Potteries Ltd.	1.25
8.	M/s. Meghalaya Cements Products	0.22
Total		72.42

The M. I. D. C. has been notified by the Government of India as a financial institution under the Industrial Development Bank Act, 1964. Following this, the Corporation is now processing schemes specially in the small and medium sector to obtain refinancing from the Industrial Development Bank of India in respect of these loans.

For the above work, the M. I. D. C. has now taken steps to constitute a separate wing solely for the small and cottage industries and for this a number of officers will be recruited to commensurate with the work.

2. Development of Industrial Areas.—

There are two industrial areas in the State, one at Barapani and the other at Burnihat. An area of 116.26 hectares have been acquired at Burnihat for establishment of the Industrial Area and in addition another 150 acres are being developed at Barapani for the same purpose. Two units have already been allotted land at the Industrial Area, Barapani and works are in progress. A master plan for Development of the Industrial Area has already been prepared and will be completed during the current Five Year Plan.

One small scale unit has started production at the Industrial area, Burnihat.

3. Expansion of Mawmluh-Cherra Cement Factory—

During the period 1974-78, an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs has been paid to the Mawmluh-Cherra Cements Limited as share capital contribution to strengthen the equity base of the Company in order that they may be able to complete the expansion project. The original plant with a capacity of 250 tonnes per day of cement will be expanded to produce 930 tonnes of cement per day by addition of 60 additional kilns of 340 tonnes capacity each. The term loan for the expansion project amounting to Rs. 6.65 crores has already been sanctioned by the consortium of financial institutions and most of the amount has been made available to the Company. In addition, during the year 1977-78, an amount of Rs. 12 lakhs has been paid to the Company as a short term loan. The expansion project is now in full swing and one additional kiln of 340 tonnes daily capacity is now undergoing a trial run, and it is expected that by the end of August 1979, the expansion project will be completed. In view of the fact that the existing kiln of 250 tonnes per day is not a viable unit, the company has up to 31st June, 1977 incurred a cumulative loss of Rs. 2.49 crores. Because of this accumulative loss which has practically eroded the equity base, a fresh amount of Rs. 1 crore as share capital contribution has been recommended by the Government to the Planning Commission and it is hoped that this amount will be available to the Company during the year 1978-79. The total production of cement during the year under review was 2,40,140 tonnes, valued at Rs. 733.58 lakhs and the total employment at present is approximately 700 numbers.

4. Investigation and Feasibility Studies—

During the years under review, an amount of Rs. 2.06 lakhs has been incurred for the schemes. A number of project reports and feasibility studies have been prepared. These are as follows:

- (i) Glass Bottles project.
- (ii) Medicinal uses of pan leaf by RRL, Jorhat.
- (iii) Fruit processing project.
- (iv) Leather tannery.
- (v) Paper project (100 TPD).
- (vi) Cement clinker project in Garo Hills.
- (vii) Cement mill project in Jaintia Hills.
- (viii) Jute mill project in Garo Hills.
- (ix) Slaughter house project.
- (x) Mini paper project based on citronella grass.
- (xi) Utilisation of Garo Hills Coal.

In addition to the above, the I. D. B. I. has also prepared feasibility studies/project reports as follows:

- (i) Calcium carbide project.
- (ii) Calcium carbonate project.
- (iii) Asbestos Cement Sheet project.
- (iv) Meat processing project.
- (v) Cold storage.

The Corporation is now inviting entrepreneurs to come forward to implement these projects either in the joint sector or in private sector.

5. Package scheme of incentives :

No amount was incurred for the scheme during the years under review. The Government is now reexamining the package scheme of incentives to give a major thrust in the small scale sector.

6. Manpower Training :

During the years under review, an amount of Rs.3.92, lakhs has been given to the Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation to implement the scheme. These are mostly in the shape of scholarships and stipends to local tribal people in the field of Chartered Accountancy, Management Trainees, Jute and Paper Technology. So far 22 people have been sponsored for training in various courses.

OBJECTIVES, APPROACH AND STRATEGY

In the field of large and medium industries, the main objective is for maximum utilisation of mineral resources of the State as well as, its forests and agricultural products. The state is rich in limestone, coal, bamboo and jute. There is one cement plant in the State which is undergoing expansion, and this being an industry in the core sector and is an on going project, its completion within a reasonable time will be one of the main objectives. Besides this, one cement plant in Jaintia Hills and two mini cement plants will be taken up during this plan period, to utilise the mineral resources of the State. Expansion of infra-structural facilities in the industrial areas will also be taken up as these are on going projects and are meant for Medium and Small Scale Sector primarily. The projects for which the Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation have secured letters of intent have been reviewed and only such projects which have got the maximum employment potential will be implemented during this plan period. The strategy is to implement these projects through the M. I. D. C. or where collaborators are available, the same will be done in the joint sector.

The training programme has also been dove-tailed with the requirements of personnel in all the new projects.

DETAIL PROGRAMME AND OUTLAY UPTO 1982-83

The total outlays envisaged for the Five Year Plan 1978-83 Large and Medium Industries is Rs. 677 lakhs for the following schemes --

	1978-79 (Rs. in lakhs)	1979-83 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Share Capital Contribution to Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation.	20.00	384.00
2. Development of Industrial Areas.	5.00	95.00
3. Expansion of Mawmluh-Cherra Cement Factory.	10.00	90.00
4. Investigation and Feasibility Studies.	...	4.00
5. Manpower Training ...	5.00	4.00
6. Package Scheme of Incentives	10.00	50.00

The programme to be taken up by the Department during this period are detailed below—

1. Share Capital Contribution to Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (M. I. D. C.)

An outlay of Rs. 404.00 lakhs has been proposed for the next plan as share capital contribution to M. I. D. C., to meet the expenditure for ongoing and new projects proposed to be taken up through M. I. D. C. during this plan period. The M. I. D. C. is also now functioning as a financial institution for the refinance scheme of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), and they have also decided to open a separate wing for small and cottage industries to take care of the entrepreneurs in the small scale sector. For the above work, a number of officers and staff will have to be appointed in the field of project appraisals to provide expertises to the small scale units, and to have a close linkage with the District Industries Centres already set up and proposed to be set up in all districts of the State.

New Schemes:

- (i) **Mini Cement Plants**—Two mini cement plants at an estimated cost of Rs.2.00 Crores to be located in Garo Hills and Jaintia Hills will be taken up during this plan period. The State Government has been in touch with the Cement Research Institute, Delhi for feasibility and project reports on these two schemes. A provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is being made for this plan period.

- (ii) **Calcium Carbonate Project**—This scheme is for the purpose of manufacturing chemical grade lime from the abundant limestones deposits of the State. The product is required by the paper industry and since the Ashok Paper Mill at Jogigopa is the nearest paper unit, there will, therefore be no difficulty in marketing the product in the North Eastern region especially with the coming up of another paper project at Tuli in Nagaland. The site for the project, however, has not yet been finally selected as it will depend very much on the availability of chemical grade limestone and other infrastructural facilities. The estimated requirement of fund is Rs. 20.50 lakhs and will be met from MIDC capital.
- (iii) **Bamboo Chipping project**—This project has been conceived with a view to utilise the abundance of bamboo wealth in the State, and to give maximum employment potential to the local people. The scheme will be implemented in collaboration with Ashok Paper Mill, Jogigopa, as the plant will be more or less an ancillary to the above paper plant who will use the bamboo chips for paper manufacture. An outlay of Rs. 17.50 lakhs will be required for share capital contribution to a company that will be formed for the purpose after a detailed project report has been prepared. The fund will be met by MIDC.
- (iv) **Watch Assembly Project**—The M. I. D. C. in 1977-78 has concluded an agreement with HMT., Bangalore for setting up a watch assembly unit in Meghalaya. Considerable preparatory work has already been done for early implementation of this project, and a team of experts from HMT has already visited Shillong recently to finalise the site for the project. For this work, a separate company will be formed. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs will be necessary as share capital contribution to this new company. This will be met from MIDC funds.
- (v) **Fruit Processing unit.**—There is an abundance of horticultural products in the State like oranges, pineapples, etc. The Corporation proposes to start one fruit processing unit in the State after a detailed project report has been prepared. For this, an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs will be necessary during this plan period. MIDC will finance this.
- (vi) **Jaintia Cement Project**—The M. I. D. C. has during 1974 commissioned the Development Consultant (P) Ltd. (D. C. P. L. Calcutta to prepare a project report for a cement plant in the Jaintia Hills based on the limestone available there. However due to paucity of funds this could not be implemented till to-date. Recently through the help of the North-Eastern Council some funds have been made available for up-dating this project report, and D. C. P. L. has accordingly been directed to do the same. It is hoped that with the up-dating of this project report, further steps will be taken to float a company to implement this project. For this, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided in the plan outlay.

(vii) Cement/clinker Project, Siju, Garo Hills

Earlier it was decided to set up a project at Siju in Garo Hills District supplying clinker to Bangladesh. On this basis, M/s. DCPL was Commissioned for the preparation of a feasibility report. DCPL submitted the feasibility report for setting up initially, a 3 lakhs TPA project at Siju (to be expanded to a capacity of 6 lakhs TPA) at a cost of Rs. 21.25 crores. On this basis, the Government of Meghalaya approached the Planning Commission for release of fund. Due to the situation then existing in Bangladesh the project could not make much headway. However, there are distinct possibilities for supply of clinkers to Bangladesh. Meanwhile the West Bengal Government, showed keen interest for having clinker from Meghalaya for utilisation in their North Bengal Cement plant (Cooch Behar District) utilising fly ash from Bandel Thermal Station. Besides the Jhansi Cement plant also requires the high grade clinker. Their immediate requirements are placed at 6 lakhs TPA. In the circumstances, it is considered economically viable to take preliminary steps to implement the project. For this a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided in the recent Plan.

On-going Schemes :

- (i) **Meghalaya Phyto Chemicals**—Meghalaya Phyto Chemicals Ltd., a joint venture between M.I.D.C. and the Assam Plywoods Ltd., has been incorporated with an authorised capital of Rs.1 Crore to set up an Aromatic Chemicals Project Processing Citronella oil, Lemon Grass oil, etc. It is a composite project comprising of intensive plantation and a central fractionating unit. The fractionating unit has recently been commissioned. The capital expenditure so far made is Rs.98.50 lakhs. The company has further planned to manufacture liquid coffee with French know-how for which, Government of India has already given clearance. The import of know-how and machinery would cost around Rs.30 lakhs and the further balance in machinery of about Rs.15 lakhs needs be added. In all, a further capital expenditure of Rs.50.00 lakhs is envisaged and this amount is to be mobilised partly by capital of about Rs.25.00 lakhs and balance by way of term loans from financial institutions. The progress of plantations is not to the extent of expected level because, enough internal generation of funds could not take place due to lower yield of oils. To the extent of this physical progress not achieved, there is an overrun in the project. This comes to about Rs.25 lakhs (at the rate of Rs.3,000 per acre of land). Thus, the total capital requirement for this project to complete it in all respect is Rs.75 lakhs. Assuming that a term loan of Rs.25.00 lakhs will be available from financial institutions, the balanced amount of Rs.50 lakhs is to be brought by way of capital to the project by the promoters with M.I.D.C. and Assam Plywood Limited.
- (ii) **Garo Hills Jute Mill**—In the recent past, Planning Commission had advised the Government of Meghalaya to go slow in the implementation of the project in view of the shortage of raw jute in the country. There are now indications that adequate raw jute is available in the country. In view of this, it is expected that the

Government of India would lift the embargo on slow implementation of this project. The project cost is Rs.660.00 lakhs with an equity base of Rs.250.00 lakhs with M.I.D.C. contribution placed at Rs.65.00 lakhs. So far, only Rs.1 lakh has been invested by M.I.D.C. and further balance of Rs.64.00 lakhs is expected to be incurred during the current plan period.

2. **Development of Industrial areas.**—There are two industrial areas located at Burnihat and Barapani. The Barapani Industrial Area is proposed to be developed rapidly in view of its nearness to the city of Shillong where facilities exist for easy transport and other basic amenities of life for the workers. An amount of Rs.86 lakhs is proposed for the development of infrastructure in the Barapani Area and Rs.14.00 lakhs at Burnihat. The works that are required to be done immediately are the provision of water supply, internal roads, power and other basic amenities. One unit, i.e. Meghalaya Phyto Chemicals Ltd., has already started trial run in this area by making some makeshift arrangements for power and water supply. The commercial production will be started shortly and therefore, the provision for water and power supply is most urgently needed and is proposed to be taken up immediately. In these industrial areas, it is also proposed to locate as many small scale and medium units as possible so that these units can have all the necessary infrastructure which is lacking in other parts of the State.

3. **Expansion of M. C. C. L. Factory.**—As stated earlier, the Company has incurred a huge amount of accumulative loss and in consequence this loss has eroded the equity base of the Company. In order to strengthen this equity base, a further amount of Rs.1 crore has been proposed in the outlays for the plan period. This amount has also been recommended by the Planning Commission for payment as share capital contribution to this company during the year 1978-79. The first kiln of the expansion project is scheduled to be commissioned in August 1978, thereby increasing its capacity to 590 tonnes per day and the second additional kiln is scheduled to be completed by August 1979. After the commissioning of the first additional kiln, the company expects that about 60 per cent of the rated capacity of the kiln will be available and the loss will be accordingly reduced.

4. **Investigation and Feasibility Studies.**—The Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation has decided to initiate a number of feasibility investigations on industries based on local resources in a planned manner so that entrepreneurs who come forward will have all the necessary details about the schemes. A provision of Rs.4 lakhs has been made for this during the next four years of the plan.

5. **Manpower Training.**—A provision of Rs.4 lakhs is being proposed for the next four years of the Plan for Manpower Training. There are 20 trainees in various disciplines such as, Charter Accounting, Jute Technology, Pulp and Paper Technology, Management, etc. Owing to the dearth of skilled personnel in the entire North Eastern region, this scheme is an important one to develop the management and technical skills in the local people.

to make them suitable for the various projects that are expected to be set up in the future years. Consequently, the continuation of this scheme is essential and a modest provision of Rs.1 lakh per year has been made for the remaining four years.

6. *Package Scheme of Incentives.*—The package scheme of incentives formulated during the Fourth Plan Period aimed at attracting entrepreneurs particularly in the Large and Medium sector. It is, however, found on review of this scheme that these incentives failed to attract any entrepreneurs as other more advanced States have better and more attractive incentives. In view of the above, a review of this particular scheme has been taken up and the same will be reoriented to suit the needs of the local entrepreneurs particularly in the small and cottage sector. A provision of Rs.60 lakhs has been made for the plan period.

DRAFT PLAN 1978-83—STATE/U.Ts. MINOR HEAD—OUTLAYS EXPENDITURE

Large and Medium Industries

State—MEGHALAYA

(Rs. lakhs)

Schemes	Fifth Plan outlay (1974-78)	1974-79 Actual expenditure	Agreed outlay 1978-79 Total	Proposed out- lay 1978-83 Total	F. E. content of total (as shown in Col. 5.)	Capital content of total outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. CONTINUING SCHEMES—						
I. Industries and Mineral—						
1. Share Capital contribution to Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation.	...	161.65	20.00	129.00	..	129.00
2. Development of Industrial Area ... ..	...	4.47	5.00	100.00	...	100.00
3. Expansion of Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd. ..	...	42.00	10.00	100.00	...	100.00
4. Investigation and feasibility studies	259.00...	2.06	...	4.00	..	-
5. Man Power Training (Industries Education Research and Training.	...	3.92	5.00	9.00	...	..
6. Package Scheme of Incentives .. .. .	...	...	10.00	60.00	...	...
Total : A :—	259.00	214.10	50.00	402.00	..	329.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B. NEW SCHEMES							
I. Share Capital Contribution to Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation.							
1. Mini Cement Plants	75.00
2. Calcium Carbonate Project	*
3. Bamboo Chipping Project	*
4. Watch Assembly Project	* * *
5. Fruit Processing Unit	*
6. Jaintia Hills Cement Project	100.00
7. Cement/Clinker Project, Siju Garo Hills	100.00
Total—B	275.00
Total—A and B	259.00	214.10	50.00	677.00	694.00

*Included under the Scheme for share capital contribution to MIDC.

STATEMENT IM-1

IM-6

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

INDUSTRY AND MINING PROJECTS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sl No.	Name of Project/Scheme	Status regarding approval etc.	Date of Start of Project	Date of Completion	Cost of the Project		F. M. Component	Expenditure 1973-74	Fifth Plan Expenditure 1974-78
					Original	Revised Cost (Latest) (Rs. Lacs.)			
1	Mawmjuh Cherra Cement Ltd.	Approved	1972-73	August 1979	980.00	1029.40	..	72.93	42.00
A. Continuing Schemes/Project ..									
B. New Starts/Schemes/Projects—									
N									

*In this Column estimated value of output on the basis of a realistic appraisal of capacity utilisation may be given.

**STATES/UNION TERRITORIES
OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE**

Name of Project/Scheme	Proposed Outlay (78-83)		Year-wise phasing (Outlay)					Value * of Output	Employment	
	Total	F. E.	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		During Construction	During Operation
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A Continuing Schemes/Project										
1 Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd.	100.00	..	100.00	...	...	..	...	2.00 lacs per day	700 Nos.	939 Nos.
B New Starts/Schemes/Project				I					L	

STATEMENT 1M-8

8. INDUSTRIAL AREAS UNDER DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED
TO BE TAKEN UP DURING 1978-83

Serial No.	Location and District	Total Programme					Progress upto the end of 1977-78			Programme for Five Year Plan 1978-83			Outlays Proposed
		Land to be developed (hectares)	No. of Plots	Estimated Cost (Rs. lakhs)	Date of Start	Expected date of Completion	Land acquired (hectares)	Land developed (hectares)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	Land to be acquired	Land to be developed	No. of Plots to be allotted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Burnihat Industrial Areas, Khasi Hills.	116.26 Hectares	Master plan to be prepared.	129 lakhs	1972-73	1982-83	116.26 Hectares	1 Hectares	11.39	Nil	115.26 Hectares	One	14.00
2	Barapani Industrial Areas.	89.5 Hectares	Master plan prepared.	86 lakhs	1976-77	1982-83	60.7 Hectares	89 Hectares	3.27	23.8	75.6 Hectares	Two	86.00

STATEMENT 1M 2

STATEMENT—IM-2

FIVE-YEAR PLAN, 1978-83

STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

Projects undertaken/to be undertaken by State Industrial Development Corporation/Sugar Corporation/Textile Corporation/Cement Corporation/Regional Development Corporation, etc.

Serial No.	Name of the Corporation Name of the Project	Annual Capacity	Status* of the Project	Date of Start	Ex-pected date of Com-pletion	Latest Cost Estimates			If Joint Sector		
						Total Cost	Equity	Debt	Name of Pri- vate sector/ Participant.	Ex- tent of par- tici- pa- tion	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
A. Continuing Scheme/Project—						*					
1	Machalaya Phyto Chemical	210 TPA	Agreement made and duly approved.	Under Trial run.	...	98.50	50.00	48.50	M/S. Assam Plywood Ltd.	26%	
2	Garo Hills Jute Mills Ltd	14.304 TPA	Do	...	...	666.00	250.00	410.00	M/S. Air Transport Corporation.	25%
<p>*There is an over run in project cost. Besides the Company has secured foreign collaboration for manufacturing Coffee extract. The additional project on account of those factors is placed at Rs. 50 lakhs of which Rs. 25 lakhs is to be brought in by promoters and the share of Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation, is Rs. 15 lakhs.</p>											
B. New Starts—											
1	Mini Cement Plants	30,000 TPA (2nd of 100 TPA)	...	..	..	200.00	75.00	..	..	...
2	Calcium Carbonate Project	9,000 TPA	...	...	..	59.60	20.50	39.10	...	..
3	Bamboo Chipping Project	15,000 TPA	..	..	..	17.50	..	...	...	..
4	Watch Assembly Project	2 lakhs Pcs. Watches per year.	...	...	..	25.00	15.00	10.00	..	...
5	Fruit Processing Unit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Jaintia Hills Cement Projects	2 lakhs TPA	...	..	..	1525.00	600.00	928.00	...	25%
7	Cement/Clinker Project Siju (Garo Hill).	4 lakhs TPA	Project Report being updated.	..	..	2125.00	615.00	1510.00	...	..

Rs. lakhs.

Equity Capital to be provided by Government/ Corporation	Upto 1977-78	Equity Capital Contribution by the Government/Corporation*						Employment	
		1978-79 approved outlay	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total Five Year Plan 1978-83	During Construction (Nos.)	During Operation
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. 25% 12.50 lakhs	98.50	10.00	25.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	65.00		
2. 26% 65.00 lakhs	1.01	10.00	24.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	64.00		
1. 100% ...	Nil	Nil	75.00	..	..	..	75.00		
2. 100% ..	Nil	Nil	20.00	..	..	..	20.00		
3. 100% ...	Nil	Nil	..	17.50	..	..	17.50		
4. 100% ...	Nil	Nil	10.00	5.00	..	..	15.00		
5. ..	..	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	40.00		
6. 26% ...	Nil	Nil	20.00	40.00	40.00	Nil	100.00		
7. 100% ...	Nil	Nil	15.00	30.00	30.00	25.00	100.00		

Information not available at present

Information not available at present

N. B. *Please indicate if the letter of intent/licence has been obtained, foreign collaboration (if necessary) finalised and C. G. clearance given. In the case of Joint Sector Projects please indicate if agreement with the joint parties has been reached and approved.

(a) In the case of Corporation, the internal resources expected to be generated by the Corporation and the assistance required from the Government may be furnished.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

The All-India Report on the Census of Small Scale Industries (1977) indicates that there are 16 major groups of small scale industries in Meghalaya with 164 Units functioning which produce Rs.120 lakhs worth gross output (1972). Investment in fixed assets of small scale industries in Meghalaya was Rs.87 lakhs which is 0.08 per cent of the all India total. The number of employees in these units is only about 1,188. In terms of employment, Meghalaya shares 0.07 per cent of all India total employment in small scale sector. 33 units produce wooden products, another 33 units do repair and servicing works, 19 units are engaged in food products, 17 units in Mineral products, 15 units in Rubber and Plastics, 11 units in paper products and printing. The remaining 9 units are engaged in miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

Review of the Fifth Plan Programme (1974-78)

The Fifth Plan Outlay for small scale industries is Rs.134 lakhs. The total expenditure for the period from 1974 to 1978 amounted to Rs.75.45 lakhs. The activities in regard to small scale industries in the State is mostly confined to promotional works for developing entrepreneurs in the State, procurement of raw materials, identification of projects and assistance to entrepreneurs for starting small scale industries. A few departmental production-cum-training centres have been started. Training institutions for leather, blacksmithy and carpentry are being maintained in four centres. A saw mill cum-mechanised carpentry unit is running smoothly. The total value of sales from this unit amounted to Rs.4.35 lakhs during the period under review. Production of slaked lime in the Lime Making Plant has commenced. In view of the commercial nature of the scheme, it is proposed to transfer this unit to the M. I. D. C. for maintenance. The three raw material depots in the State were maintained during the period. This scheme is also proposed to be handed over to the M. I. D. C. Under the scheme for grant of industrial loans to artisans and entrepreneurs, an amount of Rs.12.91 lakhs was sanctioned to 782 persons. In addition to this, grants-in-aid were given to institutions and individuals in cash and kind for development of small scale industries. The total number of beneficiaries upto 1977-78 were 2,628 and 35 organisations. During the period under review, 12 district level industrial exhibitions were organised and the department participated in three exhibitions outside the State. Steps were also taken to strengthen the administrative machinery in the headquarters and districts for smooth implementation of the scheme. 64 trainees have so far been trained in the Tailoring, Knitting and Embroidery Centres at Baghmara and Khliehriat. Under the scheme of training inside and outside the State and study tour of artisans and entrepreneurs, 301 and 167 persons were deputed respectively during the last four years.

Industrial Estates.—Two Mini-Industrial Estates consisting of 8 units measuring 30' x 40' have been completed in Shillong and Mendipathar. Provision of water supply and internal roads will be completed during the current year. Already entrepreneurs have come forward for starting industries in these two estates.

Handicrafts.—A sales emporium have been set up in Shillong in 1975-76. The sale proceeds upto 1978 amounted to Rs.1.06 lakhs. With a view to developing handicrafts based on cane and bamboo, a survey was conducted and growth centres have been located. A training centre on production of new designs and for treatment of raw materials is expected to be started shortly.

Khadi and Village Industries.—The Meghalaya Khadi and Village Industries Board has been set up only a few years back. Steps have been taken to popularise the village industries in the State. The Board is running two demonstration centres at Marngar and Dianadubi at present.

The working of the Fifth Plan Schemes viz., Lime Making Plant, Raw Material depots and study tours were reviewed recently. It is felt that the Lime Making Plant and Raw Material depot schemes could be handled better by MIDC on account of the commercial nature of the schemes. No provision has therefore been proposed for these two schemes from 1978-79 onwards. The study tour scheme has also been dropped and a scheme on entrepreneurs motivation training has been taken up.

Objective approach and strategy for Five Year Plan 1978-83.—The Objectives of the Village and Small Industries programme are—

- (a) to increase the employment opportunities particularly in the rural areas through promotion of new viable small industries and by revitalising the existing industries.,
- (b) to create necessary technological competence to make this sector self reliance.
- (c) to ensure fuller utilisation of the existing accommodation available in the industrial estates and to effect improvements.
- (d) to lay greater emphasis on the design, diversification and quality with a view to improving the marketability of handicrafts products of the State.
- (e) to encourage and develop Khadi and Village industries in the rural areas.

One of the major difficulties for promotion of small scale industries in the State is the lack of infra-structural facilities. Further, with a view to bringing the administration closer to the people, new districts, subdivisions and administrative units have been created. The Industries Department has drawn up a scheme for opening of offices in these areas for development and promotion of small scale industries. It is also proposed to set up training centres in these districts, subdivisions and administrative units. Field staff will be posted in these areas for identifying the potentialities of development. Steps for training of prospective entrepreneurs in modern management technique will be taken.

Close liaison will be maintained with the Lead Bank of the district for management of seed money and term loans for candidate industries. In regard to village industries which falls under the purview of the Khadi Commission, close co-ordination with the Commission will be maintained for development of these industries in the State. Similarly, in regard to development of Handicrafts in the State, steps will be taken in consultation with the Handicrafts Board to meet the various needs and requirements of craftsmen in respect of financial assistance, training, quality control, design assistance and marketing of products.

NEW SCHEMES :

1. Training Institute —(Shoe making, Carpentry, Blacksmithy)

It is proposed to start Training Centres at Nongstoin, Simsangiri, Mairang, and Nongpoh in the next four years. A provision of Rs. 20.20 lakhs has been kept for the construction of training centre hostel, staff quarters and purchase of machinery, etc. and for salaries of staff. The annual in-take capacity for each centre will be 20.

2. Multipurpose Service Workshop.—Based on the blue-print and the feasibility studies conducted by the Small Industrial Services Institute, Government of India, Shillong, it is proposed to start one Multipurpose Service Workshop at Jowai to function as a common facility centre in the field of carpentry, shoe-making, blacksmithy, welding and steel fabrication. The scheme also envisages training of artisans and entrepreneurs in the above trades. An amount of Rs. 11.30 lakhs has been proposed. This includes the cost of land acquisition, construction of the workshop, staff quarters, machinery and equipments and pay of officers and staff.

3. Margin Money Scheme.—Under the scheme it is proposed to grant margin money in the shape of grants-in-aid to passed out trainees from the Machine Training Centres. 25 per cent of the value of the knitting machine will be given to the trainees. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 2.90 lakhs has been proposed.

4. Industrial Estates—In the two Mini Industrials Estates established at Shillong and Mendipathar it is necessary to set up common facility workshops, administrative buildings and to appoint officers and staff. In addition more sheds are required to be constructed. An amount of Rs. 18.40 lakhs has been proposed for the next four years.

5. Khadi and Village Industries.—The importance of Khadi and Village Industries in the matter of rural development and generation of rural employment has been well recognised. With the formation of the State Khadi Board, a large number of rural artisans have now come forward for help and guidance in regard to improved designs and intermediate technology. To cater to the needs of these artisans who are spread over the entire length and breadth of the State, and to bridge the communication gap and get the necessary feed back, the Khadi Board will have to enlarge its activities to cover wider areas. It is intended to appoint field officers and experts in the district and subdivisional headquarters who will look after potential areas. A few demonstration centres in some viable trades are also proposed to be set up. The fund required is Rs. 20.00 lakhs for payment of officers and staff on the Board and for construction of demonstration centres.

6. HANDICRAFTS :

Handicrafts.—Handicrafts products of the the State, particularly based on cane and bamboo are well known. No organised and concerted effort has, however, been made so far to help the artisans in the field of improved designs, and marketing of their products. Crafts concentration areas have been located, and their problems studied and identified. The handicraft products of the State have a potential export market. Absence of any organisation to dovetail the production with the needs of the market has hampered the growth of the industry. As such it is proposed to incorporate a Handicrafts Development Corporation in the State with the main purpose of marketing and promoting the development of handicrafts in the State. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for Share Capital Contribution to this Corporation. Matching contribution by the All-India Handicrafts Board to the Corporation is also expected to be made available.

Sales Emporium .—A Sales Emporium has been started in Shillong in 1975-76. Pending the formation of the Handicrafts Development Corporation an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided for running of the Sales Emporium. This Emporium will be taken over by the Handicrafts Development Corporation as soon as it is formed.

DETAILED PROPOSALS FOR CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

During the next Five Year Plan period, the following schemes are expected to be implemented.

1.10 per cent/15 per cent Outright Grant or Subsidy Scheme :—During the year 1978-79, Rs. 10.00 lakhs for disbursement to units set up in the State, has been provided. It is anticipated that this scheme will continue to the end of the current 5 years Plan period. Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme for the remaining four years of the Plan.

2. 50 per cent Transport Subsidy Scheme—It is anticipated that with the change in the nodal points for calculation of freight subsidy from Siliguri to Calcutta/Patna, as proposed, many industrialists will come forward for the benefit under this scheme. As such a provision of Rs 8.50 lakhs has been made for the years 1979-83.

3. District Industries Centres :—A scheme for the establishment of District Industries Centres in all the five Districts of the State a total financial implication of Rs. 42.00 lakhs has been submitted in the current year. So far an allocation of Rs. 10.25 lakhs only has been made for the D.I.C. at Tura (West Garo Hills District) and the constructions of the building at Williamnagar (East Garo Hills District). Anticipating that the remaining districts will be covered, an amount of Rs. 86.00 lakhs is being provided for the remaining years of this Plan period.

4. Rural Artisans Programme :— Though this programme forms a part of the District Industries Centres, separate allocation is being made by the Government of India for training of rural artisans. With the establishment of the D.I.C. in all the districts of the State it is anticipated that this programme will be implemented in all the districts. In view of this, a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the remaining years of this Plan.

ANNEXURE I

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES—DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83

Summary Statement of Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. Lakhs,)

Sl.No.	Industry	Fifth Plan		Five Year Plan 1978-83 (Proposed)							
		Outlay as finalised in October 1976	1974-78	1978-83			1978-79 Approved Outlay	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
			Actual Expenditure	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Khadi and Rural Industries	5.00	6.233	22.00	..	..	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
2	Small Scale Industries ..	113.00	52.059	218.15	112.80	..	20.40	60.22	57.90	46.45	33.15
3	Industrial Estate ..	7.00	14.787	20.00	7.00	...	1.60	4.50	5.60	4.80	3.50
4	Handicrafts	9.00	2.368	41.00	...	...	5.00	13.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
	TOTAL ...	134.00	75.447	301.15	119.80	..	29.00	83.25	76.00	63.75	49.15

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-1983 SCHEME-WISE

Details of Outlay/Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Industry	Fifth Plan 1974-1978	Five Year Plan 1978-1983 (Proposed)				1978-1983					When likely to be completed
		Actual Expenditure	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	1978-79 approved outlay	1979-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
III. KHADI AND RURAL INDUSTRIES—												
A. Continuing Scheme —												
1	Khadi and Village Industries	6.233	22.00	..	...	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
	Total—A	6.233	22.00	..	...	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
IV. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES—												
A. Continuing Schemes—												
1	Head Staff &c payment for Professional and Special business Services.	5.86	11.35	..	...	2.50	3.00	1.75	2.00	2.10	
2	District Staff	4.138	48.40	25.40	..	5.00	12.50	13.10	11.80	6.00		
3	Industrial Loan	12.64	32.00	32.00	...	4.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00		
4	Lime Making Plant—Sutnga	1.19	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	Saw-Mill-cum-Mechanised Carpentry, Nayabungalow.	4.525	7.50	2.80	...	0.60	3.50	1.30	1.00	1.10	
6	Raw-Materials-cum-Sales Depots, Shillong/Jowai/Tura.	2.16	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
7	Training Institute (Leather, Blacksmithy and Carpentry Section at Tura, Dalu, Simsangiri, Bagmara. Shillong Nongstoin, etc.)	2.495	13.00	11.80	..	3.00	7.90	1.90	0.10	0.10	
8	Tailoring, Knitting and Embroidery Centre, Khliehriat and Bagmara.	0.837	3.30	3.30	...	0.50	2.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	
9.	Training inside and outside the State.	1.331	4.20	..	...	0.20	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
10.	Study Tour of Artisans and Entrepreneurs.	1.65	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
11	Grant-in-aid to Institution and Trainees.	9.60	24.20	..	..	3.00	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	
12	Exhibition	3.529	4.10	..	..	0.10	..	2.00	2.00	..	
13	Package Scheme to incentives and Small Scale Industries.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..
14	Scheme to be run Departmentally, viz., Readymade Garments,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
15	Paper Making Units	0.28	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..

	gramme.										
18	Training-cum-Production-cum-Common Facility Centre, Jowai (in lieu of Multipurpose Workshop.)	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
19	Entrepreneurs Motivation Training.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Total—A		...	52.059	163.65	84.30	...	20.40	47.90	38.75	32.60	24.00
B. NEW SCHEMES—											
1	Training Institute (Carpentry Blacksmithy, Shoemaking).	...	20.20	11.90	...	...	4.70	8.00	5.10	2.40
2	Employment Promotion Programme (Machine Knitting).	...	20.10	11.50	...	...	4.00	7.50	4.80	3.80
3	Multipurpose Service Workshop, Jowai.	..	11.30	5.10	...	..	3.30	3.00	3.00	2.00
4	Margin Money Schemes	2.90	0.35	0.65	0.95	0.95
Total— B		54.50	28.50	12.35	19.15	13.85	9.15
Total—A & B		...	52.059	218.15	112.80	...	20.40	60.25	57.90	46.45	33.15
V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATES/ AREAS—											
A. CONTINUING SCHEME—											
1.	Industrial Estate	...	14.787	20.00	7.00	..	1.60	4.50	5.60	4.80	3.50
Total—A		..	14.787	20.00	7.00	...	1.60	4.50	5.60	4.80	3.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VI. HANDICRAFTS—											
A. CONTINUING SCHEME—											
1	Cane and Bamboo for Training of Artisans to Co-operative.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
2	Pine Apple Fibre Production Unit—Stipend to Trainees and Artisans Assistance to Co-operative.	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
3	Sales Emporium	2.368	7.00	—	...	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
4	Publicity Exhibition Outside the State for Handicrafts Products.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Common Facility Workshop (Myllem, Nongkynrih and K. charipura).	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
6	Subsidy on Supply of improved tools and provision of power to village Artisans and Craftsmen	...	4.00	..	...	4.00	...	...	...	..
	Total—A] ..	2.368	11.00	...	..	5.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
B. NEW SCHEME—											
1	Handicrafts Development Corporation.	...	30.00	..	..	...	12.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	
	Total—B ...	...	30.00	..	..	...	12.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	

Statement of Physical Targets and Achievements

ANNEXURE III.

Serial No.	Industry	Fifth Plan, 1974-78	Five Year Plan, 1978-1983—Targets					Remarks
		Achievement	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

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III. Khadi and Industries—

Employment (Total in '000)	No figures could be furnished by the Khadi Board.
(i) Khadi	
(ii) Rural Industries	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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IV. Small Scale Industries—

	Khasi Hills	Jaintia Hills	Garos Hills	Khasi Hills	Jaintia Hills	Garos Hills	Khasi Hills	Jaintia Hills	Garos Hills	Khasi Hills	Jaintia Hills	Garos Hills	Khasi Hills	Jaintia Hills	Garos Hills	Khasi Hills	Jaintia Hills	Garos Hills
1. (a) No. of New Units set up (*)—																		
—in Urban areas	34	1	7	8	8	8	4	4	4	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
—in Rural areas	13	4	5	3	3	3	12	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

(b) Type of industries (Viz., Engineering, Chemicals, etc).

Rubber and Plastic—1.																		
Repairing and Servicing—18.																		
Wood Products—3																		
Chemicals—5																		
Leathers—6																		
Food—11																		
Engineering—18																		

(c) Investment proposed*

Khasi Hills	Jaintia Hills	Garos Hills						
28.37	0.51	2.20	16.50	22.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00

The figures given under Achievement are only for units who have come forward for permanent Registration as Small Scale Industrial Units. The Department by itself does not set up any small scale unit and in the absence of any statutory powers Central or State, it is not possible to know the exact number of units already set up in the State during this period. The projected figures during this five year Plan period are based on the assumption that additional officers and field staff proposed by us will be entertained.

2	No. of units going in for expansion/diversification(*)	...	...	...	...	..
3	Additional Employment created No. of person.						
	— in urban areas	312	120	60	120	120	The investment figures are only for the expenditure incurred on plant and Machinery. The proposed investment has been worked out on the trend of the last four years investment and are therefore only approximate figures.
	— in rural areas	201	45	160	300	300	
4	Loan advanced under State Aid to Industries Act/ Rules.						
	— amount in lakhs	12.64	4.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	Figures include artisans who are not required to register as Small Scale Industrial Units.
	—No of units	745	130	210	210	210	
5	Margin/Seed money advanced.						
	— amount (Rs. in lakhs) ... ..	...	...	0.35	0.65	0.95	0.95
	— No. of units ... ..	..	...	43	83	123	123

NB: (*) Information may be supplied for each Districts of the State separately.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATES								
1	No. of Estates/areas completed but not functioning	...	...	..	...	...	...
2	No. of Functioning Estates	2	...	...	...	...	...
	-No. of sheds	8	...	6	..	...	...
	-No. of units working	6	8	8	10	12	14	
	-No. of persons employed	60	80	90	100	110	120	
VI. HANDICRAFTS								
1	Additional Employment created (Numbers)	26	40	40	40	40	40	The figures projected for the Five Year Plan is based on the assumption that a separate Handicrafts Corporation will be set up as envisaged in our Plan Projects.
2	Sales Through State Emporia (Rs. in lakhs).	1.065	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	The figures projected may also increased with the taking over of the Sales Emporium by the proposed Handicrafts Development Corporation as then the emporium can be run on a commercial basis.

SERICULTURE AND WEAVING

—Sericulture :

(i) **Review of Programmes 1974-78.**—During the Fifth Five Year Plan period Schemes for the development of Eri-Mulberry, Muga including Training Programme and Staff, were taken up for implementation at a total outlay of Rs.35 lakhs, out of which expenditure was Rs.26.90 lakhs till 1977-78. The year-wise break-up of allocation and expenditure during the period is also indicated below :—

					Allocation Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure
1974-75	...	...	...	...	7.00	6.08
1975-76	...	...	...	...	7.00	6.42
1976-77	...	...	...	...	7.00	6.74
1977-78	...	...	...	...	7.80	7.66

The highlights of the development schemes during the period were, (i) qualitative improvement of silkworm seeds for production of superior strains ; (ii) expansion of village extension works and (iii) training of personnel for implementation of programmes. During the period the existing Sericultural farms and Eri Seed Grainages were provided with the necessary inputs for qualitative improvement of silkworm seeds. The expansion of village extension works was taken up through the Establishment of village extension centres with concomitant facilities. Twenty-four such centres were started during the period in addition to 38 existing at the beginning of the Fifth Plan. The training of personnel was taken up through reservation of seats in Institutes outside the State. For Certificate Course training (one year's course) 15 trainees were deputed and 6 trainees were deputed for Post Graduate Diploma Course during the period. The passed trainees have been absorbed in the Department.

The level of production at the end of the period was as follows :—

(a) Eri Cocoons (in Kg)—22,000.

(b) Mulberry Cocoons (in Kg)—4,000.

(c) Muga and Tasar Cocoons (in lakh No. of Seed Cocoons)—6.

(ii) **Objectives, approach and strategy.**—The development strategy for the Five Year Plan 1978-83 is to step up production as well as to generate employment almost by 100 per cent in the rural sector, thus ensuring an annual growth rate of about 20 per cent.

The area under individual plantations is proposed to be increased as a measure to boost the production of cocoons and also to develop the economic of the people in the rural sector, mainly the weaker section. The

constraints which have so long plagued the development, *i.e.*) the availability of food-plants in adequate quantum and (2) dearth of rear accommodation are intended to be done away with. The training of personnel is also proposed to be geared up in order to meet the dearth of trained technical personnel for manning the activities in the farm and field, etc., the Department.

(iii) **Detailed Programmes.**—The description of each of the new schemes is indicated below :—

(1) **Scheme for Mulberry Silk Industry.**—The Scheme involves a total estimated outlay of Rs.23.50 lakhs. The Mulberry acreage is proposed to be increased from the existing level of 100 hectares to 400 hectares in well-organised concentrated areas of the State; Seed Farms are sought to be improved and strengthened. Three Mulberry Nurseries are proposed to be started from the current year 1978-79 for the purpose of raising of mulberry saplings of superior varieties to be supplied free of cost to the individual growers for extending their plantations. One new Mulberry Farm is proposed to be established in the current year to meet the additional requirement of seeds. The Farm when fully completed would produce about 50,000 layings annually; and over 500 families (rearers) will be benefited in matter of seed supply. •

(2) **Scheme for Eri Silk Industry.**—The Scheme is proposed to be taken up at a total estimated outlay of Rs.27.50 lakhs. Acreages under Food Plants are proposed to be raised to 300 hectares, encompassing 200 families (rearers) under the Five Year Plan period. Production of disease-free Eri Seeds is going to be ensured through establishment of 2 new grades (Eri Farms) and improving the existing ones; Spinning is proposed to be introduced in selected areas. The level of production of Eri Cocoons is sought to be increased to 40,000 Kg. from the existing level for 22,000

(3) **Scheme for Muga Silk Industry.**—The Scheme involves a total estimated outlay of Rs.18 lakhs. The Muga acreage proposed to be increased to about 500 hectares encompassing 900 families (rearers) under the Five Year Plan period. A Muga Nursery is proposed to be started from the current year 1978-79 for the purpose of ensuring supply of the saplings of Muga food-plants to the individual growers free of cost so as to enable them to extend their plantations. One new Muga Farm is also proposed to be set up during the period. The level of production of Muga Seed Cocoons is proposed to be increased to 20 lakh seed cocoons from the existing level of 6 lakhs.

(4) **Scheme on Training.**—The Scheme involves a total estimated outlay of Rs.1 lakh. About 40 personnel are proposed to be trained up with a view to meeting the present dearth of technical personnel for implementation of programmes. In-service training of Officers in modern techniques of rearing, etc., is also proposed to be taken up.

(5) **Scheme on Strengthening of Headquarter Staff.**—The Scheme involves a total estimated outlay of Rs.4 lakhs. The present strength of staff at the Headquarter is considered inadequate compared with the increasing volume of work as a result of expanding activities of the Department. Hence, it is proposed to further strengthen the technical/supervisory and ministerial staff as well during the period in order to ensure smooth and expeditious implementation of programmes.

(6) **Scheme for Organisation of Silk Cocoon Co-operatives.**—The Scheme proposed to be taken up at a total estimated outlay of Rs.2 lakhs. At present, there is no Silk Co-operative in the State. In order to ease the problem of marketing of cocoons produced by the growers it is proposed to organise at least 4 Silk Cocoon Co-operative during the period. Besides assistance which is proposed to be made available by the department to the Co-operative it is also proposed to arrange institutional finance as far as practicable.

(7) **Scheme for Silk Reeling.**—The Scheme involves a total estimated outlay of Rs.4 lakhs. Silk reeling is proposed to be modernised for quality production of silk-yarn, and for the purpose, the existing reeling centres are proposed to be fully equipped with modern reeling machineries, etc.

(iv) **Outlays and targets.**—The total estimated outlay of the new development schemes for Sericulture during the Five Year Plan 1978-83 is of the order of Rs.89 lakhs. The year-wise phasing of above outlay of Rs.89 lakhs is indicated below :—

1978-79	...	...	...	...	Rs.14.50 lakhs.
1979-80	...	...	...	...	Rs.14.69 lakhs.
1980-81	...	...	...	...	Rs.19.65 lakhs.
1981-82	...	...	...	...	Rs.21.40 lakhs.
1982-83	...	...	...	...	Rs.18.76 lakhs.
				Total	Rs.89.00 lakhs.

The proposed target of production is as follows :—

	Level of achievement 1977-78	Proposed target 1978-83
Mulberry :		
▲ (a) Layings (in lakh No.)	2.9	5.0
(b) Cocoons (in Kg)	4,000	12,000
(c) Raw Silk (in Kg)	—	1,000
Muga :		
(a) Layings (in lakh No.)	2.5	4.0
(b) Cut Cocoons (in Kg)	22,000	40,000
Tuga :		
(a) Seed Cocoons (in lakh No.)	6.	15.

(v) **Employment.**—The employment status of Sericulture Industry at the end of 1977-78 is about 7,500 persons. The increased production envisaged during the Five Year Plan 1978-83 is expected to generate additional employment to about 7,500 persons at the end of the period. Sericulture is a labour-intensive agro-industry, the implementation of programmes as envisaged during the period would provide gainful employment particularly in the rural sector.

B—HANDLOOM INDUSTRY :

(i) **Review of Programmes 1974-78.**—During the Fifth Five Year period Schemes for the development of Handloom Industry were taken for implementation at a total outlay of Rs.35 lakhs (Rs.25 lakhs for Handloom outside Co-operative and Rs.10 lakhs for Handloom under Co-operative). The total expenditure till 1977-78 amounted to Rs.26.30 lakhs (including Rs.6.75 for Handloom Co-operative). The year-wise break up of allocation and expenditure is indicated below :—

				Allocation	Expenditure
				(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1974-75	...	...	...	5.10 (1.50)	4.50 (1.50)
1975-76	...	...	...	6.00 (2.00)	6.00 (2.00)
1976-77	...	...	...	7.00 (2.00)	6.80 (2.00)
1977-78	...	...	...	9.20 (2.10)	9.00 (2.10)

(Figures within brackets relate to allocation and expenditure for Schemes under Handloom Co-operative sector).

During the period, the artisan weavers of the State were trained annually on a self-employment basis at the Government Weaving Training Class in order that they can take up production of good quality fabrics to suit demand in the local market. On completion of training each trainee is supplied with a complete set of Loom and some quantity of yarn as a low-up measure. Demonstration facilities in improved methods of weaving, designing, etc., were also provided to the weavers and 12 Weaving Demonstration Centres were started during the period for the purpose. Loom and yarn were also supplied to the weavers at subsidised cost. Besides 7 Weavers' Extension Service Units were started with a view to provide the necessary inputs such as yarn, etc., to the weavers for production and sale of handloom fabrics so as to augment their income.

Silk weaving, hitherto practically unknown to the weavers of the State has been introduced recently. Training facilities were provided to the weavers in this regard including supply of the required loom accessories and yarn on completion of their training.

The programme for training of personnel received an initial set-back as the training courses at Assam Textile Institute, Gauhati started 2/3 years back. Altogether, 3 trainees in Diploma Course (4-years' course) and 6 trainees in Certificate Course (2-years' course) at the above Institute were deputed during the period. In addition, 2 trainees were sent to Diploma Course training (3-years' course) at the All-India Institute of Handloom Technology, Varanasi.

In the Co-operative sector, the Existing Weaving Co-operative Societies were provided with working capital and share capital assistance (managerial subsidy, etc.), including technical guidance for their proper functioning.

The production of handloom fabrics which constitute mainly the Garo, Jaintias, Khasi, Jaintias and various items like Bed covers, hawls, Bags, etc., amounted to around 3.5 lakh metres at the end of the period.

(ii) **Objectives, approach and strategy.**—The development strategy of the proposed programmes for Handloom Industry during the Five Year Plan 1978-83 is to increase production and employment by about 100 per cent at the end of the Plan period with an annual growth rate of 20 per cent.

The proposed programmes are—(a) to provide adequate facilities for training of weavers in improved methods of weaving, designing, etc., (b) modernisation of their handlooms including supply of necessary inputs, (c) training of required technical personnel for implementation of the programmes and (d) strengthening of the machinery for smooth and expeditious execution of schemes.

In the Co-operative sector, the programmes are for organisation and revitalisation of the Handloom Co-operative Societies so that they may become eligible for assistance under the R. B. I. Scheme and other central sector programmes.

(iii) **Detailed Programmes.**—The Handloom Development Schemes which are proposed for implementation during the Five Year Plan 1978-83 aims mainly at increasing the production of handloom fabrics of different varieties with sophisticated motif blended with traditional designs. The description of each of the new schemes is given below:—

(1) **Scheme on Production.**—The Scheme involves a total estimated outlay of Rs.13 lakhs. 5 Demonstration-cum-Production Centres are proposed to be started during the period to enable the weavers to take up production of good quality fabrics. 2 Production Centres in addition to existing 3 centres are proposed to be established. The centres would be attached to the existing Weaving Training Classes for proper co-ordination of activities. Incentives to individual weavers by way of supply of looms and yarn at subsidised cost is also proposed under the scheme.

(2) **Scheme on Training.**—The Scheme involves a total estimated outlay of Rs.13.50 lakhs during the period. The majority of the weavers (seasonal workers) use country looms. Proper training need to be given to them for the purpose of introduction of improved looms. Besides, the weavers need to be properly trained up in the use of improved methods of weaving, designing, etc. Hence, it is proposed to establish 4 new Weaving Training Centres in addition to 5 existing ones. The centres are proposed to be located in suitable places where the weavers from the interior areas could avail of the opportunity for training.

The training of personnel required for implementation of programmes is also proposed under the scheme. Considering the present backlog of technical personnel it is proposed to train up at least 30 persons during the period. The training is proposed to be imparted at the Assam Textile Institute, Gauhati.

(3) **Scheme for strengthening of organisation.**—The Scheme involves a total estimated outlay of Rs.3.50 lakhs. The technical and supervisory staff of the Department need to be further strengthened so as to ensure smooth and successful implementation of the developmental programmes.

(4) **Scheme on Handloom Co-operative.**—The Scheme involves a total estimated outlay of Rs.20 lakhs during the period. The recent survey conducted reveals that out of 70 Handlooms Co-operative Societies in the State, only about 40 Societies are functioning; and these are also only potentially viable. The Societies are, therefore, proposed to be properly re-organised and revitalised by strengthening their working capital and share capital base, etc. 20 more societies are also proposed to be organised during the period so as to extend as far as practicable 100 per cent co-operative coverage at the end of the next Five Year Plan period. Each Society is proposed to be provided with a paid Secretary. An Instructor is also proposed to be attached to each Society to ensure proper training of member-weavers.

(iv) **Outlays and Targets.**—The total estimated outlay of the aforesaid Handloom Schemes during the Five Year Plan 1978-83 is of the order of Rs.50 lakhs which is exclusive of Rs.15 lakhs for continuing schemes of 1978-79. The year-wise phasing of above outlay of Rs.50 lakhs is as follows :—

1978-79	...	...	Rs.15 lakhs
1979-80	...	...	Rs.12.30 lakhs
1980-81	...	...	Rs.13.40 lakhs
1981-82	...	...	Rs.12.85 lakhs
1982-83	...	...	Rs.11.45 lakhs
Total :—			Rs.65.00 lakhs

The level of production of handloom fabrics is proposed to be raised to 8 lakh metres at the end of the period against the existing level of 3.5 lakh metres.

(v) **Employment.**—The employment generated under Handloom Industry at the end of 1977-78 is about 7,300 persons. The increased production envisaged during the Five Year Plan period 1978-83 is expected to generate additional employment to about 7,700 persons at the end of the period mainly in the rural sector.

Village and Small Industries
Draft Five Year Plan—1978-83,
Summary Statement of Outlays/Expenditure

(Rs. lakhs)

Serial No.	Industry	Fifth Plan		Five Year Plan 1978-83 (Proposed)							
		Outlay as finalised in October 1976	1974-78 (actual expenditure)	1978-83			1978-79 Approved outlay	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
				Total	Capital	Foreign exchange					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Handloom Industry.	35.00	26.30	65.00	11.60	...	15.00	12.30	13.40	12.85	11.45
2	Sericulture	35.00	26.90	89.00	19.55	...	14.50	14.69	19.65	21.40	18.76
	Total	70.00	53.20	154.00	31.15	...	29.50	26.99	33.05	34.25	30.21

ANNEXURE II

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES -DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

Scheme-wise details of outlay/expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Industry	Fifth Plan 1974-78 actual expenditure	Five year Plan 1978-83 proposed				1978-83				When likely to be completed
			Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	1978-79 Approved outlay	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. HANDLOOM INDUSTRY :											
A. CONTINUING SCHEMES-											
1	Establishment of Weaving Training Class at Baghmara.	4.20	1.00	1.00	Schemes under this category are likely to be completed by 1978-79 and new Schemes on Production of fabrics, Training, Organisational Staff and Handloom Co-operative are shown under category "B—New Schemes".
2	Extension of Weaving Training Class	4.84	1.70	..	...	1.70	...	...	...	...
3	Training in Weaving Technology	0.21	0.50	...	...	0.50	...	..	...	..
4	Production of Handloom Fabrics	6.15	2.60	...	...	2.60	..	..	...	..
5	Introduction of Silk Weaving	1.96	1.30	...	...	1.30	..	..	..	...
6	Strengthening of Technical and Supervisory Staff.	1.03	1.40	..	..	1.40	...	...	...	...
7	Establishment of Weaving Demonstration Centres.	1.16	1.50	...	..	1.50	..	..	...	...
8	Handloom Co-operative	6.75	5.00	0.20	...	5.00	...	..	..	..
Total—A		..	26.30	15.00	0.20	...	15.00

1. General on Production of Handloom fabrics.

A. Establishment of Demonstration-cum-Production Centres.	...	7.00	3.00	...	...	1.00	2.20	1.80	1.20	} By end of 1982-83
B. Establishment and Expansion of Production Centres.	...	3.80	1.20	...	...	1.05	1.30	0.70	0.75	
C. Incentive to Weavers	...	2.20	...	...	...	0.75	0.55	0.55	0.55	
Total	...	13.00	4.20	..	..	3.40	4.05	3.05	2.50	

2. Scheme on Training in Weaving—

A. Establishment of Weaving Training Centres.	..	12.00	7.20	...	...	3.00	3.30	3.40	2.30	} Do
B. Training of personnel Institute outside the State.	...	1.50	...	...	..	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45	
Total	..	13.50	7.20	..	..	3.30	3.65	3.80	2.75	

3. Scheme on Organisational Staff	...	31.50	...	...	..	0.60	0.70	1.00	1.20	} Do
4. Scheme on Handloom Co-operative	...	20.00	...	...	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
Total B—New Schemes	...	50.00	11.40	12.30	13.40	12.85	11.45	

Total 1. Handloom Industry	26.30	65.00	11.60	...	15.00	12.30	13.40	12.85	11.45
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N. B.—The approved outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs for 1978-79 under Handloom Industry is exclusive of the outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs for scheme on Intensive Development of handlooms,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VII. SERICULTURE:											
A—CONTINUING SCHEMES—											
1	Expansion of Eri Silk Industry	...	9.42	2.90	...	...	2.90	..	...	..	..
2	Expansion of Mulberry Silk Industry	...	10.18	2.90	..	...	2.90	...	..	..	..
3	Expansion of Muga and Oak Tasar Industry.	Development of	4.98	1.20	...	...	1.20	...	...	...	..
4	Training in Sericulture	...	0.52	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	...	...	..
5	Strengthening of Headquarters staff	..	1.80	1.00	..	...	1.00	..	..	...	..
Total—A		...	26.90	9.00	...	..	9.00	..	...	..	...

The schemes under this category are likely to be completed by 1978-79 and new programmes are accommodated under the schemes Category B below.

B—NEW SCHEMES:

1 Scheme for Mulberry Silk Industry—											
(A)	Increase of area under individual plantations.	...	12.10	..	...	..	0.15	3.65	3.65	4.65	
(B)	Establishment of Mulberry Silk Farm.	...	6.90	4.20	...	1.00	1.90	2.00	1.40	0.60	
(C)	Establishment of Mulberry Nurseries.	...	4.50	2.25	...	1.80	1.20	0.55	0.45	0.50	
Total		...	23.50	6.45	...	2.80	3.25	6.20	5.50	5.75	

(A) Increase of area under individual plantations.	...	14.00	...	...	...	2.80	3.40	3.90	3.90
(B) Establishment of Eri Silk Farms	...	12.70	8.10	...	0.90	0.00	3.50	3.30	1.00
(C) Introduction of spinning	..	0.80	..	...	...	1.10	0.20	0.25	0.25
Total—	...	27.50	8.10	...	0.90	6.90	7.10	7.45	5.15

3. SCHEME FOR MUGA SILK INDUSTRY :

(A) Increase of area under individual plantations.	..	10.00	..	..	..	...	2.00	4.00	4.00
(B) Establishment of Muga Farm	..	6.20	3.65	..	..	1.40	1.90	1.80	1.10
(C) Establishment of Muga Nursery	..	1.80	0.75	..	0.80	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.20
Total—	...	18.00	4.40	...	0.80	1.80	4.10	6.00	5.30

4. SCHEME ON TRAINING IN SERICULTURE—	...	1.00	...	...	...	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.26
5. Scheme on strengthening of Headquarter staff.	...	4.00	...	..	...	0.80	0.90	1.10	1.20
5. Scheme for Organisation of Silk Cocoon Co-operatives.	..	2.00	..	...	...	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
6. Scheme for Silk Reeling	..	4.00	0.60	...	1.00	1.20	0.60	0.60	0.60
Total B—New Schemes	...	80.00	19.55	...	5.50	14.69	19.65	21.40	18.70
Total VII—Sericulture	...	26.90	89.00	...	14.50	14.69	19.65	21.40	18.76

ANNEXURE III

Village and Small Industries—Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83

Statement of Physical Targets and Achievements

Serial No.	Industry	Fifth Plan 1974-78 Achievement	Five Year Plan 1978-83—Targets				
			1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. HANDLOOM INDUSTRY—							
1	No. of handlooms						
	—in Co-operative sector	1,000	100	200	200	200	200
	—outside Co-operative sector	3,000	100	100	100	100	100
2	Production of Handloom cloth (lakh mets.)	3.5	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0
3	No. weavers employed (lakhs)	0.073	0.005 (addl.)	0.012 (addl.)	0.02 (addl.)	0.02 (addl.)	0.02 (addl.)
4	Amount of working capital loans obtained by the weavers' co-operatives under R.B.I. Scheme of Finance (Rs. lakhs).	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. SERICULTURE—							
1	Production						
	—mulberry (cocoons in kg.)	4,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	12,000
	—non-mulberry						
	(a) Erl (cut cocoons in kg.)	22,000	24,000	26,000	30,000	35,000	40,000
2	Addl. employment created (no.)	7,450	500	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

I. REVIEW OF PROGRAMMES FOR 1974-78

1.1. The approved outlay for the 5th Plan period for mineral development was Rs.73.00 lakhs. In the first four years (1974-78) of this period the actual expenditure came to Rs.48.85 lakhs. The physical targets and achievements for the period 1974-78 is indicated in the annexed statement. While the majority of targets are likely to be achieved by 1978-79, a shortfall is expected in (i) small-scale mapping and (ii) drilling. The 5th Plan target of 2,250 sq. kms. in respect of small-scale mapping was on the high side and was not required to be achieved as "sheet-mapping" on small-scale is now being done by I.S.I. As regards the likely shortfall in drilling, the following reasons may be ascribed (a) inadequate number of drills, (b) mechanical breakdowns which take long time to rectify due to the fact that spare parts have to be brought from outside the State, (c) hard rock formations encountered which slow down rate of drilling, (d) waiting on completed boreholes for logging by G.S.I. and (e) dearth of trained technical personnel.

1.2. A number of detailed investigation work has already been completed, the major ones being (i) detailed proving of half the West Darranggiri coalfield resulting in the preparation of a feasibility report for opening a coal mine in this field, (ii) detailed proving of Komorrhah limestone deposit which has resulted in the limestone being exported to Bangladesh, (iii) mapping of the Lumhnong limestone deposits for the proposed Jaintia Hills Cement Project and (iv) various other investigations for gal, clays, fireclays, glass sand, quartz, felspar, gypsum, etc. The detailed proving of Siju limestone linked with a linker project there also is expected to be completed shortly.

1.3. The Directorate also was actively engaged in the preparation of some of the feasibility reports for setting up mineral-based industries in the State.

II. OBJECTS, APPROACH AND STRATEGY

2.1. In order to bring any mineral deposit to the exploitation stage, it is necessary to investigate the same in

detail to get the full picture as to the quality of the mineral, the mineable reserves, etc., to determine the type of industry it is best suited for. Broadly speaking these surveys can be classified into three steps—(i) preliminary, (ii) surface mapping/semi-detailed investigation and (iii) detailed investigations. All these steps have to be gone through before an investigation is complete and naturally they take some time.

2.2. Prospective areas of investigations are thus to be judiciously selected in such a manner that the final reports could be further utilised in the preparation of mining schemes for ultimate utilisation of the mineral.

2.3. To achieve quicker results, it is imperative to speed up the pace of exploration requiring increased outlay. As such an amount of Rs.138 lakhs has been proposed for the 1978-83 period. This includes Rs.20 lakh approved for 1978-79.

III. DETAILED PROGRAMMES :

The existing schemes are proposed to be continued as follows :—

3.1. *Direction & Administration* : A Statistical wing is proposed to be created under this scheme in order to cope with the ever increasing work-load in compilation and distribution of statistical information. The Museum is also to be properly organised after the Directorate's Office building under construction is completed.

3.2. *Survey & Mapping* : Apart from the Survey of minor minerals, some supervision of the current mining activities in the State is being effected under this scheme. This latter wing of the Directorate is still very weak and requires to be considerably strengthened. It is, therefore, proposed to create some posts of mining officers, mines surveyors, etc., under this scheme to render service to the un-organised cottage mining operations that are in existence in the State.

3.3. *Mineral Exploration* : By far the most important programme is the field work to Survey, map and delineate prospective mineral deposits and bring out necessary reports. Some field parties are engaged in preliminary

surveys while other parties are engaged in detailed investigation work with the help of borehole drills and other sophisticated equipment. The programme of investigations are discussed in the State Geological Programming Board which approves the year-to-year programmes. The approved programmes for the field season 1978-79 can be seen in Annexure A. Similar programmes will be drawn up in the subsequent years, keeping in view the need of the mineral-based industries. Emphasis is also given to programmes that can be converted into small-scale industries.

This wing is proposed to be further strengthened by induction of more posts both in the senior and junior technical sides. A full-fledged Petrology Division and a Photo Geology Division are proposed to be set up in order to assist the field workers in correct interpretation of data. It is also proposed to start a small Geophysical Wing and procure a borehole geophysical logging unit that is so essential in the correct assessment of the litho-units inside a borehole. The foreign exchange content required in the procurement of this unit is U.S. \$ 50,000 or approx. Rs.4.50 lakhs at the current official rate of exchange).

Where necessary expertise is not readily available, or where the resources do not permit operation by the Directorate, it will be necessary to take the help of other professional services, as has been done in the past.

3.4. *Research*: Under this scheme there is only an analytical Laboratory under the charge of chief chemist that undertakes routine analysis of mineral samples that are collected by the field officers and staff to assay to quality of the deposits. This is a back-up facility in order to enable the field officers to complete their investigation report.

The present strength of this wing of the Directorate is woefully inadequate to cope up with the ever increasing in-flow of field samples. Consequently finalisation of field reports is considerably delayed as analysis reports also have to be incorporated to make the reports complete. The need to strengthen the technical staff of this wing therefore cannot be over emphasised. The present proposals have taken into account these needs for creating more posts.

It is also proposed to set up a Coal Analysis Division under this scheme, since one of the important areas of investigation of the Directorate is the coal deposits of the State. At present all the coal analysis is being done in laboratories outside the State. Setting up of an analytical division for coal will facilitate quicker assessment of the coal deposits.

A number of other minerals like copper, lead, zins, etc. have been reported in some places in the State. It is, therefore proposed to further strengthen the Analytical Wing of the Directorate by the procurement of an Atomic Absorption Spectro-Photometer for a quick appraisal of any of the samples suspected to contain these minerals. The foreign exchange component in procurement this instrument is expected to be of the order of Rs.1.50 lakhs.

3.5. Education & Training: It is proposed to widely advertise the avenues of employment under these subjects amongst students who have just completed their Matric or School Leaving Certificate Course and grant suitable stipend to them also with a view to channelise their career to these subjects.

3.6. Capital Outlay on Office Building and Residential Quarters: Government had sanctioned in 1977-78 construction of an Office Administrative Building for the Directorate in its land at Risa Colony, Shillong at an estimated cost of Rs.5.12 lakhs. An amount of Rs.1.50 lakhs was released for 1977-78 and a further amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided as outlay for this purpose for 1978-79. Work has already started and is in progress. In order to complete this building, further outlay will be required. The existing Analytical Laboratory building also in Risa Colony will immediately require to be expanded for construction of Balance Room and Sampling Room. Furthermore, in order to accommodate laboratory space for the expansion programme envisaged under para 3.4 above, it will be necessary to further expand the existing Laboratory building.

It is also proposed to build residential quarters for officers and staff of the Directorate. This will go a long way in solving the acute accommodation problem being faced by officers and staff, the majority of whom are field going.

For all the above construction programmes, a token amount of Rs. 22.00 lakhs only has been provided in the proposals for 1979-83.

IV. EMPLOYMENT.

5.1. Employment created under Plan Schemes so far is as follows:—

Officers	...	13.
Staff	...	44

5.2. The additional employment likely to be generated in 1978-83 based on the foregoing proposals will be as follows:—

	Officers	Staff
1. Direction and Administration ...	1	4
2. Survey and Mapping... ..	1	5
3. Mineral Exploration	5	21
4. Research	3	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total—10	46

In addition there is also a generation of employment of about 80 persons per month as unskilled seasonal worker on contingent basis during the field months. This, of course, does not take into account the indirect employment generated by the proposed construction programme which will be under the P.W.D.

State/U. T. : Meghalaya

DRAFT PLAN 1978-83 —MINOR HEADS—OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Major Head of Develop- ment	Minor Head of Development	Fifth Plan Outlay (1974-79)	1974-78 Actual Expenditure	1978-79		Proposed Outlay 1978-83			
				Agreed Outlay		Total	of which M. N. P.	Foreign Ex- change Content of total Out- lay (As shown in Col. 7	Capital content of total outlay
				Total	of which M. N. P.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Mineral Development.									
	1. Direction and Administration		5.12	1.80	...	15.80	...	...	} 37.50
	2. Survey and Mapping ...		3.93	1.36	...	12.60	...	...
	3. Mineral Exploration ...								
	(a) Intensive Mineral Investi- gation.	73.00	22.34	7.15	...	48.15	...	4.50	
	(b) Investigation of Mineral Project.								
	(i) Payment of Special Services		9.04	5.75	...	18.75	...	...
	(ii) Other Charges ...		0.05	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Research ...		0.46	2.19	..	18.90	...	1.50	
	5. Education and Training		0.41	0.25	...	1.80	...	...
	Total ...	73.00	47.35	18.50	..	116.00	...	6.00	37.50
II. Capital Outlay on Office Buildings and Quarters.				1.50	1.50	...	22.60	...	22.00
			73.00	48.85	20.00	138.60	...	6.00	59.50

Selected Targets and Achievements

State—Meghalaya

(Please indicate cumulative totals for each year)

HEAD : MINERAL DEVELOPMENT.

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	Fifth Plan Target (1974-79)	1974-78 Achievement	1978-79 Targets	1978-83 Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Large Scale mapping	Sq.km.	40	71.913	25.00	100.00
2	Small Scale mapping	Sq.km.	2,250	439.30	150.00	1,000.00
3	Drilling in run. mts.	R.mts.	12,500	5,230.57	3,000.00	12,500.00
4	Pitting and Trenching	Cu.mts.	3,500	3,236.49	1,000.00	5,000
5	Sampling (Channel)	Nos.	3,000	3,007	5,000	5,000
6	Sampling (Bulk)	Nos.	...	15	...	As required.

ANNEXURE--A

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA

DIRECTORATE OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Approved field Programme, 1978-79, field season (October, '78 to September, '79)

A. Intensive Mineral Investigation :**Khasi Hills :**

Item No. 1 : Continuation of proving of coal and limestone in the Mawlong-Shella coalfields, East Khasi Hills. (Toposheet No. 78 0/15) (Under N. E. C. Scheme).

(i) Drilling	...	...	500 Mts.
(ii) Sampling	...	...	100 Nos.
(iii) Mapping (large scale)			1.00 Sq. km.

Item No. 2 : Investigation of coal around Mawjatah village, East Khasi Hills. (Toposheet No. 78 0/14).

(i) Mapping			
(a) Small scale	...	...	20 Sq. km.
(b) Large scale	...	...	2 Sq. km.
(ii) Pitting and trenching	...	...	200 Cu. mts.
(iii) Sampling	...	...	20 Nos.

Item No. 3 : (a) Preliminary investigation of white clay around Nongdaju, West Khasi Hills. (T No. 78 K/14).

(i) Mapping			
(a) Small scale	...	...	20.00 Sq. km.
(b) Large scale	...	...	As required.
(ii) Sampling	...	...	50 Nos.
(iii) Pitting and Trenching			As required.

(b) Investigation of quartz deposit at Nongkhlaw, West Khasi Hills. (Toposheet No. 78 0/10).

- (i) Mapping
 - (a) Small scale 20 Sq.km.
 - (b) Large scale 2 ,,
- (ii) Sampling 50 Nos.
- (iii) Pitting and Trenching 200 Cu. mts.

Item No. 4 : Large scale investigation of coal around Old Mine Block, Borsora, West Khasi Hills, followed by Drilling. (Toposheet No. 78 0/3 and 78 0/4).

- (i) Drilling 300 Mts.
- (ii) Mapping (large scale) ... 3.0 Sq. km.
- (iii) Sampling 50 Nos.

Jaintia Hills :

Item No. 5 : Continuation of proving of limestone deposit at Nongkhlichridge, Jaintia Hills. (Toposheet No. 83 C/SW).

- (i) Drilling 1,000 Mts.
- (ii) Contour mapping 3 Sq. km.
- (iii) Sampling 300 Nos.

Item No.6 : Survey of Bapung coalfield for selecting a mineable block between Khliehriat and Bapung, Jaintia Hills. (Toposheet No.A3 C/SW).

- (i) Mapping
 - (a) Small scale 20 Sq. Km
 - (b) Large scale 3 ,,
- (ii) Sampling 20 Nos.
- (iii) Pitting and Trenching ... 200 Cu.mts

Item No.7 : Large scale investigation of Kaolin around Mulioh near Laskein Block, Jaintia Hills. Toposheet No.83 C/SW).

- (i) Mapping (large scale) ... 3 Sq. Km.
- (ii) Sampling 50 Nos.
- (iii) Pitting and Trenching ... 200 Cumts.

GARO HILLS

Item No.8: Continuation of investigation of fire clay around Romkhandi, Nangwalbibra, East Garo Hills. (Toposheet No.78 K/SE).

(i) Mapping (large scale)	...	...	3 Sq. Km.
(ii) Sampling	...	...	50 Nos.
(iii) Pitting and Trenching	...	...	200 Cu. m.

Item No.9: Continuation of investigation of coal of the Siju coalfield West Garo Hills. (Toposheet No. 78 K/SE).

(i) Mapping			
(a) Small scale	...	...	20 Sq. Km.
(b) Large scale	...	...	2 ,,
(ii) Sampling	..	...	20 Nos.
(iii) Pitting and Trenching	...	...	200 Cu. m.

Item No.10 Continuation of proving of coal deposits of Siju area West Garo Hills, Meghalaya by M. E. C. (subject approval of Government of India). (Toposheet No. K/11).

(i) Drilling	...	...	500 Mts.
(ii) Mapping (large scale)	...	...	2.00 Sq. Km.
(iii) Sampling	...	...	160 Nos.

8. MINOR MINERAL INVESTIGATION

Item No.11: Investigation of clay for bricks, road metals, etc. Khasi Hills. (Toposheet No.78 8/14).

(i) Mapping (small scale)			60 Sq. Km.
(ii) Sampling			As required

ROADS AND BRIDGES

1. Introduction--

1.1. The development of communication in Meghalaya prior to Independence was very scanty and it was done solely for the administrative needs of the colonial rulers. After the independence which resulted in the partition of the country, the southern part of this State was deprived of the traditional marketing facilities with East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) and this has badly affected the economic condition of the people living on the border. The land route to the eastern part of the country was also disrupted. A need arose for the construction of roads not only to connect the eastern part of the country which was cut off but also to provide the marketing facilities for the agricultural and horticultural crops grown on the southern part of the State. Much headway could not be made in the matter of construction of road prior to 1970-71 due to inadequacy of resources. When Meghalaya State came into being, topmost priority was given to the construction of roads according to a well laid plan.

1.2. In absence of railways and waterways, roads are the only means of communication in Meghalaya. The development of road communication even at present is in a very backward stage as the road density is only 18 K. M./100 Sq. K. M. With the availability of enormous power, potential mineral resources, forest products, other raw materials and substantial idle local labour forces within the State, the scope for increased agricultural productions, development of cottage industries, forestry, horticulture, etc., are very bright. But lack of adequate transportation system which depend primarily on road communication has so far been and is the main deterrent factor in this respect resulting in economic backwardness of the State.

1.3. Eighty-one per cent of the population of the State live in rural areas and their economy largely depend upon the agricultural production. The present transportation system is generally by motor vehicles where facilities are available, but the traditional method of head-load is dominant in the vast interior of the State. The incentive to generate substantial market surplus of agriculture products cannot be expected under such a primitive condition, where remunerative prices cannot be realised.

1.3. While selecting the schemes, due weightage has been given to areas and population to be served in the hill districts. Total estimated cost of Road Schemes in three Hill areas of the State are (a) Khasi Hills Rs. 2,441 lakhs, (b) Jaintia Hills Rs. 737 lakhs and (c) Garo Hills Rs. 1,964 lakhs.

1.4. The proposed outlay for the current Plan (1978-83) is Rs.5,319.00 lakhs which includes Rs. 525.00 lakhs for the 1978-79. Rs. 366.00 lakhs has been provided for the next plan for MNP, out of which Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been allotted for 1978-79.

2. Review of Fifth Plan—

2.1. The tentative outlay for the Fifth Plan was of Rs. 2,450 lakhs out of which Rs. 200 lakhs was for Minimum Needs Programme. The final outlay for Roads and Bridges was fixed at Rs. 1,760 lakhs which included Rs. 200 lakhs from M. N. P.

2.2. Actual achievement during the first four years period with an expenditure of Rs. 1,387.12 lakhs are as follows—

(a) Construction of new roads	...	...	...	...	450 K. M.
(b) Improvement of Geometrics	...	...	...	...	195 K. M.
(c) Surfacing	...	...	...	...	150 K. M.
(d) Construction/Reconstruction of Bridges—					
(i) Minor	...	..	...	...	505 R. M.
(ii) Major	...	...	...	...	300 R. M.

2.3. The slippage of target in construction of new roads was due to non-availability of scarce materials such as cement and especially explosive materials, and non-finalisation of land acquisition.

2.4. Current years (1978-79) physical targets are as under—

(a) Construction of new roads	..	...	...	...	150 K. M.
(b) Improvement of Geometrics	...	...	...	...	60 K. M.
(c) Surfacing	...	..	...	...	45 K. M.
(d) Construction/Reconstruction of Bridges—					
(i) Minor	...	...	...	...	350 R. M.
(ii) Major	...	...	...	...	100 R. M.

2.5. During the first four years of the Fifth Plan the following special machineries were procured at a cost of Rs. 90 lakhs —

(a) Road Rollers	...	...	...	...	30 Nos.
(b) Crushers and Granulators	...	...	...	...	39 Nos.
(c) Bull dozers	...	...	...	...	2 Nos.
(d) Water tankers	...	...	...	...	2 Nos.
(e) Concrete Mixtures	...	...	...	...	18 Nos.
(f) Concrete Vibrators	...	...	...	...	16 Nos.

3. Salient feature of the Sixth Plan (1978-83)—

3.1. **Spill over schemes.**—It is necessary to ensure expeditious completion of the continuous schemes from the Fifth Plan which could not be completed due to various reasons. There are 227 spill over schemes and an amount of Rs.1318.12 lakhs shall be required to complete these schemes. It is anticipated to complete 80% of the spill over schemes by the first two years, i. e., by 1980 and the balance by 1981. The full amount is, therefore, provided accordingly.

3.2. **New Schemes.**—Priorities has been given to removing deficiencies in the existing system such as missing links, missing bridges, replacement of weak and narrow bridges, improvement of low grade roads etc. Special attention has been given to surface as much length of road as possible. It is proposed to surface at least 34.65% of total road length by the end of the current plan period. Road density aimed to be achieved at the end of the 6th Plan period is 27 Km. per 100 Sq. Kilometre against National Road density of 32 Km. per 100 Sq. Kilometre.

Another 422 Km. of road length shall be surfaced from other programmes such as N. E. C. regional plan, C. R. F. allocation, strategic road programme, which has not been shown in this plan. Thus the total percentage of surface road shall be 41%.

3.3. **Administrative need.**—It is also aimed to bring the administration nearer to the people by connecting remote villages with the newly created administrative headquarters such as Williamnagar, Nongstoin, Mghmara, Mairang and Dadengiri.

3.4. **M. N. P.**—Stresses has been given to fulfil the minimum needs of providing all weather road link to the village with a population of 500 and above and to clusters of villages with population of ranging between 1000 to 1500.

3.5. It is expected that most of the villages with smaller population and scattered in the interior will shift to the road side in order to avail amenities provided by the road communication.

3.6. During Fifth Plan a road research laboratory was established but could not function as contemplated due to shortage of required technical staff and low allocation of funds. In this plan an amount of Rs.4.89 lakhs has been provided which is 0.12 per cent of the total estimates for road construction. Provision has also been made under Buildings Sub-head for construction of a permanent building. The objective of this scheme is to improve the quality of work and also to have quality control of the works. As the terrain and climatic condition of the State varies to a great extent than the rest of the country, it is of paramount importance of finding out new technique of construction and set of standards suitable to this State.

3.7. **Machineries:**—There is still a shortage of road building machineries. To facilitate the construction programme 3.5% of the total outlay on Roads and Bridges amounting to Rs. 171.43 lakhs has been provided in this plan.

3.8. **Building.**—Though P.W.D. has taken the massive programme Road construction in the State, there is acute dearth of accommodation for its office, stockyards and residential accommodation. For implementing the plan schemes it is necessary to open up new Circles, Divisions and Sub-Divisions. At present, there are four Circles, 15 Divisions and Sub-Divisions. More than fifty per cent of the offices are in rented houses. To have better administrative control, permanent accommodation with minimum facilities is necessary. With this idea in view 5% of the total allocation for Roads and Bridges amounting to Rs 224.87 lakhs has been provided. The physical target aimed at 38,100 sq. metre plinth area for residential accommodation and 13,700 sq. metres for office accommodation have been proposed.

3.9. No separate provision for establishment has been made in the plan. It is anticipated that the establishment and cost of the minor Tools and Plants shall be met up from the departmental charges of 7½ in-bill in the estimate.

4. Employment Potential—

4.1. Most of the road works except specialised works of Bridges will be executed through the local labours and it is estimated that 38,000 skilled labours shall be required to implement the plan.

4.2. Employment potential shall also be generated for 350 technical personnels and 1000 non-technical personnels.

5. Requirements of Scarce materials

1. G.C.I. sheets	5000	tonnes
2. M.S. Roads	15,000	"
3. Structural steels	6,000	"
4. Cement	1,50,000	"
5. Bitumen	10,000	"
6. Special Gelatine	1,300	"
7. Detonator	1,82,00,000	Nos
8. Tuso	1,82,00,000	"

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1978-1985) ROADS AND BRIDGES

Plan at a Glance

1. Proposed outlay	...	...	...	Rs. 5,319.00 lakhs
1.1. Spill over schemes	...	...	...	Rs. 1,338.44
1.2. New Schemes	...	...	...	Rs. 3,293.14
1.3. Minimum Need Programme				
1.3.1. Spill over Scheme	...	...	...	Rs. 79.68
1.3.2. New Schemes	...	...	...	Rs. 286.32
				Rs. 4,897.58
			TOTAL	...

1.3.3. Machineries (3.5 per cent)	...	Rs. 171.48 lakhs
1.3.4. Buildings (5 per cent)	... ..	Rs. 244.87 ,,
1.3.5. Research and Development (0.1 per cent)		Rs. 4.89 ,,
TOTAL	...	Rs. 5,318.77 ,,
<i>Say</i>	...	Rs. 5,319.00 ,,

2. Physical Targets—

2.1. Construction of New Roads	...	1,540 K.M.
2.1.2. Improvement/Black topping	...	626 K.M.
2.1.3. Construction/Re-construction of Bridges		1,400 R.M.

3. Requirement of Foreign Exchange ... **N I L.**

4. Fifth Plan Details (1974-78)—

4.1. Allocation	... ..	Rs. 1,385.50 lakhs
4.1.2. Expenditure	... ..	Rs. 1,387.12 ,,
4.3. Achievements during Five Plan period (1974-78)		
4.3.1. New Construction	... ..	450 K.M.
4.3.2. Improvement of Geometrics	... ..	195 K.M.
4.3.3. Metalling and Black topping	... ..	150 K.M.
4.3.4. Major Bridges	... ..	505 R.M.
4.3.5. Minor Bridges	... ..	500 R.M.

STATEMENT I

DRAFT PLAN 1978-83 STATES/Ü. Ts.—MINOR HEADS OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rupees in lakhs)

Major head of Development	Minor head of Development	Fifth Plan outlay (1974-79)	1974-78 Actual expenditure	1978-79 Agreed outlay		Proposed outlay 1978-83			Capital content of total outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Total of which MNP	Total of which MNP	F. B. Content of total outlay (As shown in col.7)			

STATEMENT II.

Draft Plan 1978-83

SELECTED TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

(Cumulative Total for each year)

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Fifth Plan Target (1974-79)	1974-78	1978-79	1978-83
				Achievement	Target	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	TRANSPORT	KM				
	1. ROADS					
	STATE HIGHWAYS					
	(a) Surfaced		100	50	15	191
	(b) Unsurfaced		200	63	21	222
	(c) Total	KM	300	113	36	413
2	MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS					
	(a) Surfaced		150	75	27	310
	(b) Unsurfaced		450	135	45	460
	(c) Total	KM	600	210	72	770

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
3	OTHER DISTRICT ROADS							
	(a) Surfaced	...	...	...	50	25	3	125
	(b) Unsurfaced	...	...	...	599	102	37	620
	(c) Total	...	...	...	649	127	40	745
				KM				
4	VILLAGE ROADS							
	(a) Surfaced	..	..	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(b) Unsurfaced	...	...	...	251	150	50	238
	(c) Total	...	...	...	251	150	50	238
				KM				
5	TOTAL ROADS							
	(a) Surfaced	...	...	...	300	150	45	626
	(b) Unsurfaced	...	...	...	1500	450	150	1540
	(c) Total	...	...	...	1800	600	195	2166
6	VILLAGES NOT CONNECTED BY ROADS							
	(a) Total No. of Villages in the State	..	NOS		4583			
	(b) Total No. of Villages with population and above 1000.		"		257			
	(c) Total No. of villages with population of 1500 and above within 2 Kms of metalled roads.				Not ascertained			
	(d) Total No. of villages with population of 1500 and above within 5 Kms of metalled roads				"			
	(e) Total No. of villages with population above 1500 not connected to a market		"		11	11	Nil	Nil

STATEMENT III

Proposed Year-wise Physical Targets (1978 to 1983)

Year-wise	New Construction	Improvement and Black Topping	Construction/ Re-Construction of Bridges	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1978-79	150.00 KM	105.00 KM	450.00 RM	
1979-80	300.00 KM	112.00 KM	205.00 RM	
1980-81	330.00 KM	123.00 KM	230.00 RM	
1981-82	363.00 KM	136.00 KM	248.00 RM	
1982-83	397.00 KM	150.00 KM	267.00 RM	
GRAND TOTAL—	1540.00 KM	626.00 KM	1400.00 RM	

District-wise Allocation (1978-1983) Proposed

Khasi Hills—	Rs. 5142 × 47.47 per cent	=	Rs. 2,441.00 lakhs
Garo Hills—	Rs. 5142 × 38.20 per cent	=	Rs. 1,964.00 "
Jaintia Hills—	Rs. 5142 × 14.33 per cent	=	Rs. 737.00 "
	Total—		Rs. 5,142.00 lakhs

STATEMENT T. R. I

Five Year Plan 1978-88 (Roads and Bridges) General Abstract.

Item	Category SH/MDR etc.	Total cost	5th Plan outlay	Expdr. upto 1977 -78 (For spill over Scheme)	Proposed outlay 1978-83	Outlay							
						1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
(1) Scheme for removal of deficiencies in the existing Road net work.													
A. MISSING ROAD LINK—													
(a) Spill over Schemes	205.24	205.24	56.99	148.25	39.52	56.91	51.82	..	...
(b) New Schemes	259.60	..	...	259.60	...	58.15	67.15	67.15	67.15
B. MISSING MAJOR BRIDGES—													
(a) Spill over Schemes	67.78	67.78	38.62	29.16	18.56	10.60	...	...	...
(b) New Schemes	259.68	...	...	259.68	...	57.02	62.67	63.62	76.37
C. MISSING MINOR BRIDGES—													
(a) Spill over Schemes	80.63	80.63	55.45	25.18	8.24	10.76	6.18	...	...
(b) New Schemes	44.30	...	...	44.30	...	10.30	11.00	9.50	13.50
IMPROVEMENT OF LOW GRADE SECTION—													
(a) Spill over Schemes	144.01	144.01	89.99	54.02	26.25	21.29	6.48	...	..
(b) New Schemes	410.62	...	...	410.62	...	78.00	88.81	118.00	120.00

A. REPLACEMENT OF WEAK BRIDGES—														
	(a) Spill over Schemes	...	...	...	...	76.79	76.79	4.76	72.03	31.96	26.83	13.24	...	...
	(b) New Schemes	...	...	...	...	108.68	...	...	108.68	...	12.88	33.50	34.30	18.00
B. STRENGTHENING OF WEAK PAVEMENTS—														
	(a) Spill over Schemes	...	...	...	...	318.84	318.84	180.45	138.39	68.60	43.61	26.28	...	...
	(b) New Schemes	...	...	...	...	359.28	...	...	359.28	...	46.50	65.50	133.50	113.78
C. STRENGTHENING OF MINOR BRIDGES—														
	(a) Spill over Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) New Schemes	...	...	...	...	24.00	...	...	24.00	...	...	6.00	8.00	10.00
III.	A. IMPROVEMENT OF GEOMETRICS—													
	(a) Spill over Schemes	...	...	...	...	5.50	5.50	4.50	1.00	1.00	...	..	..	..
	(b) New Schemes	...	..	...	...	88.70	..	...	88.70	...	7.00	33.00	28.00	20.70
IV.	A. ROADS IN MINING AREAS—													
	(a) Spill over Schemes	...	..	...	...	64.43	64.43	1.08	63.35	6.10	12.38	16.87	19.00	..
	(b) New Schemes	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	B. ROADS IN BACKWARD AREAS—													
	(a) Spill over Schemes	..	..	..	..	556.85	450.13	290.19	266.66	67.57	69.76	36.03	93.30	..
	(b) New Schemes	..	..	..	..	521.82	..	..	521.82	..	48.50	78.50	189.68	205.14

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
C. ROADS IN HILL AREAS—												
(a) Spill over Schemes	1,054.80	1,037.80	504.75	550.05	193.70	199.58	94.30	63.47	...
(b) New Schemes	1,319.27	...	...	1,319.27	..	113.02	308.50	310.10	587.65
D. ROADS IN INDUSTRIAL AREAS—												
(a) Spill over Schemes	23.57	23.57	0.51	23.06	1.60	15.46	6.00	...	..
(b) New Schemes	16.00	..	...	16.00	...	4.00	4.00	5.00	3.00
E. ROADS SERVED BY SPECIAL PROJECT—												
(a) Spill over Schemes	34.69	34.69	3.06	31.63	4.00	18.50	9.13	..	..
(b) New Schemes	25.50	...	..	25.50	..	10.00	10.00	3.50	2.00
Add. Establishment Tools and Plants etc.	58.00	...	...	..	...
GRAND TOTAL	6,128.58	2,500.13	1,230.41	4,898.23	525.00	939.23	1,035.66	1,141.72	1,256.62

1. Amount required for Roads and Bridges	..	Rs. 4,898.23 lakhs.
2. Amount required for Buildings	..	Rs. 844.87 lakhs.
3. Amount required for Machineries	...	Rs. 171.43 lakhs.
4. Amount required for Research Works	..	Rs. 4.89 lakhs.
TOTAL	...	Rs. 5,319.42 lakhs.

STATEMENT T. R. II

Five Year Plan 1978-83

RURAL ROADS OUTLAY/EXPENDITURE (RS. LAKHS)

Item	Total cost	Fifth Plan outlay	Expenditure upto end of 1977-78	Proposed outlay 1978-83	Outlay					Employment potential in mandays		
					1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Unskilled Tech.	Skilled Non-Tech	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total rural Roads of which												
(i) MNP	148.44	200.00	69.76	366.00	50.00	68.00	75.00	82.00	91.00	26 L mandays	23 Nos.	69 Nos.
(ii) Other than MNP.	...	...	..	...	Nil	...	...	-	...	...	.	...

Graduate Engineering=6 Nos.

Diploma Engineering=17 Nos.

235

STATEMENT T. R. III

Five Year Plan 1978-83 Road Physical Targets and Achievements

(In KMS)

Item	As on 31-3-77	As on 31-3-78	As on 31-3-79	As on 31-3-83	
1. Surfaced	1454.00	1489.00	1534.00	2160.00	34.65%
2. Unsurfaced	2252.00	2382.00	2532.00	4072.00	
3. Total	3706.00	3871.00	4066.00	6232.00	
4. Rural roads out of total roads length (including other district roads and village roads) of which					27.64 KM/100 Sq. KM All India Norms 32 KM/100 KM
(i) MNP	100.00	150.00	200.00	380.00	
(ii) Other than MNP .. ..	...	Nil	...	...
5. Roads other than rural roads (3-4)	3606.00	3721.00	3866.00	5852.00	

STATEMENT T. R. IV

Five Year Plan 1978-83

ROADS MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME—TARGETS
AND ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Target in the plan 1978-83—

(a) Length (Kms.)	180 Km.
(b) Total No. of villages in the State ...	4583 Nos.
(c) No. of villages to be connected ...	237
(i) With a population of 1500 and above ...	237
(ii) With a population between 1000—1500	
(iii) With a population below 1000 ...	

2. Achievements in 1974-78—

(i) Length Likely to be completed (KMS) ...	150 Km.
(ii) No. of villages likely to be connected ...	310 Nos.
(a) With a population of 1500 and above	6 Nos.
(b) With a population between 1000—1500	24 Nos.
(c) With a population below 1000 ...	280 Nos.
(iii) Length likely to be in progress ...	114 Km.
(a) For villages with a population of 1500 and above.	2 Nos.
(b) For villages with a population between 1000—1500.	8 Nos.
(c) For villages with a population below 1000.	90 Nos.

3. Number of villages not connected with roads as
on 31st March 1978—

(a) With a population of 1500 and above ...	6 Nos.
(b) With a population between 1000-1500 ...	15 Nos.
(c) With a population below 1000 ...	150 Nos.

4. Roads taken up in 1978-79—

(a) Length (Kms.)	50 Km.
(b) Number of villages likely to be connected—	
(i) With a population of 1500 and above	2 Nos.
(ii) With a population between 1000—1500	8 Nos.
(iii) With a population below 1000 ...	90 Nos.

ROAD TRANSPORT

The objective of the Road Transport sector in the State plan is to create an efficient transport network as part of the infrastructure for economic and industrial development of the State. In Meghalaya, because of the terrain of the land, road transport is the only economic means of transport. In the absence of any other means of mass transport, road transport has also to serve the economic as well as the social objective in the State. This suggests that the transport need of the State has to be assessed not merely in terms of economic returns alone.

2. The Meghalaya State Transport Undertaking (M.S.T.U.) services commenced in May 1972. Up to the end of the Fourth Plan, the M.S.T.U. operated passenger services on 6 routes covering 718 Kms. Prior to the bifurcation of Joint Assam-Meghalaya State Road Transport Corporation in June 1976, the transport services on National Highways Meghalaya were a monopoly of the Joint Corporation. Consequently, after the bifurcation of the Joint Corporation, the responsibility of operation of passenger and goods services on these roads the Joint Corporation came over to the M.S.T.U. The M.S.T.U. was converted into Meghalaya State Transport Corporation in October 1976.

3. The Corporation is now operating on 28 routes covering 2431 Kms in the following districts—

(i) East and West Khasi Hills Districts	14 routes
(ii) Jaintia Hills district	7 routes
(iii) East and West Garo Hills districts	6 routes
(iv) Shillong-Gauhati Route	1 route
	28 routes

4. The Fifth Plan outlay for transport sector was Rs. 86 lakhs. Total expenditure for the four year period amounted to Rs. 61.72 lakhs, of which Rs. 54.48 lakhs was spent for acquisition of fleet and the balance Rs. 7.24 lakhs for workshop facilities. The approved outlay for 1978-79 is Rs. 32 lakhs. During the Fifth Plan, 39 buses and 10 trucks were added to the fleet.

Programme for 1978-83 plan period

5. The aim of the State Plan for the current plan period is to secure fuller utilisation of the capacity of the road lengths created as also more efficient services on the traditional routes. Priority will be given to extension of passenger services in rural and semi-urban areas.

6. The outlay proposed for the 1978-83 plan period is Rs. 603 lakhs for the following schemes. The details are shown in the annexed statement.

A. Station Buildings and Passenger Amenities

7. Out of 29 Bus Stations in the State, the Corporation have their own Station Buildings at Shillong and Jowai only. The Station Building at Shillong was constructed long back and is in a dilapidated condition at present. The building at Jowai is also very small compared to the need. At the other stations, are located in hired building except the Gauhati and Jhar stations where M. T. C. is operating from the station premises belonging to Assam State Transport Corporation on reciprocal arrangement. It is therefore necessary for the Corporation to construct station building of its own for all the stations. The present station building at Shillong (Jhar-G Route), is proposed to be demolished and a 3 storied building will be constructed in the same premises at an estimated cost of Rs.4.50 lakhs. At Gauhati, negotiations to acquire a suitable plot of land to construct a station building are proceeding. The approximate cost of land and buildings will be around Rs.2.50 lakhs. At Tura and Jowai, cost of construction of station building will be Rs.1 lakh each. Land is already available in these places. For the remaining 25 stations, the cost of land and building will be to the tune of Rs.30 lakhs.

An amount of Rs.39 lakhs is proposed under this scheme. This includes provision for passenger amenities also.

B. Workshop Facilities

8. Proper Fleet maintenance is an activity of critical importance in the transport undertaking. Unless a transport organisation can attain high standard of fleet maintenance, it will never be able to utilise its resources efficiently.

9. In a two tier system, the daily maintenance, running, repairs and work relating to periodical road-worthiness inspection of vehicles to meet the statutory requirements, are attended to in the Maintenance Workshops where the vehicles are garaged and operated. Major overhauling, reconditioning of all assemblies and major-body work, etc. are attended to in a Central Workshop. At present all that the Corporation have is a small Maintenance Centre at Shillong. The maintenance infrastructure is of primary importance for the Corporation, if it were to function efficiently.

(i) Central Workshop

10. Meghalaya Transport Corporation which came into being with effect from 1st October, 1976 do not have any central workshop. All that the Corporation have is a small Maintenance Centre at Shillong and that too not provided with necessary plants and machineries and equipment. Obviously Workshop Facilities are too inadequate compared to need.

(ii) Regional Workshops

11. In order to ensure economical maintenance for achieving optimum utilisation specially in the hilly terrains, setting up of Maintenance Centre at each District Headquarters is of extreme importance and urgency.

12. In view of the above, following provisions are proposed:—

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|---------------|
| (i) Central Workshop at Shillong | ... | ... | Rs.41 lakhs |
| (ii) Regional Workshops: | | | |
| (a) Improvement of existing Maintenance Centre at Shillong. | | | Rs.7.60 lakhs |
| (b) Maintenance Centre at Jowai | ... | ... | Rs.6.50 lakhs |
| (c) Maintenance Centre at Tura | ... | ... | Rs.7.50 lakhs |
| (d) Maintenance Centre at Nongstoin | ... | ... | Rs.8.00 lakhs |
| (e) Maintenance Centre at Williamnagar | ... | ... | Rs.8.00 lakhs |

Total amount proposed is Rs.78.60 lakhs made up of Land Rs.17 lakhs; Improvement of site Rs.11.00 lakhs; Buildings Rs.23.00 lakhs and Plants and Machineries—Rs.28.50 lakhs.

C. Tyre Retreading Plant

13. Most of our service routes are in hills where the roads have poor geometries, sharp bends and steep gradients, etc. The condition of roads, therefore, entails abnormally high consumption of tyres. Average cost on tyres is more than 15 per cent of the total earning of the Corporation. On certain roads the average life of tyres is hardly 17,000 Kms. It is therefore, felt that the Corporation should have tyre retreading plant so that expenditure on tyres can be considerably reduced through the reuse of tyres after retreading. An amount Rs.6.50 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

D. Godown at Gauhati

14. The Corporation carries railway goods and passengers from the rail head at Gauhati to Shillong. During the period of the composite Corporation godown facilities was available at Gauhati for clearing railway-yards quickly and in time to avoid demurrage and wharfage charges. On bifurcation all the godowns at Gauhati belonging to the composite Corporation went in favour of the Assam State Transport Corporation. The Meghalaya Transport Corporation does not have any godown at Gauhati now. In the absence of any godown facilities at Gauhati it becomes difficult to clear railway-yard in time and also to ensure proper custody of goods at Gauhati while on transit. An amount of Rs.2.80 lakhs is proposed for the plan period for acquisition of land (Rs.0.80 lakhs) and construction of building (Rs.2.00 lakhs).

E. Passenger traffic—acquisition of buses—

15. The length of roads in Meghalaya now is 3595 Kms. of which about 31 per cent is surfaced. At present only 103 Kms. of road between Shillong and Gauhati is nationalised. According to the Delhi agreement the State-Transport Corporation is allowed to ply 27 services on this road. Allowing for shut-down time for routine maintenance of buses, the minimum requirement of buses to operate 27 services on the Gauhati-Shillong road is 35. Besides this road, the Corporation is operating one or two bus services along with private operators on 2328 Kms. of other roads. The Corporation is yet to operate on remaining 1440 Kms. of road length. The expansion of road net work during the current plan period will also require extension of passenger services to the rural areas.

16. The total number of registered buses in Meghalaya till 1975-76 is 386. Taking the annual growth rate of 6% the number of buses in Meghalaya by 1982-83 will be 550. The present fleet-strength of buses belonging to the Corporation is 75 only. It is proposed to augment the fleet by acquiring 100 additional buses and replacing 63 existing buses. In other words 163 new buses are proposed to be purchased during the current plan period for meeting the minimum requirement. This will enable the Corporation to share about 32 per cent of the total passenger traffic. The details are given below:—

	No. of buses
(i) For Shillong-Gauhati Road	35
(ii) For other roads where the Meghalaya Transport Corporation partially operates and gradually increasing the number of services.	100
(iii) For other un-covered roads	40
	175
Less number of existing buses	75
	100
Replacement of existing buses	63
Total number of new buses required	163

The financial implication is Rs.171.60 lakhs for purchase of chassis and 31 lakhs for construction of bus-bodies. The statement at Appendix 'A' furnished the necessary information.

17. The provision for minimum number of buses has been proposed for meeting the growth in traffic on the existing routes and for taking over all services in Garo Hills now run by Garo Hills District Council and also for starting up of new services in rural areas. The performance of the Corporation will rise up at the end of the Current Plan period from 7832 bus Kms. per day to 24500 bus Kms. per day and from 3600 passengers per day to 10000 passengers a day.

F. Goods Traffic-requirement of Trucks :—

18. In Meghalaya, the traffic levels of commodities have increased from 2.90 lakh tons in 1973-74 to 4.7 lakh in tons in 1978-79 and expected to be 5.70 lakh tons in 1983-84. These minimum levels of traffic are indicator of minimum transport needs by the appropriate mode of transport. Mode of transport for most of the traffic in Meghalaya is by road. As such expansion of fleet of trucks is crucial for economic and social development of Meghalaya.

19. The Mawmluh-Cherra Cement Factory at Cherrapunji will be attaining its targetted capacity of 930 tons a day during this year. Jaintia Hills Cement Plant is under consideration. The Cement Clinic Plant in Garo Hills is also likely to be set up in the current plan period. Carriage of products of these factories as also the abundant supply of coal and other produce in this region ensures that there will be substantial goods traffic throughout the year.

20. The M. T. C. has a fleet of 32 trucks at present which is being received in a bad condition as Meghalaya's share from the Comptech Corporation. The existing fleet is very much insignificant compared to the demand and cannot influence market rate of carriage of goods. There are reasons to believe that artificial scarcity condition in respect of carriers are being created by a section of the private operators with the motive to push up the rates. In these conditions it is of utmost importance on the part of the Meghalaya Transport Corporation to augment their fleet of trucks for carriage of commodities at reasonable rates throughout the year.

It is, therefore, proposed to purchase at least 150 trucks at a cost of Rs.187 lakhs (i.e., Rs.165 lakhs for truck Chassis and Rs.22 lakhs for construction of bodies) during the current plan period.

G. Staff quarters :—

21. There are 853 numbers of employees in Meghalaya Transport Corporation. In order to ensure efficient and timely operation of services, it is necessary that traffic and maintenance staff are housed near to depots. Out of 853 Staff members 650 are engaged on traffic and maintenance. At present there are only 2 staff quarters at Shillong.

22. It is, therefore, proposed to make provision for "staff quarters" so as to enable the Corporation to provide quarters for at least 20 per cent of the operational and maintenance staff. In other words, it is proposed to construct 130 quarters at a cost of Rs.36 lakhs.

DRAFT PLAN—1978-83

Head of Development—ROAD TRANSPORT

Statement and outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. lakhs)

Schemes	Fifth Plan outlay	1974-78 Actuals	1978-79 Agreed Total	Proposed outlay 1978-83	
				Total	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Station Buildings and Passenger amenities.		...	—	39.00	39.00
2. Workshop facilities	...	7.24	19.00	78.60	78.60
3. Acquisition of buses	...	} 54.48	13.00	252.60	252.60
4. Acquisition of trucks	..			187.50	187.50
5. Godown at Gauhati	... 86.00	...	...	2.80	2.80
6. Tyre retreading plant	...	...	...	6.50	6.50
7. Staff quarters	..	..	..	36.00	36.00
Total	... — 86.00	61.72	32.00	603.00	603.00

APPENDIX—A
Passengers Traffic—Acquisition of Buses

	Level of operation as on 30-6-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Fleet Strength	75 Nos.	81 Nos.	115 Nos.	135 Nos.	155 Nos.	175 Nos.
2. Per cent of Fleet Utilisation...	80 per cent	80 Per cent	80 Per cent	80 Per cent	80 Per cent	80 Per cent
3. Effective Fleet Strength	60 Nos.	65 Nos.	92 Nos.	108 Nos.	124 Nos.	140 Nos.
4. Total Bus K.M. per day	7,832 K.M.	8,800 K.M.	13,340 K.M.	16,340 K.M.	20,460 K.M.	24,500 K.M.
5. K.M. per Bus per day	130 K.M.	135 K.M.	145 K.M.	155 K.M.	165 K.M.	175 K.M.
6. Occupancy Ratio	75 per cent	75 Per cent	75 Per cent	75 Per cent	75 Per cent	75 Per cent
7. NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED DAILY—						
(a) Shillong-Silchar-Karimganj Road—240 K.M.	85 Nos.	85 Nos.	170 Nos.	170 Nos.	270 Nos.	270 Nos.
(b) Shillong-Gauhati Road—103 K.M. ...	1,300 ,,	1,350 ,,	2,100 ,,	2,300 ,,	2,600 ,,	2,800 ,,
(c) Shillong-Tura Road—323 K.M.	80 ,,	80 ,,	160 ,,	160 ,,	240 ,,	240 ,,
(d) Roads in Khasi Hills District—1,473.09 K.M.	1,675 ,,	1,750 ,,	2,175 ,,	2,875 ,,	3,475 ,,	3,975 ,,
(e) Roads in Jaintia Hills Districts—448.56 K.M.	410 ,,	500 ,,	700 ,,	1,000 ,,	1,400 ,,	1,900 ,,
(f) Roads in Garo Hills Districts—1,357.37 K.M.	225 ,,	410 ,,	1,025 ,,	1,475 ,,	1,875 ,,	2,475 ,,
TOTAL	3,775 Nos.	4,175 Nos.	6,330 Nos.	7,980 Nos.	9,860 Nos.	11,660 Nos.

Road Transport Undertakings—Outlay and expenditure

Schemes	Total cost	Fifth Plan Outlay	Expenditure upto 1977-78 in the case of spill over	Proposed outlay	OUTLAYS					Employment potential in man days		
					1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Unskilled	Skilled	
											Technical	Non-Technical
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Purchase of buses												
(a) For existing routes—												
(i) Number	60 Nos.	...	24 Nos.	12 Nos.	12 Nos.	12 Nos.	240 Nos.	60 Nos.	
(ii) Cost	Rs.93.00 lakhs	...	Rs.37.20 lakhs	Rs.18.60 lakhs	Rs.18.60 lakhs	Rs.18.60 lakhs			
(b) For new routes—												
(i) Number	40 Nos.	6 Nos.	10 Nos.	8 Nos.	8 Nos.	8 Nos.	160 Nos.	40 Nos.	
(ii) Cost	Rs.62.00 lakhs	Rs.9.00 lakhs	Rs.15.80 lakhs	Rs.12.40 lakhs	Rs.12.40 lakhs	Rs.12.40 lakhs			
(c) Buses for replacement—												
(i) Number	63 Nos.	3 Nos.	14 Nos.	16 Nos.	20 Nos.	10 Nos.			
(ii) Cost	Rs.97.65 lakhs	Rs.4.00 lakhs	Rs.22.35 lakhs	Rs.24.80 lakhs	Rs.31.00 lakhs	Rs.15.50 lakhs			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(d) Total—													
(i) Number	163 Nos.	9 Nos.	48 Nos.	36 Nos.	40 Nos.	30 Nos.		
(ii) Cost	Rs.252.65 lakhs	Rs.13.00	Rs.75.35 lakhs	Rs.55.80 lakhs	Rs.62.00 lakhs	Rs.46.50 lakhs		
2. Purchase of Trucks, if any													
(i) Number	150 Nos.	...	30 Nos.	40 Nos.	40 Nos.	40 Nos.		
(ii) Cost	Rs.187.50 lakhs	...	Rs.37.50 lakhs	Rs.50.00 lakhs	Rs.50.00 lakhs	Rs.50.00 lakhs		
3. Workshop including Buildings.	works	...	...	..	..	Rs.78.60	Rs.19.00 lakhs	Rs.20.00	Rs.19.60	Rs.10.00	Rs.10.00		100 Nos.
4. Staff Quarters	Rs.36.40	..	Rs.10.40	Rs. 6.00	Rs.10.00	Rs.10.00		
5. Other expenditure including purchase of auxiliary vehicles.	}	Rs. 6.50	(A)	Rs. 6.50	...	...	...
		..	..	..	..	Rs.39.00	(B)	Rs. 9.00	Rs.10.00	Rs.10.00	Rs.10.00		
		..	..	..	..	Rs. 2.80	(C)	Rs. 2.80	...	...	...
6. Grand Total	Rs.603.45	Rs.32.00	Rs.161.55	Rs.141.40	Rs.142.00	Rs.126.50		
7. Fleet at the end of year—													
(i) Buses (Number)		81 Nos.	115 Nos.	135 Nos.	155 Nos.	175 Nos.		
(ii) Trucks (Number)		32	50	83	117	150		

(A) Tyre Retreading Plant.

(B) Station Building and passengers Amenities.

TOURISM

Meghalaya, which is well known as one of the beautiful Hills Stations in the country has acquired an important place in the Tourist Map of India. Its captivating land-scapes, the solubrious climate, the hospitable people and other attractive features make Meghalaya a great source of attraction and delight for both domestic and foreign tourists and visitors. Shillong the beautiful capital of the State and Cherrapunjee, the World's wettest place on earth have attracted a great number of tourists and visitors from different parts for generations. Meghalaya has, therefore, immense potential for development of tourism.

Development of tourist facilities in the State has not however, been very satisfactory. One of the handicaps in this regard, is the lack of adequate accommodation facilities for different classes of tourists. During the previous plans, development of a few places of tourist interests and construction of Tourist Bungalows were taken up but much still remains to be done for development of tourism in the State.

During the previous plan periods, a few schemes for providing accommodation facilities were completed—(1) Tourist Bungalow at Tura Peak (2) The summer shed at Mawsmat falls. The Tourism Department have also taken over the annex of Raj Bhavan at Shillong Peak or running it as a Hotel and one of the buildings of the M.S.E.B at Parapani was converted into a tourist motel. Besides these schemes, the Department have also completed certain schemes for development of tourist spots and places of interests, viz, (i) development of Syndia caves (ii) Improvement of approach road to Mawsynram caves (iii) improvement and beautification of Thadlaskein and (iv) the lake house at Thadlaskein.

The flow of both domestic and foreign tourists in Meghalaya has increased considerably and the tourists festivals organised by the Tourism Department from time to time proved very successful. Printing of attractive publicity materials, arrangement of conducted tour service and tourists festivals will continue to be important programmes during the next plan period. In regard to development of tourist spots in the State, some continuing schemes will be completed such as—(1) Construction of an approach road to Mawsmat Caves and Mawsmat Falls (ii) Development of an area around the monoliths at Nartiang Village (iii) a block-Garden (iii) Improvement of the Boat House at Ward's Lake Shillong. (iv) Improvement of Swimming Pool and buildings at Pinoline Falls, Shillong.

With a view to provide adequate accommodation facilities to Tourists and Visitors and also make the tourist spots more attractive the following schemes are proposed—

1. **Tourist Bungalow at Shillong.**—During the Peak season the tourists and visitors find great problem to get good accommodation in Shillong. To ease the accommodation problem, it is proposed to complete

the first basement and the ground floor of the R. C. C. Building of the Tourist Bungalow at Shillong which was taken over from the Government of Assam in 1973. A provision of Rs.12.00 lakhs. is proposed for 1978-83.

2. **Tourist Bungalow at Jowai.**—Jowai Town being the headquarters of Jaintia Hills and the main trade centre, is gradually expanding, but there is no hotel worth the name for the increased flow of tourists and visitors to this beautiful town. Hence a Tourist Bungalow is proposed to be constructed. An amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed during 1978-83.

3. **Tourist Bungalow at Tura.**—It is proposed to take up the construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Tura to provide necessary facilities to tourists and visitors. An amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed for 1978-83.

4. **Tourist Motel at Nongpoh and Rest House at Dawki.**—There is need to construct a Motel for the tourists at Nongpoh, an important station which is half-way to Shillong from Gauhati and a Rest House at Dawki, on Bangladesh Border for those visitors and tourists who come to Meghalaya through Bangladesh. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs and Rs.2.00 lakhs respectively is proposed during 1978-83.

5. **Development of Barapani (Umiam Lake):** Development of Barapani as a Tourist resort by providing various recreational facilities like Golfing, Boating, Fishing, etc., and also for construction of tourist cottages could not be implemented earlier due to non-finalisation of the purchase of land from the M. S. E. B. This will be finalised soon and Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for construction of Tourist Cottages and Rs.10.00 lakhs for providing various recreational facilities during 1978-83.

6. **Beautification schemes at Shillong:** Rupees 8.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme during 1978-83.

7. **Beautification Schemes at Kyllang Rock area:** This place situated in West Khasi Hills and is famous for the wonderful Kyllang Rock. It is a beautiful picnic spot and development of the area is proposed with an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs during 1978-83.

8. **Improvement of the area near Siju Cave:** The Siju Cave in Garo Hills is another beautiful and famous natural cave. It is proposed to develop the area as a tourist spot during 1978-83 with provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs.

9. **Construction of the Rest House at Jakrem Hot Spring.** A provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed during 1978-83 for construction of a small Rest House at Jakrem Hot Spring and also for construction of an approach road and taking up of some other beautification schemes.

10. **Beautification schemes at Cherrapunjee/Mawsmai fall etc.:** This place is well known to both foreign and Indian tourists. The beautification scheme is for attracting more tourists and visitors to this place. An amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed for 1978-83.

As regards the administrative organisation, the provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for shifting of the offices and opening of the Tourist Information Offices in the centrally located places at New Delhi and Lucknow. Rupees 4.00 lakhs is proposed for strengthening of the Directorate of Tourism, training facilities, etc.

The total outlay proposed for the development of tourism in Uttar Pradesh during 1978-83 is Rs.133.00 lakhs. The employment potential, in mandays, are 84,240 mandays (unskilled) and 49,920 mandays (skilled).

FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83

Statement TR-8

Scheme	Total cost	Fifth Plan outlay	Expenditure up to 1977-78 in case of spill over schemes.	Proposed outlay 1978-83.	Outlay					Employment potential, in mandays		
					1978-79.	1979-80.	1980-81.	1981-82.	1982-83.	Unskilled	Skilled	
											Tech.	Non-Tech.
					6	7	8	9	10	11		
1. Development of Barapani ...		10.00	...	20.00	1.50	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.70	15,600	8,32	..
2. Construction of Tourist Bungalow at Tura.		3.00	..	6.00	0.25	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.55	5,200	3,120	
3. Conducted Tours ...		4.50	3.37	10.00	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.20	Purchase of new Mini Buses/Cars, etc.		
4. Publicity/Tourist Festival ...		1.16	4.31	12.00	1.00	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	To be taken up Departmentally.		
5. Construction of a lake house at Thadlaskein.		0.57	0.51	..	...	...	..	..	...
6. Construction of an approach road to Mawsynram Caves.		0.75	0.91	...	..	..	...	..	...
7. Grant-in-aid/Subsidy in interest, loan to private parties to start hotels and motels, etc.		0.25	1.00	2.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	...	2,080	
8. Construction of a motel at		5.00	05.0	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.20	4,160	2,680	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9. Fencing, etc., of a Tourist Bungalow at Thadlaskein.	3.27	4.24	4.00	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	3,120	2,080	..	
10. Construction of an approach road to Mawsmal caves.	0.50	0.25	3.00	...	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	4,160	1,040	..	
11. Strengthening the Directorate of Tourism/Training facilities for staff/Scholarship in hotel management.	2.00	1.20	4.00	0.40	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	Salaries for staff and creation of some new posts.			
12. Construction/Completion of Tourist Bungalow at Shillong.	1.00	..	12.00	...	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	8,320	6,240	..	
13. Recreational facilities, golfing, boating fishing, shikaring at Barapani.	5.00	..	10.00	...	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	8,320	4,160	..	
14. Construction of a Tourist lodge at Jowai.	3.00	..	6.00	...	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	5,200	3,120	..	
15. Running, etc., maintenance of vehicles.	0.50	0.40	4.00	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	2,080	Purchase of parts and services of more than one technical persons required.	
16. Beautification scheme at Jakrem Hot spring.	0.50	...	4.00	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3,120	2,080	..	
17. Maintenance of Summer Shed at Mawsmal falls and the Rest Room-cum-Chowkidar's Shed.	...	0.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
18. Improvement of Syndal caves and development of Nartiang Monolith into a rock garden.	...	0.38	4.00	0.35	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	4,160	1,040	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
19. Construction of Tourist Bungalow at Tura Peak.	1.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
20. Improvement of Pinewood Hotel /Peak Cottage/Lake View Cottage at Shillong.	0.70	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
21. Improvement of the Swimming Pool and building at Crinoline falls.	1.11	5.00	..	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	4,160	3,120	...
22. Beautification Schemes at Shillong	0.12	8.00	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	6,240	4,160	...
23. Contribution towards the Share Capital of Meghalaya Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	0.50	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Improvement and beautification schemes at Thadlaskein.	0.09	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Survey and improvement of the area near Siju Caves.	3.00	...	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	4,160	1,040	...
26. Construction of Rest House at Dawki.	2.00	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.30	3,120	1,040	...
27. Strengthening of 3 (three) offices at Shillong/Tura/Calcutta.	0.07	3.00	...	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	Salaries, etc., for some posts to be created.		
28. Beautification scheme at Kyllang Rock area.	2.00	...	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2,080	1,040	...
29. Beautification schemes at Cherra-	4.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3,120	2,080	...

GENERAL EDUCATION

1.01 The literacy in the State according to 1971 census was 29.49% which compares favourably with the All-India average of 29.35%. But the percentage of the literacy do not reveal the actual picture as the growth was uneven. It was confined mostly to Urban areas and vast rural areas remained deprived of educational facilities.

The geographical, climatic and socio-economic conditions of the tribal population play a great role in the educational development and expansion. Besides, the rural population constituting about 85% of the total lives in scattered and thinly populated habitations, resulting in poor enrolment in rural Schools thus low teacher-pupil ratio. The general yardstick of distance from the home cannot be made applicable due to hilly terrain.

1.02 The State is still following the educational structure and content prevalent earlier during the period of Assam. A State Education Commission was constituted to make an in-depth study of the school education including implementation of the national pattern of education (10+2+3). The report submitted by the Commission is still under the consideration of the State Government.

1.03 Another redeeming feature in the sphere of educational administration is that the management of the Primary Schools in the State vest with the three District Councils under Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution except Shillong Municipal Area. The absence of legal basis regulating and controlling over the opening and management of all institutions is a serious constraint in the proper development of education in the State. At present for opening new institution no permission is necessary and those who do not seek grant remain outside the purview of rules and regulations. This is an anomalous situation which can be solved by enacting necessary Acts and Rules as has been done by some States.

REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME DURING FIFTH PLAN PERIOD

2.01 The main thrust during the 5th plan period had been towards extension of educational opportunities to backward areas and thus to remove the regional imbalances. This has laid the base for future expansion and helped in creating an awareness among the people particularly of rural areas to avail of the benefits of education for their children. It is in this context the educational achievements are to be considered.

2.02 In the Sphere of Elementary Education the number of Primary Schools increased by 667 (from 2683 to 3350) and 64 Middle Schools were opened (from 299 to 363). The enrolment of the students at the Primary stage increased from 1.61 lakhs to 1.85 lakhs and at the Middle

School stage from 0.26 lakh to 0.32 lakh. The enrolment at the Primary Schools do not correspond to 6-11 years as it includes both under and over aged children. We may presume (on the basis of 3rd Education Survey) that out of total enrolment of 1.85 lakhs at the Primary Schools about 1.10 correspond to age-group 6-10, which gives a coverage of about 70 per cent (estimated child population being 1.51 lakhs). The enrolment at the Middle School stage (10-13 age-group) shows a coverage of 34 per cent, the estimated child population being 0.6 lakh. During the period, an additional 1075 primary School teachers (including 640 posts sanctioned to District Councils), 364 Middle School Teachers were entertained. Five number of Middle Schools were provincialised and 7 Schools were brought under deficit grant.

2.03 The number of High Schools increased from 119 to 148 and the enrolment from 0.17 to 0.21 lakh and 356 additional teachers were entertained. To provide improved facilities, 4 Government High Schools were opened and 7 Schools were brought under deficit grant. No new College was opened, rather one college was closed down due to disaffiliation by the University. The provision of Science Education and facilities of Honours Arts provided in Government Colleges and one Private College was brought under deficit grant.

2.04 To improve the teachers conditions the benefit of revised pay-scale extended to teachers of Primary Schools and deficit Schools. Besides, the benefit of U.G.C. recommended pay-scale extended to Government and deficit College teachers. The endeavour was made to clear the backlog of untrained teachers by organising short-term in-service training for about 900 Primary and Middle School teachers and 600 High School teacher Headmasters, etc. A Government Primary School teachers' training was established and facilities in other training institutes for Primary and Middle School Teachers improved. The UNICEF/NCERT assisted Science Education Programme was availed at the Elementary Stage and 16 text-books, and teachers Guide were translated in local Garo and Khasi languages.

2.05 In case of Games & Sports the endeavour was made for involvement of rural youths by organising Rural Sports at different places and 5 Coaches trained.

or imparting better techniques. Local organisations were helped financially for participation in All-India Competition, assistance were given to the State Sports and District Associations for setting up Stadium at Shillong and District Headquarters.

2.06 For improvement of Educational Administration, a number of steps were taken. The State Council of Educational Research and Training ((SCERT) has been set up to act as academic wing. The Planning and Statistical Cell has been set-up in the Directorate and data collection unit have been set up at the lower levels

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

3.01 In accordance with the national policy decision, the highest priority will be given to the programmes of universalisation of Elementary Education and Adult Education. It would be our endeavour to achieve 100 per cent coverage at the Primary Stage (age-group 6-10) and to increase the coverage at the Middle School (10-13 age-group) to 68 per cent (*i.e.*, double the existing 34 per cent coverage). In the field of adult education, the aim is to build up necessary infra-structure to cover about 50 per cent of the illiterate persons in the age-group 15-35.

3.02 The present policy of extension of schooling facilities particularly the backward and rural areas will be continued. The viable Primary and Middle Schools as well will be opened within the walking distance in the house of the children. For proper location of schools, School Mapping particularly on block-wise will be undertaken and thus to discourage mushroom growth of schools.

3.03 The high incidence of drop-out and wastage need to be stopped to make the educational system more useful and effective. It is, therefore, necessary to provide incentives and assistance at a liberal scale to help the poor students to continue studies particularly up to 14 years. It is desirable to give special emphasis to the building projects to provide simple and durable buildings fit for healthy academic pursuits and also to provide other educational facilities.

3.04 In the sphere of Secondary Schools, except for backward areas encouragement will be given for opening new High Schools. The emphasis will not only be for increased enrolment but to consolidate existing schools by providing necessary infra-structure and extension of hostel facilities and hostel subsidy in rural areas. In the field of collegiate education the endeavour would be for rationalisation and improvement of physical facilities in the existing Government and non-Government institutions.

3-05 As all the children cannot be covered and retained under full time schools, particularly at the Elementary Stage and as educational facilities cannot be extended to sparsely populated rural areas it is proposed to develop part-time education of the Non-Formal type with accent on functional literacy at all stages of school education. It is necessary to build up necessary academic and administrative set up to undertake such new task. Besides, the University (NBHU) will be moved for opening correspondence courses at the under graduate level for those who are unable to attend full-time classes.

3-06 The endeavour would be to develop Research and Training Wing (SCERT) to undertake qualitative improvement programme aimed to meet the growing needs of educational development. The Planning and Statistical Units also will be further strengthened for effective formulation implementation and monitoring of schemes.

PROGRAMME AND SCHEMES FOR THE FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83

I. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION:

4.01 Pre-Primary Education.

It is proposed to encourage Pre-Primary Education in the State to lay the base of Elementary Education by giving grant to the existing institutions (about 300) and setting up of new Schools particularly in rural areas.

4.02 Elementary Education —

The Elementary Education in the State comprises 5 years primary Schools (A-III) and 3 years middle schools (Classes IV-VI) as such, the programme are being shown separately.

A. Primary School. (6-10 age-group):—

(a) As stated earlier, the target is to raise the present coverage of about 70 per cent to 100 per cent in the age-group 6-10 and this would mean enrolment of about 53,000 children during the Plan period. This will be done both through full time schools (30,000 children) and part time non-formal education programmes (23,000 children) as per the Schemes given below:—

(b) Full time Primary Schools:

The primary schools will be opened in 103 villages having population of 300 and more and lacking primary schools within walking distance as indicated in the Table

vey Report. It is proposed to set up 100 schools in proposed villages under Re-organisation of village to control Jhum, and provide 250 teachers in single teacher schools (out of about 1,200 single teacher school). It is proposed to open 150 additional sections in the existing schools in bigger villages and urban areas including linguistic minority schools. The programme for opening additional schools and section, etc., require entertainment of 843 additional teachers. This will enable enrolment of about 23,000 children and would cost Rs.80 lakhs.

(c) *Provision Part-time non-formal education :*

It is proposed to open 500 Non-formal school centres to cover 1,000 scattered habitations. The Instructor attached for the centre will cover about 2 neighbouring habitations at a distance of 5 Km or so and conduct classes at least twice or thrice in a week either in the morning or evening.

The Instructor would be paid honorarium of Rs.50 per month. It is expected to enrol 10,000 children under the scheme. Besides, it is necessary to organise part-time non-formal classes of shorter duration (about 3 months) particularly for drop out students of the age group 8-10. It is proposed to start 600 such centres by attaching Instructor on monthly honorarium of Rs.100 thus to cover about 13,000 children. The cost for running such part time non-formal education centres (Rs.600 + 600) for Instructors' honorarium and contingencies would be Rs.39.00 lakhs.

B. MIDDLE SCHOOLS (Age group 11-13):

4.03 (a) To achieve the target of 68 per cent coverage at the age group 11-13 means raising the enrolment from 0.32 lakh to 0.65 lakh in the middle schools. An additional enrolment of 33,000 will be done both through full-time schools (23,000 children) and part time Non-formal Education (10,000 children) Programmes as follows—

b) *Full-time middle schools :*

It is proposed to open 172 middle schools in those habitations having population of 500 and above and lack-

ing schooling facilities within a radius of 3 Kms. as identified in 3rd Education Survey. To tackle the additional enrolment it is proposed to upgrade 50 primary schools, middle and also to open 60 sections in the existing middle or middle sections in high schools. It is expected to enrol about 23,000 children by entertaining 1,290 additional teachers with an estimated cost of Rs.140.00 lakhs.

(c) *Part time non - formal middle education :*

It is proposed to organise 200 continuation classes attached to the existing primary schools of 3 years duration with monthly honorarium of Rs.150 to the Instructor and thus to enable 3,000 children to appear Mid-School Leaving Examination. Besides, 500 non-formal centres of 2 years duration will be started to cover about 7,000 children. The children attending such centres will be supplied free books and stationeries. The cost of operating this scheme will be Rs.41.15 lakhs.

C. INCENTIVE :

4.04 It is necessary to provide incentives at a liberal scale to ensure enrolment and retention of more children, and thus to tackle the problem of dropout, by widening the scope of existing schemes and introducing new schemes particularly for the tribal children in rural areas. Since the problem is particularly of retention of the children in the schools due to socio-economic condition of the parents rather than enrolment. A sum of Rs. 66.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

4.05 *Construction of Buildings*

The educational buildings will play a significant role in the endeavour for enrolment and retention of students. The present dilapidated and unhealthy primary and middle school buildings act as a deterrent. Besides, due to peculiar climatic condition like rain and storm for about 6-7 months in a year and high altitude etc., simple but durable buildings to protect the children from rain and cold are needed. The community contribution being very negligible due to poverty of the people, the major responsibility shall be borne by the Government. It is proposed to give assistance to primary and

le schools for new construction at Rs.10,000 and 5,000 each and for improvement and extension at Rs.10,000 and Rs.6,000 each. The assistance for 25 hostels and 10 teachers quarters in middle schools in rural areas has been proposed. Moreover, provincialised middle schools and administrative units need improvement. A total of Rs.142.00 lakhs have been proposed under various building projects.

1.06 *Production of Text Books :*

(a) The text books and curriculum has become out-dated and need thorough review and revision. Many of the old prescribed books have become out of print and the charges by the private agencies are quite high. It is proposed to undertake publishing cheap and standard text-books through Government agency for primary and middle students including teachers' guide. The estimated cost for the project is Rs.34.75 lakhs.

(b) *Production of text books for part-time education Programme :*

For starting non-formal part time education programme at the primary and middle school stages (age group 8-10 and 11-13), it is necessary to make adequate provision in formulating curriculum and developing instructional/reading materials, etc., through State Council of Educational Research and Training. An amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is necessary for the purpose.

4.07 *Administration and supervision :*

To undertake the programme of Universalisation of Elementary Education Programme, it is necessary to create administrative Units at the 24 block headquarters for Shillong Municipal area. Besides, the staff at Directorate and Inspectorate need strengthening. As the State Council of Educational Research and Training will act as the resource centre, it is also necessary to employ necessary staff. A sum of Rs.39.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose.

II. SECONDARY EDUCATION

5.01 The general policy is not to encourage setting up of new high schools except upgrading middle schools in rural areas. To improve the schools in rural areas, it

is proposed to develop at least one model high school each of 24 blocks with hostel facilities and open Government high school in each subdivisional headquarters. It is necessary to complete the improvement programme Government high school buildings now under construction by P.W.D. and take up other institutions. The aid high schools also need assistance for improvement school buildings, provision of Science Laboratory and equipments and other facilities.

5.02. The majority of the schools (*i.e.*, 139 out of 148) are under private management, and are in receipt of *ad-hoc* maintenance grant (107 under *ad-hoc* and under deficit grant). To improve the quality of education in the high schools it is necessary to entertain more schools under deficit grant and enhance the rate of *ad-hoc* grant. It is proposed to bring 20 more high schools under deficit grant (15 rural and 5 urban) and thus to cover one third schools.

5.03. It is proposed to enrol 9,000 additional students in the full-time schools and open part-time courses for 1,000 students through State Council of Educational Research and Training. It is proposed to entertain 2 additional teachers for opening ventured high schools in rural areas, opening new sections to tackle increased enrolment and for linguistic minority.

5.04. As the new educational pattern is yet to be implemented a token provision has been made for high Secondary and Vocationalisation courses.

5.05. To provide incentives and assistance to tribal students particularly tribal students, it is proposed to award merit scholarship and special scholarship to tribal students, hostel subsidy to tribal students and provide free education to Scheduled Tribes and Caste students up to high school stage.

III TEACHER EDUCATION

(A) Elementary stage :

6.01. The dearth of trained teachers is a great handicap for qualitative improvement and further expansion Programme. It is proposed to tackle the problem by organising short term In-service Training Programme through State Council of Educational Research and Training and thus cover about 80 to 90 per cent (about 3,000) of the untrained teachers. The existing Government Teachers Training institutions are meant for service

teachers and are residential in character. The existing institutions need improvement in respect of building and instructional materials, like laboratory, library, etc. A sum of Rs.13.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

6.02. It is proposed to increase the intake capacity of the existing Government Primary Teachers Training Centre (B.T.C.), by 200 and the two Government normal schools (for Middle School Teachers) by additional 50 seats. It is intended to set up 2 Teachers' Training Centres (B.T.C.) for primary school teachers with capacity for 50 each and also to open one more Normal School with 30 intake capacity. The cost for expansion of the existing institutes would be Rs.15.00 lakhs and the cost for setting up 3 training institutes would come to Rs.23.00 lakhs. No institute for pre-service training would be opened, rather 10 per cent of seats in all of the existing centres would be reserved for such trainees.

6.03. It is necessary to set up a unit in the State Council of Educational Research and Training to organise teachers training programme both for full-time and part time non-formal schools. As there is no staff, it is proposed to entertain academic and administrative staff and provide suitable building accommodation to the State Council of Educational Research and Training.

(B) Secondary Stage :

6.04. It is proposed to improve the facilities in the existing 2 non-government teachers' training colleges and depute 250 untrained teachers for B. Ed. Course. About 150 teachers is proposed to be trained through correspondence-cum-contract course of 18 months duration through State Council of Educational Research and Training. The in-service training for 500 teachers will be organised in different subjects. For undertaking training programme the State Council of Educational Research and Training need instructional staff particularly for Mathematics and Science and Laboratory facilities.

IV UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

7.01. There are two Government Colleges in the State set up by Government of Assam over a decade. It is proposed to complete the buildings of one Government College (estimated cost being Rs.26 lakhs), now housed in rented buildings to shift to its own site. Besides, the other college (Tura) located in the semi-permanent building inherited from its earlier private age need more accommodation for instructional and hostel accommodation.

7.02. The remaining 10 aided colleges need assistance for providing proper physical facilities like instructional and Laboratory accommodation, library, Reading rooms, etc. There is great rush for admission into Colleges Shillong from all over North Eastern Region due to various factor. It is necessary to provide additional staff and hostel accommodation to cope with the increase enrolment. It is intended to give assistance to the aided colleges as matching share to avail of the U.G.C. grants under development programme. Besides, the implementation of the U.G.C. recommended pay-scale for Government and deficit college teachers has devolved financial burden to the State.

7.03. There is need to set up an administrative unit in the Directorate to look after the management of the colleges properly as the administrative and financial control over the colleges are exercised by the Directorate. For the welfare of the students, it is proposed to set up non-resident student centres and canteens and Text-book libraries. It is intended to give scholarship to meritorious tribal students and render financial assistance to students of weaker sections to pursue higher studies.

V ADULT EDUCATION

8.01. The adult education programme conducted so far being confined to 3R's and due to lack of motivation and Socio-economic factors could not make much impact for removal of illiteracy. It is necessary to create necessary infra-structure to launch the national adult education programme to eradicate illiteracy within a period of 10 years.

8.02. As per national policy, the adult education programme would be confined to age-group 15-35. The projected illiterate population in the said age-group in 1978-79 is 1.79 lakhs and by the end of 1982-83 the population would increase to about 2 lakhs. The target during the plan period is to cover 1.14 lakhs illiterate persons (about 57 per cent of the illiterate persons). The majority of the illiterate persons (e.g., 1.37 lakhs out of the existing 1.79 lakhs) are living in the scattered and thinly populated habitations in rural areas. As such special effort is necessary to organise programme for these persons in rural areas. The assistance will be given to the voluntary agencies for organising adult education programme both in rural and urban areas. The assistance of unemployed youth, students enrolled in N.S.S. and other functionaries will be sought to act as Instructor. However, the main instructional agencies available in the villages would be school teachers.

8.03. It is proposed to set up 3,000 literacy centres in rural areas and 843 centres in urban areas. It is intended to cover about 1.14 lakhs illiterate persons with an average enrolment of 30 in each centre. The centres will be opened in certain selected blocks in each District and will be gradually spread over the entire State. It is proposed to pay Rs.100 per month as honorarium to Instructors to get the services of willing and capable persons to implement the programme. It is necessary to provide necessary teaching/learning materials and other equipments including petromax, etc., to each centre and a sum of Rs.300 is proposed for the purpose. The contingent grant of Rs.250 per centre has been proposed on average to meet the running expenses including Kerosene. To reinforce the literacy of the newly literate persons it is proposed to set up neo-literate centres in most of the literacy centres as post-literacy programme.

8.04. The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) is proposed to be developed to act as the resources Development Centre for curriculum development, training of Instructors, Orientation and preparation of instructional/learning materials and post literacy learning materials in local tribal languages. A unit in S.C.E.R.T. with suitable staff is proposed to be set up for this purpose.

8.05. For implementing the programme, it is necessary to build up Administrative Structure and entertain suitable persons at all levels. The present set up, viz., 2 districts level officers (D.S.E.O.) out of 5 districts and organisers (S.E.O. and Lady S.E.O.) attached to some Blocks are inadequate.

for undertaking the programme. As such, it is proposed to have State level officer (Assistant Director) and a cell in the Directorate for Adult Education. Besides, it is necessary to entertain 3 additional Districts level officer to cover all the 5 districts and Project Officers for each of 24 Blocks and Supervisory and Administrative Staff. Due to lack of communication facilities and proper supervision the State and District Level Officers are required to be provided with vehicles.

VI PHYSICAL EDUCATION, GAMES AND SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

9.01. The assistance will be continued to the State Sports Council for development of games and sports and set up 3 districts Sports Council and Rural Sports Centres in each of 24 blocks. It is proposed to organise short-term coaching (about 4 to 6 weeks) for local talents in various games including indigenous games and for training of 300 school teachers in Physical Education. It is proposed to award 60 Sports Scholarship annually to students of 10-14 age-group of 2 years duration instead of setting up special Sports School, stipend will be given to 20 students to remain in hostel at Shillong to pursue regular studies and get the benefit of trained coaches.

9.02. The main handicap for organising Sports and Games is the dearth of Play-ground and Stadium. It is intended to continue giving assistance to the State Sports Council to construct the Stadium at Shillong by phases and render assistance for development of standard play ground at District Headquarters and other rural centres.

9.03. The various types of youth services and activities will be expanded to involve more and more Youth in various development activities. It is proposed to start National Service Volunteer scheme with 200 educated unemployed Youth (about 5 in each block) and enlist 1,000 additional students under N.S.S. Scheme in the Colleges. The assistance will be given for enrolment of more school students in Scouting and Guiding, and Junior Red Cross, etc. It is necessary to set up a N.C.C. Group Headquarter within the State for proper organisation of N.C.C. training. The assistance will be given to voluntary Youth Welfare Organisations and Nehru Yuvak Kendras to organise Youth Clubs. Besides it is intended to organise State Youth Festival and participate in such festival outside the State for promotion of better understanding and fellow-feeling.

VII. DIRECTION, ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION

10.01. It is necessary to set up a separate Branch for Planning in the Directorate under a Superintendent and other supporting staff as the present staff (3 Nos.) in the Planning cell are inadequate to cope with the volume of work increased manifold. It is also necessary to have a monitoring unit in the Directorate and strengthen the data collection units both in the Directorate and Inspectorates. For better supervision and inspection, it is proposed to set up two Deputy Inspector of Schools in newly set up subdivisions and entertain two Assistant Inspector of Schools for two newly created districts and other supporting staff for the offices.

VIII. OTHER PROGRAMMES

Educational Research and Training :

11.01. The State Council of Educational Research and Training (S.C.E.R.T.) has been set up in 1976, with the main purpose of over all qualitative improvement of school education in the State. It is also concerned with Teacher Education, Science Education, curriculum and language development, Text books and books promotion in tribal languages, etc. Besides, the Council will act as the academic centre for development of teaching/reading materials and training for non-formal and part-time education. The Council is in need of a building to conduct its activities properly and hostel/guest houses for teacher trainees and Resource persons. The existing building is too small and there is no scope for expansion also. Besides, to undertake all these activities the Council need adequate academic and administrative staff. A sum of Rs.43.90 lakhs has been proposed for development of S.C.E.R.T. including Bureau of Vocational Guidance.

STATEMENT—I
DRAFT PLAN, 1978-83 — OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE
Heads of Development : General Education

Major Head of Development	Minor Head of Development	Fifth Plan Outlay 1974-79	1974-78 Actual expenditure	1978-79 Agreed Outlay		Proposed Outlay 1978-83			
				Total	Of which M.N.P.	Total	Of which M.N.P.	Foreign exchange content of total outlay as shown in Col.7	Capital content of total outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GENERAL EDUCATION.	I ELEMENTARY EDUCATION— (Primary and Middle)								
	1. Pre-Primary Education.								
	(a) Assistance to Non-Government Institution.	4.00	2.59	3.00	...	8.00	8.00	..	..
	2. EXPANSION FACILITIES— (Salaries and non-teacher cost).								
	A. FULL TIME—								
	(i) Classes I—V (Primary A-III)								
	(a) Assistance to District Councils Non-Govt. Institution.	60.00	27.81	31.00	31.00	80.00	80.00	..	...
	(ii) Classes VI-VIII (Middle Schools IV-VI).								
	(a) Assistance to Non-Govt. Middle schools.	51.00	41.75	22.00	22.00	140.00	140.00	..	..
	(b) Provincialisation of Middle Schools (Maintenance of Staff).	7.60	4.10	2.50	...	4.90	4.90	..	...
	(c) Taking over of eligible ad hoc school.	..	...	0.50	...	7.00	7.00	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B. NON-FORMAL EDUCATION (PART-TIME)									
(i) Classes I-V (Primary School Stage).	...	0.30	3.70	}	1.00	39.00	39.00	...	...
(ii) Classes VI-VIII (Middle School Stage).	...	0.30	4.65			41.15	41.15	..	...
(iii) Preparation of curriculum publication of text-books etc., for non-formal education.	1.40	...	...	13.00	13.00	..	...
3. INCENTIVES									
(i) Free books and Stationery	...	5.00	4.73	1.00	1.00	17.00	17.00	..	...
(ii) Book Banks	...	4.30	3.30	...	...	...	..	...	...
(iii) UNIFORM—
(a) Primary	0.40	0.40	6.00	6.00	..	..
(b) Middle	..	2.00	1.80	0.60	0.60	2.00	2.00	...	..
(iv) Attendance scholarships (primary and middle).	...	2.00	1.80	0.60	0.60	10.00	10.00	...	...
(iv) Midday meals	..	2.00	1.90	0.60	0.60	25.00	25.00	...	...
(v) OTHERS									
(a) Subsidy to tribal students residing in middle schools hostels.	1.00	..	10.00	10.00	...	...
(b) Merit scholarship to tribal students.	3.60	3.60	..	...
(c) Merit scholarship to non-	0.40	0.40	..	..

4. CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING—

(i) Class-rooms/School buildings									
(a)	Construction of newly opened Primary Schools.	13-00	12-94	1-50	1-50	30-00	30-00	...	...
(b)	Construction of newly opened Middle Schools.	10-00	12-08	1-50	1-50	20-00	20-00	...	...
(c)	Reconstruction of Government Middle Schools.	4-90	3-26	3-00	...	10-00	10-00	...	10-00
(d)	Improvement of Primary and Middle Schools buildings.	...	...	...	...	25-00	25-00	...	8-00
(e)	Construction of administrative buildings.	..	...	1-00	...	10-00	10-00	...	10-00
(ii)	Hostel building for M. E. School.	2-55	2-55	0-50	...	13-00	13-00	...	2-00
(iii)	Extension of existing Primary/Middle school buildings.	...	...	...	...	18-00	18-00	..	4-00
(iv)	Teachers' Quarters	2-00	0-50	0-60	0-60	6-00	6-00	...	...

5. ASHRAM SCHOOLS—

1-50 1-50 5-00 5-00

6. QUALITATIVE IMPROVEMENT—

(i)	Socially useful productive experiment.	...	...	..	...	--	..	..	...
(ii)	Preparation/Production of text books for formal school.	..	...	...	...	34-75	34-75	...	...
(iii)	Strengthening of Science Education—								
(a)	Primary	2-60	1-20	0-80	...	6-00	6-00	..	..
(b)	Middle	4-60	2-90	1-50	..	7-50	7-50	...	...
(iv)	Work experience	...	...	--	...	1-50	1-50	...	...

7. OTHER PROGRAMMES—

	(including administration and supervision).								
	(i) Administration inspection and supervision.								
(a)	Setting up of a cell for elementary education in the Directorate.	...	...	..	..	2.50	2.50	...	..
(b)	Inspection and Supervision ...	2.10	1.08	1.00	...	1.70	1.70	..	...
(c)	Education Officer I/c Elementary education at the Blocks and Shillong Municipal Areas.	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00	...	...
(d)	Supporting clerical staff at the Block level.	..	..	...	..	20.00	20.00	..	..
	(ii) Promotion of Games and Sports—								
(a)	In Primary	0.90	0.50	0.40	..	1.00	1.00	..	..
(b)	In Middle	2.20	1.45	0.40	..	1.00	1.00	...	..
(iii)	Development of Playground	2.50	0.90	0.30	...	1.00	1.00	..	..
	(iv) Text Books libraries—								
(a)	Government Schools ...	...	...	0.20	...	1.00	1.00	...	..
(b)	Non-Government Schools ...	0.25	0.25	0.50	..	2.00	2.00	...	...
(v)	Excursion and Bharat Darshan	0.80	0.60	0.20	...	1.00	1.00	...	...
(vi)	Extra curricular activities	0.70	0.50	0.30	...	2.00	2.00	...	...
	(vii) Supply of furniture and equipment—								
(a)	Primary Schools	2.00	2.10	0.10	0.10	5.00	5.00	...	...
(b)	Middle schools .. ..	..	...	...	...	3.00	3.00	...	...
(viii)	Strengthening of SCERT ...	...	...	..	...	5.00	5.00	...	...
(ix)	Revised Pay Scale ..	3.90	17.35	...	...	...	..	..	...
(x)	Educational Aids. ..	0.80	0.80
	TOTAL	196.70	153.64	88.25	62.40	650.00	650.00	...	34.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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SECONDARY EDUCATION—

General Education.

Expansion of Facilities—

(i) Institutional—

(a) Teaching staff Government Schools/maintenance Cost. 11.00 7.40 5.50 .. 5.70

(b) Provincialisation of high school. 3.50 .. 3.50

(ii) Non-Institutional (Part time and correspondence course). 8.55

2. Taking Over of Schools for Grant-in-aid Assistance to Non-Government Schools—

(a) Maintenance cost to non-Government School. 19.00 14.82 6.00 .. 12.50

(b) Taking Over of Schools under deficit systems of Grant. 8.40

3. Implementation of 10+2 pattern (token provision made.) 4.00

4. Vocationalisation of the 10+2 (Token provision made.) 2.00 4.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5. Incentive—									
	(i) Books and Stationery ...	..	...	--	...	--	
	(ii) Transport ...	...	...	...	..	--
	(iii) (a) Book Banks ...	4.70	3.40	..	...	..
	(b) Text Books ...	3.00	1.99	1.00	...	11.50			
	(v) Uniforms ..	..	..	...	...	..
	(v) Scholarships—								
	(a) Merit Scholarship to Tribal and Scheduled Caste students.	...	...	...	...	2.70			
	(b) Merit Scholarship to Non-tribal students.	...	...	...	...	1.80			
	(c) Special Scholarship to Tribal students.	2.50	1.90	0.35	...	2.95			
	(d) Hostel subsidy to Tribal students.	...	...	0.50	...	6.00			
	(vi) Others ..	...	...	--	...	..
	a) Free Education—Tribal and Scheduled Caste students.	4.60	3.00	1.00	...	10.50			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS—									
(i) (a) Class Rooms (Government)		3·00	2·23	2·90	...	13·00	...	...	13·00
(b) Class Rooms (Non-Government)		10·00	15·40	1·00	...	15·00	...	...	...
(ii) Laboratories —									
(a) Government Schools		1·50	...	...	1·50
(b) Non-Government School		3·00	...	...	...
(iii) Extension of existing buildings—									
(a) Government Schools		2·00	...	...	2·00
(b) Non-Government Schools		4·00	...	...	...
(iv) Teachers Quarters—									
(a) Government Schools		3·00	...	...	3·00
(b) Non-Government Schools		0·80	0·80	0·50	...	5·00	...	...	...
(v) Maintenance of existing buildings (Government)—									
(vi) Hostels									
(a) Government	}	3·80	1·00	1·50	...	3·50	...	...	3·50
(b) Non-Government			2·80	0·50	...	5·00	...	...	...
(vii) Construction of Inspectorate buildings									
		2·00	...	5·00	...	...	5·00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7 IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME—									
(i) (a)	Strengthening of Science teachings	5.00	3.40	1.50	...	14.00	...	..	...
(ii)	Work experience (socially useful work)	1.60	...	1.00	...	10.00	...	...	...
(iii)	Other programmes (including administration and supervision)								
(a)	Inspection and Supervision	5.00	1.82	1.50	...	4.80	...	...	...
(b)	Improvement of play ground.	1.50	0.50	0.20	..	2.00	..	..	...
(c)	Extra curricular activities.	1.00	0.80	0.20	..	1.50	..	...	..
(d)	Girls, common room	0.30	0.30	0.30	..	2.20	...	...	..
(e)	Assistance to Meghalaya Board of School Education.	9.00	6.62	4.00	...	20.00	...	...	..
(f)	Coaching Class for tribal student (Science and Mathematics).	..	...	0.40	...	3.00	...	..	...
(g)	Assistance to Sanskrit Tol/Madrassa.	...	...	0.20	...	1.90	...	..	...
(h)	Educational Aid ..	0.50	0.50	..	...	..	..	..	..
(i)	Audio-visual Aids ..	0.20	0.20	...	..	..	..	...	..
	Revised Pay Scales ..	5.30	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	..
TOTAL		93.80	69.38	33.85	...	200.00	...	..	30.00

III TEACHERS EDUCATION

I. ELEMENTARY STAGE

(i) Pre-service institutional training	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	...	5.20	...	...	...
(ii) Correspondence Course	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Award of stipend to trainees	..	...	...	...	...	0.25	...	1.50	..	...	...
(iv) In-Service training											
(a) Primary School teachers	...	...	..	...	1.00	0.30	0.90	...	9.00	...	...
(b) Middle teachers	...	...	..	..	1.00	0.30	0.40	...	6.00	..	...
(c) Deputation of minority teacher	...	...	..	...	...	...	1.00	...	5.00	..	...

IMPROVEMENT OF TRAINING INSTITUTION

(a) Primary Stage											
(i) Teaching Staff	..	..	...	...	2.70	1.66	0.70	...	2.20	..	..
(ii) Improvement facilities in B. T. C.	..	..	...	...	1.40	1.20	0.30	...	5.00	...	..
(iii) Improvement/expansion of Institutions	...	...	...	...	4.50	2.92	2.50	...	30.80	...	30.80
(b) Middle Stage											
(i) Teaching Staff	...	...	...	...	1.90	0.45	0.20	..	1.30	...	...
(ii) Improvement facilities in normal training	...	...	...	...	2.30	1.50	0.20	...	0.50	...	...
(iii) Improvement/expansion of Institution building of Government Normal Trg. School.	...	...	...	...	4.00	2.28	2.00	...	11.20	...	11.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
OTHER PROGRAMMES											
(i) Award to teachers	0.30	...	1.50	...	...
NON-FORMAL EDUCATION											
Training of Instructors/Teachers											
(i) Primary	}	1.25	...	6.00	...	...
(ii) Middle	
STATE INSTITUTION OF EDUCATION (SCERT)											
(a) Academic Staff	3.20	..	...
(b) Administrative Staff	1.80	...	...
(c) Construction of Instructional building and hostel	15.00	...	15.00
2. SECONDARY STAGE											
(i) Expansion facilities											
(a) Full time											
(i) Improvement of training Colleges	1.50	0.50	0.50	...	5.00	...	...	...
(ii) Deputation and Stipend of teachers	6.30	2.89	1.10	...	14.00	...	...	..
(b) Correspondence Course	0.80	..	...	...
(ii) Inservice training	1.60	0.60	0.30	...	2.00	..	...	...
(iii) S. I. E.											
(a) Instructional Staff and contingencies	3.00	...	...	...
(b) Expansion of building	3.00	...	...	3.00
(c) Science and Laboratory and Equipments	2.00	...	...	...
(iv) Incentive to teachers	0.30	0.25	0.20	...	..	...	..	..
Total											
...	28.50	14.85	12.40	...	134.00	...	...	69.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IV. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION										
1. Direction and Administration			—	1.50	...	...	...
2. Assistance to Universities for non-technical education.		
3. Acquisition of lands for University ...			1.87	5.07	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Government Colleges—										
(1) Construction of college/hostel buildings.			28.00	18.60 ✓	5.00	...	30.00	...	...	30.00
(2) Teaching staff in Science and other subjects.			8.50	5.67	3.70	..	6.00	...	...	...
(3) Improvement of libraries, laboratories, etc.			9.00	5.00	1.00	..	2.50	...	..	..
(4) Extra curricular activities, etc.	0.10	...	0.75	...	...	...
(5) Excursion	0.10	..	0.75	..	...	...
5. Assistance to non-Government Colleges—										
(a) Maintenance grants to aided Colleges			6.20	4.38	1.00	..	...	...	..	..
(b) Improvement of Instructional/Hostel Buildings including Science Laboratory.			13.00	9.48	1.50	..	8.00	..	..	..
(c) Improvement of libraries, laboratories, etc.			8.00	5.00	1.00	..	5.00	...	...	...
(d) Improvement of Playgrounds ..			1.10	0.60	0.15	...	1.50	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(e) Sports and other extra curricular activities.	0·90	0·70	0·15	...	1·50	..	..	...
	(f) Excursion, Bharatdarshan	1·10	0·80	0·15	...	0·50	...	...	...
	(g) Teachers Quarters	0·50	0·50	...	...	2·00	...	...	...
	6. Faculty Development Programme—								
	(a) Extension of Instructional etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Training programme, refresher Course etc., for College teachers.	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...
	(c) Additional teaching staffs non-Government Colleges.	...	...	...	...	6·50	...	...	...
	7. Non-Formal Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8. Student Welfare—								
	(a) Non-resident students Centres-canteen etc., (building furnitures)	...	...	...	...	3·50	...	...	...
	(b) Text Books libraries in Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	2·50	...	...	...
	9. Scholarships —								
	(a) Post matric Scholarships to meritorious Tribal Students.	0·50	...	0·25	...	1·50	...	...	...
	(b) Scholarship to students belonging to lower income Group.	0·50	...	0·30	...	2·00	...	...	...
	(c) Other Post-Graduate Scholarships	0·60	0·18	0·10	...	0·54	...	...	...
	10. Other Programme—								
	(a) Ex-gratia Grant	0·80	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Book Bank	3·00	2·30	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) U. G. C. Scale of Pay to non-Government aided College.	5·20	2·72	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Matching share of U.G.C. grants ...	1·00	0·30	...	...	...	..	...	...
	(e) Common Room for teachers and students.	0·40	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(f) Students hostels	1·10	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL—	91·27	63·07	14·50	...	77·00	...	...	80·00

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
General Education	V. ADULT EDUCATION—								
1. Literacy in Rural Areas ...		2.50	1.30	2.00	...	40.00	40.00	..	...
2. Literacy in Urban and Industrial Areas.	...		...	0.89	...	13.00	13.00	...	...
3. Experimental Programme ...	...		...	...	...	1.50	1.50	...	...
4. Production of Literature and follow up materials.		0.60	0.20	0.40	...	11.00	11.00	...	...
5. Libraries-District and Rural	...		...	...	...	15.00	15.00	..	..
6. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations.	...	1.00	0.60	0.30	...	5.25	5.25	..	..
7. Training and Orientation	...		...	0.20	...	4.50	4.50	..	..
8. Administration ...	...	1.00	0.80	0.80	...	24.47	24.47	...	...
9. Other Programme									
(i) Audio Visual aid etc ...		1.20	0.80	0.30	...	3.00	3.00	...	...
(ii) Miscellaneous (Vehicle) ...		0.25	0.22	...	...	2.00	2.00	..	...
(iii) District Survey ...	...	...	..	...	..	0.80	0.80	...	...
(iv) Incentives ...	...	...	...	..	...	0.48	0.48	..	..
(v) Neo Literate Centres ...	..	..	...	..	..	11.00	11.00	..	..
(vi) Assistance to Authors ..		0.76	0.59	0.10	..	..	..	...	..
(vii) Fund Chanellised through C. D. Department for implementation of Adult Education Scheme (as per allocation by State Planning Department.	..	..	1.50	1.50	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...		7.31	6.01	6.40	...	132.00	132.00	...	...

**VI. PHYSICAL EDUCATION,
GAMES AND SPORTS AND
YOUTH SERVICES—**

**I. Physical Education and
Sports.—**

(i) National Sports organi- sation (NSQ).									
(ii) National Sports Federa- tion/State Sports Coun- cil.	2.20	1.60	0.50	...	3.30	..	...	...	...
(iii) Sports Talent Search Scholarships.	..	...	0.15	..	1.70	..	...	...	...
(iv) Rural Sports	1.50	2.30	0.49	...	2.55	...	...	...	...
(v) Special Sports Schools	..	..	..	..	5.40	...	..	...	...
(vi) Training Colleges of Physical Education Re- search/Experimentation.	...	..	0.12	...	1.20	...	...	..	..
(vii) Stipend for Coaching ..	..	...	0.00	...	1.25	...	...	..	..
(viii) Construction of Play- grounds/Stadium/Swim- ming Pool, etc.	5.50	16.40	10.00	..	30.00	...	...	..	..
(ix) Assistance to Voluntary organisation engaged in promotion of Physical Education, Games and Sports.	..	...	0.90	...	4.50	...	..	..	..

1	2	3	3	4	5	7	8	9	10
(x) OTHER PROGRAMME—									
(i) Physical Education ..		0.70	0.51	0.20	..	..	...	...	...
(ii) Vehicles	0.60	...	0.60	...	..	...
2. YOUTH SERVICES—									
(i) National Service Scheme		0.70	...	0.80	...	6.00	...	...	...
(ii) National Service Volunteer Scheme.		6.00	..	..	...
(iii) National Integration Programmes/Youth Festivals/Youth Leadership training.		1.50	...	..	...
(iv) Planning Forums	0.15	..	1.50	..	..	...
(v) Nehru Yuvak Kendra	1.00	...	..	...
(vi) Scouting and Guiding		1.80	1.35	0.50	...	3.00	...	...	...
(vii) Mountaineering, Development of Camping sites, etc.		0.30	...	..	..
(viii) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations engaged in Youth Welfare Activities.		0.50	..	...	...
(ix) OTHER PROGRAMMES—									
(a) N. C. C.		3.00	2.84	1.00	...	10.00	..	...	..
(b) Junior Redcross	0.10	..	0.70	...	..	...
(c) Youth Welfare Project.		0.10	0.10	...	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...		15.50	25.10	15.60	..	81.00	...	...	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VII. DIRECTION, ADMINISTRATION, SUPERVISION—									
1.	Strengthening of Planning Machinery in the Directorate	1·50	2·00	0·50	..	1·50	..	..	...
2.	Appointment of Additional Inspection staff.	...	...	..	..	2·00	...	..	...
3.	Strengthening of Survey, Statistic and Monitoring Cell, Directorate.	...	...	..	..	3·00	..	...	..
4.	Directorate.	2·60	3·04	2·00	..	...	...	..	..
TOTAL—		4·10	5·04	2·50	..	6·50	..	...	...
VIII. OTHER PROGRAMME—									
1.	Scholarship								
2.	Text Book	...	...	...	...	20·50	...	...	..
3.	Development of Languages	...	...	...	...	4·00	...	...	...
4.	Book Promotion	...	...	...	...	10·00	...	...	...
5.	Educational Research	11·00	7·00	4·20	...	7·00	...	...	...
6.	(a) Vocational Guidance Bureau	0·20	0·20	0·30	...	2·50	...	...	...
	(b) Career Coaching Classes for Tribal students.	1·20	0·70	0·30	..	2·50	...	...	...
	(c) Text Book cum Reference Book Section.	8·42	10·83	0·25	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—		20·82	18·73	5·05	...	46·50	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		458·00	355·82	178·55	62·40	1327·00	782·00	...	154·00

Draft Plan—1978-83—Selected Targets and Achievements—Education (Please indicate cumulative totals for each year as on September)

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Position 1977-78	1978-79	Phasing of targets								
				Approved target	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION—													
1. Classes 1—V (age group 6—10) (Primary)—													
1	Enrolment	...	...	..	..	...	(000)	..	...	..	...	...	...
	(a) Boys	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
	(b) Girls	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..
	(c) Total	...	..	...	...	...	185	190	196	202	208	215	
(ii) Percentage to age-group—													
	(a) Boys	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
	(b) Girls	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Total	...	...	...	...	..	70%	75%	76.9%	80.7%	84.5%	89%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(ii) Enrolment of Scheduled Castes—								
(a) Boys	(000)	...	...	...
(b) Girls	Not available.	...	..
(c) Total
(iv) Percentage to age-group—								
(a) Boys	(000)	...	Not available	...
(b) Girls
(c) Total
(v) Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes—								
(a) Boys	(000)	...	..	...
(b) Girls	Not available.	..
(c) Total
(vi) Percentage to age-group—								
%								
(a) Boys
(b) Girls
(c) Total
(vii) Average attendance (Classes I—V)—								
(a) Boys	(000)	...	..	..
(b) Girls	Not available.	..
(c) Total

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
viii)	Enrolment in Class I (Class A)	(000)	...	..	...	...	..	..
(a)	Boys	...	...	...	..	..	..	...
(b)	Girls	..	..	...	..	...	..	...
(c)	Total		78.4	79.6	81	82.5	84	85.5
ix)	Enrolment in Class V (Class III)	(000)	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a)	Boys		...	...	...	..	..	...
(b)	Girls	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
(c)	Total		16.6	17.8	18.7	19.5	20.9	22
2.	Class VI—VIII (age group 11—14)	(000)	(Middle)					
1.	ENROLMENT							
(a)	Boys	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
(b)	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
(c)	Total		32	36	40	44	49	55
ii)	Percentage to age group							
(a)	Boys	..	..	...	...	..	...	..
(b)	Girls	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
(c)	Total		34%	38.8%	43.6%	48.4%	54.2%	59%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
iii)	Enrolment of Schedule Caste							
	(a) Boys	...	Not available	...	...	..	...	..
	(b) Girls	...	...	..	...	..	...	..
	(c) Total							
iv)	Percentage to age group	%	..	...	...	...	...	..
	a) Boys	...	Not available	...	...	..	...	...
	b) Girls	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
	(c) Total	...	..	..	..	...	..	...
v)	Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes	(000)						
	a) Boys	...	...	..	...	...	..	..
	b) Girls	...	..	..	..	...	..	..
	(c) Total	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
vi)	Percentage to age group	%						
	a) Boys	...	..	..	...	...	..	...
	b) Girls	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	(c) Total	..	..	...	..	...	...	..
vii)	Average attendance							
	a) Boys	..	...	..	..	..	...	...
	b) Girls	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
	(c) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
viii)	Enrolment in Class VI (Class IV)	(000)						
	a) Boys	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
	b) Girls	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
	(c) Total		12.6	13.4	14.8	16.3	17.8	19.4
ix)	Enrolment in Class VIII (Class VI)	(000)						
	a) Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b) Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	(c) Total	..	9	9.5	10	10.6	11.2	11.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
B. SECONDARY EDUCATION										
1. Classes IX-X (age-group 14-15) (Classes VII-X)										
(i) Enrolment — (000)										
(a) Boys		
(b) Girls		
(c) Total	21	23	25	27	29	30	
(ii) Percentage age to age-group—										
(a) Boys		
(b) Girls		
(c) Total		
2. Classes XI-XII (age group 16-17)										
(i) Enrolment in General Education										
(a) Boys		
(b) Girls		
(c) Total		
C. ENROLMENT IN VOCATIONAL COURSES*—										
(a) Post-elementary stage	Nos.	...	...	...	...
(b) Post-high school stage		
D. ENROLMENT IN PART-TIME/CONTINUATION COURSES.—										
(i) Age-group 6-10	Nos.	..	4,000	8,000	12,500	17,500	23,000
(ii) Age-group 11-13	1,500	3,000	5,000	7,500	10,000
(iii) Age-group 14-15	200	400	700	1,000
(iv) Age-group 16-17
(v) Total	5,500	11,200	17,900	25,700	34,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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E. TEACHERS—

A. Primary Schools	Nos.	5,080	5,180	5,350	5,570	5,830	5,930
B. Middle Schools	„	1,890	2,040	2,240	2,650	2,989	3,180
C. High/Higher Secondary Schools	...	..	..	„	1,720	1,770	1,820	1,870	1,920	1,970

F. ADULT EDUCATION—

(a) Number of participants, 15—35 years	..	...	...	Nos.	..	16,000	19,500	22,500	25,500	31,500
(b) Number of Centres	...	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) State	..	..	...	„	...	...	..	..	..	...
Total	..	...	..	„	...	543	650	750	850	1,050

G. LIBRARIES—

(i) District Libraries	...	..	...	Nos.	2	4	5	5	5	5
(ii) Block Libraries	...	...	...	„	...	4	9	14	19	24
(iii) Village Libraries	...	...	...	„	..	30	70	110	150	200
(iv) Mobile Libraries	..	...	..	„	...	1	1	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
H. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—											
(Excluding Correspondence courses)											
(i) Enrolment	(000)
(a) Pre-degree Level	6,800	7,200	7,500	7,840	8,160	8,500	
(b) First-degree Level	4,200	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,50 ⁰	
(ii) Enrolment in Correspondence courses	
(a) Pre-degree Level	
(b) First-degree Level	
(c) Post-graduate Level	
I. TECHNICAL EDUCATION											
(Annual Intake)											
(a) Diploma Courses	Nos,	60	60	120	180	270	360	
(b) Degree Courses	

Note:—Percentage coverage of enrolment may be indicated only with reference to total position as given in columns 4 to 10. Estimates of population in the concerned age-groups may be used as supplied by the office of the Registrar General, Government of India through the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

*Courses and programme of education and training of varying duration, offered by all Departments/agencies including Education, which are oriented towards preparation in employment for different sectors of economy and or for self employment.

DRAFT PLAN 1978-83
OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE
TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

Location Districts/ Towns/ Villages	Name of Scheme	Fifth Plan Outlay 1974-79	1974-78 Actual Expenditure Rs. lakhs	1978-79 Approved Outlay Rs. lakhs	1978-83 Proposed outlay Rs. lakhs	Physical Targets				
						Unit	Achievement in 1974-78	Target in 1978-79	Likely achieve- ment in 1978-79	Proposed Target 1978-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

(PRIMARY AND MIDDLE)

1. Pre-Primary Education—

(a) Assistance to non-Govern-
ment institutions.

4.00 2.59 3.00 8.00 (000) .085 .1 .1 .6

**2. Expansion facilities—
(salaries and non-teacher cost)**

A. Full Time—

(i) Classes I—V (Primary A—
III).—

(a) Assistance to District Coun-
cils/Non-Government

60.00 27.81 31.00 80.00 (000) 185 190 190 215

(ii) Classes VI—VIII (Middle Schools IV—VI).—

(a) Assistance to Non-Government Middle Schools.	51·00	41·75	22·00	140·00	(000)	31	35	35	54
(b) Provincialisation of Middle Schools (Maintenance of staff).	7·60	4·10	2·50	4·90	(000)	·005	...	...	·005
(c) Taking over of eligible <i>Ad-hoc</i> school.	...	...	0·50	7·00	(000)	·007	...	...	·01

B. Non-Formal Education (Part-time).—

(i) Classes I—V (Primary School Stage.)	..	0·30	3·70	39·00	(000)	...	4	4	23
(ii) Classes VI—VIII (Middle School stage.)	...	0·30	4·65	41·15	(000)	...	1·5	1·5	10
(iii) Preparation of curriculum, publication of text-books, etc., for non-formal education.	...	...	1·40	13·00	(000)	..	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3. Incentives—										
(i) Free books and Stationery	5·00	4·73	1·00	17·00	(000)	54	5	5	85	
(ii) Book Banks	4·30	3·30	...	...	..	...	..	...	..
(vi) Uniform—										
(a) Primary ... ..	...	...	0·40	6·00	..	..	2	2	30
(b) Middle	2·00	1·80	0·60	2·00	..	4·5	1	1	10	
(iii) Attendance scholarships (primary and middle).	2·00	1·80	0·60	10·00	..	2·4	1·2	1·2	20	
(iv) Midday meals	2·00	1·90	0·60	25·00	..	13	1·2	1·2	50	
(v) Others—										
(a) Subsidy to tribal students residing in middle schools hostels.	...	...	1·00	10·00	..	...	·250	·250	2·5
(b) Merit scholarship to tribal students.	...	...	...	3·60	..	...	...	...	·5
(c) Merit scholarship to non-tribal students.	...	...	..	0·40	..	...	...	...	·05
4. Construction of Building—										
(i) Class rooms/school buildings—										
(a) Construction of newly opened primary schools.	13·00	12·94	1·50	30·00	(Nos)	544	15	15	300	
(b) Construction of newly opened middle schools.	10·00	12·08	1·50	20·00	..	355	8	8	100	
(a) Reconstruction of Government middle schools.	4·90	3·26	3·00	10·00	..	8	3	3	10	

(d) Improvement of primary and middle school buildings.	...	...	...	25.00	..	...	...	...	500		
(e) Construction of administrative buildings.	...	..	1.00	10.00	..	...	...	...	...
(ii) Hostel building for M.E. schools.	2.55	2.55	0.50	13.00	..	10	1	1	25		
(iii) Extension of existing primary/middle school buildings.	...	...	...	18.00	..	...	...	...	300		
(iv) Teachers' Quarters	..	2.00	0.50	0.60	6.00	..	5	5	5	50	
5. Ashram Schools	...	..	3.00	2.30	1.80	5.00	..	...	1	1	3
6. Qualitative Improvement—											
(i) Socially useful productive experiment.	...	...	...	...			
(ii) Preparation/production of text-book for formal school.	...	...	..	34.75							
(iii) Strengthening of Science Education—											
(o) Primary	...	...	2.60	1.20	0.80	6.00 (Nos.)	50	60	60	260	
(b) Middle	...	..	4.60	2.90	1.50	7.50	..	30	40	40	150
(iv) Work experience	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	..	...	...	...	...
7. Other Programmes (including administration and supervision)—											
(i) Administration, inspection and supervision—											
(a) Setting up of a cell for elementary education in the Directorate.	...	...	...	...	2.50				Staff		
(b) Inspection and Supervision.	2.10	1.08	1.00	1.70					Staff		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(c) Education Officer I/c Elementary education at the Blocks and Shillong Municipal Areas.	...	..	...	10.00	...	...	Staff	...	...	...
(d) Supporting clerical staff at the Block level.	...	..	...	20.00	..	...	Staff	..	..	..
(ii) Promotion of Games and Sports.										
(a) In Primary	... ..	0.90	0.50	0.40	1.00	(Nos)	250	200	200	800
(b) In Middle	... ..	2.20	1.45	0.40	1.00	..	200	80	80	200
(iii) Development of Play-ground.	2.50	0.90	0.30	1.00	..	..	125	35	35	150
(iv) Text books libraries—										
(a) Government Schools	... ..	...	...	0.20	1.00	..	...	...	...	...
(b) Non-Government Schools...	0.25	0.25	0.50	2.00	..	..	30	50	50	200
(v) Excursion and Bharat Darshan.	0.80	0.60	0.20	1.00	..	..	62	20	20	200
(vi) Extra curricular activities	0.70	0.50	0.30	2.00	..	..	55	30	30	400
(vii) Supply of furniture and equipment.										
(a) Primary Schools	... ..	2.00	2.10	0.10	5.00	..	600	20	20	1,000
(b) Middle Schools	.. ..	...	..	...	3.00	..	...	...	...	300
(ix) Strengthening of SCERT	...	...	...	5.00	..	..	...	...	...	...
(x) Revised Pay Scale	... ..	3.90	17.35	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
(xi) Educational Aids	0.80	0.80
TOTAL	...	196.70	153.64	88.25	650.00					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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V. ADULT EDUCATION

1. Literacy in Rural Areas	2.50	1.30	2.00	40.00	0005	.5	90
2. Literacy in urban and Industrial Areas	0.80	13.0004	.04	25
3. Experimental Programme	...	..	...	...	...	1.50					
4. Production of Literature and follow up materials.			0.60	0.20	0.40	11.00					
5. Libraries—District and Rural	...	...	...	...	...	15.00					
6. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations			1.00	0.60	0.30	5.25					
7. Training and Orientation	..	...	..	...	0.20	4.50					
8. Administration	...	...	...	1.00	0.80	0.80	24.47				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9. Other Programme—										
(i) Audio visual aid etc.	1.20	0.80	0.30	3.00					
(ii) Miscellaneous (Vehicle)	0.25	0.22	...	2.00					
(iii) District Survey	0.80					
(iv) Incentives	0.48					
(v) Neo Literate Centres	11.00	centres	...	500	500	3900
(vi) Assistance to Authors	0.76	0.59	0.10	...					
(vii) Fund Chanellised through C.D. Department for implementation of Adult Education Scheme (as per allocation by State Planning Department.	1.50	1.50	...					
Total ...		7.31	6.01	6.40	132.10					

ARTS AND CULTURE

1. The nucleus of Cultural activities in the State has been laid with the Establishment of State Institute of Arts and Culture, State Museum and Unit of Historical and Adtiquarian Studies during the 5th Plan period. The first phase of the District Library building at Tura has been completed and the State Central Library has been strengthened by acquisition of books and addition of a students' section. The fifth Plan allocation was Rs. 19.00 lakhs.

2. The general policy during the Five Year Plan period 1978-83 would be for development and expansion of existing Institutions and collection and preservation of materials of cultural value and arouse awareness amongst the local tribal people towards their rich cultural heritage. These activities can be taken up provided sufficient financial assistance is received. The allocation during Sixth Plan period proposed is Rs. 44.00 lakhs.

3. The State Institute of Arts and culture need further strengthening to take steps for promotion and preservation of local tribal culture, arts and music, etc. It is proposed to entertain more Instructors for Tribal Folk Song, Instruments etc. For promotion at the lower levels it is necessary to set up two District Academics. There is need to entertain technical personeal for Archeology (Asstt. Archeologist) for the purpose of proper Identification and preservation and conservation of ancient monuments. The newly set up State Museum need further collection and facilities for preservation of records and exhibits. It is proposed to entertain one Asstt. Curator and few technical staff, for the State Museum. To publish the District Gazetteers, a post of Assistantant Editor is necessary for compilation and editing of materials. The present Unit doing the Archival work and attached to the Directorate need further strengthening for acquisition, conservation and preservation o. records and manuscripts.

4. The facility for library services in the State is quite inadequate. In most of the rural areas, the facilities for library is not available. As such a concerted move is necessary to organise libraries in the State at all levels. The State Central Library requires more books and journals to cater to all categories of readers including children and adult neoliterates. It is necessary to construct district library building at Jowai which is at present located in a rented house for almost a decade and set up two more District Libraries for new Districts Assistance will be given to the existing and newly set up Libraries at Block Headquarters and Village Libraries to provide facilities to the rural areas. Besides, it is proposed to set up one mobile library attached to State Central Library to give impetus to the programme of adult education to the neighbouring blocks.

DRAFT PLAN, 1978-83 —MINOR HEADS : OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

Rs. in lakhs

Serial No.	Major Head of Development	Minor Head of Development	Fifth Plan outlay (1974-79)	1974-78 Actual Expenditure	1978-79		Proposed outlay 1978-83				Remarks
					Agreed	outlay	Total	Of which MNP	F. E. content of total outlay as shown in col. 8	Capital content of total outlay	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
A	GENERAL EDUCATION	ART AND CULTURE—									
		1. Direction and Administration	...	..	...	...	7.00	..	...	..
		2. Fine arts Education—									
		(a) Institute of Art and Culture	3.75	2.35	1.00	...	3.00	..	...	..
		3. Promotion of Art and Culture—									
		(a) Pension in Arts and Letters	0.45	0.20	0.10	..	0.50	...	...	..
		4. Archeology .. .. .	...	...	0.30	...	4.00	..	..	...
		5. Archives .. .. .	...	...	0.30	...	2.50	...	..	..
		6. Museum	2.70	2.06	0.50	..	2.00	...	..	..

7. Gazette...	...	...	1.00	0.75	0.30	...	2.00	...	...	...
8. Public Libraries—										
(a) State Central Library—										
(i) Staff	...	..	..	..	0.10	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Books, furniture, equipments, etc.			3.80	5.49	0.70	...	5.00	..	..	...
(b) District Libraries—										
(i) Construction of buildings			4.50	4.21	1.40	...	5.00	..	..	5.00
(ii) Books, furniture, etc.	...		3.30	3.20	..	...	5.00	...	...	..
(iii) Staff	...	..	...	...	0.30	...	0.50	...	...	...
(c) Block Libraries	—	...	...	..	0.30	...	3.00	..	...	..
(d) Village Libraries	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	2.50	..	..	..
(e) Mobile Library	..	..	..	..	1.00	...	2.00	...	...	...
<hr/>										
Total	...		19.00	18.26	6.50	..	44.00	...	...	5.00

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1. In the field of technical education, there is only one institute in the entire State, *viz.*, Government Polytechnic at Shillong, imparting instruction in Civil Engineering course with an annual intake of 60 students. Though the Polytechnic was started more than a decade back there was no permanent instructional building with provision for hostel and staff quarters. As such during the 5th Plan period the highest priority was given to building programmes. The hostel building has been completed with a cost of about Rs.16.00 lakhs and the administrative-cum-instructional building (with an estimated cost of Rs.32.00 lakhs) is under construction by P. W. D. The Laboratory and Workshop of the existing Civil Engineering courses have also been equipped to cover to the present need.

2. It is proposed to further strengthen the facilities for existing Civil Engineering course by completing the instructional building under construction, provide staff quarters and improve the facilities in the Library, Laboratory, etc. Some additional teachers are necessary to be entertained and teachers are deputed to attend seminars, training courses, etc., conducted by Professional bodies.

3. To develop the Polytechnic into a full-fledged institution, it is necessary to open Electrical and Mechanical Engineering courses with an initial intake of 15 students in each course. The classes can be accommodated partly in the instructional buildings under construction and in the existing space to be vacated by Civil Engineering when it move to the new building. To meet the dearth of full-time teachers, it is proposed to engage retired personnel and seek the help of other departments to engage on part time basis.

4. To impart shop-floor training to the students, it is proposed to start a centre in the Polytechnic. Besides, it is intended to impart short term practical training to some semi-skilled local artisans in the different trades like blacksmithy, masonry, carpentry, in the use of modern tools and equipment and new technique to replace the traditional unproductive methods. It is proposed to set up a unit for Technical Education in the Directorate with some administrative staff to deal effectively with the matters relating to Technical and Vocational education in the State.

Head of Development: Technical Education

Major Head of Development	Minor Head of Development	Fifth Plan Outlay 1974-79	1974-78 Actual expenditure	1978-79		Proposed outlay 1978-83			
				Agreed Total	Outlay of which MNP	Total	of which MNP	Foreign Exchange content of total outlay as shown in Col.7	Capital content of total outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Technical Education	Direction and Administration Polytechnic.	...	...	0.10	..	0.50	...	..	..
	(a) Government Polytechnics								
	(i) Teaching Staff	...	0.50	...	0.30	...	1.00	...	...
	(ii) Construction institutional building.	19.00	11.87	2.70	...	32.00	...	...	32.00
	Scholarship	...	...	0.50	...	1.00	...	..	...
	Faculty Development								
	(i) Improvement of Laboratory/workshop equipment/furniture, etc.	9.40	7.65	1.75	...	2.50	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Others									
(a) Students amenities—									
	(i) Games and Sports ...	1·00	0·50	0·10	...	...	...	...	...
	(ii) Libraries, Book banks etc.	..	...	0·15	...	1·00	...	...	..
	(b) Staff Quarters ...	..	..	1·50	...	10·00	..	..	10·00
(c) Provision of New Couse									
Electrical and Mechanical.									
	(i) Teaching Staff ..	0·50	...	...	...	2·00	...	...	..
	(ii) Laboratory and equipments.	..	..	..	..	10·00	..	..	..
Training-cum-Production Centre.									
	(a) Short term practical Training.	0·60	..	0·10	..	2·00	..	...	..
	(b) Assistance to non-Government institution.	1·00	1·00	...	..	..	..	..	...
GRAND TOTAL		32·00	21·02	7·20	..	62·00	..	..	42·00

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

Review of Programme 1974-78

The outlay for Health Sector for the Fifth Five Year Plan was Rs. 233.00 lakhs. Against this an amount of Rs. 285.50 lakhs is anticipated to spend upto the end of 1978-79. The progress and achievement during Fifth Plan are described below:—

I. Minimum Needs Programme :—Out of 10 New Primary Health Centres Programmes for construction for Fifth Plan period-7 Primary Health Centres have been constructed. The remaining 3 Primary Health Centres are being taken up during 1978-79. With regard to establishment of 46 Sub-Centre-4 Sub-Centres could be taken up and works in these Centres are nearing completion. 7 more Sub-Centres are expected to be taken up this year. Two existing Primary Health Centres have been upgraded to 30 bedded hospitals. Side by side some existing Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres have been improved and additional staff sanctioned for some Units are maintained.

II. Control of Communicable Diseases :—The V. D., T. B. and C. G. programme already sanctioned are being maintained. Due to inadequacy of funds the construction works of the new T. B. Clinic had been slowed down. Another Clinic proposed to be taken up had to be abandoned due to shortage of fund. The Trachoma Control Programme also functioning in the State in all 24 blocks. Additional isolation beds proposed to be attached to the existing T. B. Clinics could not make any headway for want of resources.

III. Hospital and Dispensaries :—The Paediatric block attached Jowai Civil Hospital has already been commissioned. Additional beds Shillong Civil Hospital and Ganesh Das Hospital with necessary staff are being maintained. The construction works for the expansion of Jowai Civil Hospital complex had to be slowed down for want of resources. Construction works in 2 new Dispensaries are in progress. Some of the dispensaries with provision of bed strength are being maintained and equipped with instrument and appliances and medicine stocked. Side by side some of the dispensaries have been improved but most of the existing Dispensaries which needs improvement could not be taken up for want of funds.

IV. Medical Education and Research :—27 candidates were awarded degrees under Plan. Contribution towards the Regional Medical College, Shillong and Assam Medical Colleges for students of Meghalaya studying in these Colleges have been paid from Plan resources and small amount for Non-Plan budget.

V. Training Programmes :—2 Training Institutions for training in General Nursing attached to Shillong Civil Hospital and Ganesh Das Hospital are maintained under plan. Besides this, students are also sent for training in Pharmacology and Public Health Course out-side the State.

VI. I. S. M. and Homeopathy :—One Homeopathic Dispensary established under the Scheme is being maintained.

VII. Other Programmes :—Grant-in-aid to non-Government Hospitals and Dispensaries, patients suffering from T. B., Cancer and other fell diseases, etc., and to the non-Government Organisations for doing anti-leprosy works are continued. Other programmes like Health Education, School Health, Drug Control, Food Adulteration and Pilot Project for Mental Health are also being maintained.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

In this Sector the Programmes relates to control of communicable disease such as N. M. E. P., N. S. E. P. and N. L. C. P. and combine Food. These are executed by the State Government with cent per cent central assistance. The progress and achievements are summarised below—

1. National Malaria Eradication Programme—This is a continuing Scheme. Of the total 1.80 Units under National Malaria Eradication Programme, only 1.20 Units are maintained under Plan on cent per cent central assistance. The rest of the Unit, i.e., 0.60 Units (maintenance phase) have been normalised.

2. National Small-pox Eradication Programme—Staff sanctioned and in position are being maintained.

3. National Leprosy Control Programme—Under this programme, the following activities sanctioned by Government are maintained with staff attached thereto—

- (i) Ten Survey Education and Training Centres.
- (ii) Establishment of temporary Hospitalization Ward.
- (iii) Establishment of Urban Leprosy Control Unit.
- (iv) Establishment of State Leprosy Officer in the Directorate
- (v) Appointment of Non-medical Supervisory staff for S. E. T. Centres.

4. Combine Food—Achievement under this Scheme for the last two years is in the shape of purchase of equipments only.

OBJECTIVES FOR 1978-83 PLAN

The objective of the current Plan period is to bring the health care services right up to the door-step of the rural people as they constitute 80 per cent of the population of the State.

In spite of the endeavour to improve the rural health services in the Fifth Five Year Plan, this has not made any real impact on the rural people. Therefore, under this plan stress will be more on the preventive and promotive aspects of the health service rather than the curative aspect. Hence the participation of the community in their own health-care is important and this can be achieved through health education.

An amount of Rs. 1261.50 lakhs including an amount of Rs. 446.40 lakhs for Minimum Needs Programme is proposed for 1979-83.

The villages in the State of Meghalaya are small in respect of the density of population and are scattered all around with poor communication, and because of the topography, the norms for establishment of Primary Health Centres, Subsidiary Health Centres and Sub-Centres fixed by the Government of India for the tribal areas is different from that of the other areas. The 3rd Joint Meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare held on 15th April, 1976 at New Delhi recommended that one Primary Health Centre would be established for a population not exceeding 20,000 and a Sub-Centre not exceeding 5,000 in the tribal areas, because in these areas it is not practicable to take into account only the population to be served but the areas to be covered, the density of population and the difficulty in transport and communication have to be taken into account. With this norm Meghalaya will require 51 Primary Health Centres and 102 Sub-Centres. So far, only 21 Primary Health Centres and 40 Sub centres have been established and there is a lot of backlog to be covered up.

At present, there are 58 dispensaries, but the 4th Central Council of Health and Family Welfare had suggested that since these dispensaries deal only with curative service, they should be converted to Subsidiary Health Centres with the provision of a doctor so that these Centres can provide preventive, curative and promotive services and thus they can be made an integrated P. H. C., Subsidiary Health Centre and Sub-Centre complex.

Apart from converting these existing dispensaries into the Subsidiary Health Centres, it is proposed to establish 20 more Subsidiary Health Centres.

The norms for construction of the P. H. C., Subsidiary Health Centres and Sub-centres prescribed by the Government of India cannot be applied in the hill areas because of the difficulty in transporting building materials and the high cost involved and as such we have requested the Government that for tribal areas the norms for construction of one P. H. C., may be fixed at Rs.3.5 lakhs, for the Subsidiary Health Centre Rs.3 lakhs and for the Sub-Centre Rs.50,000.

At the same time, urban hospitals have not been neglected because these hospitals also serve the rural areas as referral hospitals. It has been found that 50 per cent of the patients admitted to the urban hospitals are referred from rural areas and as such steps have been taken not only to increase the bed-strength of the urban hospitals but also to improve the services of these hospitals by appointing Specialists and by providing intensive care unit, a Cancer Therapy and high class laboratory services. It has also been proposed to open one Mental Hospital in the State during the current Five Year Plan period.

The important diseases occurring in the State are Malaria, Leprosy, tuberculosis and water-borne diseases. The Health Department with the co-operation of the Public Health Engineering Department is trying its best to provide adequate and safe water supply to all the villages of the State and also improve the environmental sanitation, and thus it is hoped that sooner or later the incidence of the water-borne diseases will be low.

As far as Malaria is concerned, the Modified plan of operation for its eradication has been taken up with full enthusiasm and vigour.

For Tuberculosis, more T. B. Clinics are being opened in all the districts and additional isolation beds are being proposed to be attached to the existing T. B. Clinics. It has also been proposed to expand the Reid Provincial Chest Hospital at Shillong. The survey, diagnosis, treatment, prevention and rehabilitation of this disease are stressed.

So far as Leprosy is concerned, a Zonal Leprosy Officer has been appointed and established 10 S. E. T. Centres and 2 Urban Leprosy Control Units. It has been proposed to build 2 temporary hospitalisation wards—one in Khasi Hills District and one in Garo Hills District. We also intend to open 5 new S. E. T. Centres and more Urban Leprosy Control Unit, and create posts of Non-Medical Supervisor for these new S. E. T. Centres. Rehabilitation and reconstructive surgery for burnt out cases are taken into consideration.

As regards the development of man-power, we are sending our students to study in various medical colleges outside the State for whom the State has to pay nearly Rs.1 lakh per student per course (in Assam and Manipur) thus the Health Budget has to spend nearly Rs.14 lakhs every year for these courses. As the number of seats allotted to Meghalaya is limited, it has been proposed to have another Medical College under the N. E. C. Programme to narrow down the gap of man-power requirement.

At present, there is no Pharmacists School in the State. About 10 students are being deputed every year for study in Diploma in Pharmacy to the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh on token payment of Rs. 5,000 per student per course. There are many posts of Pharmacists lying vacant and, therefore, the State has proposed to open one Pharmacists School during the current Five Year Plan.

The training of Nurses, Community Health Workers, Multipurpose Workers and Basic Health Workers (male and female) is going side by side.

In order to augment the preventive service, the Pasteur Institute, Shillong is drawing up a scheme of production of vaccines like D. P. T. and Rabies under the North Eastern Council.

The Food and combined laboratory is also being established in the State to prevent adulteration of food and drugs.

It is also proposed to upgrade our service of MCH School Health, Health Education, expanded programme of Immunization and rehabilitation to cover the five levels of prevention of diseases.

As far as the indigenous system of medicine is concerned in the State, much headway could not be made during the last Five Year Plan, and as such it is proposed to open more Homoeopathic Dispensaries and even establishment of a Homoeopathic Hospital at Shillong.

The important constraint in the implementation of the health services in Meghalaya, especially in the rural areas, is in regard to construction of Hospital, PHC, Sub-centre buildings, for which the Health Department has to depend on the other Department. This year, it is proposed to have an Engineering Wing under the Health Department to undertake these constructions, so that implementation of the Schemes of the Health Department can be rationalised and expedited.

STATEMENT—GN—3

Selected Targets and Achievements

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Fifth Plan Target (1974-79)	1974-1978 Achievement	1978-79 Target	1978-83 Proposed target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HEALTH						
I Hospitals and Dispensaries—						
	(a) Urban ...	Nos	...	...	..	...
	(b) Rural ...	Nos	10	Works in 2 places are in progress.	Completion of incomplete works in 2 places. Rest of the proposed dispensaries are not going to be taken up in view of the decision of the Working Group Meeting held in December, 1977.	20 (Subsidiary Centres) +2 — 22
II Beds—						
	(a) Urban Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Nos	214	175	48	313
	(b) Rural Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Nos	328	83	240	420

306

III Primary Health Centres—

(a) Main Centres	Nos	10	7 PHCs—Achieved 1 PHCs—Under construction. 2 PHC—Under process of construction.	(1) Completion of incomplete works in 3 places.	(1) Completion of incomplete works in 3 places. (2) Establishment of 27 new P. H.Cs.
(b) Sub-centres	Nos	46	Works are in progress in 4 places only.	(1) Completion of incomplete works in 4 places. (2) Plan and estimate awaited for 7 places.	(1) Completion of incomplete works in 4 sub-centres. (2) 42 remaining sub-centres out of the 5th Plan target to be taken up. (3) 16 new more sub-centres.

IV Training of Nurses—

(a) Institution	Nos	2		2	3 (c)	Two institution to continue.
(b) Annual intake	Nos	40		87	40	40
(c) Annual out-turn	Nos	40		40	40	40

V Training of Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives—

(a) Institution	Nos	} The Scheme is now under the care of Family Welfare.
(b) Annual intake	Nos	
(c) Annual out-turn	Nos	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI Control of disease—						
(a) T. B. Clinics	Nos	2	(1) Work in one place is in progress.	(i) Completion of incomplete building in one place. (ii) Staff sanctioned maintain (ii) Starting one T. B. Clinic	(1) One T. B. Centre to continue. (2) Two new T. B Centres.
(b) Leprosy Control Units	Nos	2	(2) except construction of building.	2 Leprosy Control Unit to Continue.	Two L.C.U.s. to continue and establishment of one new U. S. L. unit.
(c) V. D. Clinics	Nos	1	1	Clinic to continue.	One V. D. clinic to continue and establishment of 3 more new clinics.
(c) Filaria Units	Nos	..	...	...	One unit.
(e) S. E. T. Centres	Nos	10	10	10 (c)	10 S. E. T. centres to continue and setting up of 6 new S. E. T. centres.
VII Maternity and Child-Welfare Centre—		Nos	...	...	...	...
VIII Medical Education—						
(a) Medical Colleges	Under consideration of NEC.
(b) Annual additions
(c) Annual out-turn

STATEMENT No. GN 4

STATEMENT No.GN 4

DRAFT PLAN—1978-83

Minimum Need Programme—Outlays and expenditure—Targets and Achievements

LOCATION: District/Town/Village	Name of Scheme	Fifth Plan outlay (1974-79)	1974-78 Actual expendi- ture	1978-79 Approved outlay	1978-83 Proposed outlay	Physical Targets							
						Unit	Achieve- ment in 1974-78	Target in 1978-79	Likely achievement in 1978-79	Proposed target (1978-83)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
KHASI HILLS—			(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)							
1. Pynursla	1. Establishment of 10 new P.H.Cs. (Target of 5th Plan)	}	}	5.00	50.50	No.	(1) 7 PHCs achieved.	(1) Main- tenance of 7 new PHCs.	(1) 7 PHCs	(1) Main- tenance of 8 PHCs		
2. Pomlum												
3. Sohiong												
4. Mawryngkneng									(2) One PHC un- der con- struction.	(2) Com- pletion of one PHC.	(2) One PHC	(2) Comple- tion of in- complete works in 2 places.
5. Patharkmah												
GARO HILLS—								(3) Two PHCs un- der pro- cess of construc- tion.	(3) Works in 2 places				
6. Zikzak												
7. Betasing												
8. Rongjeng												
9. Dadenggiri												
JAINTIA HILLS—													
10. Jewai												

**KHASI, GARO AND
JAINTIA HILLS—**

Names to be selected later.	2. Establishment of another 27 new PHCs. (More PHCs are proposed according to the norms fixed by Central Council of Health in its meeting held from 15-17th April, 1976).	...	175-50	No.	...	...	...	Establishment of 27 new PHCs.
Khasi, Garo and Jaintia Hills.	3. Improvement of existing PHCs.	0-50	6-00	No.	Some existing PPCs in 5 districts improved.	Improvement of some existing PHCs.	Improvement in 5 places.	Improvement of existing PHCs.
KHASI HILLS—	4. Additional staff for PHCs.	7-20	Outlay proposed under scheme No.1 above.	No.	Maintenance of staff in 13 places.	Staff in 13 places to maintained.	Maintenance of staff in 13 places.	Staff in 3 places.
1. Mawkyrwat PHC ...								
2. Mawsynram „ ...								
3. Cherrapunjee „ ...								
4. Mawryngkneng „ ...								
5. Pynursla ...								
6. Pomlum ...								
7. Sohiong ...								
GARO HILLS—								
8. Chokpot ...								
9. Songsak ...								
10. Zikzak ...								
11. Betasing ...								
12. Selsella ...								
13. Asanangiri ...								

93-43

90-86

STATEMENT No.GN 4—(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KHASI HILLS—										
1. Nongdaju	5. Establishment		3.30	28.00	No.	4 sub-centres under construction.	(1) Completion of incomplete works in 4 S.Cs.	(1) 4 sub-centres are expected to be in position.	(1) Maintenance of 4 sub-centres.
2. Mawreng	of 46 new sub-centres (As								
3. Balat	per target of								
4. Tyngar	5th Plan).								
GARO HILLS—										
5. Dagal						7 sub-centres under process of construction.	(2) Construction of work in 7 places.	(2) Completion of incomplete works in 7 sub-centres.	(2) 42 sub-centres to establish.
6. Beldangiri									
7. Casaupara									
8. Okapara									
JAINTIA HILLS—										
9. Sonapur									
10. Saitsama									
11. Garampani									
KHASI, GARO AND JAINTIA HILLS—										
Names to be selected later.		6. Establishment of 16 more sub-centres (More sub-centres are proposed according to the norms fixed by Central Council of Health in its meeting held from 15-17th April, 1976).		...	11.20	No.	...	...	...	16 new sub-centres to establish.

AS EAST HILLS—

1. Nongstoin (achieved except construction of buildings).

2. Patharkhmah ...

GARO HILLS—

3. Williamnagar (achieved except construction of buildings)

4. Dalu ...

5. Resubelpara ...

JAINTIA HILLS—

6. Khliehriat ...

KHASI HILLS—

Pomlum ...

7. Upgradation of PHCs to 30 bedded Hospital.

8. Rural Field Work for students nurses attached to PHCs.

KHASI, GARO AND JAINTIA HILLS—

In all P.H.Cs (existing and new).

9. Entertainment of Public Health Supervisors in PHCs.]

8.00

144.00

No

Staff in 2 upgradation sanctioned.

(1) Maintenance of staff in 2 upgradation.

(1) Maintenance of staff.

(1) Completion of in complete works in 2 places.

(2) Works in 2 places.

(2) Establishment of 4 upgradations.

...

5.70

No

...

...

...

Rural field in works in one PHC.

...

25.50

No

...

...

...

Entertainment of Public Health Supervisors in PHCs.

TOTAL ...

93.43

90.86

24.00

446.40

HEALTH

Five Year Plan (1978-83)

Serial No.	Programme	Plan Period 1974-78			1978-83		
		Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Spillover	New	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Rural Health Programmes	93.43	90.86	50.50	395.90	446.4	
2	Control of Communicable diseases	8.98	6.67	...	50.25	50.2	
3	Hospitals and Dispensaries	64.51	85.76	89.00	483.25	572.2	
4	Medical Education and Research	14.25	12.75	..	75.05	75.0	
5	Training Programme	...	12.46	8.21	...	55.35	55.3
6	Indigenous System of Medicine and Homeopathy	1.23	0.60	...	2.70	2.7	
7	Other Programmes	...	15.82	13.95	...	59.50	59.5
TOTAL HEALTH		...	210.68	218.80	139.50	1122.00	1261.2

Financial Outlays—Health Programme

Appendix 1(H)

Phasing of Outlays for

Capital			Revenue				Phasing of Outlays for				
New works	Continuing works	Total	Staff	Equipment	Contingencies	Total	1978-79 approved outlay	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
250.00	13.50	263.50	131.65	16.00	35.25	182.90	24.00	104.70	138.70	102.40	76.60
20.00	...	20.50	23.50	3.25	3.50	30.25	3.25	10.50	13.25	13.75	9.50
265.20	74.00	339.20	199.05	25.00	9.00	233.05	26.30	107.45	154.75	179.75	104.00
...	..	...	..	...	75.05	75.05	6.00	17.95	17.00	17.05	17.05
16.00	...	16.00	35.00	1.50	2.85	39.35	2.35	12.50	15.50	12.50	12.50
...	..	...	1.90	...	0.80	2.70	0.30	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
2.50	...	2.50	32.70	5.30	19.00	57.00	4.50	19.00	13.00	11.00	12.00
553.70	87.50	641.20	423.80	51.05	145.45	620.30	66.70	272.70	352.80	337.05	232.25

Five Year Plan (1978-1983) Financial

Serial No.	Programme	Plan period 1974-78					1978-83				
		Approved outlays	Expenditure	Spillover	New	Total	Capital			Total	
							New works	Continuing works	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
I. RURAL HEALTH PROGRAMME.											
1	Establishment of new P.H.Cs.	...	...	50.50	175.50	226.00	94.50	13.50	108.00	
2	Additional staff for P.H.Cs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Establishment of new sub-centres	93.43	90.86	..	39.20	39.20	28.00	...	28.00		
4	Improvement of existing P.H.Cs.	...	...	..	6.00	6.00	6.00	..	6.00	
5	Upgradation of P.H.C.	...	...	...	144.00	144.00	120.00	...	120.00	
6	Rural Field Work for student Nurses attached to P.H.Cs.	..	..	...	5.70	5.70	1.50	..	1.50	
7	Entertainment of District P.H. Nurse—Supervisor in P.H.Cs.	...	..	...	25.50	25.50	..	...	..
	Total—I	93.43	90.86	50.50	395.90	446.40	250.00	13.50	263.50
I. CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES :											
8	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	32.00	32.00	17.00	..	17.00
9	Establishment of a Mental Hospital.	8.98	6.67	...	13.00	13.00	3.00	...	3.00		
10	V.D. Clinic	...	...	..	5.25	5.25	...	...	...
	Total—II	8.98	6.67	..	50.25	50.25	20.00	...	20.00
III. HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.											
11	Improvement of District and Subdivisional Hospitals.	...	..	89.00	339.00	428.00	158.00	74.00	232.00	
12	Establishment of new Dispensaries (Subsidiary Health Centres).	..	...	...	90.00	90.00	60.00	...	60.00	
13	Improvement of existing dispensaries (Subsidiary Health Centre).	64.51	85.76	..	40.00	40.00	36.20	...	36.20		
14	Entertainment of P.H. Nurse-Supervisors in Districts.	...	...	...	3.25	3.25	...	...	...
15	Residential and Administrative Buildings.	...	...	...	11.00	11.00	11.00	...	11.00	
	Total—III	64.51	85.76	89.00	483.25	572.25	265.20	74.00	339.20

Outlays—Health Programme

Appendix II (H)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Revenue					Phasing of outlays for				
Staff	Equip- ment	Conti- nences	Total	1978-79 approved outlays	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
80.00	10.00	28.00	118.00	12.20	49.80	60.00	54.00	50.00	
9.20	...	2.00	11.20	3.30	15.90	10.00	5.00	5.00	
...	..	...	...	0.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	1.00
16.00	6.00	2.00	24.00	8.00	30.00	60.00	34.00	12.00	
3.45	...	0.75	4.20	...	1.50	1.20	1.40	1.60	
23.00	...	2.50	25.50	...	5.50	6.00	7.00	7.00	
131.65	16.00	35.25	182.90	24.00	104.70	138.70	102.40	76.60	
12.00	1.50	1.50	15.00	3.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	5.00	
8.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	...	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	
3.50	0.75	1.00	5.25	0.25	1.50	1.25	1.25	1.00	
23.50	3.25	3.50	30.25	3.25	10.50	13.25	13.75	9.50	
169.00	20.00	7.00	196.00	20.00	75.00	110.00	140.00	83.00	
23.00	5.00	2.00	30.00	2.00	20.00	30.00	25.00	13.00	
3.80	...	...	3.80	4.30	8.70	10.00	10.00	7.00
3.25	...	...	3.25	...	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.00
...	...	...	...	...	3.00	4.00	4.00	...
199.05	25.00	9.00	233.05	26.30	107.45	154.75	179.75	104.00	

HEALTH

Serial No.	Programme	Plan period 1974-78		1978-83					
		Approved outlays	Expenditure	Spillover	New	Total	Capital		
							New works	Continuing works	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IV. MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH—									
16	Scholarship for undergraduate.	...	...	...	3.00	3.00	...	...	...
17	Contribution towards Medical Colleges	14.25	12.75	...	70.00	70.00	...	...	...
18	Establishment of a Medical College.				Under consideration of N. E. C.				
19	Postgraduate Training ...	...	...	...	1.05	1.05	...	...	...
20	Provision for Housemanship to MBBS students.	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	...	...	...
	Total—IV	14.25	12.75	...	75.05	75.05	...	..	...
V. TRAINING PROGRAMME.									
21	Establishment of a Pharmacist School.	...	...	...	11.00	11.00	5.00	...	5.00
22	Training of Nurses and other medical personnel.	12.46	8.21	...	2.35	2.35	...	...	...
23	Strengthening of Nursing services.	...	..	...	25.00	25.00	...	...	...
24	Improvement of Nursing School.	...	...	...	17.00	17.00	11.00	...	11.00
	Total—V	12.46	8.21	...	55.35	55.35	16.00	...	16.00
VI. I.S.M. & HOMEOPATHY :									
25.	Homeopathic Dispensaries	1.23	0.60	...	2.70	2.70	...	...	...
	Total—VI	1.23	0.60	...	2.70	2.70	...	...	...

(Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Revenue				Phasing of outlays for				
Staff	Equip- ment	Conti- gencies	Total	1978-79 approved outlays	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	3.00	3.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
...	...	70.00	70.00	5.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
...	...	1.05	1.05	...	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.30
...	...	1.00	1.00	...	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
...	...	75.05	75.05	6.00	17.95	17.00	17.05	17.05
4.00	1.50	0.50	6.00	...	2.50	5.50	2.50	2.50
1.00	...	1.35	2.35	2.35	...	...	...	...
25.00	25.00	...	5.00	6.00	7.00	7.00
5.00	...	1.00	6.00	...	5.00	6.00	3.00	3.00
35.00	1.50	2.85	39.35	2.35	12.50	15.50	12.50	12.50
1.90	..	0.80	2.70	0.30	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
1.90	...	0.80	2.70	0.30	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60

Serial No.	Programme	Plan period 1974-78					1978-83			
		Approved outlays	Expenditure	Spillover	New	Total	Capital			
							New works	Continuing works	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
VII. OTHER PROGRAMMES :										
26	Additional staff for Headquarters.	..	..	..	2.60	2.60	..	..	..
27	Health Education	..	..	..	6.90	6.90	..	..	..
28	School Health ...	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	..	..	..
29	Drugs Control ...	..	..	..	0.35	0.35	..	..	..
30	Food Adulteration	..	..	..	1.55	1.55	..	..	..
31	Pasteur Institute	..	..	..	10.15	10.15	..	..	..
32	Health Statistics	15.82	13.95	..	0.05	0.05	..	..	..
33	Grants to non-Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.	..	..	..	4.80	4.80	..	..	..
34	Grants to patients suffering from TB, cancer etc.	..	..	..	3.75	3.75	..	..	..
35	Grants to non-Government Organisation for Anti-Leprosy.	..	..	..	0.95	0.95	..	..	..
36	Pilot Project for Mental Health.	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..
37	Establishment of State and District Public Health Laboratories.	..	..	..	8.00	8.00	2.50	..	2.50
38	Engineering Wing	..	..	..	19.50	19.50	..	..	..
Total—VII		15.82	13.95	..	59.50	59.50	2.50	..	2.50	
Total—Health		210.68	218.80	139.50	1122.00	1161.50	553.70	87.50	641.20	

(contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Revenue				Phasing of outlays for				
Staff	Equip- ment	Conti- nencies	Total	1978-79 approved outlays	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2.50	...	0.10	2.60	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
3.60	1.30	2.00	6.90	0.40	2.75	1.25	1.25	1.25
0.40	...	...	0.40	0.40	...	...	...	...
0.35	...	...	0.35	0.35	..	...	..	...
1.30	...	0.25	1.55	0.55	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
3.00	2.03	1.15	10.15	1.50	5.00	1.50	1.50	1.50
0.05	...	...	0.05	0.05	...	...	...	...
...	..	4.80	4.80	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
..	...	3.75	3.75	0.55	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
..	...	0.95	0.95	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
0.50	..	..	0.50	0.50	...	...	...	...
3.00	2.00	0.50	5.50	...	2.50	3.00	1.00	1.50
14.00	..	5.50	19.50	..	6.00	4.50	4.50	4.50
32.70	5.30	19.00	57.00	4.50	19.00	13.00	11.00	12.00
423.80	51.05	145.45	620.30	66.70	272.70	352.80	337.05	232.25

Appendix III (H)

Statement showing estimated Non-Plan component of expenditure towards schemes of 1974-78

	Estimated committed level of expenditure (Non-Plan expenditure towards scheme of 1974-78)	
	1st April 1974	1st April 1979
1. Rural Health Programmes	19.50	12.81
2. Control of communicable disease	1.75	1.87
3. Hospitals and Dispensaries	18.90	18.07
4. Medical Education and Research	6.00	6.42
5. Training Programmes	2.35	2.51
6. Indigenous systems of medicine and homoeopathy.	0.30	0.32
7. Other Programme	3.90	4.18
Total	52.70	46.18

Appendix—VI (H)

Details relating to hospital beds—State/Union Territories.

State—Meghalaya.

Agency/nature of bed	General Beds		T. B. Beds		Leprosy Beds		Others		Total of all beds	Patient days (in 1000)		No. of deaths among patients	Bed position ratio		Remarks
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		in-patient	out-patients		As on 1977-78.	Target 1982-83.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. At State Headquarters	430	...	214	...	...	...	..	...	644	..	...	7	644	318	For every hundred 1 drath.
2. District Level	..	215	186	25	...	Not yet achieved	..	..	426	...	..	4	426	420	..
3. Taluka Level	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
4. Others (those run by Municipal Corporations and Corporate bodies).	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..
5. Private agencies...	...		N	O	T				A V A I L A B L E						
Total	645	186	239	...	...	...	..	..	1070	..	...	11	1070	738	...

Appendix VII (H)

Statement showing extent of estimated employment generation and plan of benefits to weaker sections of the population

Sl. No.	Scheme	Estimated employment generation						Flow of benefits to		
		1974-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other backward Classes
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Minimum Needs Programme	184	217	63	221	253	219	..	..	973
2.	Control of Communicable Diseases	24	24	10	20	42	..	..	..	96
3.	Hospital and Dispensaries	239	258	96	158	89	35	..	..	636
4.	Medical Education and Research	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Training Programme	54	54	..	67	62	..	..	..	183
6.	I. S. M. and Homeopathy	4	4	5	5	..	..	..	..	14
7.	Other Programmes	32	32	102	13	50	..	..	..	197
	TOTAL	537	509	276	484	496	254	..	..	2099

FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

1. Family welfare programme in Meghalaya is being implemented with greater stress in Maternal and Child Health Services with a view to reduce infant and maternal mortality and to improve their nutritional standard. Meghalaya is predominantly Tribal hilly backward State. The density of population is only 45 persons per sq. Km as against all India average of 178 persons per sq. Km. Due to such sparse population of the State, national objective to reduce birth rate to 30 per 1000 population by 1982-83 does not arise in Meghalaya. Moreover, there is a general feeling among the people (specially after reports of Shri H. C. Srivastava and S. S. Hali of International Institute for population studies, Bombay on Tribal population was published in various newspapers) that tribal population is facing extinction. Hence at least for the time being no target or expected level of performance for any birth or population control measure be fixed for Meghalaya.

2. Mass media and Health Education activities emphasising need for spacing for health of mothers and children and other benefit of small family norm will be continued. Willing couples will be provided services but no payment of compensation money will be made.

3. To improve domiciliary services in Rural areas, the training of Traditional birth attendants are going on and will be continued.

4. The training facilities under Multipurpose worker scheme, Community Health Worker Scheme, etc. will be increased for providing minimum health care in Rural areas and ensure preventive and promotive health services.

5. At present we have only 2 District Family Welfare Bureaux whereas we have 5 (five) Administrative Districts. Similarly we have 8 Rural Family Centres for 24 Blocks. Government of India may be moved to sanction additional 3 District Family Welfare Bureaux and 7 Rural Family Welfare Centres. All the vehicles supplied under this programme are very very old and have outlived their life. Government of India may be requested to provide replacement of old vehicles and supply new vehicles as per norm laid down for supply of vehicles. Suitable houses are not available for renting accommodation for Rural Family Welfare Training Centres as well as for Regional Health and Family Welfare Training Centre. Hence Government of India may be requested to provide necessary fund for construction of building keeping in view of cost of construction prevailing now.

6. During 1974-78 we have faced difficulties about implementation of the Rural Health Service programme due to irregular/short supply of vaccines, kit and drugs from Government of India. Hence Government of India may be requested to strengthen supply line and also provide various teaching aids, Training materials, etc., for proper implementation of programmes.

7. The training and implementation of Community Health Workers and Multipurpose Worker Schemes are managed by the State Family Welfare Bureau. But as these schemes are expanding extra staff are very essential. Hence Government of India may be requested to sanction extra staff for implementation of these new Schemes.

BASIC STATISTICS**1. Population (1971) Census -**

Rural	...	...	...	8,64,529
Urban	...	...	...	1,47,170
Total	...	...	...	<u>10,11,699</u>

2. Area (Sq. Km.) 22,489.0

3. Density of Population (1971 Census) 45 per Sq. Km.

4. No. of Districts 5 (Five)

5. Estimated births, deaths and growth rates (SRS estimates)

Year	Birth rate	Death rate	Growth rate
1974	Not Available	N. A.	31.50 (during 1961-71)
1975	"	"	Not Available
1976	"	"	"

6. No. of couples in the reproductive age group. (Wife age 15-44) in December, 1977 are 1,68,000

7. No. of couples effectively protected at present 16,000

8. No. of couples likely to be protected at the end of Fifth Plan (1977-78) 50,000

Allocation and expenditure during the Fifth Plan for Family Welfare Programmes/CHW and MPWS and ICDS.

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1. Allocation	8.34	9.48	9.26	16.73
2. Provisional payment.	8.34	9.06	17.24	11.92
3. Actual expenditure.	7.92	10.54	21.05	14.16

Proposed outlay for the Plan 1978-83 and annual break-up

Proposed outlay	Annual break-up			
	Revenue	Expenditure	Capital	
1978-79	44.00	3.00
1979-80	48.00	17.25
1980-81	52.00	17.25
1981-82	56.00	17.25
1982-83	65.15	17.25

NOTE: Details under the above columns may please be furnished scheme-wise.

Appendix III (FW)

Physical Achievements-Fifth Plan

Year	Voluntary Sterilisation		IUDs		Conventional Contraceptives and oral pill	
	Expectation of performance.	Achievement	Expectation of performance.	Achievement	Expectation of performance	Achievement
1974-75	300	930	700	570	1200	1155
1975-76	1500	2087	800	861	1600	1758
1976-77	3500	7513	1500	1089	2000	2438
1977-78	10000	232	4000	200	12400	1047

Expectation of Performance Plan (1978-83)

Year	Voluntary Sterilisations	IUDs	Conventional Contraceptives and Oral pill users.	
			Expectation	Achievement
1978-79	4300	1300	4300	As given by Government of India
1979-80	200	200	800	State expectation.
1980-81	225	225	1000	—do—
1981-82	250	250	1200	—do—
1982-83	300	300	1500	—do—

Appendix IV (FW)

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SCHEME

Scheme	1974-78		1978-83	
	Target (No. of beneficiaries)	Achievement	Targets No. of beneficiaries	Outlay proposed
Immunisation of:—				
(a) Expectant mothers with tetanus toxoid.	35,000	17,608	Shown separately	
(b) Children with DPT vaccine (0—2 years).	50,000	52,721	—do—	
(c) Children with DT vaccine (3—6 years).	65,000	32,732	—do—	
(d) Children in Primary School.	...	...	—do—	
(i) Diphtheria-Tetanus vaccine.	...	...	—do—	
(ii) Typhoid vaccine	...	...	—do—	
(e) Children (0—6 years) with polio vaccine.	...	...	—do—	
(f) Children with measles vaccine.	...	...	—do—	
Prophylaxis against—				
a) Nutritional anaemia				
i) Mothers	55,000	2,29,422	—do—	
ii) Children	50,000	1,43,429	—do—	
b) Prophylaxis against blindness among children cause by Vitamin 'A' deficiency.	1,20,000	94,197	—do—	

year-wise targets may also be given. (Statement enclosed)

APPENDIX

METERNAL AND CHILD

Scheme	1974-78		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Target (No. of beneficiaries)	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. IMMUNISATION OF—								
(a) Expectant Mothers with Tetanus Toxoid.	35,000	17,608	5,000	273	5,000	1,653	10,000	8,355
(b) Children with DPT Vaccine (0—2 Years).	50,000	52,721	15,000	849	15,000	4,597	10,000	22,347
(c) Children with DT Vaccine (3—6 Years).	65,000	32,732	20,000	74	20,000	1,186	10,000	14,171
(d) Children in Primary School.								
(i) Diptheria-Tetanus Vaccine.								
(ii) Typhoid Vaccine.								
(e) Children (0—6 Years with Polio Vaccine.								
(f) Children with Measles Vaccine.								
2. PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST—								
(a) Nutritional Anaemia—								
(i) Mothers	55,000	2,29,422	10,000	12,286	5,000	40,443	10,000	81,325
(ii) Children	50,000	1,43,429	10,000	8,988	5,000	18,239	5,000	54,974
(b) Prophylaxis against blindness among children caused by Vitamin 'A' Deficiency.	1,20,000	94,197	100	40,000	57,210

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IV (FW)

HEALTH SCHEME

1977-78		1978-83		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Target	Achievement	Target (No. of beneficiaries)	Outlay proposed	Targets	Targets	Targets	Targets	Targets
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
15,000	7,327	8,000	...	1,200	14,000	16,000	18,000	20,000
10,000	24,928	75,000	...	11,000	13,000	15,000	17,000	19,000
15,000	17,301	1,20,000	...	20,000	22,000	24,000	26,000	28,000
		45,000	...	5,000	7,000	9,000	11,000	13,000
		7,000	...	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800
		7,000	...	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,500	1,800
		7,000	...	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800
30,000	95,368	2,70,000	...	50,000	52,000	54,000	56,000	58,000
30,000	61,228	2,70,000	...	50,000	52,000	54,000	56,000	58,000
30,000	36,887	5,20,000	...	1,00,000	1,02,000	1,04,000	1,06,000	1,08,000

APPENDIX V(FW)

Building Plan (1978-83)

Item	Achieve- ment as on 1-4-1978	In progress on 1-4-19-78	Target for 1978-83	Outlay proposed for 1978-83
1. Rural Family Welfare Centres—				
(i) Main Centres	Nil	Nil	20	40.00
(ii) Staff quarters	Nil	Nil		
2. Rural Sub-centres—				
(i) Health	20	3	11	33
(ii) Family Welfare	Nil	Nil	20	20.00
(iii) Minimum needs programme	(as on (i) above)			
3. Training schools (Multipurpose Workers)	Nil	Nil	2	2.00
4. Training Schools (Supervisors, Promotional Training).	Nil	Nil
5. Regional Health and Family Welfare Training Centres.	Nil	Nil	1	10.00

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Appendix VI (FW)

Serial No.	Scheme	Category of Staff	N.o of post as per pattern	No. of posts likely to be sanctioned on 1st April 1978	Posts likely to be filled on 1st April 1978	Training status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rural Family Welfare Centres.	A. S. 'I'	20	8	8	
		BEE	20	8	8	
		Store-Keeper-cum-Clerk-cum-Accountant.	20	8	8	
		Computer	20	8	8	
		A. N. M.	20	8	8	
		Vol. Worker	20	8	8	
		Driver	20	8	8	
		L. H. V.	16	2	2	
	Urban Family Welfare Centres.	A. S. 'I'	1	1	1	
		Staff Nurse with F. W. Tig.	1	1	1	
		F. W. Field Worker	2	2	2	
		A. N. M.	3	3	3	
		Store-Keeper-cum-Clerk-cum-Accountant.	1	1	1	
	Sub-Centres	A. N. M.	20	20	20	
		Vol. Worker	20	20	20	
	Post Partum Centres	S. M. O.	1	1	1	
		Anaesthetist	1	1	1	
		Medl. Officer (1 Male and 1 Female).	2	2	2	
		Health Educator	1	1	1	
		Projectionist-cum-Mechanic	1	1	1	
		L. D.-cum-Typist	1	1	1	
		Steno-Typist	1	1	1	
		Store-Keeper-cum-Clerk-cum-Accountant.	1			
		A. N. M.	1	1	1	
		F. W. Field Worker	1	1	1	
		Staff Nurse with Family Welfare Training.	1	1	1	
		Driver	1	1	1	
		Male Peon	1	1	1	
		Sweeper (Part time)	1	1	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dist. Family Welfare Bureau	Adnl. Civil Surgeon		5	2	2	
	U. D. Asstt.		5	2	2	
	Cashier		5	2	2	
	L. D. Asstt.		5	2	2	
	Steno-typist		5	2	2	
	Statistician		5	2	2	
	Peon		5	2	2	
	Night Chowkider		5	2	2	
	D. E. E.		5	2	2	
	Projectionist		5	2	2	
	Driver-cum-Mechanic		5	2	2	
State F. W. Bureau	Dy. D. H. S. (MCH and FW).		1	1	1	
	Administrative Officer		1	1	1	
	Mass Education and Information Officer.		1	1	1	
	U. D. Asstt.		2	2	2	
	Accountant		1	1	1	
	Stenographer		1	1	1	
	Statistician		1	1	1	
	Statistical Asstt.		1	1	1	
	L. D. Asstt.		2	2	2	
	Typist		1	1	1	
	Driver		2	1	1	
	Peon		2	2	2	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Regional Health and Family Welfare Training Centre.	Principal		1	1	1	
	Medl. Lecturers-cum-Demonstrator.		1	1	1	
	Health Education Instructor.		1	1	1	
	Social Science Instructor.		1	1	1	
	P. H. Nurse Instructor		1	1	1	
	H. E. E. O.		1	1	1	
	Statistician		1	1	1	
	Senior Sanitarian		1	1	1	
	Office-cum-Hostel Superintendent.		1	1	1	
	Senior Computer		1	1	1	
	Artist-cum-Draftsman		1	1	1	
	Sr. Health Inspectors		2	2	2	
	L. D.-cum-Typist		1	1	1	
	Steno-Typist		1	1	1	
	U. D.-cum-Accountant-cum-Store Keeper.		1	1	1	
	Projectionist		1	1	1	
	Cleaner (for office hostel and vehicles).		1	1	1	
	Sweeper (for Hostels and Training Centre)		1	1	1	
	Chowkidar-cum-Mali		1	1	1	
	Peon-cum-Daftry and Domestic staff (<i>i. e.</i> , cook/Attendant).		3	3	3	
	Jr. Laboratory Technician.		1	1	1	
	Sr. Laboratory Asstt.		1	1	1	
	Driver-cum-Mechanic		3	3	3	

Appendix VII—FW

A. Rural Family Welfare Centres and Sub-Centres :

1. No. of Community Development Blocks	...	24
2. No. of Public Health Centre functioning as on 1st April 1978.	...	18
3. No. of Rural Family Welfare Centres functioning on 1st April 1978.	...	8
4. No. of Rural Family Welfare Centres located in their own building as on 1st April 1978.	...	Nil
5. Targets for new Rural Family Welfare Centres in Plan 1978-83.	...	16
6. No. of sub-centres functioning on 1st April 1978.—		
(i) Under Health	... ..	20
(ii) Under family welfare	... ..	20
(iii) Under minimum needs programme : [as at (i) above]	...	...

B. Under Family Welfare Centres :

	Urban centre	Functioning as on 1st April 1978	Targets for 1978-83
Type I	1	...
Type II
Type III	1	...

C. District Family Welfare Bureaux :

1. No. functioning on 1st April 1978	...	2	...
2. Target for Plan (1978-83)	...	3	...

APPENDIX VIII (FW)

Position of sterilisation beds (Under sterilisation beds, *Post-partum* and voluntary sterilization—facilities in rural and semi-urban areas).

	No. of sterilization beds		
	Position on 1-4-78		Target for additional beds
	No. of beds	No. of sterilizations performed in 1977-78	
1. Sterilization bed scheme ...	Nil	...	...
2. <i>Post-partum</i> ...	10	...	...
3. Provision of sterilization facilities in rural and semi-urban areas.	...	...	...
Total ...	10	...	...

APPENDIX IX (FW)

Training facilities

	Position on 1-4-78	Additional targets 1978-83	Remark
1. Multi purpose workers training schools—			
(i) No. of schools	2	
(ii) No. of seats	30 (<i>i. e.</i> , 15 per School).	
2. Multi purpose workers Supervisors promotional training schools.—			
(i) No. of schools	}	*M.P.W. workers training school will be used for promotional training of supervisor also.
(ii) No. of seats			
3. Regional Health and Family Welfare Training Centres—			
(i) No. of centres	1	...
(ii) No. of seats	20	10 we purpose to increase seat upto 30 per batch.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

Meghalaya has an area of 22,500 Sq. Kms. approximately and has a population of 10,11,699 as per the 1971 Census. It consists of five districts. The terrain is mostly hilly and undulating. The villages are situated at the top of the hills and the sources like streams and rivers flow at the bottom. In some places springs at a higher altitude are available but due to the vagaries of rainfall and deforestation in the catchment areas as also jhum cultivation, the yield of the springs is dwindling gradually. Ring wells or shallow tube wells are not successful in hilly areas. A few deep tube wells sunk along the plain areas adjoining Assam and Bangladesh proved successful. The sources of at least 75 per cent of the villages included in the current Plan are from springs, streams and rivers situated at a lower level than the village, which requires pumping and treatment of water and storage and distribution through street taps.

Maintenance :

Every village has a Village Council formed by the District Council. The Meghalaya Government has taken a decision that every rural water supply scheme will be maintained for a period of five years from the State Plan funds and thereafter handed over to local bodies. Also the P. H. E. Department has framed rules for collection of taxes from the beneficiaries in rural areas for street taps as well as house connections.

Review of the Progress of Water Supply Schemes upto 31st March 1978 and 1978-79

During the Fifth Plan period, only Urban and Rural Water Supply Schemes were taken up. The sewerage scheme for Shillong area amounting to Rs. 350.50 lakhs has been technically cleared by the C. P. H. E. E. O., Ministry of Works and Housing, but due to paucity of funds, the scheme could not be implemented.

A. Rural Water Supply :

The allocation under the Rural Water Supply Scheme in the Fifth Plan period were very meagre and consisted of an amount of Rs.325 lakhs under plan and Rs.112.50 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme. The achievement upto March, 1978 including the previous coverage was 160 village water supply schemes with a population of 2.36 lakhs. The anticipated coverage during the year 1978-79 will be about 61 village water supply schemes with a population of 48,000. The total coverage upto the year 1978-79 will be approximately 2.84 lakhs population or about 32 per cent of the total rural population of 8.64 lakhs.

The allocation for the year 1978-79 is Rs 66 lakhs and the expenditure during the years 1974-78 was Rs.276.05 lakhs.

B. Urban Water Supply :

The Fifth Plan allocation was Rs.215.00 lakhs. A few augmentation of water supply scheme at Shillong and New Jowai Water Supply Scheme and Greater Shillong Water Supply Scheme were taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.922.00 lakhs. The expenditure upto March, 1978 was Rs.121.88 lakhs. The augmentation of Shillong Water Supply Scheme and New Jowai Water Supply Scheme are expected to be completed during the year 1978-79. As regards Greater Shillong Water Supply Scheme much head way could not be made due to the land dispute near the original source. However alternative source for Greater Shillong Water Supply Scheme has been finalised and detailed investigation is in progress. The allocation during the year 1978-79 under Urban Water Supply Scheme is Rs.111.00 lakhs.

URBAN SEWERAGE

The Shillong Sewerage Scheme amounting to Rs.350.50 lakhs (Phase I) is ready for implementation. The expenditure during fifth plan upto March 1978 was Rs. 1.34 lakhs mainly for investigation survey, etc. The allocation during the current year (1978-1979) is Rs.1.00 lakhs which is meant for land acquisition, etc.

Proposal for 1978-83

The proposal for the five year plan period 1978-83 under sewerage and water supply are drawn up in accordance with the guide lines issued by the Planning Commission.

A. Rural Water Supply :

In rural areas 70 per cent of the diseases are preventable and 50 per cent of the diseases like Typhoid, Gastroenteric diseases, Cholera, etc., are generally water borne. Hence greatest emphasis is laid for rural water supply programme in the scarcity and difficult villages especially in hilly and mountainous tracts and Cholera endemic areas.

Out of 3,306 problem villages and 45 cholera endemic villages in Meghalaya only 221 schemes with a total population of 2.84 lakhs are expected to be covered by the end of 1978-79. It is proposed to take up 256 nos. of schemes for problem village with a population of 2.28 lakhs during the five year plan 1978-83. An amount of Rs. 1958.952 lakhs has been proposed under M.N.P. during the period. Out of the above amount, Rs. 349.25 lakhs will be the spill over commitment.

In addition to the above an amount of Rs. 469.48 lakhs has been proposed under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme, out of which an amount of Rs. 215.75 lakhs will be spill over commitment. The anticipated coverage in the plan period 1978-83 will be 75 per cent of the schemes proposed with an approximate population of 46,000 under the accelerated Water Supply Schemes

Urban Water Supply :

Out of seven towns in Meghalaya viz., Tura, Jowai, Shillong, Mawlai, Cantonment, Nongthymmai and Cheirapunjee, the Tura Phase I has been already completed, and the Jowai Water Supply Schemes is likely to be completed during the year 1978-79. For Greater Shillong Water Supply Schemes, much head way could not be made due to the land dispute at the source. An alternative source has been finalised in the first week of August 1978. The rough estimate for the revised schemes is about Rs 12.00 (twelve) crores against the original estimates of Rs. 8.16 crores. The amount provided for the period 1978-83 is Rs.14 (fourteen) crores for Shillong, Tura Phase II and Mawlai distribution system including Direction and Administration, Tools and Plants, etc.

Urban Sewerage (Shillong Sewerage) :

The Shillong sewerage scheme is proposed to be taken up during the period 1978-83 and an amount of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is proposed for phase I and II of the scheme including Direction and Administration T. and P., etc.

Ground Water Development :

The terrain of Meghalaya is mostly hilly and progress in ground water development except in plain areas of Garo Hills districts is not very encouraging. In the hard rock areas, the yield of tube wells upto a depth of 60 to 70 meters varies between 1000 to 3000 gph. The progress of development is very much hampered due to lack of drilling equipment, etc., suitable for hard rock areas and areas with loose boulder formations.

Tools and Plant :

Under this head it is proposed to purchase the following equipment for ground water exploration :—

(i) 10 drilling rigs, rotary percussion & hard rock type along with Air compressors trucks, Jeeps and welding sets and water carriers, (ii) purchase of AC-Terramete and gamma logging equipment and magnetometers (Minimag), (iii) other Geohydrological equipment for ground water location.

(iv) Setting up of a Central Work-shop with fully equipped machinery at Shillong and subsidiary work-shops at Tura and Jowai for serving the Rigs, Jeeps, Trucks, Garbage disposal vehicles, Bull dozers, Air compressors, and electrical and mechanical equipment.

(v) Modern Public Health laboratory equipments to analyse water and sewage samples and to assist the water pollution control board for analysing samples of Industrial effluents and other toxic substances discharged into streams and rivers and setting up of monitoring stations.

(vi) Purchase of equipment for setting up Air Pollution control monitoring stations and laboratory for analysis of Air samples.

Building :

Construction of office and workshop and central stores building, garages, for laboratory building with electrification, water supply, etc., have also been proposed.

Staff:

The staff for Urban Water Supply and sewerage schemes is estimated @ 1.54 crores for five years which works out approximately @ 10% of the cost of Urban Water Supply Urban development, sewerage and drainage, conversion of dry latrines to sanitary latrines, Tools and Plant, and exploration of ground water, etc.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME**(1) Investigation Unit:**

The Government of India sanctioned an Investigation unit to investigate the problem villages in Meghalaya. The entire East and West Garo Hills is to be investigated. An amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided for the period 1978-83.

2. Monitoring and Evaluation Cell—

The Government of India sanctioned the Monitoring and evaluation cell under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for the period 1978-83.

3. Accelerated Water Supply Scheme—

An amount of Rs.469.48 lakhs has been proposed under this programme.

Details of the schemes have been given in the annexed statements.

Sewerage and Water Supply

State : Meghalaya

DRAFT PLAN, 1978 83—MINOR HEADS—OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Major Head of Development	Minor Head of Development	Fifth Plan Outlay (1974-79)	1974-78	1978-79		Proposed outlay		1978-83	
			Actual expenditure	Agreed outlay		Total	of which MNP	F.E. content of total outlay as shown in Col-7)	Capital content of total outlay
				Total	of which MNP				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(1) Direction and Administration								
B. Sewerage and W/S	(2) Survey and Investigation	2.00	1.34	1.00	...	500.00	...	...
A. Sewerage	(3) Research/Training								
	(4) Machinery/Equipment								
	(5) Shillong sewerage and drainage scheme.								
B. URBAN W/S	(1) Direction and Administration								
	(2) Survey and Investigation								
	(3) Research/Training	215.00	121.88	111.00	...	1400.00	...	...
	(4) Machinery and Equipment								
	(5) Urban Greater Shillong W/S								
	(6) New Jowai W/S								
	(7) Tura Phase II								3705.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C. Augmentation									
Rural W/S Scheme	(1) Direction and Administration								
	(2) Survey and Investment								
	(3) Research/Training								
	(4) Machinery and Equipment								
Rural W/S Other Programme	(1) Piped Water Supply	325.00	276.05	66.00	66.00	1959.00	1959.00	...	...
	(2) Bore wells								
	(3) Dug wells								
Rural W/S MNP	(1) Piped Water Supply								
	(2) Bored wells								
	(3) Dug wells								
Total—State Plan		542.00	399.27	178.00	66.00	3859.00	1959.00	...	3705.00

Provision and Expenditure in the Five Year Plan and Outlay for the Five Year Plan 1978-83
Water Supply and Sewerage

HWS-17

(Rs. lakhs)

Scheme	Fifth five year Plan 1974-79 provision	1974-78		Five Year Plan 1978-83									
		App. outlay	Expenditure	Outlay			Phasing of outlays						
				Spill over commitment	New Outlay	Total	1978-79		79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	
		App. Outlay	Anti-expenditure										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
(I) URBAN—													
(a) Water Supply	213.00	121.88	121.88	1174.00	200.00	1374.00	109.00	109.00	322.00	322.00	321.00	300.00	
(b) Sewerage and Drainage.	2.00	1.34	1.34	484.00	...	484.00	1.00	1.00	150.00	150.00	100.00	83.00	
(c) Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	215.00	123.22	123.22	1658.00	200.00	1858.00	110.00	110.00	472.00	472.00	421.00	383.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
II. A.—RURAL (MNP) —													
(a) Piped water Supply	}	323·00	276·05	276·05	349·25	1444·67	1793·92	60·50	60·50	458·42	425·00	425·00	425·00
(b) Wells													
(c) Hand pumps													
(d) Drilled wells													
Total Rural (M.P.N.)	323·00	276·05	276·05	349·25	1444·67	1793·92	60·50	60·50	458·42	425·00	425·00	425·00	425·00
*B. Rural Other than (MNP)													
(a) Piped water Supply	}	115·00	19·37	19·37	195·75	253·73	449·48	90·00	90·00	90·00	90·00	90·00	89·48
(b) Wells													
(c) Hand pumps													
(d) Drilled wells													
Total Rural Other than (MNP)	115·00	19·37	19·37	195·75	253·73	449·48	90·00	90·00	90·00	90·00	90·00	90·00	89·48
III. Others													
(a) Tools and Plants	}	...	...	...	...	40·00	40·00	...	...	10·00	10·00	10·00	10·00
(b) Conversion of dry latrines into wet latrines													
(c) Direction and Administration.													
Total Others	6·50	0·26	0·26	24·00	203·00	227·00	6·50	6·50	55·50	55·00	55·00	55·00	55·00
GRAND TOTAL	659·50	418·90	418·90	2227·00	2101·40	4328·40	267·00	267·00	1075·92	1042·00	991·00	952·48	

PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND TARGET FOR THE FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83 WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

Programme	Unit	Cumulative Achievement upto 31-3-74	1974-78		Target 1978-83	Phasing of Target						
			Target	Achievement		1978-79		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
						Target	Likely Achievement					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. URBAN—												
(a) Water Supply	No.	1	1
(b) Sewerage and Drainage	No.
(c) Others	No.
Total Urban	1	1

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
II.—RURAL MNP—												
(a) Piped Water Supply	No.	78	48	48	241	12	41	50	50	50	50
(b) Wells	No.	...	} 26	} 26	} 120	} 34	} 20	} 25	} 25	} 25	} 25
(c) Handpumps	No.	...									
(d) Drilled Wells	No.	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total—Rural MNP		78	74	74	361	46	61	75	75	75	75
B.—RURAL OTHER THAN MNP—												
(a) Piped Water Supply
(b) Wells
(c) Hand pumps
(d) Drilled Wells
Total—Rural other than MNP.
III.—OTHERS —												
(a) Tools and Plants
(b) Conversion of dry latrines into wet latrines.
(c) Direction and Administration
Total Others
GRAND TOTAL

Estimate of Employment Generated in the Fifth Five Year Plan and Estimated Employment potential during Five Year Plan 1978-83—WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

Programme	Unit	Estimated generation Skilled	Employment 1974-78 unskilled	Estimated Employment potential during Five year plan 1978-83										
				1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		
				Un-Skilled	Un-Skilled	Un-Skilled	Un-Skilled	Un-Skilled	Un-Skilled	Un-Skilled	Un-Skilled			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
I. URBAN—														
(a) Water Supply														
(b) Sewerage and Drainage ...														
(c) Others ..														
Total Urban														
II. A. RURAL MNP—														
(a) Piped water supply														
(b) Wells														
(c) Hand pumps														
(d) Drilled wells														

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18	14
B. RURAL OTHER THAN MNP—														
(a) Piped water supply ..														
(b) Wells														
(c) Hand pumps ..														
(d) Drilled wells														
		Nos.	976	3,214	427	1,385	2,750	8,800	2,500	8,000	2,500	8,000	2,375	7,600
Total Rural other than MNP														
III. OTHERS—														
(a) Tools and Plants ..														
(b) Conversion of dry latrines into wet latrines.														
(c) Direction and Administration.														
Total others														
GRANT TOTAL ...														

HOUSING

I General Housing Schemes

With the growth of population in the recent years, the Housing shortage in the State of Meghalaya has also increased both in the towns and rural areas. In the urban areas, the shortage is more acute due to migration of the people from rural areas in search of employment. Various programmes under different Housing Schemes have been introduced since the Fourth Plan period to provide housing accommodation to different sections of the population. These schemes are still continuing and some schemes which could not be implemented so far are proposed to be implemented during the current Plan period.

(1) Review of Programmes taken up during 1974-78

The approved outlay for 1974-78 for Housing sector was Rs.54.34 lakhs and the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 43.81 lakhs. An amount of Rs.1.40 lakhs was granted as loans and Rs.0.70 lakh as subsidies under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme to the Meghalaya Plywoods Ltd., for the construction of 50 tenements for the Industrial workers. In order to afford housing facilities to persons in the low income group an amount of Rs.16.00 lakhs was granted as loans to the persons whose income do not exceed Rs.7,200 per annum. Under this programme, 165 tenements were constructed. Under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, an amount of Rs.21.33 lakhs was granted as loans to those individuals whose total annual income are between Rs.7,200 and Rs.15,000. 79 houses were constructed under this scheme. Under the land acquisition and Development Scheme, an amount of Rs.3.07 lakhs was spent to acquire 17.36 acres of land at Lalchandbasti near Shillong for allotting plots of land to the economically weaker section of the population. An amount of Rs.1.86 lakhs was spent under the Rental Housing Scheme for sanctioning loan to the Garo Hills District Council for construction of 16 houses for renting out to officers of the State Government at a reasonable rent.

(2) Objectives Strategy and Approach—

Under the programme, facilities under different Housing schemes for construction of houses for the benefit of the individuals, and Industrial workers. The schemes are intended primarily for the benefit of the poor section of the population with a view to tiding over the housing shortage in the State.

Loans are granted to the individuals of the different income groups under the low income and middle income group Housing Schemes. Loans and subsidies are granted to the registered Companies for construction of residential houses for their employees. Under the rental Housing Scheme, loans are sanctioned to the District Councils for the construction of houses for renting out only to officials of the Government of Meghalaya at a reasonable rate. The plots of land under Land Acquisition Development Scheme are allotted to the economically weaker section of the population on easy terms of payment and these plots are further developed for the benefit of that section of population. Village Housing project

scheme and Rural Housing Scheme have not been so far finalised but these schemes are intended for the benefit of the people in the rural areas.

Village Housing Project Scheme/Rural Housing Scheme—

The scheme could not be implemented so far due to the land tenure system prevailing in the villages of Meghalaya. In most of the villages, the plots are occupied with the permission of the headman of the village concerned. In most cases there is no documentary evidence to prove the title of the occupant over the land as the patta system is not in force in most of the villages. Loans granted under low income and middle income schemes cannot therefore, generally be extended to those people in rural areas. As such, it is proposed to sanction loans under V. H. Ps and grants under R. H. S for the benefit of the families in the rural areas.

The Fifth Plan outlay for Housing Sector is Rs.90 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during 1974-78 amounts to Rs.43.81 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1978-79 is Rs.18.00 lakhs which is expected to be spent in full. An amount of Rs.180.00 lakhs is proposed for 1978-83.

The achievement and the programme for 1978-79 and the proposal for 1979-83 are briefly described below:—

1. Village Housing Project Scheme.—This Scheme could not be implemented so far in the State due to peculiar land tenure system prevailing in the villages of Meghalaya. It is proposed to introduce this Scheme from 1978-79 and an amount of Rs.0.55 lakhs is provided to be spent for construction of 11 houses. And an amount of Rs 7.45 lakhs is proposed for 1979-83 for the construction of 149 houses.

2. Rural Housing Scheme.—The rules for implementation of the Scheme are expected to be finalised soon. An amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs is provided to be spent during 1978-79 for the benefit of 18 families. For 1979-83 an amount of Rs.9.50 lakhs is proposed for the benefit of 316 families.

3. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.—As amount of Rs.1.40 lakhs was spent during 1974-78 for the construction of 50 tenements for the Industrial Workers of Meghalaya Plywood Limited at Burnihat. During 1978-79 an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided and is expected to be fully utilised for the benefit of 34 tenements. An amount of Rs.18.00 lakhs is proposed for 1979-83 for the construction of 300 tenements.

4. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.—An amount of Rs.16.00 lakhs was spent during 1974-78 for the construction of 165 tenements. During 1978-79 an amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs is provided and will be utilised for construction of 40 tenements. An amount of Rs.55.00 lakhs is proposed for 1979-83 for construction of 406 tenements.

5. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.—An amount of Rs.21.33 lakhs was spent during 1974-78 for the construction of 79 houses. During 1978-79 an amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs will be utilised for the construction of 15 houses. For 1979-83 an amount of Rs.36.00 lakhs is proposed for the construction of 134 houses.

6. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.—During 1974-78 an amount of Rs.3.03 lakhs was spent for acquisition of land at Lalchand Basti near Shillong for allotting plots of land to the economically weaker section of the population on easy terms of payment. During 1978-79 an amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs is provided for further development of the plots already acquired. An amount of Rs.17.50 lakhs is proposed for 1979-83 to acquire 18.00 acres of land. On the average 15 plots can be provided per acre.

7. Rental Housing Scheme:—An amount of Rs. 1.86 lakhs was spent during 1974-78 for the benefit of 16 families. During 1978-79 no provision has been made. For 1979-83 an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for the benefit of 20 families.

8. Direction and Administration:—A sum of Rs. 0.13 lakh was spent during 1974-78 in the State headquarter and District Offices. An amount of Rs. 1.45 lakhs is provided during 1978-79 and an amount of Rs. 4.55 lakhs is proposed for 1979-83 for strengthening of the headquarters and district organisations.

9. Construction of Houses for the Weaker Section of Community:

The rules for the Implementation of the Scheme have just been finalised and an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided during 1978-79 for the construction of 12 tenements. For 1979-83 an amount of Rs.9.00 lakhs is proposed for the construction of 113 tenements.

The schematic details are indicated in the annexed statements.

ANNEXURE IV

Provision and Expenditure in the Fifth Five Year Plan and Outlays for the Five Year Plan, 1978-83

HOUSING

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	Fifth Five Plan 1974-79 provi- sion	1974-78		Outlay			Five Year Plan 1978-83					
		Approved outlay	Expen- diture	Spill over commit- ment	New outlay	Total	1978-79 Approved outlay	Expen- diture (anti.)	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RURAL HOUSING—												
(a) Rural house site Scheme (MNP)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Rural house site-cum-hut construction (MNP)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Village housing project Scheme.	3.50	4.00	...	...	8.00	8.00	0.55	0.55	1.05	1.60	2.15	2.65
(d) Rural Housing Scheme	5.00	2.00	...	...	10.00	10.00	0.50	0.50	1.25	2.00	2.75	3.50
Sub-Total	8.50	6.00	...	...	18.00	18.00	1.05	1.05	2.30	3.60	4.90	6.15

URBAN HOUSING—

(a) S. I. G. H.	...	10.00	4.00	1.40	...	20.00	20.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
(b) L. I. G. H.	...	30.00	16.00	16.00	1.10	59.90	61.00	6.00	6.00	9.25	12.25	15.25	18.25
(c) M. I. G. H.	...	15.00	14.00	21.33	3.70	36.30	40.00	4.00	4.00	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50
(d) Slum Clearance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Land acquisition	...	10.00	6.00	3.03	2.80	17.20	20.00	2.50	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50
(f) Rental Housing	...	10.00	4.50	1.86	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	1.00	1.20	1.35	1.45
(g) House Building Advance to Government Servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(h) Police Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Others—													
(a) Direction and Administration.		1.50	0.84	0.13	...	6.00	6.00	1.45	1.45	0.90	1.15	1.20	1.30
(b) Economically Weaker Section of Community.		5.00	3.00	...	...	10.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00
Sub-Total ...	...	81.50	48.34	43.81	7.60	154.40	162.00	16.95	16.95	26.40	33.10	39.55	46.00
Total—General Housing		90.00	54.34	43.81	7.60	172.40	180.00	18.00	18.00	28.70	36.70	44.45	52.15
House Building Advance to State Government Employees.	...	...	37.00	37.00	12.00	79.00	91.00	17.00	17.00	20.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
GRAND TOTAL	...	90.00	91.34	80.81	19.60	251.40	271.00	35.00	35.00	48.70	54.70	62.45	70.15

ANNEXURE V

Physical Targets and Achievement in the Fifth Five Year Plan and targets for 1978-83

HOUSING

Programme	Unit	Cumulative Achievement up to 31-4-74	1974-78		Target 1978-83	Phasing of Target					
			Target	Achievement		1978-79		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
						Target	Likely Achievement				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Rural Housing—											
(a) Rural House site Scheme (MNP).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Rural House Siter-cum-hut construction scheme (MNP).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Village housing project scheme.	No. of families	Nil	Nil	Nil	149	11	11	20	30	40	48
(d) Rural Housing Scheme	No. of families benefited.	Nil	Nil	Nil	334	18	18	42	78	94	102
2. Urban Development (Housing) —											

(b) L. I. C. H.	..	No. of tenants	562	240	165	406	40	40	65	80	106	115
(c) M. I. G. H. ...	..	Do	119	60	79	149	15	15	28	32	36	38
(d) H. I. G. H. ..	..	Do	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(e) Slum clearance/Improvement	..											
(f) Land Acquisition and Development.		Nil	Nil	49.00 acres.	17.36 acres	18.00 acres.	3 acres	3 acres	3.20 acres.	3.50 acres.	3.80 acres.	4.50 acres
(g) Rental housing Scheme		Nil	Nil	135	16	39	...	...	7	9	10	11
(h) House building advance to Government Servants,		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(i) Police housing ...		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(j) Others		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) E. W. S. Construction of Houses for economically weaker section of community.		Nil	Nil	170	Nil	125	12	12	20	25	31	37

ESTIMATE OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATED IN THE
POTENTIAL DURING FIVE

H

Programme	Unit	Estimated Employment Pote				
		Estimated Employ- ment Generation 1974-78		1978-79		
		Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled (man-years)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.—RURAL HOUSING—						
(a) Rural House-sites Scheme (MNP).	}	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Rural House-sites Scheme cum-hut construction Scheme (MNP).		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Village Housing Project Scheme.	1	5	
(d) Rural Housing scheme	1	4	
(Total)	2	9	
2.—URBAN HOUSING—						
(a) Subsidised Industrial Hous- ing scheme.	..	3	11	4	16	
(b) L. I. G. H.	35	134	13	50	
(c) M. I. G. H.	47	177	9	33	
(d) H. I. G. H.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
(e) Slum Clearance/Improve- ment.	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
(f) Land acquisition and Develop- ment.	..	3	12	3	10	
(g) Rental Housing Scheme	4	15	..	..
(h) House Building advance to Government servants.	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
(i) Police Housing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
(j) Other (E. W. S.) construc- tion of houses for economi- cally weaker section of community.	..	Nil	Nil	2	8	
Total	..	92	349	31	117	
Grand total	..	92	349	33	126	

VI

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND ESTIMATE EMPLOYMENT
YEAR PLAN, 1978-83

sing

tial during Five Year Plan 1978-83

1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
Skilled (man-years)	Unskilled	Skilled (man-years)	Unskilled	Skilled (man-years)	Unskilled	Skilled (man-years)	Unskilled
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	9	3	13	5	18	6	22
3	10	4	16	6	23	8	29
5	19	7	29	11	41	14	51
6	25	8	33	11	41	13	50
20	77	27	102	34	127	40	152
17	62	19	71	21	79	23	87
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	13	4	17	5	19	6	23
2	8	3	10	3	11	3	12
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	12	4	17	5	21	7	26
52	197	65	250	79	298	92	349
57	216	72	279	90	339	196	400

II. POLICE HOUSING

There were no provisions in the State Plan for 1974-75 and 1975-76 for Police Housing Schemes. Requirement of fund for Police Housing in these years were met from the Central Scheme on assistance to Police Housing. During 1976-77 and 1977-78 the total amount of Rs. 3 lakhs was provided under the State Plan Sector which was spent in full. Current year's (1978-79) provision in the State Plan for this purpose is Rs. 10 lakhs.

The expenditure for the first four years of the Fifth Plan for Police Housing was Rs. 44.56 lakhs of which Rs. 13.40 lakhs was under the State Plan Sector and the balance Rs. 31.16 lakhs was met from Central Sector.

The backlog in the matter of providing accommodation to the Police personnel in the State has been highlighted by the State Government on different occasions. The Central Team which visited the State in June, 1976 to discuss the schemes for modernising of Police Force recommended in regard to Police Housing as below.—

“The position about allotment of residential accommodation to non-Gazetted Police personnel in the State is quite poor. So far, about 21 per cent of the upper subordinate and 24 per cent of the lower subordinate have been provided with accommodation. It is necessary that State Government should provide more fund in their State Plan.”

With the creation of 2 more districts, 6 Subdivisions and Administrative units, the need for increased outlay in the State Plan has become necessary. The State Government has already drawn up Plans and Estimates for construction of houses for Police personnel in a phased manner and a number of such schemes have already been approved.

The estimated requirement of funds for clearing the backlog in the matter of providing the housing facilities for the sanctioned non-Gazetted Police personnel is 4.48 lakhs (vide annexure I). An amount of Rs.60 lakhs is proposed under the State Plan Sector. The balance amount expected to be made available under the Home Ministry's Scheme for assistance to States for Police Housing.

ANNEXURE—I

DRAFT PLAN, 1978-83

Police Housing Scheme

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURES

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	Fifth Plan outlay	1974-78 Actuals	1978-79 Agreed outlay	Proposed outlay 1978-83	Capital con- tents of total outlay (1978-83)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Housing :					
Police Housing Schemes—					
(i) State Plan Schemes	13.40	10.00	60.00	60.00
(ii) Central Sector Schemes	31.16	15.00	388.00	388.00
Total—	44.56	25.00	448.00	448.00

*The year-wise requirement of funds and targets for construction have been shown in Statement at Annexure—II.

POLICE HOUSING

Annexure-II

Statement showing the requirement of quarters and expenditure for the Five Year Plan (1978-83)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial No.	Police personnel (Categories-wise)	Sanctioned strength	No. of personnel housed 31-3-78	No. of personnel required to be housed	Year-wise requirement of building					Year-wise (outlay and expenditure) requirement				
					1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Inspector ...	69	12	57	4	13	13	13	14	2.60	8.45	8.87	9.31	10.45
2	Sub-Inspector ...	286	63	223	10	40	50	61	62	5.50	22.11	27.63	33.91	34.63
3	Assistant Sub-Inspector ...	315	60	255	13	60	60	60	62	5.85	27.13	27.27	27.41	28.04
4	Hav/H.C./L.F.M. ...	341	19	29	13	5	5	3	3	4.20	2.10	2.20	1.25	1.31
5	Married Constable ...	} 3528	299	195	36	40	40	40	39	14.40	16.80	17.64	18.34	16.38
6	Bachelor Constable ...		942	2385	75	578	578	577	577	2.00	16.80	17.64	18.34	19.25
Total ..		4539	1395	3144	151	736	746	754	756	34.55	93.39	101.25	108.66	110.06

III. HOUSE BUILDING ADVANCE TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The scheme for House Building Advances to Government Employees was first included under the plan during 1975-76. The total outlay approved for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 was Rs. 20 lakhs which was utilised in full. The original outlay for 1977-78 was Rs. 7 lakhs which was subsequently raised to Rs. 17 lakhs.

The number of beneficiaries under the scheme during the last three years were 237.

In view of the acute accommodation problem in Shillong, the demand for housing building advance from State Government employees is very large with the creation of new districts and subdivisions and Administrative Units, the demand is increasing further. The provision in plan for this purpose is meagre compared to the demand. The funds necessary to consider the pending applications with the State Government as at present amounts to more than Rs. 50 lakhs.

In view of the position, an amount of Rs. 91 lakhs is proposed for the five year period from 1978-79. The number of beneficiaries will be about 400. The phasing of expenditure for the five year period is as below:—

					<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1978-79	...	...	...	...	17
1979-80	...	...	...	...	20
1980-81	..	...	...	...	18
1981-82	...	...	...	...	18
1982-83	...	...	...	...	18
Total					Rs. 91 lakhs.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

With the increase of population and Development of Urban Areas, there has been marked increase in the Urban population in the Towns of Meghalaya. The total number of Towns in Meghalaya now is 5 including Mawlai and Nongthymnai, the suburbs of Shillong. In addition there are new District Headquarters of Williamnagar and Nongstoin. The concentration of population in Town has created a number of civic problems including haphazard growth and congestion in town areas. To mitigate these problems, various Urban Development schemes have been implemented during the Fifth Plan period and these schemes are continuing and some new schemes are proposed to be implemented during the Sixth Plan period.

Review of the Fifth Plan

The provision in the Fifth plan for Urban Development sector was Rs.41.00 lakhs which included 12 lakhs for environmental improvement of slum areas under Minimum Needs Programme. The total expenditure during the 1974-78 period was Rs.38.08 lakhs.

Out of Rs.29.00 lakhs for non-M.N.P. Schemes Rs.9.23 lakhs was spent for grants-in-aid to local bodies for the implementation of 23 Urban Development Schemes. A sum of Rs.21.26 lakhs was spent for executing Departmental works for Urban Development for completion of 42 Schemes and for preparation of Master Plan of Nongpoh and Tura extended Township, for obtaining of Base Maps from Survey of India for Nongstoin, Burnihat, Jowai, Shillong and Williamnagar, for construction and maintenance of Departmental non-residential buildings office and residential accommodation of the Departmental Staff.

Objectives strategy and approach

With a view to create a healthy environment for the people, it is essential that the development of Urban areas should be carefully planned and guided. Various improvement works in the Towns in Meghalaya under Urban Development Schemes have been taken up for implementation. These developmental works relate to improvement of streetlighting, parks, play-grounds, open spaces, etc., for public recreation; improvement of roads, roads-junction, footpath, drains, commercial centres, etc.; beautification and provision of public convenience like public urinals, latrines and providing shelters in bus-stop, parking places, etc., which are required to keep the urban centres in good physical shape and to provide such amenities to the public which are not otherwise provided.

Minimum needs programmes

Environmental improvement of slum areas were taken up under the Minimum Needs Programme. A provision of Rs.12.00 lakhs was made for the Fifth Plan and it was envisaged to cover a population of about 30,000 in slums in Shillong Town. During 1974-78 an amount of Rs.8.40 lakhs was spent under this programme covering a population of 17,000. Works were taken up at Naspatyghari, Qualapatty and parts of Polo Bazar, Malki and Lumparing. The scheme will be continued during the next four years.

An amount of Rs.141.00 lakhs including an amount of Rs.83.00 lakhs for Minimum Needs Programme is proposed for 1978-83.

The details of the requirement are briefly described below:—

1. **Slum Improvement/Clearance in Congested Town Areas.**—An amount of Rs.8.40 lakhs was spent during 1974-78 for the Schemes at Qualapatty, Naspatyghari and parts of the Schemes at Polo Bazar, Ma'ki and Lumparing covering a population of 17,000. During 1978-83 an amount of Rs.83.00 lakhs was tentative projected by the Planning Commission is proposed for covering a population of 55,330. An amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs is provided during 1978-79 which has been included in the above to the outlay. This amount will cover a population of 2,666.

2. **Departmental Works under Urban Development Scheme.**—Fund provided under this head is utilised to implement, through various Government and Semi-Government agencies, schemes for the improvement of urban environment particularly in those aspect which are not taken up by other agencies. The proposed outlay for 1979-83 is Rs.18.15 lakhs for implementation of 170 Schemes.

3. **Loans and Grants to local bodies for Urban Development.**—A sum of Rs.9.23 lakhs was spent during 1974-78 for sanctioning grants-in-aid to local bodies for the implementation of 23 Schemes. A provision of Rs.0.15 lakhs during 1978-79 will be spent in full for five Schemes. An amount of Rs.4.85 lakhs is proposed for 1979-83 for continuing of these Schemes and implementing 50 new Schemes.

4. **Research of Development-Training and Research.**—An amount of Rs.0.90 lakhs was spent during 1974-78 for training the Officers of the State headquarter and Subordinate Offices. An amount of Rs.0.10 lakhs is provided for 1978-79. A sum of Rs.1.40 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1979-83 for training at least 6 persons.

5. **Preparation of Master Plan.**—The work on preparation of Master Plan of Nongpoh and Tura extended Township has been completed. Draft Master Plan of Shillong and Williamnagar have been completed. A sum of Rs.1.27 lakhs was spent during 1974-78. The current year's provision of Rs.0.20 lakhs will be spent in full in the continuous project. An amount of Rs.1.30 lakhs is proposed for 1979-83 to complete the Master Plan for Shillong, Williamnagar, Jowai, Burnihat and Nongstoin.

6. **Preparation of Base Map.**—In order to obtain Base Map from Survey of India a sum of Rs.5.02 lakhs was spent during 1974-78 for completing the base maps of Shillong and Williamnagar. Works on Burnihat, Nongjin and Jowai are in progress. Works on Tura will be taken up towards the end of the current Plan. A sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs is provided for 1978-79 and will be spent in full. The proposed outlay for 1979-83 is Rs.2.00 lakhs which is likely to be spent for the Schemes.

7. **Direction and Administration.**—A sum of Rs.3.47 lakhs was spent during 1974-78 in the State Headquarter and the three District Town Planning Offices. The current year's provision of Rs.2.80 lakhs will be spent in full. The proposed outlay for 1979-83 is Rs.13.20 lakhs for expansion of the Town Planning Branch of the Department.

8. **Other Expenditure—Construction and maintenance of Departmental non-residential Buildings.**—A sum of Rs.3.34 lakhs was spent during 1974-78 for construction and maintenance of Departmental non-residential buildings. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh for 1978-79 is expected to be spent in full. The proposed outlay for 1979-83 is Rs.11.00 lakhs.

Draft Plan, 1978-83

Minimum Needs Programme Outlays and Expenditure Targets and Achievement

Statement-I

Location Dis- tricts/Towns/ Village	Name of Scheme	Fifth Plan outlay 1974- 79 Rs. in lakhs	1974-78 Actual ex- penditure Rs. in lakhs	1978-79 Approved outlay Rs. in lakhs	1978-83 Pro- posed out- lay Rs. in lakhs	Unit	Physical Targets			
							Achievement in 1974-78	Targets in 1978-79	Likely Achievement in 1978-79	Proposed Targets (1978-83)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Town	Slum Improve- ment/Clearance in Congested Town Areas.	12.00	11.84	4.00	83.00	Nos. of per- sons benefi- ted	17,000	2,666	2,666	55,330

ANNEXURE I

**Provision and Expenditure in the Fifth Five Year Plan and Outlays for the Five Year Plan 1978-83
Urban Development**

Scheme	Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79 provision	1974-78		Outlay			1978-79		Five Year Plan 1978-83			
		Approved outlay	Expendi- ture	Spill over commit- ment	New outlay	Total	Approved outlay	Anti. Expen- diture	Phasing of outlay			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Environmental Improve- ment of Slums.												
(a) Minimum Need Pro- gramme.	12.00	20.00	8.40	1.20	81.80	83.00	4.00	4.00	10.30	16.60	22.90	29.20
(b) Other than Minimum Need Programme.												
2. Urban Development Pro- gramme.												
(a) Department work ...	6.65	4.00	7.26	1.20	18.50	19.70	1.50	1.50	2.40	3.85	5.30	6.60
3. Loans and grant to Local bodies.—Assistance to Municipalities Corpora- tion including District Council.												
(a) for remuneration Schemes.												
(b) for non-remuneration Schemes.	3.50	10.80	9.23	...	5.00	5.00	0.15	0.15	0.60	1.25	1.40	1.60
4. Integrated Urban Deve- lopment Programme.	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5. Research and Development Training and Research.		0.30	0.63	0.09	...	1.50	1.50	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50
6. (a) Preparation of Master Plan and Regional Plan.		4.50	4.40	1.27	..	1.50	1.50	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40
(b) Preparation of Base Maps.		5.60	3.10	5.02	0.76	1.54	2.30	0.25	0.25	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.60
7. Other Schemes.													
(a) Direction and Administration.		5.70	3.60	3.47	...	16.00	16.00	2.80	2.80	2.50	3.35	3.55	3.80
(b) Construction and maintenance of Department non-residential Buildings.		2.75	2.15	3.34	2.10	9.90	12.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
Total	..	41.00	47.88	38.08	5.26	135.74	141.00	10.00	10.00	18.65	28.65	37.50	46.20

ANNEXURE II

**Physical Target Achievement in the Fifth Five Year Plan and Target for the
Five Year Plan 1978-83 Urban Development**

Programme	Unit	Cumulative Achievement upto 31-3-74	1974-78 Target	Achievement	Target 1978-83	1978-79 Target	Phasing of Target				
							Likely Achievement	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Environmental Im- provement of Slums.											
(a) MNP. ...	... No. of persons	Nil	17,000	17,000	55,330	2,666	2,666	6,866	11,066	15,266	19,466
(b) Other than MNP	benefitted (000 sq. mt.)										
2. Urban Development Programme.											
(a) Department works	Nil	2 Nos.	27	42	170	12	12	24	30	46	58
3. Loans/Grants to local bodies.											
(a) for remunerative schemes.	...	--	--	--	--	...	...	...	..	..	--
(b) for non remunerative schemes.	No. of schemes	110	36	23	50	5	5	6	13	14	16

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4. Integrated Urban Development Programme.												
5. Training and Research	No. of trainees.	Nil	10	6	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
6. (a) Preparation of Master Plan and Region Plans.	No. of towns	...	6	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Preparation of Base Map.	No. of towns	--	6	2	4	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
7. Other Schemes.												
(a) Construction and Maintenance of Department Non-residential Buildings.	No. of Schemes	1	13	7	10	3	3	2	1	2	2	2

Estimate of Employment Generated in the Fifth Five-Year Plan and Estimate Employment Potential during Five-Year Plan 1978-83 Urban Development

Programme	Unit	Estimate Employment Generation 1974-78		Estimate Employment Potential during Five Year Plan 1978-83									
				1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
				Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled
				(man-years)		(man-years)		(man-years)		(man-years)		(man-years)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Environmental Improvement of Slums—	...	19	70	9	33	23	86	37	138	51	191	65	243
(a) M. N. P.													
(b) Other than M. N. P.													
2. Urban Dev. Programme	..	16	60	3	12	5	20	8	32	12	44	15	55
3. Loans and grants for local bodies.	...	20	77	...	1	1	5	3	10	3	12	4	13
(a) For remuneration Scheme.													
(b) For non-remuneration Schemes.													
4. Research and Development.		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Integrated Urban Dev. Programme.		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil								
6. Preparation of master plan, and required plans.	..	Nil	Nil										
7. Other Schemes (construction and maintenance of Department Non-residential building).	...	7	28	2	8	4	17	6	21	7	25	8	29
Total	...	62	235	14	54	33	128	54	201	73	272	92	340

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

The information and public relations service has assumed great importance along with the increased developmental activities. Adequate publicity to development programme is essential for involvement to people in purposeful collaboration with the implementation of the developmental activities of the State. With this end in view, publicity activities in Meghalaya are undertaken through different media. Effective and successful implementation of the programmes of publicity require a well-built team of technical and qualified personnel. The State's initial handicaps in these respect are now being overcome gradually and steps are being taken to streamline the publicity efforts during the next plan period.

The Fifth Plan provision for information and publicity was only Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The expenditure for the period 1974-78 amounted to Rs. 7.46 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1978-79 is Rs.2 lakhs. The programmes taken up during the period were mainly advertising visual publicity and production of literature and folders as well as pamphlets depicting the development activities in the State. The interior areas of the State were covered with publicity activities and two new sub-divisional offices were set up at Nongstoin and Williamnagar. Schemes taken up during the fifth plan period include publication of bulletins in regional languages, printing of publicity literature and posters, rural broadcasting systems, fixed loud-speaker system, publicity through cultural media-films and other audio-visual publicity.

Programme for the year 1978-83 Period

During this period publicity efforts will be made more intensive purposeful and broad-based with a positive emphasis on the need for emotional integration and economic development of the State.

The achievements under all development programmes will be highlighted through the media of publicity. Exhibition, films, printed publicity materials, etc. will continue to be main features of such publicity printed publicity will be geared up and display arrangement will be made through erection of hoardings.

A regular system of feed-back in respect of public reaction will be started. It is proposed to strengthen the organisation adequately for this work.

The interior areas of the State will be increasingly covered with publicity activities. The Subdivisional offices at Nongstoin and Williamnagar will be converted into District offices. New Information offices will be set up in the newly created sub-divisional headquarter at (1) Nongpoh (2) Mairang (3) Baghmara and (4) Umlarem. It will be necessary to entertain the necessary executive and ministerial staff for these offices for which an amount of Rs.12.50 lakhs will be required.

Arrangements will be made for regular training of the Officers of the Information Department on Mass Communication at different places in the country.

Publicity requirements of each homogenous areas would be met through various efforts of the Department during the plan period. Bulletin will be published in local languages giving emphasis on local developmental work. Publicity through cultural media, audio-visual publicity in Districts and sub-divisions will be intensified. Installation and maintenance of fixed loud-speaker system will be continued and the coverage will be enlarged.

The newly created Districts and subdivisional headquarters do not have the necessary facilities for accommodation of officers and the staff. The programme for next four years, therefore, includes provision for construction of residential and non-residential buildings at the following places—(1) Simsangiri, (2) Nongpoh, (3) Mairang, (4) Baghmara, (5) Umlarem and (6) Tura. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs proposed for acquisition of land or construction of office buildings and staff quarters.

The schemes envisaged for implementation during 1978-83 involve an outlay of Rs. 48 lakhs. Out of this 37.50 lakhs has been proposed for construction works and strengthening of administration. The attached statement indicates the schematic outlay for plan period of 1978 to 1983.

STATE—MEGHALAYA

DRAFT PLAN 1978-83 STATES MINOR HEADS OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. Lakhs).

Major Head of Development	...	Minor Head of Development	Fifth Plan Outlay (1974-79)	1974-78 Actual Expd.	1978-79		Proposed Outlay		1978-83	
					Agreed Outlay		Total	of which M N P	F E Content of Total outlay (As shown in Col-7).	Capital content of total outlay
					Total	Of which M N P				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY										
1.	Direction and Administration	...	5.44	3.64	1.36	...	37.50	...	...	25.00
2.	Advertising and Visual Publicity	...	2.27	1.85	0.44	...	6.50	...	...	..
3.	Field Publicity	...	0.04	0.04	...	...	2.00	...	...	...
4.	Films	...	0.39	0.24	...	...	1.00	...	...	...
5.	Photo Service	...	0.35	0.21	0.07	...	...	..	...	...
6.	Publication	..	1.51	1.98	0.13	...	...	...	...	..
7.	Research and Training in Mass Communication.	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	...	...
Total—Information and Publicity		..	10.00	7.46	2.00	...	48.00	..	...	25.00

STATE—MEGHALAYA

Statement

DRAFT PLAN—1978-83

SELECTED TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENTS

(Please indicate cumulative totals for each year)

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Fifth Plan target (1974-79)	1974-78 Achievement	1978-79 Targets	1978-83 Proposed target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Setting up of Sub-divisional Information and Public Relation Office.	Nos.	2	2	...	4
2	Upgradation of Sub-divisional Information and Public Relation Office into District Office.	"	2	...	2	...
3	Number of Taluk Sub-division circle by F. P. heads.	"	2	2	...	4
4	Construction of Office building and staff quarter.	"	...	...	...	6

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

1. Craftsmen Training and Employment

The Fifth Plan outlay for Employment and Craftsmen Training was Rs. 6 lakhs. The expenditure for the period 1974-78 amounted to Rs. 8.37 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 7.30 lakhs has been approved for 1978-79. A review of the schemes implemented during the fifth plan period is given below :—

Craftsmen Training:

There are two Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) in the State. The ITI at Tura is located at Garo Hills and has a capacity of 130 seats in trades for blacksmithy, carpentry, welding and fitting and stenography. A new trade in Mechanics (Motor Vehicles) was introduced at this ITI with a capacity for 16 students in the year 1975-76. This trade has proved to be quite popular.

The Shillong ITI was functioning as a guest institute outside the State at Gauhati till February, 1975 in which year it was shifted to Shillong and temporarily housed at Meter factory. This ITI has a capacity of 28 seats in 10 trades. Construction of buildings for this institute has been started in 1977-78. The estimated cost for this scheme is Rs. 21.58 lakhs. The expenditure during last year was Rs. 1.75 lakhs. The overall supervision of the technical and administrative matters of the ITIs and implementation of the Apprenticeship Training programme and other related matters is done through the Training Wing of this Directorate of Craftsmen Training and Employment. The Directorate has at present only a skeleton staff and needs strengthening for effective supervision and execution of various schemes.

Employment:

The scheme implemented during the fifth Plan period were (1) State Employment Market Information Unit and (2) State Vocational Guidance Unit. Under the former scheme, employment information is collected from the establishments in public and private sectors for study and dissemination. Five hundred sixty-nine establishments were covered during the period under review. Under the later scheme, effective guidance is provided to unemployed persons through various media. There are in all seven Employment Exchanges in the State now of which two are located in semi-urban and rural areas.

Programme for 1978-83:

The objectives of the programme for Craftsmen Training and Employment during the Plan period of 1978-83 are :—

- (a) To re-orient the courses which are being imparted in the ITIs so as to make them attractive and suitable for getting immediate employment;
- (b) To start different short-term courses and impart apprenticeship training so as to make persons suitable for self-employment schemes;

- (c) To cover a wider area for providing more information and render necessary assistance in employment registration and improvement of employment opportunities.

The scheme-wise details are described below :—

Craftsman Training :

Continuing schemes.—The following schemes will be continued during the Five Year Plan period for which Rs.45.30 lakhs has been proposed including Rs.7.30 lakhs provided in 1978-79.

(1) **Strengthening of the Directorate** :—An amount of Rs.0.84 lakhs has been proposed for strengthening of the Training Wing for effective supervision and for purchase of training materials, etc., for the I. T. Is and for apprenticeship training. This amount has been provided in the budget of 1978-79. For the remaining four years, the expenditure will be committed and will be met from non-plan budget.

(2) **Industrial Training Institutes at Tura and Shillong** :—(i) The new trade for Mechanic (Motor Vehicles) introduced in I. T. I., Tura during 1976-77 has proved popular and will be continued. The first batch of 16 trainees will come out in August, 1978.

(ii) **Construction of I. T. I. Shillong Buildings** :—The construction of buildings for this institute has already been taken up and is expected to be completed in 1980-81. An amount of Rs.18 lakhs is proposed for this work including Rs.5.00 lakhs for the current year. Besides, Rs.20 lakhs will be necessary for purchase of all necessary equipments for the two I. T. Is, at Shillong and Tura. Another amount of Rs.5.40 lakhs has been proposed for administrative expenses. Total outlay proposed for the two I. T. Is, is Rs.43.40 lakhs.

EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES CONTINUING SCHEMES

1. Vocation Guidance Unit.

2. Employment Market Information Unit.

An amount of Rs.1.04 lakhs has been provided for strengthening the Employment Market Information Unit and Vocational Guidance Unit in the current year's plan. No additional amount has been provided for remaining years as the necessary expenditure will be met from non-plan budget.

New Schemes.

The following new schemes have been proposed involving an outlay of Rs.36.70 lakhs for 1979-82. All these schemes are under Employment Services and no new scheme for Craftsmen Training has been proposed.

1. Strengthening of the enforcement machinery for enforcement of the Employment Act, 1959.

It is proposed to strengthen the existing exchanges and new exchanges to be set up with the minimum staff required to cope with the increased work under market information surveys. An amount of Rs.1.20 lakhs is proposed under this scheme.

2. Opening of new Employment Exchanges.

Five new employment exchanges are proposed to be set up in semi-urban and rural areas with a view to providing employment information to the people of outlying areas. The selected places are (1) Dawki, (2) Baghmara, (3) Mairang, (4) Nongpoh, (5) Burnihat. An amount of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed under this scheme.

3. Setting up of Employment Information and Assistance Bureau.

The need for setting up of Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux in the important trade centres and growth points have been recognised but nothing could be done so long due to paucity of funds. It is now proposed to set-up such centres at Mawsynram, Mawkyrwat, Pynursla, Dalu and Rongjeng during the current Plan period. Such centres will fulfil the demand of the local people who are mostly tribals. An amount of Rs.2 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for the next four years.

4. Setting up of Vocation Guidance Unit at Jowai and Tura Exchanges.

It is proposed to set up Vocational Guidance Units at the Employment Exchanges at Tura and Jowai for providing effective Vocation Guidance to the unemployed at these two exchanges situated at district headquarters. An amount of Rs.4 lakhs is proposed.

5. Setting up of a University Employment and Guidance Bureau at North-Eastern Hill University.

A Central University [NEHU] is functioning in the State. It is proposed to set up a Employment and Guidance Bureau at the University to help the students. An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

6. Construction of Buildings for the Directorate and the Exchanges.

The exchanges at Shillong, Tura, Nongstoin and Williamnagar do have their own accommodation and are located in rented building. In the interior areas of the State Non-availability of accommodation for staff is a serious problem and acts as a disincentive to the staff posted there. With a view to providing the minimum accommodation for the office and staff, it is proposed to construct office building for the Directorate and Exchange buildings at the above locations and staff quarters at Tura, Nongstoin and Williamnagar. A total amount of Rs.15 lakhs is proposed for this purpose which includes costs for acquisition of land and construction of buildings.

7. Vehicles—

With a view to providing mobility to the staff of the Exchanges who are required to do intensive touring in the interior and outlying areas, it is proposed to purchase vehicles for the Exchanges at Shillong, Jowai, Nongstoin and williamnagar. An amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed.

The schemes proposed to be implemented during the course of the current plan period involve a total outlay of Rs.82 lakhs. The estimated direct employment generation under these schemes is about 50.

DRAFT PLAN 1978-83

MEGHALAYA

STATE GN-3

Selected Targets and Achievements

(Please indicate Cumulative total for each year)

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Fifth Plan target (1974-79)	1974-78 Achievement	1978-79 Targets	1978-83 proposed target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

II. Training of Craftsmen Institute

(a) Existing	2 Nos	...	...	..	...
(b) New	...	...	..	...	..
Intake Existing	...	176	136	144	370
Out turn Existing		13	11	12	
Intake New	...	16	25	32	48
Out turn New		...	—		

Five Year Plan—1978-83

PROFORMA-I

L. & E. 7

States and Union Territories : Craftsmen Training and Labour Scheme-wise and year-wise phasing of Outlays (Financial)

Serial No.	Scheme	1974-78			Foreign assistance compound in the total	Total Outlay	1978-83		Foreign assistance in the total	Total Outlay	1978-79		Foreign assistance in the total	Total Outlay	1979-80			
		Total Expenditure	Anticipated Expenditure				Capital Outlay	Five Year Plan			Approved Outlay				Capital Outlay	Total Outlay	Capital Outlay	
			Build- ding	Equip- ment							Build- ding	Equip- ment					Build- ding	Equip- ment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
I. CRAFTSMEN TRAINING—																		
1	State Training Wing	...	1.02	...	...	0.80	..	...	...	0.80	..	...	...	...	..	...
2	I. T. I., Shillong/Tura including shifting of I. T. I. Construction of building and introduction of new trades. Purchase of Machinery tools/equipments.	5.20	1.75	2.00	...	43.40	*18.00	20.00	...	5.40	5.00	0.40	...	15.00	10.00	5.00		
II. APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING—																		
1	State Apprenticeship Training	..	0.06	...	..	0.04	...	...	...	0.04	..	...	...	...	...	...
III. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—																		
1	Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery on Employment Act, 1959.	...	...	...	..	1.20	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	0.26	...	...
2	State Vocational Guidance Unit	...	0.75	...	..	0.46	...	...	...	0.46	...	..	...	...	...	...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
3	State Employment Market Information Unit.	1.34	..	...	...	0.60	...	..	...	0.60	...	...	..	..	...	...
4	Opening of Employment Exchanges one each at Dawki/Baghmara/Mairang/Nongpoh/Burnihat.	...	...	..	..	10.00	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	2.50	...	...
5	Construction of Office building, Employment Exchange, Shillong/Tura/Nongstoin/Williamnagar and Directorate.	..	...	..	..	15.00	15.00	...	...	..	...	..	...	3.00	3.00	...
6	Setting up of Employment Information and Assistance Bureau one each at Mawsynram/Mawkyrwat/Pynursla/Dawki/Rangjeng.	...	...	...	..	2.00	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	2.00	..	...
7	Setting up of a Vocational Guidance Unit at Employment Exchange, Jowai/Tura.	...	...	...	..	4.00	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	1.00	...	...
8	Setting up of a University Employment and Guidance Bureau at NEHU, Shillong.	...	..	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	0.60	...	..
9	Purchase of Exchange Vehicle, Shillong/Jowai/Nongstoin/Williamnagar/Directorate.	..	...	...	...	2.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.50	...	..
Total		8.37	1.75	2.00	...	82.00	33.00	20.00	...	7.80	5.00	0.40	...	26.86	13.00	5.00

Schemes	Foreign assistance in the total	Total outlay	1980-81		Foreign assistance in the total	Total outlay	1981-82		Foreign assistance in the total	Total outlay	1982-83		Foreign assistance in the total	If the Scheme is spillover from the fifth plan indicate (s) against such scheme in the Colm	Remarks
			Building	Equipmt			Building	Equipmt			Building	Equipmt			
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

I. CRAFTSMEN TRAINING

1. State Training Wing	...	I. (1)...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
2. I. T. I., Shillong/Tura including shifting of I.T.I. construction of building and introduction of new trades. Purchase of machinery tools/equipment	...	(2)9-00	3-00	5-00	...	9-00	...	5-00	...	5-00	...	5-00	...	*It is a spillover Scheme for the fifth Plan period with a committed expenditure of Rs. 20-00 lakhs by the State Planning Department.

II. APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

1. State Apprenticeship Training	...	I. (1)...
----------------------------------	-----	-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

III. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

1. Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery on Employment Act, 1959	...	I. (1)0-28	...	...	...	0-32	..	...	..	0-34	..	..	..	...
2. State Vocational Guidance Unit	..	(2)...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
3. State Employment Market Information Unit	..	(3)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Opening of Employment Exchanges one each at Dawki/Baghmara/Mairang/Nongpoh/Burnihat	..	(4)2.50	...	...	...	2.50	...	...	...	2.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Construction of Office building, Employment Exchange, Shillong/Tura/Nongstoin/Williamnagar and Directorate	..	(5)6.00	6.00	...	...	6.00	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Setting up of Employment-Information and Assistance Bureau one each at Mawsynram/Mawkyrwat/Pynursla/Dawki/Kangjeng	..	(6)...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Setting up of a Vocational Guidance Unit at Employment Exchange, Jowai/Tura	..	(7)1.00	...	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Setting up of a University Employment and Guidance Bureau at NEHU, Shillong	...	(8)0.40	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Purchase of Exchange Vehicle, Shillong/Jowai/Nongstoin/Williamnagar/Directorate	...	(9)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	19.18	9.00	5.00	...	19.32	6.00	5.00	...	9.34	5.00	...	...	...	...

PROFORMA—II

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

State and Union Territories Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare

(PHYSICAL)

Serial No.	Particulars	Position as at the end of March 31st 1978	Likely Position as at the end of March 31st each year					Remarks
			1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. CRAFTSMEN TRAINING -								
1.	No. of I. T. Is.	2(Shillong/Tura)	...	...	...	...	..
2.	Seating capacity	426	492	458	474	474	474	
3.	No. of persons under training—							
	(a) Total	95	..	...	...	...	...
	(b) Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe ...	72	...	...	...	...	..
	(c) Women	7	...	..	...	..	...
II. APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING—								
1.	Training Places located	140	152	164	176	188	200	
2.	Apprenticeship undergoing Training—							
	(a) Total	62	152	164	176	188	200	
	(b) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe ...	39	76	82	88	94	100	
	(c) Women	17	38	41	44	47	50	
	(d) I. T. I. Trained .. ..	..	4	6	8	10	12	

1. No. of Employment Exchanges	..	5	7	9	9	9	9
(a) Total	... ..	5	7	9	9	9	9
(b) In rural areas	... ..	2	4	4	6	6	6
(c) University B. I. and G. B.	... ..	...	1	1	1	1	1
(d) For physically Handicapped	... ..	..	...	...	...	...	...
2. Number of applicant on Live Register of Employment Exchanges—							
(a) Total	... ..	10,341	11,383	11,925	12,467	13,009	13,551
(b) I.T.I. Trained Craftsmen—							
(i) Total	... ..	7	11	15	19	23	27
(ii) Registered for two years or more		5	8	11	14	17	20
(c) Trained Apprentices—							
(i) Total	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Registered for two years or more		...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe	... ..	5,329	5,595	5,861	6,127	6,393	6,659
(e) Women	.. ...	2,752	2,859	3,026	3,163	3,300	3,437

II. LABOUR WELFARE

The Labour Welfare programmes aim at improving the living and working condition of labourers through the enforcement of various labour legislations and the implementation of various labour welfare schemes.

Labour Administration in the State of Meghalaya is of very recent origin and no provision in the States Fifth Plan on Labour welfare was made.

A nucleus organisation of the Labour Commissioner has been functioning for a few years now. This organisation is responsible for maintaining industrial relations in the State and also implementation of an observance of the code of discipline by employers and trade unions to prevent industrial strife and to promote peaceful settlement of industrial dispute.

During the Current Plan period, it is proposed to draw up a programme on Labour Welfare with a view to improving the working and living conditions of workers through more effective implementation of various Acts. The schemes proposed are indicated below—

(1) Strengthening of administrative machinery at the Headquarters and Districts. The Headquarters organisations as at present, consists of a skeleton staff only. This organisation is proposed to be strengthened for effective prevention of industrial conflicts and prompt resolution of industrial disputes. It will also supervise effective implementation of Minimum Wages Act as also various other Labour Welfare Acts. Initially one Labour Welfare Officer, one Labour Inspector and the necessary supporting staff will be appointed. At the district level, enforcement squads will be created and organised for field duties in connection with inspection, checkings and effective enforcement of provisions of labour laws. Two new district offices at Nongstoin and Williamnagar will be opened and the existing ones at Shillong, Tura and Jowai be strengthened. It is also proposed to start a subdivisional office at Nongpoh with necessary staff during 1980-81. Statistical cells will be set up in the Directorate and in each of the existing district offices to gear up the administration, collection, compilation and analysis of data especially with regard to wage ratio, cost of living index and industrial disputes for utilisation by the Centre and State. Moreover, the Statistical cell will be useful to determine, fix and revise the rates of Minimum wages in respect of a large numbers of employment requiring authentic Statistical data and information. This cell will also help enforcement of the provision of the employment of children act.

At present, the existing district offices are accommodated in rented houses. It is proposed to construct office buildings and staff quarters for Shillong, Jowai and Tura. Total requirement of funds for this purpose is estimated at Rs. 9 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 3 lakhs for each district.

Necessary provision have also been proposed for providing vehicle to the inspecting staff for better mobility.

With a view to promoting labour welfare, it is proposed to introduce a scheme of grant-in-aid to deserving institutions doing welfare work amongst industrial and agricultural workers.

LABOUR WELFARE CENTRES

2. In regard to welfare measures for agricultural labourers and industrial workers, nothing has been done so far. It is proposed to set up three Labour Welfare Centres in a phased manner at Cherra-Mawmluh in 1979-80, at Burihat in 1980-81 and at a suitable place in Garo Hills in 1981-82. These centres will promote welfare activities by providing amenities for health, sanitation, adult and community and recreational and cultural activities so as to raise the standard of living of the working class and thereby increasing productivity. These centres will have facilities for training in different trades like tailoring, carpentry and other crafts. These centres will accommodate 20 to 30 trainees at a time to be increased in stages. Stipends will be awarded to deserving trainees. These centres will have the necessary complement of staff.

The main object of this scheme is to cater to the needs of the workers and their dependents so as to enable them to find gainful employment and thus reduce the un-employment and under employment in the State.

It is also proposed to introduce mobile audio-visual entertainment programme for industrial workers, labour welfare publicity and also sponsor and conduct tours for industrial workers. Arrangements for training of departmental officers and labour welfare and specialised subjects outside the state is also proposed to be made during this Plan period.

The total expenditure involved under the above schemes for the period from 1979-80 to 1982-83 is estimated at Rs. 31 lakhs. The schematic details are given below:—

	(Rupees in lakhs)
1. Strengthening of administration including construction of building and purchase of vehicle.	23.00 Lakhs
2. Labour Welfare Schemes	5.50 „
3. Research and Statistics	2.50 „
	Total Rs. 31.00 Lakhs

The direct employment that is likely to be generated under the above schemes during the Plan period are:—

Year	Numbers
1979-80	54
1980-81	68
1981-82	75
1982-83	75
	Total 272

PROFORMA I

L. & E.—7

FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83

States and Union Territories Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare Scheme-wise and Year-wise Phasing of Outlays

(FINANCIAL)

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Schemes	1974-78 Anticipated Expenditure			1978-83 Five Year Plan			1978-79 Approved Outlay					
		Total Expenditure	Capital expenditure		Total Outlay	Capital Outlay		Total Outlay	Capital Outlay				
		Buildings	Equipment	Foreign assistance Component in the total	Buildings	Equipment	Foreign assistance Component in the total	Buildings	Equipment	Foreign assistance Component in the total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

IV. LABOUR WELFARE—

1. Direction and Administration.	23.00	9.00	...
2. Labour Welfare Scheme.	5.50	3.00	0.44
3. Research and Statistics	2.50	...	...
	31.00	12.00	0.44

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Schemes	1979-80 Approved Outlay				1980-81 Approved Outlay				1981-82			
		Capital Outlay			Foreign assistance component in the total	Capital Outlay			Foreign assistance component in the total	Capital Outlay			Foreign assistance component in the total
		Total Outlay	Buildings	Equipment		Total Outlay	Buildings	Equipment		Total Outlay	Buildings	Equipment	
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
IV. LABOUR WELFARE —													
(contd.)													
	1. Direction and Administration.	8.00	3.00	...	...	6.00	3.00	...	...	5.80	3.00	...	
	2. Labour Welfare Scheme.	0.70	1.00	0.28	...	1.30	1.00	0.08	...	1.70	1.00	0.08	
	3. Research and Statistics	0.60	...	...	...	0.60	...	...	...	0.65	...	...
	Total	9.30	4.00	0.28	..	7.90	4.00	0.08	...	8.15	4.00	0.08	

PROFORMA I—(concl.)

L. & E.—7

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Schemes	1982-83				Foreign assistance component in the total	If the Scheme is spill-over from the Fifth Plan indicate (S) against such scheme in this column	REMARKS
		Total Outlay	Capital Outlay					
			Buildings	Equipment				
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	

IV. LABOUR WELFARE—
(concl.)

1. Direction and Administration	3.20
2. Labour Welfare Scheme.	1.80
3. Research and Statistics	0.65

States and Union Territories Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare (Physical)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Position as at the end of March, 31st 1978	Likely position as at the end of March, 31st each					Remarks
			1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

IV. LABOUR WELFARE—

1	Number of Labour Welfare Centres	...	...	...	...	2		
2	Bonded Labour—							
	(a) Located	...	...	...	}
	(b) Freed	...	...	...		...	...
	(c) Rehabilitated	...	...	...		...	...

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Fifth Plan (1974-78) outlay for Social Welfare Schemes was Rs.17 lakhs. The total expenditure was Rs.15.64 lakhs.

The Directorate of Social Welfare was constituted only in July, 1974. Very limited schemes were implemented in the State prior to that date. Since the creation of a separate, Directorate, new schemes and programmes have been introduced from year to year. Some of the new programmes are indicated below:—

- (i) Organisation of Short Course training programmes for voluntary social welfare workers of the State.
- (ii) Distribution of teaching aids in kind to Nursery and Pre-Primary Schools run by voluntary social welfare organisations.
- (iii) Establishment and maintenance of 3 (three) State Homes for Destitute Women and Training-cum-Production Centres one each at Shillong, Tura and Jowai.
- (iv) Establishment and maintenance of the District Offices for 3 (three) new Districts *i. e.*, Jaintia Hills, West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills.
- (v) Sanction of grants to Meghalaya State Social Welfare Advisory Board for strengthening as well as for organising Conducted tours for voluntary social welfare workers.

Objectives and Strategies

Social Welfare Programmes have to be designed to increase self-reliance among socially and physically handicapped persons who are the most vulnerable sections of the society. So far it has hardly been possible to extend any of the schemes to rural areas, except through a few voluntary agencies. Schemes would have to be conceived to meet the needs of the weaker sections of the community, after taking into consideration factors such as measurement of costs and benefits, proper staffing, etc. The infirm, orphaned, physically handicapped and other disable or retarded persons have legitimate claim on society.

The development activities of the Department for the five year plan (1978-83) are briefly described below.

I. Direction and Administration:—

- (i) The Headquarters organisation and the supporting district Social Welfare Offices were established during the Fifth Plan period. These organs of the Social Welfare Department are at present functioning with minimum staff. Hence the need for strengthening. An amount of Rs.13.29 lakhs is proposed for 1978-83 plan for the purpose of strengthening and maintenance of the existing staff of these organs including the provisions for vehicles for smooth mobility of the works.

- (ii) **Training of Personnel in the Social Welfare Works:** In view of heavy demand of trained personnel for manning the Social Welfare Agencies, an amount of Rs.0.54 lakh is proposed during 1978-83 for studies in post graduate Social Welfare Courses. Out of 6 students who successfully completed the studies, 5 of them were absorbed in the different Social Welfare Offices.
- (iii) **Training/Research/Seminars:**—Training courses for the voluntary social welfare workers were organised both in the State and District Levels. So far about 150 workers were trained. During 1978-83 plan, it is proposed to train about 360 social welfare workers for which an amount of Rs.0.60 lakh will be required.
- (iv) **Meghalaya State Social Welfare Advisory Board:**—The State Government give contribution to the M. S. S. W. A. Board to enable it to execute its own social welfare schemes like study tours of the voluntary social workers and also for strengthening its administrative machinery. Accordingly a sum of Rs.0.73 lakh is proposed for the next five year plan. During this period the Board is expected to organised about 80 tours inside and outside the State as against the 10 tours conducted earlier.

II. Family and Child Welfare Scheme—

- (i) **Women's welfare:**—Two new schemes *viz.*, "National Plan of Action for Women" and "Women's Decade 1976-85" were started during the current year. An amount of Rs.2.34 lakhs is proposed for 1978-83 for continuation of the schemes.
- (ii) **Child Welfare Schemes—Setting of Balwadis Bal Bhavans:**—Under this scheme 58 pre-primary schools run by the voluntary organisations were provided with teaching aids. An amount of Rs. 0.60 lakhs is proposed for extending the scheme to 160 pre-primary schools during 1978-83.
- (iii) **Celebration of the Year of the Child-1979:**—Under this, a Bal Bhavan will be set up at Shillong. An amount of Rs. 3.40 lakhs has been proposed for construction, maintenance and expansion of the Bhavan.

- ## III. Welfare of the Handicapped—
- Scholarships numbering 25, were awarded to deserving physically handicapped students studying outside the State. Prosthetic aids to 10 physically handicapped students were also sanctioned. Construction of a school for the Blinds will be taken up during 1978-79.

The above programmes will be continued during the next plan period and accordingly a sum of Rs. 8.15 lakhs has been proposed.

IV. Correctional Services—

- (i) **Child Act and Probation Act:**—With a view to effecting proper implementation of the Acts, two persons were awarded scholarship for studying post graduate course in Social Welfare works with specialisation in Criminology and Correctional Administration. During the 1978-83 plan a sum of Rs. 0.20 lakh is proposed for sending more students for studying in the above course and for continuation of the training of voluntary social welfare workers started since 1974-75.
- (ii) **Correctional Homes:**—A Correctional Home for accommodating 25 Juveniles was set up in 1974-75. The Home is at present housed along with the District Jail at Shillong. It is now proposed to construct a separate building for this Home. Hence an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose and also for maintenance of the Home.

V. Welfare of the Poor and Destitute.—The three State Homes for Destitute Women Training-cum-Production Centres at Shillong, Jowai and Tura need further extension especially the production wings. These Homes are at present accommodated in rented buildings. The permanent building for Tura Home is now under construction. Similarly, the other Homes will also be provided with permanent buildings. It is also proposed to set up such Homes in the new district headquarters of Williamnagar and Nongstoin. Hence, an amount of Rs. 29.85 lakhs is proposed for 1978-83 plan for meeting the above demands and for maintenance of the existing Homes.

VI. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation.—The Voluntary Social Welfare Organisations/Associations engaging in various social welfare activities are provided with grant-in-aid by the State Government. In order to strengthen the voluntary social welfare services, it is proposed to continue sanctioning of such grant-in-aid for meeting the 25 per cent share of the cost of construction of Hostel for Working Women, buildings for YWCA and other voluntary organisation/associations. Hence, an amount of Rs. 7.15 lakhs is proposed for the 1978-83 plan.

VII. Other Schemes.—The scheme for improving the living and working conditions of the Harijans was started during 1978-79 with an allocation of Rs. 0.15 lakh.

APPENDIX

SW - I

APPENDIX

SW—I

Statement Showing Outlay and Expenditure in the Fifth Plan and Proposed Outlay for the next Five Year Plan 1978-83—Social Welfare Sector.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme	Five Plan		Fifth Year Plan (1978-83)				Phasing of outlay for				
		Approv- ed Out- lay (1974-78)	Expen- diture	Spill over	New	Total	Capital	1978-79 (Appro- ved outlay)	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION—

(i) Headquarter and Organisation	[...]	1.29	1.66	...	3.96	3.96	...	0.67	0.76	0.80	0.83	0.90
(ii) District Social Welfare Offices	...	0.61	0.46	...	9.33	9.33	3.00	0.83	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00
(iii) Training of Personnel in Social Welfare Works.		0.24	0.33	..	0.54	0.54	..	0.03	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.15
(iv) Training/Research/Seminars and purchase of equipments.		0.60	0.29	...	0.60	0.60	..	..	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15

(v) Government contribution to Meghalaya
State Social Welfare Advisory Board.—

(a) Expansion of Staff	0.23	...	...	0.33	0.33	...	...	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.13
(b) Contribution	0.45	0.45	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..
(c) Programme Welfare Extension Pro- ject/New Programme	0.20	0.08	...	0.40	0.40	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

II. FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE—

(a) WOMEN WELFARE—

(i) National Plan of Action for Women— Programme for care of destitute widows, aged and infirm women.	...	..	...	2.00	2.00	..	0.15	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.50
(ii) Women's Decade, 1976-85 ... ..	...	..	...	0.34	0.34	...	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06

(b) CHILD WELFARE—

(i) Setting up of Balwadi and Bal Bhavan— purchase of teaching aids and equip- ments, etc.	1.70	0.20	..	0.60	0.60	...	...	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
(ii) Celebration of Year of the Child 1979— Establishment of a Bal Bhavan at Shillong.	..	..	..	3.40	3.40	...	0.25	0.75	0.75	0.80	0.85
(iii) Grants to Institutions for Orphans ...	0.20	0.25	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
III. WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED—												
(i) Scholarships to Physically Handicapped ...	0.35	0.09	...	0.45	0.45	..	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
(ii) Prosthetic aids to Handicapped ..	0.50	0.13	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
(iii) Blind School	0.10	...	...	6.70	6.70	4.00	...	...	0.80	2.90	3.00	3.00
IV. CORRECTIONAL SERVICES—												
(i) Maintenance of Probation Hostel ..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
(ii) Implementation of Childrens' Act and Probation Act, Training/Research, etc.	0.50	0.41	..	0.20	0.20	..	...	0.10	0.10	..	..	..
(iii) Probation and Correctional Home Services	1.70	1.83	...	8.00	8.00	4.00	...	...	1.00	1.50	5.50	5.50
(iv) Special Education Programme for delinquent;	0.10	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...
V. WELFARE OF POOR AND DESTITUTE—												
(i) Maintenance of Home for Destitute Women and helpless widows.	4.83	5.46	2.00	27.85	29.85	8.00	3.45	4.70	4.70	8.50	8.50	8.50
(ii) Grants to Institutions for Orphans, Children and Destitute.	0.50	0.38	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..

VI. GRANT-IN-AID TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS—

(i) Grants to Non-Official Organisations and Voluntary Social Welfare Associations.	2.15	3.62	..	7.15	7.15	..	0.30	3.00	2.50	0.80	0.55
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VII. OTHER SCHEMES—

(i) Construction and Maintenance of Rest/Guest Houses for Travellers from the interior.	0.75
(ii) Welfare of Backward Classes—Improvement in working and living condition of Harijans.	0.15	0.15

Total	..	17.00	15.64	2.00	73.00	75.00	19.00	6.00	13.21	14.09	18.82	22.88
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*Out of the total provision of Rs.1.00 lakh made in the P. W. D. Budget for 1977-78 for construction, Rs.0.10 lakh only was incurred the P. W. D.

APPENDIX—SW II

Statement showing estimated level of Non-Plan Component of Expenditure reached at the end of 1977-78 and 1978-79 Social Welfare Sector

Sl. No.	Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Estimated committed level of expenditure (Non-Plan Expenditure) as on	
		1st April 1978	1st April 1979
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION—			
	(i) Headquarter and organisation ...	2.87	3.55
	(ii) District Social Welfare Officer ...	2.99	4.17
	(iii) Training of Personnel in Social Welfare Works.	...	...
	(iv) Training/Research/Seminars and purchase of equipments.	...	...
	(v) Government Contribution to MSSWAB—Expansion of staff.	1.36	1.86
	(vi) Grant to Non-Official Organisations and Voluntary Social Welfare Associations.	0.05	0.05
II. FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE—			
	(a) Women Welfare ... ..	...	...
	(b) Family and Child Welfare Scheme	1.10	1.40
	(c) Child Welfare ... ..	...	...
III. WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED—			
	(i) Scholarships to Physically handicapped.	0.44	0.79
	(ii) Prosthetic Aids	0.09	0.19
	(iii) Grant to Voluntary Organisations	0.22	0.42
	(iv) Blind School ... ..	...	...

1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
IV. CORRECTIONAL SERVICES—			
(i)	Maintenance of Probation Hostel	...	..
(ii)	Implementation of Children Act and Probation Act.	...	...
(iii)	Assistance to discharged Prisoners/inmates from Correctional Institutions for Rehabilitation.	...	0.08
(iv)	Probation and Correctional Home Service.	...	...
(v)	Special Education Programme for delinquents.	...	..
V. WELFARE OF POOR AND DESTITUTE—			
(i)	Maintenance of Home for Destitute Women and Helpless Widows.	0.13	0.13
(ii)	Grants to Institutions for Orphans, Children and Destitute.	...	...
VI. GRANTS-IN-AID TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS—			
(i)	Matching Grants to Cultural Organisation for construction of Community Halls, Centres and Gymnasium.	1.94	2.39
(ii)	Grants to Vol. Welfare Organisations	3.11	3.61
VII. OTHER SCHEMES—			
(i)	Construction and maintainance of Rest/Guest Houses for Travellers from Interior.	...	...
(ii)	Special Nutrition Programme in Urban Areas.	0.37	0.72
(iii)	Special Nutrition Programme in I. C. D. S., Songsak.	0.15	1.35
(iv)	Celebration of Year of the Child 1979.	...	...
(v)	National Plan for Action for Women	...	...
(vi)	Womens' Decade, 1976-85.	...	...
(vii)	Welfare of Backward Classes	...	..
	Total	14.82	23.70

APPENDIX SW III

Statement showing achievement and proposed physical targets—Social Welfare

S.1 No.	Programme	Unit	Cumulative achievement at the end of 4th Plan (1973-74)	Additions during 5th Plan (1974- 78)	Proposed target (1978-83)	1978-79		Proposed phasing for 1979-83				Remarks
						Target fixed	Likely achievement	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

1 DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION—

(i)	Headquarter and Organisation.	Post entertained ..	...	1	15	32	23	23	24	27	31	32	
(ii)	District Social Welfare Officer.	(1) Do.	...	6	11	38	28	28	38	38	38	38		
		(2) Jeep with trailer	5	5	
		(3) Building constructed/maintained.	1	1	1	
(iii)	Training of Personnel in Social Welfare Works.	Trainee deputed on scholarship for studies in M.A. (S.W.).	..	6	10	1	1	2	2	2	2	3		
(iv)	Training / Research / Seminars and purchase of equipment.	Vol. Social Welfare worker participated in the State and District level training courses organised by the Department.	..	150	360	..	..	90	90	90	90	90	

(v) Government Contribution to M. S. S. W. A. B.—

(a) Programme—Welfare extension Project/New Programme.	Vol. Social Welfare workers participated in the conducted tours organised by M. S. S. W. A. B.	...	10	80	20	20	20	20
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II. FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE—

(a) Women Welfare—

(i) National Plan of Action for women—Programme for care of destitute widows, aged and infirm women.	Voluntary organisation receiving grant from Government.	15	1	1	3	3	4	4
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(b) Child Welfare—

(i) Setting up of Balwadi and Bal Bhavan—Purchase of teaching aids and equipment.	Pre-primary Schools receiving teaching aids (in kind).	...	58	160	40	40	40	40
(ii) Celebration of year of the Child 1979—Establishment of a Bal Bhavan at Shillong.	Bal Bhavan established/maintained.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(iii) Grants to Institutions for Orphans.	Voluntary organisation receiving grant.	...	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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III WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED—

(i) Scholarships to Physically handicapped.	Scholarship holder	..	5	25	112	12	12	25	25	25	25	
(ii) Prosthetic aids to handicapped.	Person receiving grant	..	10	10	200	...	...	50	50	50	50	
(iii) Blind School ...	(1) Blind school established/maintained.	...	..	1	...	...	..	1	1	1		
	(2) Building constructed/maintained.	..	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	

IV CORRECTIONAL SERVICES—

(i) Implementation of childrens' Act and probation Act—

(a) Training/Research	(a) Officer deputed on scholarships for studies in M.A. (S.W.) with specialisation in Criminology and Correctional Administration.	..	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	..	
	(b) Vol. Social Welfare worker participated in the training Programme organised by the Department.	..	75	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..

(ii) Correctional Home Services	(a) Correctional Home established/maintained.	...	1	1	...	..	..	!	!	!
	(b) Building/Constructed maintained.	..	..	1	..	..	...	..	..	1

V WELFARE OF POOR AND DESTITUTE—

(i) Maintenance of Home for destitute women and helpless widows.	(a) State Home established/maintained.	...	3	5	3	3	3	3	4	5
	(b) Building/constructed/maintained.	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	3
(ii) Grants to Institutions for Orphans, Children and Destitute.	Vol. Social Welfare organisation receiving grant.	...	5	..	..	..	...	...	...	...

VI GRANTS-IN-AID TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION—

Vol. Social Welfare Organisation receiving grant.	..	220	315	50	50	56	56	86	67
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APPENDIX SW IV

Statement Showing the Extent of Estimated Employment Generation and Flow of Benefits to Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes—Social Welfare Sector

Sl. No.	Programme	Estimated employment generation					Flow of benefits to		
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION—								
	(i) Headquarter & Organisation	23	24	27	31	32	14	109	14
	(ii) D. S. W. O.	28	38	38	38	38	18	144	18
II	FAMILY & CHILD WELFARE—								
	(a) Women Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Child Welfare—								
	(i) Celebration of year of the child, 1979-Establishment of a Bal Bhavan at Shillong.	9	9	9	10	11	5	38	5
III	WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED—								
	(i) Blind School	...	23	23	23	23	9	74	9
IV	CORRECTIONAL SERVICES—								
	(i) Probation and Correctional Home Services	..	24	24	24	24	10	77	9
V	WELFARE OF POOR & DESTITUTE—								
	(i) Maintenance of Home For Destitute Women and Helpless Widows.	31	31	31	56	56	20	164	21
	Total	91	149	152	182	184	76	606	76

NUTRITION

The Fifth Plan outlay for Nutrition was Rs.65 lakhs. The expenditure for the four years of Fifth Plan period amounted to Rs.44.44 lakhs. The approved outlay for the current year (1978-79) is Rs.19.00 lakhs.

The nutrition programme implemented in the State includes pre-school feeding and feeding of nursing and lactating mothers under Special Nutrition Programme implemented in rural areas through the Community Development Department and in urban areas through the Social Welfare Department. The Mid-day Meal programme in schools is organised by the Education Department. Besides these programmes an Integrated Child Development Service programme at Songsak, Garo Hills was started in 1975-76 with a view to improving the nutritional and health status of the children of the project areas. Another such scheme is likely to start functioning at Upper Shillong areas from this year. I. C. D. S. scheme is being implemented by Social Welfare Department. The Applied Nutrition Programme (A. N. P.) is also being implemented in selected in Community Development Block in a phased manner. The State's share of expenditure for A. N. P. is provided in respective sectoral programmes.

In view of the insufficient outlays provided for Nutrition programmes in the State Plan, the funds necessary for implementing the Mid-day Meal Programme is so far, being met from the provisions under Minimum Needs Programme in Education sector.

In the Urban areas, the number of beneficiaries were as below—

Year	No. of beneficiaries	No. of centre
1974-75	...	...
1975-76	7156	36
1976-77	8600	43
1977-78	8894	45
1978-79 (anticipated)	9400	47

In addition to the above, the number of beneficiaries in the I. C. D. S. project area during 1974-78 was 4,500. The expenditure in the Urban areas including I. C. D. S. project amounted to Rs.8.66 lakhs.

Midday Meal Programme —

The coverage achieved under this programme during 1977-78 was 13,000. The total expenditure incurred during 1974-78 amounted to about Rs.2 lakhs. The expenditure was met from Education Sector.

Programme for 1978-83—

By the end of the current plan period, it is proposed to cover 67,200 beneficiaries for 300 days in a year in 672 centres under the Special Nutrition Programme in rural areas and 56,600 beneficiaries in five towns in the State. Under the I. C. D. S. programme, the number of beneficiaries will be 30,000 in two blocks. The outlays proposed are as below :

(1) S. N. P. in Rural Areas	...	...	Rs.157.60 lakhs.
(2) S. N. P. in Urban Areas	...	...	Rs. 27.00 lakhs.
(3) S. N. P. in I. C. D. S. Areas	...	...	Rs. 15.00 lakhs.
Total	...	...	<u>Rs.199.60 lakhs,</u>

(The estimated non-plan fund required for S. N. P. in rural areas is Rs.52 lakhs.) In regard to Midday Meal Programme, the requirement is Rs.25 lakhs for benefitting 50,000 children of elementary schools.

The total requirement of funds under this programme is Rs.225 lakhs.

The details are shown in annexed statements.

Review of Achievements :

The Number of beneficiaries under Special Nutrition programme during 1974-78 period in the rural areas were as below :

Year	Total beneficiaries (Nos)	Plan		Non-Plan	
		No. of days covered	No. of centres	No. of days	No. of centres
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1974-75	30,261	142	240	...	...
1975-76	31,804	142	240	...	...
1976-77	31,937	142	240	...	...
1977-78	40,800	225	168	170	240
1978-79 (anticipated)	43,200	225	192	195	240

Due to insufficient allocation the coverage was less than the stipulated 300 days in a year. The expenditure for the period was Rs. 35.67 lakhs under Plan budget and Rs. 21.52 lakhs under non-plan budget.

DRAFT PLAN—1978-83

Head of Development—NUTRITION Outlay and Expenditure.

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Fifth Plan outlay	1974-78 Actuals	1978-79 Agreed outlay		1978-83 Proposed outlay		Capital
			Total	Of which MNP	Total	Of which MNP	
NUTRITION—							
1. Special Nutrition Programme in Rural Areas.	65.00 }	35.76	10.00	10.00	157.00	157.00	..
2. Special Nutrition Programme in Urban Areas.		8.66	5.00	5.00	27.00	27.00	..
3. Integrated Child Development Project		..	2.00	2.00	16.00	16.00	..
4. Midday Meal Programme		**	**	**	25.00	25.00	..
5. Applied Nutrition Programme		@	2.00	2.00	@	@	..
Total	65.00	44.42	19.00	19.00	225.00	225.00	..

** Expenditure met from Education Sector

@ Provided under C. D. Sector.

APPENDIX N—I

Statement showing Outlay and Expenditure in the Fifth Plan and proposed
Outlay for the next Five Year Plan (1978-83)

NUTRITION SECTOR

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme	Fifth Plan		Five Year Plan (1978-83)			Phasing of Outlays for				
		Outlay approved 1974-78	Expenditure 1974-78	Spill over	New	Total	1978-79 (approved)	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mid-day Meals Programme ...	*1.40	*1.90	...	25.00	25.00	*0.60	5.00	6.00	6.50	7.50
2	Special Nutrition Programme—										
	(1) In Rural Areas ...	35.76	35.76	...	157.00	157.00	10.00	33.00	35.00	38.00	41.00
	(2) In Urban Areas ...	10.00	6.34	...	27.00	27.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
	(3) In I.C.D.S Scheme ...	2.50	2.32	...	16.00	16.00	2.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
	Total—(2) ...	48.26	44.42	...	225.00	225.00	**17.00	47.00	50.00	53.50	57.50

*Provision for Mid-day Meal Programme was made under Education sector.

**An amount of Rs.2 lakhs has also been provided for A.N.P. Schemes. This has been shown under C.D. Sector. The total outlay for Nutrition sector during 1978-79 is Rs.19.00 lakhs.

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APPENDIX N—II

**Statement showing estimated level of non-plan component
of expenditure reached at the end of 1977-78 and 1978-79
(Nutrition Sector)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme	Estimated committed level of expenditure (Non-Plan for 1974-79 as on :	
		1-4-1978	1-4-1979
1	2	3	4
1	Mid-day meals Programme		...
2	Special Nutrition Programme for:—		
	(i) Pre-School children (0-6 years) } (i) For rural areas	21.51	37.22
	(ii) Pregnant and lactating mothers } (ii) For urban areas	0.52	2.17
	Total ..	<u>22.03</u>	<u>39.39</u>

APPENDIX N—III

Statement showing Achievement and Proposed Physical Targets (Nutrition Sector)

(In '000 Nos)

Serial No.	Programme	Cumulative achievement at the end of the Fourth Plan	Additions during the Fifth Plan	Target, 1978-83	1978-79		Proposed phasing for 1979-83			
					Target	Achievement	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Midday Meal Programme ...	.. NA	13.0	50.0	1.2	1.2	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0
2	Special Nutrition Programme—									
	(i) Pre-School Feeding (0-6 years)—									
	(a) In rural areas ...	.. 23	4	60.5	27.2	27.2	47.5	51.8	56.2	60.5
	(b) In urban areas ...	.. 3.8	21.5	14.4	10.2	10.2	12.0	14.4	14.4	14.4
	Total—(i) ...	.. 26.8	25.5	74.9	37.4	37.4	59.5	66.2	70.6	74.9
	(ii) Pregnant and Nursing mothers									
	(a) In rural areas ..	.. 7.6	...	6.7	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.8	6.2	6.7
	(b) In urban areas ...	.. 1.2	7.6	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6
	Total—(ii) ...	.. 8.8	7.6	11.3	9.0	9.0	9.6	10.2	10.7	11.3

(in '000 Nos)

Serial No.	Programme	Sector	0-6 yrs				6-11 yrs				Pregnant/Nursing mothers				No. of Feeding centres			
			Urban	Rural	Tribal	Total	Urban	Rural	Tribal	Total	Urban	Rural	Tribal	Total	Urban	Rural	Tribal	Total
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Special Nutrition Programme	State	22	27	..	49	...	..	...	...	6.9	4.8	...	11.7	41	532*	...	573*
		Care	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
2	Midday Meal Programme	State	..	...	...	..	...	13	..	13	..	...	..	...	..	250	...	2'50

NOTE—Meghalaya is a tribal State and there is no separate Tribal sub-plan area in the State

*Includes 100 ICDS Project centres.

APPENDIX N—VI

Nutrition—Statement Showing the Number of Blocks covered in Tribal areas and Drought prone areas

Sl.No.	Name of the Area	Total number of Blocks in the State	No. of Blocks covered under feeding programmes by the end of 1977-78
1	2	3	4
1	Tribal Areas	24	24
2	D. P. Rural Areas	...	...
3	Blocks where Scheduled Castes are in sizable numbers.	Nil	Nil
		Nos.	
1	Number of cities with one lakh and above population.	1	
2	Total number of eligible wards in the selected cities.	9	
3	Number of wards covered	8	

(In '000 Numbers)

Serial No.	Programme	Number of beneficiaries proposed to be covered during																	
		1978-83						1978-79											
		Urban		Rural		Tribal		Total		Urban		Rural		Tribal		Total			
		SC	ST	O	SC	ST	O	SC	ST	O	SC	ST	O	SC	ST	O	SC	ST	O
1	SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME																		
	(i) 0—6 y ars	65			60				125				10			27			37
	(ii) Pregnant and Nursing Mothers	21			7				28				4			5			9
2	Mid-day Meal Programme				50				50							13			13

NOTE—There is no Tribal Sub-Plan area in Meghalaya. The State is a Tribal State.

PLANNING ORGANISATION

The outlay in the Fifth Plan for Planning Organisation was Rs.3 lakhs only. The expenditure for the four year period amounted to Rs.1 lakh only. The shortfall in expenditure was due to the fact that most of the expenditure for Planning Organisation was met for the non-Plan budget.

During the Fifth Plan period, the planning machinery in the State was reorganised and strengthened. The State Planning Board, which is the Apex Planning Body in the State was set up during the Fourth Plan period. This Board has since been reconstituted by taking in it economists and other experts and representatives of the people. Out of the five districts in the State, District Planning Boards for three districts have been set up during the Fourth Plan period. These are also being reconstituted. A functionally oriented Planning machinery at State level was set up during the Fifth Plan period at the suggestion of the Planning Commission. The Planning Department at the State headquarters at present have the following functioning units :

- (i) Plan Co-ordination and implementation unit,
- (ii) Monitoring and progress reports unit,
- (iii) Man-power unit, (iv) Evaluation Unit. . The existing staffing pattern of these units is indicated in the statement appended.

Programme for 1978-83 Plan period.—An allocation of Rs.20 lakhs has been proposed for the 1978-83 Plan period for taking up schemes to strengthen the Planning machinery in the State in keeping with the recommendations of the Planning Commission. The strengthening of the Planning machinery has been necessitated because of the need to—

- (a) bring about more scientific planning at the State level in view of the complex and growing Governmental role in the process of economic development ;
- (b) evolve appropriate strategies for various areas based on their resources and their specific problem ;
- (c) build up an adequate machinery for monitoring plan progress ;
- (d) formulate projects and schemes more scientifically not only to overcome existing deficiencies in the present process of project formulation but also to enable more rational priorities and choices based on comparative cost benefit analysis ;
- (e) ensure continuous project evaluation and reorganisation of the project and plan priorities from time to time ; and lastly,
- (f) to bring about a realistic approach to planning from below by strengthening regional and district planning through an appropriate machinery set up for the purpose.

The strengthening of planning machinery would be for preparation of long term perspective plans, project formulation, project evaluation, manpower estimation, employment estimation, monitoring of progress and for preparation of Regional, Districts, Subdivisional and Block level planning. The specific proposals are indicated below—

Evaluation Unit.—

The Evaluation Unit was set up in 1971. For some years, this unit functioned only as a skeleton organisation under the Planning Department. Over the past 4 years, some staff have been recruited and given training. Some evaluation studies such as utilisation of tractors and power tillers, Jhum Control Programme, the study of poultry farm, the working of Meghalaya Co-operative Bank and Societies and Water Supply Scheme could be undertaken. Currently, a survey of utilisation of Industrial loans was also in progress. As a result of these studies, the staff has gathered some experience. The State Evaluation Committee has been constituted with the Economic and Statistical Adviser as Member-Secretary and has met a few times. The Committee has made wide-ranging recommendations in order that evaluation becomes more purposeful and that the unit becomes more effective. At present the unit is staffed only with 3 Research Officers and some subordinate staff and therefore, needs considerable strengthening.

For strengthening the Evaluation Unit, an outlay of Rs.8 lakhs is required for the next five years including Rs.0.87 lakhs during the current year. The names and number of additional posts proposed are indicated in the annexed statement.

Regional and District Planning:—

In accordance with the objective of decentralisation of the planning process and associating the participation of the people in successful implementation of the plan, District Planning Boards and Deputy Commissioners have been entrusted with the task of drawing up of district plans.

At present District Planning Organisations are functioning in East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills Districts. Steps have also been taken for creation of Planning Units in the remaining two districts of West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills. The Planning Unit in each district under the overall charge of the Deputy Commissioner of the district and consists of a Planning Officer and a Research Assistant. The District Planning Officer is usually a Revenue Official of the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner.

During the current plan period, it is proposed to strengthen the District Planning Units. For this appropriate expertise will be built up. Each Unit will have Research Officer, Research Assistants and Statistical Assistants with qualification in relevant disciplines to help in the formulation of district and other area plans. There will also be the necessary supporting staff for these units. Each District Planning Unit will have a cell for Planning at the Block level and another cell for progress reporting, monitoring and evaluation. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for reorganisation of the District Planning Units in the five Districts of the State.

Planning Machinery at the State level:—

At the State level the Planning Organisation would have to be considerably strengthened to discharge the functions mentioned earlier. The proposals for strengthening of existing units and setting up of new units are described briefly below—

(1) Progress Reporting (and Monitoring) Unit:—

In the Planning Department there is already a progress reporting system by which information on the progress of various schemes, programmes and projects included in the plan is reviewed periodically and on the basis of this information quarterly reviews of performance are conducted. This unit is also in charge of monitoring implementation of plan projects. However much remains to be done in regard to monitoring and only initial work have been started. Monitoring-cum-Evaluation cells have also been set up in the following seven important development departments. These are— (1) Agriculture, (2) Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, (3) Soil Conservation, (4) Health, (5) Public Health Engineering, (6) Public Works Department and (7) Community Development,

In the reorganised set up, the progress reporting and monitoring cell will carry out quantitative and qualitative assessment of various programmes and projects in order to assess the financial and physical objective. The unit will consist of officers having skills in economics, statistics, system analysis, etc. Since this unit will be incharge of the monitoring of the development programmes in the entire economy of the State, adequate arrangements will be made for processing and storage of data through the use of modern techniques and equipments. The proposed staffing pattern has been indicated in the annexure.

District and Regional Planning Unit:

The reorganised planning set up will have a regional and district planning unit. This unit will provide technical guidance to District Planning Cells in different districts of the state. This will be a new unit in the Planning Department at the state headquarters.

Manpower Unit:

The existing Manpower Unit in the Planning Organisation at headquarters will have to be strengthened suitably to ensure identification of existing gaps in the information system and also for devising suitable procedure for improvement of the information system.

State Planning Board:

The Planning Department also provide secretariat assistance to the State Planning Board. This unit is now functioning with only a skeleton staff. The State Planning Board will have a number of working Groups which will have a very significant role in drawing up the development programmes in the State. Consequently, the staff for the Board will have to be augmented to provide the necessary assistance to the Board.

Plan formulation and Co-ordination Unit:

This unit is at present engaged in formulation of the State Plan and coordinates the activities relating to development programmes in the State. Besides, the State Plan schemes, this unit is also coordinating all activities under the regional schemes of North Eastern Council implement in the State. It is proposed to strengthen the unit further to cope with the increased volume of works.

Perspective Planning Unit:

It is also proposed to set up a new unit for preparation of a long-term perspective Plan for the State which will be based on continuous economic analysis and detailed studies involving use of econometric methods and statistical techniques.

Resource Unit:

It is proposed to set up a unit for preparing a resource inventory of the State and districts.

The existing staff and the new staff proposed for the strengthening of existing units as well as for new units have been indicated in appendices. The total estimated cost of the scheme for reorganising the State planning machinery comes to about Rs. 20 lakhs including Rs. 8 lakhs for the Evaluation Unit.

Appendix I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SANCTIONED POST IN DIFFERENT UNITS OF PLANNING DEPARTMENT/STATE PLANNING BOARD/DISTRICT PLANNING ORGANISATION.

Unit	Category of Post	No. of Post sanctioned/ Created (existing)	Remarks
I Headquarters Organisation			
(a) Plan Formulation and Co-ordination Unit	(1) Officer-on-Special Duty	1	
	(2) Senior Research Officer	1	
	(3) Research Officer ...	3	
	(4) Assistant Research Officer	4	
	(5) Research Assistant ...	4	
	(6) Duftry ...	1	
	(7) Driver ...	1	
(b) Monitoring Unit.	(1) Officer-on-Special Duty	1	
	(2) Research Officer ...	1	
	(3) Research Assistant ...	2	
	(4) U. D. Assistant ...	1	
	(5) L. D. Assistant ...	1	
	(6) Typist ...	1	
	(7) Grade IV ...	1	
(c) Man-power. Unit	(1) Manpower-cum-Employment Officer.	1	
	(2) Research Officer ...	2	
	(3) Stenographer Grade II	1	
	(4) Typist ...	1	
	(5) Grade IV ...	2	

Unit	Category of Post	No. of Post sanctioned/ Created (existing)	Remarks
(d) Resource Unit	(1) Driver ..	... 1	
(e) Evaluation Unit	(1) Research Officer ...	3	
	(2) Research Assistant ...	3	
	(3) U. D. Assistant ..	1	
	(4) Typist ...	2	
	(5) Grade IV ...	2	

II. State Planning Board

(1) Research Officer ...	1
(2) Stenographer Grade I	1
(3) Accountant ...	1
(4) U. D. Assistant ...	1
(5) Typist ...	1
(6) Grade IV ...	1
(7) Driver ...	1

III. District Organisations

(a) D. P. O. East Khasi Hills Dis- trict, Shillong.—	(1) District Planning Officer. ...	1
	(2) Assistant Research Officer ...	1
	(3) Research Assistant ...	1
	(4) U. D. Assistant ...	1
	(5) L. D. Assistant-cum-Typist ...	1
	(6) L. D. Assistant ...	1
	(7) Grade IV ...	2
	(8) Driver ...	1

Unit	Category o Post	No. of Post sanctioned/ Created (existing)	Remarks
(b) D. P. O. Jaintia Hills Dis- trict, Jowai.	(1) District Planning Officer	... 1	
	(2) Research Assistant	... 1	
	(3) U. D. Assistant	... 1	
	(4) L. D. Assistant-cum-Typist	... 1	
	(5) Grade IV	... 2	
	(6) Driver	... 1	
(c) D. P. O. West Garo Hills Dis- trict, Tura.	(1) District Planning Officer.	... 1	
	(2) Research Assistant	... 1	
	(3) U. D. Assistant	... 1	
	(4) L. D. Assistant-cum-Typist	... 1	
	(5) Grade IV	... 2	
	(6) Driver	... 1	
(d) D. P. O. West Khasi Hills Dis- trict, Nongstion.	(1) District Planning Officer	... 1	
	(2) Research Assistant	... 1	
(e) D. P. O. East Garo Hills Dis- trict, Williamnagar.	(1) District Planning Officer	... 1	
	(2) Research Assistant	... 1	

APPENDIX II

PLANNING MACHINERY

STATEMENT SHOWING ADDITIONAL POSTS PROPOSED TO BE
CREATED DURING THE CURRENT PLAN PERIOD
(1978-83)

Unit	Category of Posts	No. of post proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. HEADQUARTERS ORGANISATION—		
1. Plan formulation and Coordination Unit	(a) Senior Research Officer	1
	(b) Research Officers ...	2
	(c) Research Assistants ...	2
2. Monitoring and Progress Reporting Unit	(a) Senior Research Officer	1
	(b) Research Officer ...	1
	(c) Statistical Assistants ...	2
3. Man-power Unit	(a) Research Assistants ...	2
	(b) Statistical Assistants ..	2
4. Resource Unit (New Unit)	(a) Research Officer ...	1
	(b) Research Assistants ...	2
5. Perspective Planning Unit (New Unit)	(a) Planning Officer ..	1
	(b) Research Officers ...	2
	(c) Research Assistants ...	3
	(d) Statistical Assistants ..	2
6. District and Regional Planning Unit (New Unit).	(a) Senior Research Officer	1
	(b) Research Officers ..	2
	(c) Research Assistants ...	3
	(d) Statistical Officer ...	1
	(e) Statistical Assistants ...	2

Unit				Category of Posts	No. of post proposed
(1)				(2)	(3)
7. Evaluation Unit	...	...	...	(a) Joint Director ..	1
				(b) Deputy Director ...	2
				(c) Research Officer ..	1
				(d) Research Assistants ...	2
				(e) Computers	4
B. STATE PLANNING BOARD			...	(a) Senior Research Officer	1
				(b) Research Officers ...	2
				(c) Research Assistants ..	2
				(d) Librarian	1
C. DISTRICT PLANNING ORGANISATIONS—					
1. East Khasi Hills District	..	...	...	(a) Research Officer ...	1
				(b) Research Assistant ...	1
				(c) Statistical Assistants ...	2
2. Jaintia Hills	..	...	...	(a) Research Officer ...	1
				(b) Assistant Research Officer	1
				(c) Research Assistant ...	1
				(d) Statistical Assistants ..	2
3. West Garo Hills	...	...	...	(a) Research Officer ...	1
				(b) Assistant Research Officer	1
				(c) Research Assistant ...	1
				(d) Statistical Assistants ...	2
4. West Khasi Hills	...	..	..	(a) Research Officer ..	1
				(b) Assistant Research Officer	1
				(c) Research Assistant ..	1
				(d) Statistical Assistants ...	2
				(e) Office Staff	6
5. East Garo Hills	...	...	...	(a) Research Officer -	1
				(b) Assistant Research Officer	1
				(c) Research Assistant ...	1
				(d) Statistical Assistants ...	2
				(e) Office Staff ... -	6

Strengthening of Evaluation Organisation Outlays and Expenditure

Statement E. O.—I EVL 3

State/Meghalaya

Item	Fifth Plan		1978-79		Proposed outlay for next Five Year Plan 1978-83	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Existing posts/items	Additional posts/items
	(Rs in lakhs)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Staff		0.08	0.30	0.30	0.30	5.00
2. Contingency	1.00	0.14	0.57	0.57	1.00	0.90
3. Equipment ... ..		...				0.80
Total ..	1.00	0.22	0.87	0.87	1.30	6.70

NEXT FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83

Evaluation Organisation—Proposals for Technical Staff

Statement E. O.—SEVL 4

State/Meghalaya:

Name of the Agency (Board/Department etc.) under which functioning	State Headquarters					Field Organisation				
	Designation	Posts sanctioned	In position	No. trained	Additional posts now proposed	Designa- tion	Posts sanctioned	In posi- tion	No. trained	Additional posts now proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
EVALUATION UNIT: 1. Jt. Director ...	...	...	...	...	1					
Directorate of Economics, Statistics and Eva- luation, Meghalaya. 2. Dy. Director ...	...	...	...	...	2					
3. Research Officer	3	2	2	1						
4. Research Assst.	3	3	1	3						
5. Computer ...	...	...	...	...	4					

Evaluation Studies Conducted/Proposals:

Statement E. O.—3. Evf. 5

State/Meghalaya.

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No. of studies taken up during Fifth Five Year Plan	No. of studies completed	No. of report published	No. of studies proposed to be taken up, be completed during next Five Year Plan 1978-83	Subject proposed to be covered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7	4	Nil	16	As decided by State Evaluation Committee.

BORDER AREAS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Five Year Plan on Integrated Schemes for Rehabilitation of the Economy of the Border Areas

I. INTRODUCTION :

The Border areas of Meghalaya comprise the southern slope and the adjoining strips of the State along the International border with Bangladesh. The International border laterally runs approximately 496 Kilometres from Dona-Malidhar area in the Jaintia Hills to Mahendraganj in the Garo Hills and thence northwards for some distance to Mankachar. The border areas have been broadly defined as territory to the depth of 10 Kilometres inside the State from the International Border.

The border areas cover a land surface of about 4,960 sq. Kilometres with a population of 2.30 lakhs approximately according to the 1971 census which comprises about 22 per cent of the total area and 23 per cent of the State's rural population. The total number of villages in the State is 4,583 of these, 1,538 villages fall within the area defined as border areas. In other words one-third of the villages in the State are border villages.

These areas have traditionally grown such products as orange, pine-apples, pan leaves, sohkwit ("satkara" or citrus macropteris) and other fruits, arecanuts, tezpatta, etc. These perishable products of the border areas and forest produce like bamboo, timber, etc., used to be sold to the adjoining districts of East Bengal during the days of prepartition. The value of goods exported to the border areas from Khasi and Jaintia Hills alone was estimated to be about Rs.2.5 crores per annum. In their turn, the border areas of the State depended on the neighbouring district of East Bengal (now Bangladesh) for the supply of essential commodities like food grains, salt, edible oils, kerosene oil, fish, etc. The people living in these areas, prior to partition of the country, were totally dependent upon trade with those markets now in Bangladesh. The Border Areas of the State are also of utmost strategic importance because of their physico-geographical location with another foreign country. Over and above socio-economic considerations, the border areas need urgent attention towards accelerating the developmental processes from the point of view of both strategic elements and over-all National Intergration.

2. *Condition after partition.*—After the partition of the country in 1947, border trade was restored on a restricted scale and the economy of the people of these areas was practically ruined on account of abrupt disruption of usual trade relations with the neighbouring country in all the border markets. Though trade was

resumed for a brief period while after the emergence of the Republic of Bangladesh, it has not been possible to continue the trade due to various international factors. The economic consequences of arbitrary controls on trade and its eventual stoppage have been extremely harmful for the border areas of the State where cropping pattern was based on perishable agricultural produce in the border markets adjoining Bangladesh.

3. *Necessity of Development of Border Areas.*—The factors indicated in the foregoing paragraph points to the need of developing alternative markets for disposal of border produce and supply of essential commodities. Development of border areas is also of utmost importance from the strategic point of view (as strengthening the economic links with the border people is necessary for security reasons) and with a view to giving the people in the border areas a sense of full participation in the economic life of the country.

4. *Reports of the various Committees, etc.*—The problem of the border areas has been examined by several committees from time to time. At the request of the State (Assam) Government a high powered Committee headed by Shri H. V. R. Iyengar, Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs was appointed in 1952. The Committee recommended the construction of a net work of roads to facilitate the transportation of the agricultural products of the border areas and also subsidising food-stuff. The Lall Singh Committee which looked into this question in 1954 suggested the setting up of fruit preservation-cum-canning plants and linking them to a number of juice extracting plants located in the Border Areas where orchards are situated. The Assam Government also appointed three Committees consisting of official and non-officials in 1959 to make recommendations for Rehabilitation of the economy of the border areas observations on the working of the Programmes under Assam Government :

The programme undertaken on the suggestions of these Committees did not produce the desired impact owing to the following reasons :—

- (1) The financial allocation for the purpose was insufficient.
- (2) The programme of long term nature like diversification of agriculture, taking up terracing, improvement of orchards and introduction of alternative crops, etc., was not taken up adequately.

5. *Steps taken so far for Development of Border Areas.*—Development of border areas featured as a separate programme in

the State Plan of Meghalaya during the Fourth Plan and Fifth Plan Period. Provision under the Border Areas Programme was in addition to the normal sectoral programmes taken up in the border areas by different Departments. The outlay in the Fourth Plan was Rs.50 lakhs against which the expenditure during the four years of the plan amounted to Rs.39 lakhs. The programme undertaken in the Fifth Plan related to Development of Agriculture, Minor-irrigation, Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Co-operation, Industries (Small Scale), Sericulture and Weaving, Supply, Rural Water Supply, Construction of feeder and arterial roads and Border Areas Marketing Scheme.

With the stoppage of border trade and consequent closure of border markets, the immediate problems for the Government was to offer relief to the border people by enabling them to sell their produce in the market in the rest of the country. An Agricultural Marketing Scheme has been introduced under which these products are transported free of cost from the border areas to markets in Shillong, Gauhati and other places. Besides, steps have also been taken to establish factories which would utilise some of these products as raw materials. A Plant for extracting oil from tezpata leaves has already been commissioned by a Company in the Joint Sector and some more units are being planned for commissioning this year. In the next few years, it is expected that, from the marketing point of view, the situation in the border areas will improve for some items to a point where normal channels of trade would take care of this matter but not for items like pan leaf and Soh Kwit (Satkara). The crux of the problem is to raise the standard of living in the border areas and to provide additional opportunities of employment to the people there through investment in various activities calculated to create and strengthen the infrastructure and indirectly productive activities. This is a matter of raising the per capita income in selected area and there are various well-known strategies for achieving this objective. The first thing would be to ascertain the present levels of income, output, and employment in this area and to set targets for a selected time span, in each of these three variables and to build a realistic, growth model. It would then be possible to determine the quantum of investment required for achieving these results. Since we do not have the kind of data base for making exact calculations and since economic activities for improving the situation in the border areas will have to be taken up immediately, it is necessary to go in for a strategy of investment calculated to produce an impact on the standard of living of the people in the border areas over a short time span, say 5 years.

It is felt that the development programme for the border areas of the State has to be taken up on (a) short-term and (b) long term basis. The schemes will be executed in such a manner as to serve the present requirements of the situation in the border areas for the next five years and it would also be dovetailed into the long term programme for the economic development of the area.

The salient features of the strategy in regard to development of border areas may be as follows:—

- (a) The development of road communications in the area will be given utmost priority. The road system will be designed with the object of improving the communications within the border areas as well as connecting the border areas with the rest of the State with a view to achieving the objectives of diversification of channels of trade for the produce of these areas.
- (b) Due emphasis will be laid on the improvement of the existing horticultural crops of the area. The people in the border areas are used to cultivating these horticultural crops and have gathered considerable experience. With proper guidance and supply of inputs and extension of the results of modern technological and research development, these areas could be turned into useful sources of supply of horticultural produce.
- (c) Side by side with the development of the traditional horticultural crops in the areas, it is necessary to introduce new cash crops and subsidiary food crops with a view to making the area self-sufficient in food-grains, and other food crops.
- (d) The development of horticultural crops and other food crops would require development of irrigation facilities and supply of necessary inputs and machinery for land development.
- (e) Apart from extension of irrigation facilities, new areas could be brought under cultivation by reclamation and terracing of the slopes.
- (f) With a view to diversifying the economy of the area, Animal Husbandry schemes will be taken up which would yield quick returns. There is also adequate scope for developing Sericulture in border areas which will provide subsidiary income to people of the area.
- (g) As has been pointed out, the Border Areas suffer from acute shortage of food stuff. The measures proposed to be taken for production of food crops will improve the situation gradually. However, supply of foodstuff and essential consumer articles for the border areas will have to be continued on a subsidise basis at least for another five years.

6. *Review of the 5th Plan.*—In the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.13.10 crores was suggested for an Integrated Programme for rehabilitation of the economy of the Border Areas of

the State. As against this outlay the approved outlay was only Rs.378 lakhs. This amount was considered inadequate and the matter was taken up with the Planning Commission for increasing the allocation. Further the Annual Plan allocation for the first four years was also not proportionate to the approved Fifth Plan Outlay. The total outlay for four years was Rs.275 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs.247.07 lakhs could be utilised.

The year-wise plan outlays during the first four years together with the expenditure are shown as follows—

Year			Outlay	Expenditure
1974-75	...	...	Rs.50.00 Lakhs	Rs.40.72 Lakhs
1975-76	...	...	Rs.65.00 „	Rs.54.68 „
1976-77	...	...	Rs.70.00 „	Rs.69.87 „
1977-78	...	...	Rs.90.00 „	Rs.81.80 „
Total	...	..	Rs.275.00 Lakhs	Rs.247.07 Lakhs

The slight short fall in expenditure is for less expenditure under the transport subsidy scheme due to good harvest and also less expenditure under the roads programme. The approved outlay for the current year (1978-79) is Rs.135.00 lakhs

Fifth Plan outlay was utilised for development of alternative markets for disposal of border produce, for introducing cash and subsidiary crops in order to make these areas self-sufficient in food grains and food crops; and till such time is achieved to arrange supply of essential commodities for distribution to the border people on a subsidised basis. A programme for development of feeder roads and link roads was also included in order to build up an adequate net work of communication for connecting these areas with the terminal markets in the State and elsewhere in the rest of the country.

7. Proposals for 1978-83 Plan

Strategy for Development.—With a view to achieving the Nation-Plan's objective, i. e., reducing poverty, removal of unemployment and continued progress towards self-reliance, due emphasis will be given on the importance of communication, small scale industries and agriculture. As said before, developmental activities on agriculture, especially, horticulture in the form of increase inputs and extension services, supply of machinery etc., is highly called for.

Development in Roads and Communication will be given utmost importance. In order to improve the existing communications in the border areas as well as to connect the border areas with the rest of the State and the country construction of feeder roads are proposed for achieving the objective of diversifying channels of trade and commerce.

Emphasis on Industries (small scale and cottage) will also be introduced in the border areas as there is good prospect or mitigation of unemployment. One mini-cement-plant in the border areas of Garo Hills District is also proposed for the purpose.

It is therefore, felt necessary that the development programme for the border areas should include short-terms and long-term measures:—

(a) **Short-term measures.**—Due to suspension of border hats and restriction on border trade, etc., a state of acute scarcity prevails in the areas. To relieve this distress, it is proposed, to undertake schemes for generating employment opportunities in the area through the medium of such projects like construction of feeder roads, irrigation channels, terracing, etc.

As the Border Areas are not self-sufficient in food-grains, it is proposed to augment the production of horticultural crops by introducing new methods and technological change in the methods of cultivation.

Due to closure of Border markets, schemes for transportation of Border produces to different parts of Meghalaya as well as outside the State have been taken up and free lift of border produces is under operation. Trucks have been provided for the purpose by the Border Areas Development Department. Also with a view to helping the border people (cultivators and farmers), the Marketing-cum-Agro-Industrial Development Corporation and the MECOFED are actively in the market to procure prices of certain commodities without which the border farmers were selling those commodities at a loss.

(b) **Long-term measures, Sectoral Programmes proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan.**—The programme for rehabilitation of the economy of the border areas has been drawn up on the basis of the objectives indicated in the foregoing pages. The essential features of the schemes are given below:—

(1) **Agriculture Development.**—During 1974-75—1977-78 an amount of Rs.29.14 lakhs was spent for this sector for improvement in agriculture, purchasing of power tillers, horticulture, irrigation, subsidiary food crops, loan-cum-subsidy Schemes and Border Areas Marketing Scheme.

▲ For the current Plan period 1978-83, schemes proposed under this section are (i) purchase of power tillers, (ii) horticulture Development, (iii) loan-cum-subsidy scheme for which an amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed.

The scheme for purchase of Power Tillers aims at providing Agrostom Services to the farmers of the Border Areas at a nominal rate of free charges. The existing number of power tillers purchased during the Sixth Plan period is 20. Four of them are at present out of order and condemned. The proposed outlay for this scheme is Rs.15.00 lakhs. This amount is meant to meet the running cost and maintenance of these machines plus the salary of the operators at Rs.2.00 lakhs per year ($2 \times 5 = 10$ lakhs) and the rest amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is intended to meet the cost of new Power Tillers with implements, etc.

The scheme for Development of Horticulture is proposed at Rs.15.00 lakhs. The objective of this scheme is to set up three nurseries of Horticulture in the border areas—one in each district of Khasi, Garo and Jaintia Hills. The proposed sites are at Balat, Mineng, and Muktapur of the above districts.

Scheme under subsidy-cum-loan is also proposed for Rs.30.00 lakhs though this may be transferred to the MECOFED for implementation.

(2) **Animal Husbandry and Veterinary.**—Under this sector Rs.12.00 lakhs was spent during 1974-78. 1,300 pig trios were distributed to the farmers at 75 per cent subsidy rate to improve their economic conditions. One Pig Farm was established at Pynursla to cater the requirement of breeding stock.

The objectives of setting up such farms in the border areas and a subsidy rate of 75 per cent is to help and uplift the economic condition of the border people. The subsidy rate is also proposed to be reduced to 50 per cent. It is also proposed to set up another Pig Farm at Dalu in Garo Hills to meet the requirement of breeding stock in those areas.

An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed during the current plan period. Out of the above, an amount of Rs.13.00 lakhs is earmarked for distribution of 2,600 pig trios and Rs.12.00 lakhs is earmarked for 2 pig farms.

About 2,600 farmers living in Border Area will be benefitted by the programme.

(3) **Soil Conservation.**—During the Fifth Plan period 1974-78 the expenditure was Rs.1.37 lakhs only. The schemes taken up were subsidies maintenance charge of black-pepper, (ii) grants-in-aid and (iii) supply of different materials to the farmers of the area. Under the current plan period, more schemes are proposed at an outlay of Rs.54 lakhs. The schemes are indicated in the annexed statement.

(4) Education

As the Economic condition of the people in the border areas has not as yet improved, the financial assistance given in the shape of subsidy to the students from border areas studying at the middle schools, high schools and colleges level is being continued. Efforts are also being made to improve the school buildings and hostels facilities in the border areas to enable the students to prosecute studies within the nearest possible distance from their villages.

The schemes under this sector aim at the following objectives :

(i) To give financial assistance to students from the Border Areas to enable them to prosecute their studies in Middle, High Schools and College levels.

(ii) To give financial assistance to the non-Government Schools to provide necessary physical facilities like buildings, hostels in schools located in the Border Areas, as the contribution from the community cannot be expected due to poor economic condition of the border people.

A sum of Rs.32.67 lakhs allotted during 1974-1978 was entirely utilised for the purpose. The total number of border students benefitted by this scheme during 1974-1978 was 24,170 with a total cost of Rs.19.18 lakhs and a sum of Rs.13.49 lakhs was spent during 1974-78 for giving financial assistance for the purpose of construction/improvement of 24 High School buildings, 41 Middle School buildings and 28 Primary School buildings located in the Border Areas.

It is proposed to continue and intensify the existing schemes under this sector with a proposed outlay of Rs.72.00 lakhs during the current plan period. Schemes under this sector proposed to be taken up during 1978-83 together with the proposed outlay are as follows :—

Scheme	Proposed Outlay
	(Rs. in lakhs)
(a) Subsidy to Border Areas Students. To give financial assistance to 15,400 students (Hostellers) and 21,400 students (non-Hostellers from the Border Areas	32.00
(b) Assistance to Non-Government Institutions for building Projects in the Border Areas	
School Buildings	
1. Construction of about 100 Primary Schools buildings at Rs.10,000 each	10.00
2. Construction of 30 M.E. School Buildings at Rs.20,000 each	6.00
3. Construction of 10 High School Buildings at Rs.30,000 each	5.00
Hostels :	•
Construction of 10 Hostels Buildings for Middle and High Schools at Rs.50,000 each ...	5.00
Teachers' Quarters :	
Construction of 20 quarters for Middle and High Schools at Rs.20,000 each	4.00
Extension/Improvement of existing buildings :	
Extension and improvement of Middle and High Schools and Primary Schools Buildings ...	10.00
Total (b)	40.00
Grand Total (a) & (b)	72.00

(5) Fisheries

Fishery programmes under border areas have been taken up since 1971-72. An amount spent during the 1974-78 period was Rs.4.00 lakhs. Schemes under the border areas during the Fifth Plan period were (i) Wild Culture, (2) Assistance to Co-operative Societies and (3) Fish Seed Farms.

The total outlay proposed for the Sixth Plan period is Rs.27.00 lakhs. It is proposed to establish 3 fish seed farms in the Border Areas with a cost of Rs.12.00 lakhs and the rest will be distributed as assistance to Fisheries Co-operative Societies at subsidy rate and for projects called Wild Culture. The scheme aims at increasing production of fishes in the border areas where there are ample scopes for fish production. The people will also be helped by providing assistance for nets, boats and better marketing facilities.

(6) Supply

During the past period the Supply Department has rendered a lot of help to the border areas. Before 1975-76 this scheme-Border Transport Subsidy Scheme was done by the Government under the normal budget provision out of the grant given by the Government of India at the average transport cost of Rs.8.00 per quintal.

Due to hardships and difficulties this Scheme come under the purview of the Border Areas Department. An amount of Rs.11.54 lakhs was spent during the whole period, i. e., 1974-78 and the agreed outlay for 1978-79 is Rs.7.00 lakhs.

The objective of the schemes is to supply essential commodities at the price prevailing in the Districts Headquarter. A total outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs is proposed for the entire Sixth Plan period. The physical target for the terminal year 1982-83 will be above 2.5 lakhs quintals which include rice, salt, dal, and mustard oil. Further, in the current Plan's period, it is also proposed to start implementating the scheme of linking procurement of Border produce with distribution system under this Scheme.

(7) (Communication) Road Scheme (P.W.D.)

Transport bottleneck is one of the factors that impedes economic growth in the area. To accelerate an all round economic growth in the area development of roads and communication is highly called for. This is also very important from the strategic point of view.

Arterial and feeder roads covering a total length of 320 Kms. at an estimated cost of Rs.520 lakhs was proposed during the Fifth Plan. Out of it, a total length of 69.75 Kms. could achieved and an amount of Rs.92.23 lakhs was spent during the period. However, much remains to be done for development of roads in the Border Areas.

Under the current plan period the road scheme covering a total road length of approximately 308 Kms., 17 bridges and 16 culverts with an estimated cost of Rs.770.17 lakhs is proposed for the border areas. The total length of road, number of bridges and culverts proposed to be taken up are indicated in the Statement annexed.

(8) Co-operation

Co-operative movement is also another effective tool to uplift the economic condition of the people in the border areas. Formation of Co-operative Societies, e.g., Service Co-operatives and Marketing Co-operatives will be of immense help to the people of the entire area.

Under this sector an expenditure of Rs.12 lakhs was incurred during the period 1974-78 for (a) Assistance to Co-operative Society, (b) Assistance to Meghalaya State Co-operative Marketing Consumer's Federation Ltd., (c) Share Capital Contribution to MECOFED.

An amount of Rs.53.90 lakhs is proposed for this sector for 1978-83. The schemes under this sector are (1) Assistance to MECOFED for construction of godown. An amount of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period 1978-83 for keeping the border produces in the godowns by the MECOFED who are dealing with the marketing business in the border areas.

(2) *Share Capital Contribution to MECOFED.*—The MECOFED has been assigned the responsibilities in matters of procurement of prices of border produces, as also for distribution of Consumer's articles and agricultural inputs. It is therefore proposed that an amount of Rs.15 lakhs be provided for the purpose.

(3) *Establishment of Agro-Service and repairing centre by MECOFED.*—An amount of Rs.15 lakhs is proposed for setting up 5 centres in the Border Areas. The Schemes envisage non-recurring expenditure of Rs.41,000 and recurring expenditure of Rs.52,000 for each centre.

(4) *Piggery Co-operatives.*—About 20 Piggery Co-operative Societies is proposed to be organised in the border areas. Each such society will have a minimum of fifty members. Fifty piggery units consisting of one boar and two sows of the value of Rs.500 per unit will be provided to the society. Each society will also be given share capital contribution at Rs.15,000. To enable the society to maintain a trained full-time Secretary, Managerial Assistance at Rs.5,000 per year per society will be contributed.

The stockade will be provided by the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department.

Assistance to the branches of Apex Bank.—The Meghalaya Apex Bank, despite its various limitations, opened three branches at Cherrapunjee, Baghmara and Dawki to enable the farmers of the border areas credit and banking facilities, and for betterment of their economic condition by prudent utilisation of the facilities provided by the Bank for the improvement of their cultivation. As the aim of opening these branches is to render help to the border people, it will take time before they attain viability. It is therefore proposed to assist the bank by providing managerial assistance at Rs.20,000 per branch per year during the plan period. The total amount required for the purpose during the period will be Rs.2.40 lakhs.

An amount of Rs.3 lakhs is also proposed to help other types of primary co-operative societies.

(9) Water Supply

Many villages in the border areas suffer from scarcity of drinking water. During the Fifth Plan (i.e., 1974-78) an amount of Rs.27.55 lakhs have been spent for execution of five water supply schemes which are expected to be complete during the current year. These schemes will benefit a population of about 15,300 people in (1) Siju, (2) Nongshken, (3) Dangardobah (4) Twahusdiah and (5) Tarangblang areas. An amount of Rs.159.95 lakhs has been proposed for execution of 40 water supply schemes to cover population of about 40,000.

(10) Sericulture and Weaving

Development of Sericulture and Weaving in the border areas is another viable sector whose potentiality is high. The climatic condition of the area is quite suitable for the development of all types of sericulture, viz. Eri, mulberry, muga and tasar. Three such centres are proposed to be started and in each centre about fifty families (rearers) would be organised and they will be supplied with leaves from the centre for rearing of silkworms. Rearing appliances would also be supplied to the rearers including subsidy for maintenance of their plantations. Silkworm seeds would be made available to the rearers for harvesting superior cocoons for sale.

In the meantime development of handloom industry in border areas is being carried on. Scheme for establishment of Demonstration-cum-Production centres is under implementation from 1977-78. An expenditure of Rs.2.25 lakhs was incurred during 1977-78. These centres were started at Katuli gaon (Garo Hills), Langkyrdem (Khasi Hills) and Lamin (Jaintia Hills) during the year in question. Each centre has been provided with ten looms including the other necessary inputs like yarn, etc. The weavers are trained up in the use of improved methods of weaving, designing, etc. so that they may take up production of good quality fabrics and thereby supplement their income. Grant-in-aid is also made available to the weavers and institutions as well.

In addition to the above three existing centres started during 1977-78, five more centres are proposed to be started during the current Plan period. The centres proposed are two in Khasi Hills, one in Jaintia Hills and two in Garo Hills. An outlay of Rs.16 lakh is proposed for Sericulture and Weaving.

(11) Industries

The Development of Industries (small scale and cottage) is essential from the point of view of employment and raising of industrial products in the area. During the fifth Plan period Rs.2.59 lakhs was sanctioned as grants-in-aid to 23 institutions and 12 societies.

For the current Plan period an amount of Rs.77 lakhs is proposed for this sector. The schemes proposed for this sector are as follows :—

- (1) Share Capital for contribution for Mini Cement Plant at Garo Hills.
- (2) Headquarter Organisation.
- (3) Provision of Hostel facilities.
- (4) Share Capital to Industrial Co-operative Societies.
- (5) Grants-in-aid.
- (6) Subsidy for Marketing Federation to purchase Border Areas Industrial Products.

(12) Border Areas Department

(A) *Administration*.—Strengthening of administrative machinery is also a very important task for the development of the border areas. This Machinery was set up in 1975 and at present it constitutes one Director, who is also the Secretary, one Officer-on-Special Duty, four Assistants and other complementary staff. In the field there are 14 Border Areas Development Officers, with necessary staff. During the last plan period an amount of Rs.6.93 lakhs was spent. Current year's outlay is Rs.3.50 lakhs. For 1978-83, an amount of Rs.30 lakhs is proposed for strengthening of the administrative machinery.

(B) *Border Areas Marketing Scheme*.—With a view to transportation of border produce for marketing elsewhere 10 trucks were purchased in 1973-74 and 6 more in 1975-76. An amount of Rs.28.20 lakhs was spent during the Fifth Plan period. For the current year the outlay for the scheme is Rs.13.45 lakhs.

This programme has been of great help to the people of Border areas. This programme is proposed to be continued during the current Plan period. The amount proposed for this scheme is Rs.70 lakhs.

Financial Implication.—The schemes for development of border areas have been included in the State's Sixth Five Year Plan involving an outlay of Rs.1,495.37 lakhs. The agreed outlay for the current financial year, i.e., 1978-79 is Rs.135 lakhs and this forms part of the current Five Year Plan.

The above proposed outlay, schemes, selected targets and achievements are all summarised and annexed in the Statements.

STATEMENT I

DRAFT PLAN 1978-83

Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Major Heads of Development	Minor Heads of Development	Fifth Plan Outlay 1974-79	1974-78 Actual Expenditure	1978-79 Agreed Outlay Total	Proposed Outlay 1978-83	
						Total	Capital Content of Total Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
"308—AREA DEVELOPMENT"							
1	Agriculture	1. Purchase of power tillers .. .. .	.. .. .	5.97	2.00	15.00	.. .. .
		2. Horticulture .. .. .	.. .. .	0.72	2.00	15.00	5.00
		3. Irrigation .. .. .	.. .. .	1.49	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		4. Subsidy Food Crops Development .. .. .	.. .. .	3.54	2.00	.. .. .	.. .. .
		5. Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme .. .. .	.. .. .	1.60	3.00	30.00	.. .. .
		Total .. .. .	.. .. .	13.32	9.00	60.00	5.00
2	A. H. and Veterinary	1. Pig Breeding Unit .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	5.00	13.00	.. .. .
		2. Piggery Farm, Pynursla	25.00	12.00	2.00	6.00	1.00
		3. Piggery Farm, Dalu .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	6.00	2.00
		Total	25.00	12.00	7.00	25.00	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Roads (P. W. D.)	1. Construction of Mawpran-Pynter Road (0 to 8Km.)	..	..	..	16.00	..
		2. Construction of Wahsherkmut to Umriuh Tmar Road Section H, 10 Km.	..	..	..	20.00	..
		3. Construction of Lyngkhat, Dawki Road, 18 Km.	..	..	..	40.00	..
		4. Construction of Mawsahew Tynrong Road, 10 Km.	..	..	..	20.00	..
		5. Construction of Khliehsai to Bokhmie and Suktia Road	..	..	..	20.00	..
		6. Construction of Mawdok-Khadarshnong Road Section III	..	..	..	40.00	..
		7. Construction of Ladsobbar-Pynursla-Nongjri Road	..	..	..	40.00	..
		8. Construction Nongkulang Maweit Road	..	..	..	20.00	..
		9. Construction of Phlangdilojn Road to Nolikata Section I	..	..	..	82.00	..
		10. Construction of road from Phlangdilojn to Nolikata (Portion from Ranikor to Gomaghat approximate 2 Km).	..	..	..	7.36	..
		11. Construction of Bridges of Koragorah approach Road	..	..	..	1.00	..
		12. Construction of Bridge on Bagli approach Road	..	..	..	1.50	..
		13. Construction of a road from Munai to Nalikara 10 Km.	..	..	..	25.00	..
		14. Construction of approach road to Danager and Lalpani from Balat.	..	..	..	5.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Approach Road to Galagora from Balat Bagli Road	...	...	..	...	8'00	...
16.	Construction of a Road from Umpung to Gomaghat via Maillam Rajapara Goragorah.	...	...	...	...	40'00	..
17.	Construction of bridges and culverts on Balat-Ryngku Road	...	...	...	...	9'47	..
18.	Construction of suspension footbridge over Mynksa river from Kudengrim to Kudenthymmai.	...	...	..	...	1'81	...
19.	Construction of Minor bridge over Umkiang stream connecting the eastern portion of Umkiang village with main Road.	...	..	...	...	1'10	...
20.	Construction of a Road from Amlari on J. J. M. Road to Lakroh via Amlanai.	...	..	...	...	26'00	..
21.	Construction of a Road from Amlarem to Nongtalang via Pdengkarong.	...	...	...	...	25'00	..
22.	Construction of Pdengshakap-Porghat via Tarangblang Section II.	...	..	...	...	30'00	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		23. Construction of Syndai-Amjalong-Jong Ushen-Twah-U-Sdiah Rongkhum Road Section .III.	..	...	..	20.00	...
		24. Construction of Beryhat Sonap-Sonapur Road ... ..	...	...	...	120.00	...
		25. Construction of suspension footbridge over Lynniang from Suchen to Bataw.	..	..	...	1.50	...
		26. Construction of suspension footbridge over Umkiang connecting Umkiang and Lumdohkhi Village.	..	...	...	1.20	..
		27. Construction of Minor bridges over Umkrem connecting Ammutong at Mawlong Village.	..	..	..	0.80	...
		28. Construction of suspension footbridge over river Umngot at Jarain.	..	..	..	3.00	...
		29. Improvement of approach Road from Sohka to Kudangthymmai.	...	..	..	5.00	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		30. Construction of Betasing Ishakuri road.	...	...	...	11-28	...
		31. Construction of Metabgiri-Sibbari via Rongrithingri Road.	...	..	...	28-00	...
		32. Construction of a road from Kherapava to Joshipara via Mibompara Section III 11 Km. to 17-60 Km.	...	...	..	12-77	...
		33. Construction of a road from Chaudoboy P.W.D. Road upto Chaudobuy BSFBOP. (2Km. approx)	...	...	...	2-00	..
		34. Construction of a road from Janenkona P.W.D. Road to Purakhasla Old Bazar and thence to B. S. F. B. O. P. (2-10 Km. approx.)	..	...	...	2-00	..
		35. Construction of a road from Tarapara P.W.D. Road near Mohendraganj to Barmanpara via Silkaguri.	...	...	...	5-00	...
		36. Construction of a road from Duminikura to Metipgiri via Watrengiri.	32-00	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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CONTINUING SCHEMES

1.	Construction of Dambuk-Aga to Dambuk-Apal Road	...			0.05	...
2.	Improvement of a road from 105 Km. of B.S.D. Road to Siju cave.	...			1.77	...
3.	Construction of Daku Bazar near Chokpot Dampara Road 32 Km.	...			5.13	...
4.	Construction of Balat Rengku Shella Road O. 12 Km.	...			1.81	...
5.	Carrying out survey of Phlangdiloin Ranikor Road.	...			0.04	...
6.	Construction of Bridges and Culverts on Jakrem Ranikor road from Rangthong to Keniong [SEC. V Mile 14 and 15 Part-I.	...			3.50	...
7.	Construction of Ishamati Kalatek road via Kalibari.	...	92.23	42.70	2.06	...
8.	Construction of Wahsherkhmut Umnihtmar Road.	...			2.92	...
9.	Construction of Syndai Amjaleng Jong-U-Shen Road Section-I.	...			5.88	...
10.	Ditto Section-II 7 to 13 Km.	...			10.86	...
11.	Construction of a road from Pdengshakap to Jong-U-Shen-Twah-U-Sdiah Section I (O. to 5.50 Km.)	...			1.62	...
12.	Construction of minor and major bridge over Myntdu river on Muktapur Borghat Road.	..			2.00	...
13.	Construction of Pdengshakap Borghat Road via Tarangblang (O. to 9.60 Km.)	...			6.52	...
14.	Construction of minor bridge on Sobkha Lamin Road	...			0.51	...
15.	Improvement of Sobkha Lamin Road from junction of 16th Km. of Amlarem Dawki Road upto Lamin Village (O. to 1.535 Km.)	...			1.71	...

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TOTAL	92.23	42.70	770.17	697.04
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
8	Co-operation ...	1. Strengthening of Department-Staff	1.50	..	
		2. Marketing -						
		(a) Assistance to Co-operative Societies ...	...	7.43	...	...	..
		(b) Assistance to MECOFED for construction of godown	...	1.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	
		(c) Share Capital Contribution to MECOFED ..	..	4.00	3.00	15.00	15.00
		(d) Assistance to MECOFED for establishment of Agro-Service and repairing centre	..	..	...	15.00	2.00
		3. (A) Other types—						
		Share Capital of other types of Primary Co-operative Societies,	...	...	3.00	3.00	3.00
		3. (B) Piggery Co-operative Society—						
		(a) Share Capital Contribution ..	...	..	...	3.00	3.00
		(b) Managerial Assistance ...	...	...	..	4.00	...
		(c) Piggery Units ...	...	..	...	5.00	...
		3. (C) Assistance to branches of Apex Bank .	...	..	..	2.40	...
		TOTAL	12.43	10.00	53.90	28.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Water Supply (P. H. E.)	1. Siju	7.98	7.65	0.10	0.10	...
		2. Nogarpara ... ..	..	...	...	16.00	...
		3. Alopang Model Village ... ..	..	...	...	6.00	...
		4. Gausa-para .. ..	..	...	..	6.57	..
		5. Purakhasia ... ..	...	...	..	3.00	..
		6. Sisengpara ... ..	...	...	...	2.75	...
		7. Jatrakona ... ..	...	..	...	3.25	..
		8. Rugopara ... ..	..	...	...	3.00	...
		9. Kapisipara ... ..	..	...	...	2.75	...
		10. Betasing .. ..	...	...	...	5.00	...
		11. Ramehingga ... ..	..	...	...	3.00	...
		12. Dambuk Aga Apal .. ..	...	..	...	5.00	...
		13. Chokpot	1.00	...	5.50	9.00	..
		14. Nongahken	8.10	4.93	2.00	2.00	...
		15. Dangredombah	4.20	2.72	0.87	0.87	...
		16. Domshken ... ..	..	...	..	2.00	...
		17. Pymai .. ..	..	..	1	2.50	...
		18. Mawlam ... ..	..	...	..	6.00	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	19. Laitduh	...	...	...	...	...	1-25	...
	20. Pomblang	...	...	...	...	...	2-50	...
	21. Thangbrai	...	...	...	...	...	3-00	...
	22. Sohbar	..	..	...	...	...	1-85	...
	23. Sey Nongkhroh	...	...	..	..	...	3-25	...
	24. Ramlait	..	..	..	..	...	4-00	..
	25. Rangadong	...	...	..	...	...	3-75	...
	26. Raiboh	..	...	...	...	...	2-00	...
	27. Phlangwanbroi	...	...	...	..	...	2-00	..
	28. Nohwet	...	...	...	...	...	2-00	..
	29. Nonglait	..	..	...	...	...	1-00	..
	30. Nongtyngar	...	...	...	...	...	5-00	..
	31. Mawpran	...	...	..	..	...	5-15	..
	32. Lalpani	...	..	...	...	...	5-25	...
	33. Laittyra	...	...	...	...	...	3-00	...
	34. Laitkynsew	...	...	..	..	...	3-50	...
	35. Mawpan-Inkyrsa	..	..	...	...	...	3-25	..
	36. Tynrong	..	...	...	...	...	5-22	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
		37. Twahusdiah	..	..	...	...	8.44	8.55	0.84	0.84	..
		38. Tarangbiang	...	...	...	...	5.40	3.27	2.04	2.04	...
		39. Lama	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.50	...
		40. Mawngap	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	1.81	..
		41. Kwator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	...
		42. Hawai bhoi	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	3.00	...
		43. Ratacherra	...	...	...	...	2.48	...	4.00	2.00	...
		44. Jong-U-Shea	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	3.00	...
		45. Amlympiang	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	3.00	...
		46. Tools and Plant	...	..	...	..	2.40	0.43	...	2.00	...
		TOTAL	..	...	...	...	40.00	27.55	15.35	159.95	159.95
10	Sericulture and Weaving	1: Handloom	..	..	..	...	..	2.24	2.50	11.40	2.90
		2: Sericulture	...	..	..	...	..	...	2.50	4.60	1.50
		TOTAL	..	...	...	...	...	2.24	5.00	16.00	4.40

450

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
11	Industries	.. ..	1. Share Capital Contribution for Mini-Cement Plant	..	..	..	25.00	..
			2. Headquarter Organisation	..	..	..	4.00	..
			3. Provision of Hostel Facilities at Dalu, Baghmara, Khlichriat, Mawsynram.	..	..	..	6.00	..
			5. Share Capital Contribution to Industrial Co-operative Societies and Enterpreneurs at 15 per cent of the total capital requirement of each scheme in the tiny sector.	..	..	..	9.00	..
			5. Grant-in-aid to Institution for vocational trades	..	7.60	2.59	5.00	29.00
			6. Subsidy for marketing federation to purchase border areas industrial products.	..	..	..	4.00	..
			Total	..	7.60	2.50	5.00	77.00
12	Border Areas Development	...	1. Strengthening of administrative machinery for Border Areas Development Works.	15.00	6.93	3.50	30.00	..
			2. Border Areas Marketing Scheme	..	..	..	35.00	28.20
				..	..	..	13.45	70.00
			Total	..	50.00	35.13	16.95	100.00
			GRAND TOTAL	..	378.00	247.07	135.00	1,495.37
				..			897.36	

STATEMENT II

DRAFT PLAN 1978-83

Selected targets and Achievements (cumulative totals for each year)

Serial No.	Items	Unit	Fifth Plan target (1974-79)	1974 to 1978 Achievements				1978-79 Targets	1978-83 Proposed targets
				1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 AGRICULTURE—									
(1)	Subsidiary Food Crops Area covered	Hect.	...	732.00	789.00	986.00	802.00	-	...
(2)	Power Tillers Scheme Area covered	Hect.	...	125.00	575.00	59.93	164.96	400.00	2,500.00
(3)	Horticulture Development Scheme—								
(a)	Nos. of fruit plants distributed	Nos.	...	1,25,000	...	...	..	2,00,000	10,00,000
(b)	Area covered	Hect.	...	110	...	...	..	250	1,500
(4)	Minor Irrigation—								
(a)	Nos. of projects taken up	Nos.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
(b)	Nos. of pump sets purchased	Nos.	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
(5)	Loan and subsidy schemes for the purchase of—								
(a)	Tractors	Nos.	...	...	...	...	7	10	100
(b)	Power Tillers	Nos.	..	...	...	...	18	40	400

2 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY—

(1) Pig Breeding Unit	...	...	Unit	2,500	1,360	(For the period from 1974 to 1978)	1,000	2,600
(2) Piggery Farms	...	..	Nos.	1	1	(For the period from 1974-1978)	1	2

3 SOIL CONSERVATION—

(1) Strengthening of the Department—

(a) Staff	Nos.	21	3	27	27
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(2) Purchase of Jeep and Trailer	Nos.	1
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(3) Cash Crop Development Works —

(a) Subsidies, maintenance charge of Black pepper.	Unit	1,200	1,200	3,600
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(b) Grant-in-aid for cultivation of Black pepper.	Unit	550	550	...	4,400
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(c) Raising of Black pepper in polythene bag.	Nos.	27,500	27,500
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(d) Creation of Rubber Plantation	Ha	20	20
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(4) Materials and Supplies—

(a) Subsidy for cultivation of Broom Stick including fencing.	Ha	475
---	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----

(b) Water distribution	Ha	130
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
4 EDUCATION—										
(1) No. beneficiaries	Nos	..	3569	6460	6721	6720	6,000	37,000
(2) Building grants to Non-Government Institution.			Nos.	19	74	..	170
5 FISHERIES—										
(1) Wild	Hect.	..	334.51	(For the period from 1974-78)		...	800	
(2) Assistance to Co-operative Societies			Nos.	..	9	(For the period from 1974-78)		10	50	
(3) Fishseed Farms	Nos.	..	...	..	...	...	3	
6 SUPPLY—										
(1) Rice	Qtls.	195,36.25	363,95.30	403,88.00
(2) Atta	Qtls.	87,69.00	59,59.40
(3) Salt —	Qtls.	323.75	180.00
7 ROADS (P.W.D)—										
(1) Roads	Km.	74.00	55.75	(For the period from 1974-78)		36.00	308 km.	
(2) Bridges	Nos.	3	2	(For the period from 1974-78)		3	17	
(3) Culverts	Nos.	5	6	16

10 SERICULTURE AND WEAVING—

(1) No. of rearers (families)	Nos.	150	...	...	...	...	150	2 00
(2) No. of Weavers trained	Nos.	80	30	(For the period from 1974-78)			50	340

11 INDUSTRIES—

(1) Mini Cement Plant	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Staff	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(3) Construction of Hostels	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(4) Assistance to entrepreneurs and Societies,	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
(5) Grants-in-aid	Grantees	35	35	(For the period from 1974-78)			60	280

12 BORDER AREAS—

(1) Gazetted Staff	Nos.	...	15	(For the period from 1974-78)			13	18
(2) Non-Gazetted Staff	Nos.	...	36	(Ditto)			37	50
(3) Quantity of Agricultural produce	MT	...	17,918	(Ditto)			10,000	50,000

AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

(Programme for Development of Specially Backward and most Backward Areas)

Though the entire State of Meghalya is backward in view of the Scheduled Tribes constituting more than 80 per cent of the total population of the State, there are areas which are more backward compared to the remaining areas of the State. A special programme for the development of backward areas in terms of the gaps in development in these areas was undertaken in the State during the last plan. The provision in the Fifth Plan for this purpose was Rs. 154 lakhs. A survey was undertaken in 1975-76 with the following objectives.—

(a) Identification in a more definite and precise manner the backward areas on the basis of accepted economic indicator.

(b) An assesment of the gaps in development in these areas.

(c) The economic indicators which formed the basis of the survey were—

(i) distance from the road—(6 Kms).

(ii) distance from the nearest educational institutions—(4 Kms),

(iii) distance from the nearest health centre—(6 Kms),

(v) availability of clean drinking water.

The survey was conducted on village basis with the help of the Statistical Bureau. On the basis of this survey it is now possible to identify in a very definite manner “specially backward” and “most backward” areas of the State.

A village is considered to be a “specially backward” area if any two of the above indicators are absent, and as a “most backward” area if any three of the above indicators are wanting.

Strategy for development

Under the programme, special projects will be taken up as a supplementary to the schemes under the State Plan to quicken the pace of development in the “specially backward” and “most backward” areas. These projects include communication, water supply, education, health transport, subsidy scheme, etc. The main features of these projects are—

(a) The allocation for each project for the five year period will be earmarked. These projects will be super-imposed over the C.D. Blocks. Funds under the C.D. Blocks and other sources will, as such, be supplemented to the extent of the earmarked allocation.

(b) The staff component for the execution of the projects would be kept to the minimum. The project would be implemented through the existing development blocks. The B. D. Os, Extension Officers and staff already available would be utilised for the programme. The additional staff where necessary would be kept to the barest minimum.

(c) As mentioned in the preceding paragraphs each project will be drawn up on the basis of the gaps in development as a result of a careful assessment and survey of each area. No schematic pattern or rigid format can be laid down for these projects as the need in each of these project areas, in terms of development, is not uniform. The formulation and execution of the project plans will be done in consultation with the Block Development Advisory Committees and other public representatives of the project areas concerned. Measures for ensuring full involvement of the local people in these projects are also to be devised.

Review of the Programme during the Fifth Plan period 1974-78

The Fifth Plan allocation for Area Development Programme (Programme for development of specially backward and most backward areas) was Rs. 154 lakhs. The expenditure for the first four years of the plan period was Rs. 118.68 lakhs.

During the first year of the Fifth Plan period pending assessment of the gaps in terms of development in backward areas, a supplementary programme for accelerating development in those areas were taken up in certain sectors, viz. Soil Conservation, Fisheries, Co-operation, Animal Husbandry, Agriculture and Education.

On the basis of detailed survey conducted in 1975-76, it has become possible to concentrate development only in those sectors where gaps have been assessed. The main sectors, are, Communication, Water Supply, Education and Health.

The main schemes taken up so far under the programme were construction of 198 L. P. Schools, construction of 36 primary health centres, construction of 101 bridges and culverts 120 rural roads, and construction of 15 water tanks, 55 ring-wells, 144 dug wells, and 16 numbers of piped water supply.

In addition, a new scheme for grant of transport subsidy for supply of essential commodities to remote and backward areas of the State was also taken up under the programme in 1977-78 on an experimental basis and is being continued in the current year.

Proposal for the Five Year Plan (1978-83)

It is proposed to continue the Area Development programme during the Five Year Plan 1978-83 considering its importance in accelerating the development in the specially backward areas of the State. The financial requirement under the programme are indicated in the attached statements. On the basis of the data available, the estimates projected for the Five Year Plan 1978-83 come to Rs. 32 lakhs. The schematic outlays will be determined on the basis of

assessment of the gaps in development as well as on the needs of the projected areas. This is necessary to wipe out the back-log noticed in these areas as a result of the detailed survey. Once the programme is approved, action for drawing up of the projects, etc. will be taken in due course. The Plan outlay already made available under the programme for 1978-79 is Rs. 40 lakhs.

The list of specially backward and most backward areas so far identified in the State is attached in the Annexure.

DRAFT PLAN, 1978-83
Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Major heads of Development	Fifth plan outlay 1974-79	1974-78 Actual expendi- ture	1978-79	Proposed	Capital content of total outlay	
			Agreed outlay Total	outlay 1978-83 Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME —						
1. Direction and administration		1.10	0.45	12.00	...	
2. Communication (Roads) ..		38.32	14.32	120.00	80.00	
3. Education		27.81	7.91	62.00	30.00	
4. Health		17.12	7.91	62.00	30.00	
5. Water supply	154.00	12.40	7.91	61.00	...	
6. Soil Conservation		5.78	...	..	...
7. Fishery		2.98	..	...	...
8. Co-operation		3.50	...	..	..
9. Agriculture		6.40	..	...	...
10. A. H. and Veterinary		3.00	..	...	...
11. Transport Subsidy Scheme ..		0.27	1.50	7.00	..	
Total		154.00	118.68	40.00	324.00	140.00

DRAFT PLAN 1978-83

AREA DEV.
PROG.

Selected Targets And Achievements

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Fifth Plan target 1974-79	1974-78 Achievement	1978-79 targets	1978-83 proposed target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EDUCATION—						
(i)	Nursery Schools	Nos.	...	Nil	...	1200
(ii)	Primary Schools	Nos.	...	198	48	1300
(iii)	Community Hall	Nos.	...	Nil	...	1600
HEALTH—						
(i)	Primary Health Centres	Nos.	...	36	24	1150
COMMUNICATION—						
(i)	Bridges and Culverts	Nos.	...	101	30	1300
(ii)	Rural Roads	KMS.	—	120	40	1250
WATER SUPPLY—						
(i)	Tanks	Nos.	...	15	5	600
(ii)	Ring Wells	Nos.	...	55	20	1200
(iii)	Dug Wells	Nos.	—	114	40	2000
(iv)	Piped Water Supply	Nos.	...	16	10	250

ANNEXURE

**List of Specially Backward and Most Backward Areas
so far identified in Meghalaya**

Project areas	No. of villagers identified as	
	Most Backward	Specially Backward
1	2	3
JAINTIA HILLS—		
1. Laskein	48	...
2. Thadlaskein	62	20
3. Khliehriat	82	1
	<u>192</u>	<u>21</u>
EAST AND WEST KHASI HILLS—		
4. Pynursla	117	4
5. Shella Bholaganj	113	9
6. Mawryngkneng	37	1
7. Myllicm	18	7
8. Mawphlang	10	25
9. Mawkyrwat	65	77
10. Mawsynram	100	...
11. Mairang	141	...
12. Bhoi Area	65	103
13. Nongstoin	226	28
	<u>892</u>	<u>254</u>
EAST AND WEST GARO HILLS—		
14. Betasing	58	39
15. Chokpot	221	39
16. Dadenggiri	89	41
17. Dalu	55	66
18. Dambuk Aga	57	50
19. Rongjeng	111	27
20. Resubelpara	55	63
21. Selsella	114	79
22. Zikzak	51	20
23. Songsak	146	41
24. Rongram	90	23
	<u>1,047</u>	<u>488</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>2,131</u>	<u>763</u>

STATISTICS

The approved outlay for Statistics in the Fifth Plan was Rs. 35 lakhs. This includes the outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs for the Economic Census Scheme which ultimately was implemented as a central sector scheme by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

For the Sixth Plan, the Third Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisation recommended that besides the priority of spill-over commitments, the thrust should be towards improvement of the data base at lower levels, improvement of social statistics and strengthening of economic analysis capacity of the Statistical Organisations. Taking these broad guidelines into account, the Central Statistical Organisation's Working Group has recommended the following schemes for the States and Union Territories, (i) Electronic Data Processing facilities, (ii) Training of Statistical Personnel, (iii) Statistics of Whole-sale and Retail trade, (iv) Improvement of Social Statistics, (v) Price Statistics and (vi) Strengthening of Analytical Capabilities. Under Social Statistics, the work to be undertaken includes collection of bench-mark data and periodical surveys to provide and improve the data base for planning programmes for removal of unemployment and reduction of poverty and inequalities. The Planning Commission also has indicated the need for collection of relevant data for working out labour co-efficients and employment generation norms in agriculture, health, education, electricity and other major sectors of development. The Working Groups of the Central Statistical Organisation are going into the technical details of these Programmes and in the meantime the States have been advised to make suitable provisions in the Plan.

Taking into consideration the broad recommendations of the Central Statistical Organisation's Working Group, provision has been made in the State Plan for the following schemes: (i) Strengthening of the Training Division, (ii) Data base and Electronic Data Processing, (iii) Construction of Index Numbers of prices, etc., (iv) Special Sample Surveys on Employment and Consumer Expenditure, (v) Bench-mark Studies of Social Consumption, (vi) Study of Labour and Employment Co-efficients, (vii) Collection of Statistics of Whole-sale and Retail trade and (viii) Establishment of an Analysis and Interpretation Wing in the Directorate. Some of these schemes in fact, would be in the nature of expansion and strengthening of the schemes initiated in the earlier Plans. For the next five years under the rolling plan, a tentative provision of Rs.19.26 lakhs is made for these schemes inclusive of the amount of Rs.0.31 lakhs during the current year.

In the State there is only one scheme which can be truly called as spill-over. This is the setting up of the District Statistical Offices in the two new districts of the West Khasi Hills, and the East Garo Hills. Spade-work for this scheme was undertaken earlier under the omnibus scheme "Strengthening of Statistical Machinery, etc." Further work is expected to be done this year while the greater part of the commitments can be completed only in the coming years. A sum of of Rs. 6.91 lakhs is provided under this scheme for the next five years including Rs.1.26 lakh during the current year.

Though some scheme were taken up in the earlier plan to lay the foundations of the Directorate and to enable its growth, the Directorate of the State continued to be one of the weakest among the Directorate in the country. There are several gaps which are needed to be filled up in order that the Directorate can attain minimum level of technical and professional competence to deal with the Statistical problems of a young and growing State. In fact from the State's point of view, schemes in the directions should command equal, if not higher, priority with other statistical scheme for the country in general. For example, in the National Sample Survey Programme which is being conducted in collaboration with the Government of India, only the non-Gazetted staff was sanctioned for the directorate in the earlier plans. Guidance and supervision of the work in Meghalaya were expected to be given by the other officers of the Directorate with the consequence that both NSS and other items of work suffered. In almost every division set up earlier, there is an urgent need for the strengthening at one or other levels of staff.

The schemes of local importance to the State also include 2 new schemes proposed to be taken up. These are the proposed setting up of the Planning and Design section and the Economic Intelligence Wing. The weakest link in the work of the Directorate is the absence of a specialised division to plan the work and design the studies and enquiries to be undertaken.

It is proposed to set up an Economic Intelligence Cell in the Directorate. This Cell will act as a store-house of information/data and all Economic matters concerning the State/Country. This Cell will consist of competent Officers/Staff and will work directly under the Economic and Statistical Adviser. This Cell will have an Additional Director to assist the Economic and Statistical Adviser to co-ordinate the work of different Divisions and ensure that work in different directions is implemented as programmed.

The outlay on scheme of local importance to the State comes to Rs.20.15 lakhs.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is very much handicapped in its work due to extreme shortage of office accommodation. The Directorate does not have its own buildings either at the headquarters or in the districts. At the headquarters, the Directorate is conducting its work from more than one premises. This has resulted in lack or delay of communication between one division and another, apart from the extreme congestion in regard to accommodation. In the districts, the District Statistical Offices had to shift every now and then due to eviction notices. It is therefore, proposed to make provision for construction of buildings for the accommodation of the Directorate and its District Offices. An outlay of Rs.16.40 lakhs is proposed to be provided on this count for next five years.

The total outlay on schemes proposed for the next five years thus comes to Rs.62.00 lakhs.

DRAFT PLAN 1978-83 STATES/U.Ts—OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Statistics :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Major Head of Development	Minor Head of Development	Fifth Plan (outlay 1974-79)	1974-78 actual Expen- diture	1978-79 Agreed, outlay		Proposed outlay 1978-83			Capital content of total outlay
				Total	Of which MNP	Total	Of which MNP	F.E.Con- tent of total outlay (as shown in col.7)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

A. Economic Advice and Statistics—

I.—SPILL-OVER SCHEMES—

1	Establishment of District Statistical Offices in the new districts.	in	Included in Scheme No.(II) below.	..	1.26	Nil	6.70	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Sub-Total	...	..	..	1.26	...	6.70	...	...	...

II.—Strengthening, Expansion, Addition Schemes—

2	Economic Census (State) ... ..	...	0.28	0.11	..	0.11	..	..	...
3	Printing Unit (Publication Division) .. ..	..	0.29	0.14	..	1.36	...	..	..
4	Capital Formation, etc. .. ..	..	0.40	0.25	...	1.01	..	..	..
5	Training Division .. ..	...	0.10	0.11	..	1.37	..	...	..
6	Price Statistics (Indices, etc). .. ..	..	0.30	0.20	...	2.74	..	...	...
7	Data Bank and Electronic Data Processing Facility. }	35.00	..	..	...	2.10	..	...	..
8	Agricultural Statistics Division .. ..	...	...	..	...	3.10	...	..	...
9	Border and Backward Area .. ..	..	0.50	0.34	..	0.34	...	...	...
10	NSS Division .. ..	...	...	...	..	2.75	..	...	...
11	Statistical Machinery and different levels .. ..	...	3.29	1.59	..	7.42	...	..	..
Sub-Total		35.00	5.16	2.74	..	22.30	...	...	...

III.—New Schemes (Revenue A/C)

12	Economic Intelligence Cell ... ..	...	..	...	...	2.80	...	...	...
13	Special Sample Surveys (Consumer Expenditure and Employment) .. ..	...	..	...	...	4.00	...	..	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	Studies on Labour and Employment Co-efficient, etc.	...	...	...	...	2.40	...	..	...
15	Bench Mark Data on Social Consumption ...	..	...	...	...	2.20	...	...	...
16	Statistics of Wholesale and Retail Trade ...	...	...	...	..	2.00	...	..	...
17	Analysis and Interpretation Cell ...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	..
18	Planning and Design Division ...	...	...	...	...	1.20	..	..	...
Sub-Total		...	...	...	...	16.60	...	..	...
Total I, II and III			35.00	5.16	4.00	...	45.60	...	..
IV—New Schemes (Capital Account)									
19	Office Buildings—								
(i)	Directorate Headquarters ...	..	...	...	..	...	6.00	..	6.00
(ii)	District Statistical Office, Shillong	...	..	...	..	...	2.00	..	2.00
(iii)	„ „ „ Tura	..	...	...	...	...	2.20	...	2.00
(iv)	„ „ „ Jowai	...	..	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00
(v)	„ „ „ Nongstoin	..	...	...	..	...	2.00	..	2.00
(vi)	„ „ „ Simsangiri (Williamnagar)	...	..	...	...	...	2.20	..	2.00
Total IV				...	..	...	16.40	...	16.00
Grand Total			35.00	5.16	4.00	...	62.00	...	16.00

METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Prior to the Fifth Five Year Plan, for a variety of reasons like illiteracy, lack of adequate publicity and education, lack of funds, shortage of personnel and equipment not much intensive work could be done in regard to adoption of standard weights and measures in the State.

During the Fifth Plan, considerable efforts were made for systematic, intensive extensive enforcement of universal adoption of the standard in the State. Almost all hats, markets and trading centres have been covered for publicity and and enforcement. A number of centres have also been covered for reverification of weights and measures. One Laboratory-cum-District office and two staff quarters have been constructed. One vehicle was also purchased for better mobility of the staff. The expenditure for the four years of the Fifth Plan amounted to Rs.5 lakhs. The outlay for the current year (1978-79) is Rs.2 lakhs.

On the instruction of the Government of India, the State Act is being revised in line with Central Act (Standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1976). Under this act, the activities will also extended to instruments used for life protection, transaction by heaps and numbers, registration of trades, etc. The period of reverification will be reduced to one year instead of two years as at present.

All these work will require strengthening of the organisation at the headquarters and the districts. New offices at two new subdivisions (Mairang and Baghmara) will be opened. Further, additional working standard equipments have to be purchased the publicity campaign has to be further intensified to ensure effective implementation of the programmes. Due to scattered markets and difficult terrain, Jeeps are essential for mobility of the enforcement staff. It is proposed to purchase Jeeps for the offices at Nongstoin, Williamnagar, Baghmara Mairang and Nongpoh Subdivisions.

Considering all the above factors, an amount of Rs.18 lakhs is proposed for the plan period of 1978-83. The schematic details are shown in the annexed statement.

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes	Fifth Plan Outlay	1974-78 Actual expenditure	1978-79 Agreed Outlay	Proposed Outlay 1978-83	
				Total	Capital content of total Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Maintenance and strengthening of staff	10.00	2.41	1.74	8.00	...
2. Purchase of working standard equipment, etc.		0.56	0.10	2.00	...
3. Maintenance and purchase of vehicles		0.74	0.08	5.00	...
4. Publicity		0.32	0.08	0.50	..
5. Construction of office-cum-Laboratory buildings and staff quarters		0.97	..	2.50	2.50
Total	10.00	5.00	2.00	18.00	2.50

PRINTING AND STATIONERY

DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT PRESS

The Government Press is located in a dilapidated building in Shillong built about a century ago. The building for a printing press is required to conform to the specifications as in the case of a factory. It is essential to construct a new press building in order to provide better working conditions to the press employees. Under the factories Act, it is also incumbent upon the Press Authorities to provide a canteen for its employees. The necessity of a small Government Press at Tura to cope with the immediate requirements of printing works in the two districts in Garo Hills is also keenly felt.

2. The existing machinery of the printing press in Shillong comprises mostly of old out-dated units requiring replacement by new and modern printing machinery and equipments.

3. Schemes for modernising and stepping up of the printing capacity of the Government Press at Shillong to the standard of a modern printing press in a phased manner as also construction of a small press at Tura were drawn up in the Fifth Plan period. However, due to meagre outlays in the State Plan, very little could be done during the four years of the Fifth Plan period.

4. The approved outlay in the Fifth Plan was Rs.15 lakhs only and no allocation was made for this sector during the year 1975-76. The expenditure for the four years period amounted to Rs.7 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1978-79 is Rs.5 lakhs. During these years, the construction of a security fencing has been completed. Works on the construction of a canteen for the Shillong Press and building for the Tura Press have commenced and are being continued, one Litolex Process Camera and a Grover Printing Machine have been purchased. A vehicle for delivery of printed papers has also been purchased.

Programmes for the 1978-83 Plan period :

5. An amount of Rs.55 lakhs is proposed for current plan period. Provisions have been proposed for completion of the Canteen in the Shillong Press, completion of the Tura Press. It is also proposed to purchase one Off-set Printing machine for printing of multi-coloured works and production of fine block printing works for the process camera section of the Shillong Press. The old and out-dated machines in the Shillong is proposed to be replaced in a phased manner. Machineries will also have to be purchased for the Tura Press under construction. A new multi-storied building for Shillong Press at the existing site is proposed to be constructed in a phased manner.

6. The details are indicated in the statement appended.

Outlays and Expenditure

Head of Development Printing and Stationery

(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes	Fifth Plan outlay	1974-78 Actuals	1978-79 Agreed outlay	Proposed outlay 1978-83 Total	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
DEVELOPMENT-GOVERNMENT PRESSES					
1. (a) Construction of a Branch Press at Tura.		3.55	1.21	1.75	1.75
(b) Security Fencing ... ..		...	...	1.31	1.31
SHILLONG GOVERNMENT PRESS					
2. (a) Improvement of Shillong Govern- ment Press.	15.00	0.80	...	..	...
(b) Construction of Canteen		0.34	...	0.26	0.26
(c) Construction of a new Press buil- ding at Shillong.		..	...	25.00	25.00
3. Machineries		1.77	3.10	20.00	20.00
4. Administration		0.50	0.69	6.68	...
Total	15.00	6.96	5.00	55.00	48.32

AID TO DISTRICT COUNCILS

The District Councils are the autonomous bodies constituted under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. The Fifth Plan of the State included the scheme for assistance to District Councils to enable increased development effort by them. These Councils are given the discretion to prepare their own schemes. While preparing such schemes, they are required to include schemes which would subserve the wider national objectives. The councils are also expected to undertake revenue earning schemes like improvement of rural markets and opening of new markets besides schemes for creation of community assets like roads, minor bridges and paths, small water supply schemes, etc., and construction of council buildings.

An amount of Rs. 97 lakhs was sanctioned to District Councils during the first four years of the fifth plan period. The outlay for 1978-79 is Rs. 30 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 250 lakhs has been proposed for the five year period from 1978-83.

AID TO DISTRICT COUNCILS

Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. lakhs)

Scheme	Actuals					Proposed Outlay 1978-83	Capital
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (Outlay)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Rural Communicatina	9.00	8.40					
2. Rural Water Supply Schemes	2.40	1.84					
3. Self-help Schemes	2.60	1.84	24.00	25.00	30.00	250.00	50.00
4. Other Development Schemes	6.00	7.92					
5. Financial assistance to Councils for construction of Council buildings.	5.00	3.00					
TOTAL	25.00	23.00	24.00	25.00	30.00	250.00	50.00

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PUBLIC WORKS

Administrative and Residential Buildings

The State Government have created two new Districts, four Sub-Divisions and six Administrative Units in order to bring the administrative machinery nearer to the people with a view to speedy realisation of the objective of all round development. In the absence of private buildings at the headquarters of these administrative divisions, Government have to provide the minimum residential and non-residential accommodation to the officers and staff posted to these places. It is therefore necessary to speed up the construction of buildings for this purpose and it would be a major set back to the entire strategy of development in the State if the building programmes are allowed to suffer for want of fund. In most cases, Government have to acquire land for construction of buildings.

The expenditure for the first four years of the Fifth Plan period for Public Works was about Rs.94 lakhs. An amount of Rs.648 lakhs has been proposed for the five years period from 1978-83 inclusive of Rs.70 lakh for current year.

The necessity of the individual schemes, both continuing and new proposed for inclusion in the Five Year Plan (1978-83) is briefly stated in the following paragraphs:—

1. Addition to Meghalaya House, New Delhi

The existing building consisting of four guest rooms bought in 1950 is too small to accommodate the officials on tour to New Delhi. Hence, the necessity for construction of additional rooms to provide adequate accommodation for them as well as the office of the Liaison Officer. Construction of the annexe is nearing completion. It is expected that the Contractor bills will have to be settled during the current year (1978-79).

It is found that, during the last two/three years, people from the State are visiting Delhi in connection with a large variety of interests and have requested Government to let them stay in the Meghalaya House while in New Delhi. To meet this new dimension for necessity it is proposed to add a new wing to the annexe which is now nearing completion.

2. Construction of quarters for Grade III and IV staff work at Meghalaya House, New Delhi

In the absence of Government quarters, the staff posted in the Meghalaya House, New Delhi have to put up in rented houses in places far away from the Meghalaya House. Government have therefore sanctioned construction of the staff quarters at an estimated cost of Rs.6.19 lakh in the existing compound of the Meghalaya House to provide residential accommodation for the staff. Construction of the building has already started and will be completed early next year.

3. Establishment of Meghalaya House at Calcutta (Approach road, addition, etc).

The building bought in 1974 is very old and does not possess the requisite facilities usually offered by a Guest House. Some addition and alteration works have had to be carried out. The original approach road is in a bad shape and had to be re-constructed. All these works are expected to be completed soon and the contractor's bills are to be cleared.

4. Constructions of buildings for the new Civil Sub-division at Nongpoh.

An area of 28.3 hectares has been acquired at Nongpoh at a cost of Rs. 3.16 lakhs for the office and residential complex of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Ri-Bhoi Civil Sub-Division. The estimate amounting to Rs. 5.44 lakhs for construction of the buildings with provisions for water supply, electrifications and approach roads has been sanctioned. Construction works have started. It is expected that the work will gather momentum in next year.

5. Construction of buildings for Civil Sub-Division (since upgraded to District) at Nongstoin (Phase I.)

This is an on-going scheme and is nearing completion.

6. Construction of Circuit House at Jowai

This is a continuing scheme and works thereon are in progress. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is required to complete it during the next Five Year Plan Period.

7. Extension of D. C.'s Court Building at Jowai:

The existing Court building at Jowai was meant for the erstwhile subdivision. With the up-gradation of the Subdivision into a District, the building proved to be too small. Hence, the necessity for its extension. The work is in progress. An amount of Rs. 1.46 lakhs has already been spent till the end of March, 1978, and the work is likely to be completed during 1978-79.

8. Construction of Circuit House at Tura:

This is an on-going scheme and there is every likelihood of its being completed shortly. An amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is required to clear the contractor's bills.

9. Construction of office building and residence of the S.D.O. (Civil) at Baghmara:

This is also a continuing scheme with an expenditure of Rs. 0.39 lakhs up to 31st March, 1978. The works are progressing satisfactorily and an amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is required for completing the scheme during the period 1978-79.

10. Construction of Circuit House at Williamnagar:

The necessity of setting up of a Circuit House at Williamnagar, the head quarter of the new District of East Garo Hills is keenly felt. The scheme has, therefore, been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.7 lakhs. Works have already been started, and are expected to be completed during the course of the current Five Year Plan.

11. Extension of the existing office building of the D. C. at Williamnagar:

The existing office building which was meant for the Subdivisional Officer can no longer accommodate the increasing number of staff. Extension work has been sanctioned and the works are in good progress.

12. Improvement of the existing residential buildings at Williamnagar:

The existing residential buildings have wooden shutters which are proved to be very in-convenient to the occupants. It is, therefore, considered necessary to replace the shutters with full glazed windows with provision of iron grills. An estimate of Rs. 1.15 lakhs has accordingly been sanctioned and the works are in good progress.

13. Construction of staff quarters at Williamnagar:

The existing residential buildings were meant for the office and staff of the erstwhile Subdivisional Officer (Civil) and with up-gradation of the Subdivision into a District, Officers and staff increasing in number. New quarters have, therefore, to be constructed. The scheme has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.07 lakhs and the works are proceeding satisfactorily. An amount of Rs. 3.27 lakhs has already been spent and another sum of Rs. 33 lakhs is required to complete the scheme during the period 1978-83.

14. Construction of quarters for Class I officers at Tura:

This is an on-going scheme and is likely to be completed soon.

15. Renovation/Improvement of the non-residential building at Williamnagar:

This is a continuing scheme and is expecting completion during the current Five Year Plan period. Fund is, therefore, required for it during this period.

16. Construction of Judicial lock-up at Williamnagar:

This also is a continuing scheme and is likely to be completed during 1978-79.

17. Re-construction of D. C.'s Court and office building at Shillong:

The existing District Court and Office building at Shillong is a 75 years old and can no longer accommodate the increasing number of officers and staff. The building is in a dilapidated condition and is the scope of renovation and expansion because of the limited space. The Courts accommodated in the building situated in the heart of

State Capital town of Shillong which is rapidly growing into a metropolitan city do not have the air of a dignified look as a Court of Justice is supposed to be. Taking all these factors into consideration, it has been decided to construct a new multistoried building to accommodate all the offices of the Deputy Commissioner. The construction works are expected to commence during 1978-79.

18. Extension of additional floors over the South Wing of the Additional Secretariat Building (Annexe).

In order to successfully implement the "Integrated File" system adopted by the State Government, it is necessary to locate the offices of the Heads of the Development Departments as near the administrative heads of the respective Secretariat Departments as possible. The offices of such Heads of Departments have accordingly been accommodated in the Additional Building of the State's Secretariat which has resulted in very acute congestion and, in fact, a good number of offices of the Heads of Departments have not so far been accommodated in that building for want of space. It is, therefore, decided to construct additional floors over the South wing of that building to provide additional accommodation. Plan and estimates for the purpose is now under preparation and construction works are likely to be taken up during 1978-79.

19. Construction of buildings for New Civil Sub-Division at Mairang:

Steps have been taken to locate a suitable site for construction of buildings to accommodate the Sub-Divisional Officer's Court and office as well as to provide residential accommodation for him and his staff at Mairang. As soon as selection of site is finalised, land acquisition proceedings will be speeded up and estimates framed for construction of the buildings. All these stages are expected to be completed during 1978-79 and construction works would start by the end of the year.

20. Construction of staff quarters at Nongstoin (Phase II)

The staff quarters which are now under construction were intended to provide residential accommodation for the staff of the erstwhile S.D.O. The Sub-Division has since been upgraded into a District and the strength of the officers and staff of the D. C. has to be reinforced to cope with the increased works. It is difficult to find rented houses in the growing town of Nongstoin. It is therefore essential that additional quarters are constructed. The plan and estimates are now being finalised by the P.W.D.

21. Construction of D.C's Court and Office Building at Nongstoin:

Construction of buildings for accommodation of the D.C's Court and office at Nongstoin, the headquarters of the new West Khasi Hills District, is a pressing need. It has therefore been decided to construct these buildings. The plan and estimates are being finalised,

22. Construction of Circuit House at Nongstoin :

The necessity of having a Circuit House at Nongstoin is extremely felt. Steps to select a suitable site have been taken. Construction will be done during the course of the Five Year Plan period (1978-83). It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs will be required for the purpose.

23. Acquisition of land for Nongstoin Master Plan Complex,

Government are contemplating to set up a Town-cum-Administrative Complex at Nongstoin. For this purpose, an area of 2246 acres has been selected. The land acquisition papers are under scrutiny. It is estimated that this will cost about Rs. 18 lakhs.

24. Construction of buildings for New Jaintia Border Sub-Division at Amlarem :

Amlarem has been declared as a site for the permanent headquarter of the new Sub-Division. The local people will offer land to Government free of cost for the purpose of the Sub-Divisional Headquarters. Plan and estimates for construction of buildings are under preparation. Construction works will be carried out during the period 1978-83. Hence, the proposal for Plan provision.

25. Construction of Election Office at Jowai

As stated earlier, the existing court and office building at Jowai were constructed to meet the requirement of the S. D. O. Since the Sub-division have been up-graded to the Jaintia Hills District, the D. C. has been made the Returning Officer in respect of that District. There is no suitable building to house the Election staff as well as to keep the election materials in safe custody. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a building in the D. C.'s Court compound in accordance with the direction of the Election Commission of India. The plan and estimates are under preparation and the construction works will start during 1978-79.

26. Construction of Staff quarter at Jowai

It is becoming acutely difficult to find rented residential accommodation in the growing town of Jowai. The officers and staff of the D. C. are thus facing great difficulties and inconvenience on account of shortage of residential accommodation. It is, therefore, proposed to construct residential quarters during the Five Year Plan period 1978-83.

27. Construction of Staff quarters at Tura—

Land at Matchakalgiri (Araimile), Tura has been acquired for the purpose of locating the residential quarters to accommodate the staff of all the Departments functioning at the District headquarters of West Garo Hills. It is, therefore, proposed to construct quarters at Araimile to provide residential accommodation for the staff of the Deputy Commissioner.

28. Construction of staff quarters at Baghmara—

Baghmara, the headquarter of the new Sub-division bearing the same name, is a small town and there is an acute shortage of residential accommodation. Most of the staff of the S. D. O. hail from other places and are therefore facing difficulties in obtaining residential accommodation. Construction of staff quarters is a very pressing need. Hence, it is proposed to construct these quarters during the next Five Year Plan and estimates have been called for.

29. Construction of buildings for the new Administrative Units at Mawkyrwat, Sohra, Khliehriat, Dadenggiri, Resubelpara and Betasing—

These new Administrative Units are now functioning in the Community Development Block buildings belonging to the Community Development Department. However, as the activities of the Administrative Units expand gradually, more staff would be required and it is contemplated that the question of providing residential accommodation would inevitably crop up. Hence provisions to meet such emergencies are proposed.

30. Construction of D. C.'s Court and Office building at Williamnagar—

As mentioned earlier, the existing office building at Williamnagar was constructed to meet the requirement of a Sub-division. Now that the Subdivision has been raised to the status of a District the office building can hardly accommodate the officers and staff of the Deputy Commissioner. It is therefore decided to construct a new court and office building.

31. Construction of quarters for Ministerial staff at Shillong—

There are a few Government quarters at Shillong. These can accommodate only an insignificant percentage of the staff working in the various offices of the State Government situated in the capital. The majority of the staff come from the different parts of the State and have got no house of their own in Shillong. House rent in the town is very high and is rising with the passage of time. It is therefore proposed to construct additional quarters to ease the problem of residential accommodation of the Government employees.

32. Construction of residential Bungalows at Shillong :

The fact stated under item 31 also apply in the case of Government officials serving at Shillong. It is proposed to construct one additional bungalow per year during the Five Year Plan period 1978-83,

33. Construction of Staff quarters at Meghalaya House, Calcutta :

The existing building where the staff are now being given residential accommodation are very old (actually they were the Seycs' quarters of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club and do not possess the minimum

facilities. The occupants are facing a lot of inconveniences. Moreover additional staff are being posted in the Meghalaya House, Calcutta in order to cope with the increasing work. They too have to be provided with residential accommodation. It is therefore proposed to construct appropriate quarters for accommodation of all the staff working there.

34. Construction of Dak Bungalows at the Subdivisional Head-quarter Towns :

There are, at present, four Subdivisional headquarter towns, namely, Nongpoh, Mairang, Baghmara and Amlarem. It is necessary to provide accommodation for the Ministers and other Government officials on tour to these places. It is therefore, proposed to construct Dak Bungalows, one in each of these places. Officers on transfer to the said towns will also be given temporary accommodation till they can find alternative arrangements.

35. Land for Meghalaya Complex at Gauhati :

The question of allotment of land in Gauhati for construction of buildings, etc., by the State Governments of the North Eastern Region was discussed in the conference of the Chief Secretaries held at Gauhati on 26th and 27th September, 1977. The State Government require land for construction of a Circuit House, parking of buses and other vehicles belonging to the Meghalaya State Transport Corporation, establishment of workshop, Movement Office, Mawmluh-Cherra Cement Company's Godown and other purposes. The actual requirement of land is being worked out. Thereafter, the Government of Assam will be requested to find out a suitable plot. It is expected that the whole process of acquisition will be completed during the Five Year Plan period 1978-83. A provision of Rs.30 lakhs is therefore proposed for inclusion in the Plan.

DRAFT PLAN, 1978-83

State: Meghalaya

STATEMENT—GN2.

(Outlay and Expenditure)

Major, Minor Head of Development—Public Works—Administrative and Residential Buildings

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Fifth Plan Outlay	1974-78 Actual Expenditure	1978-79	Proposed Outlay 1978-83	
				Agreed Outlay Total	Total	Capital content of total outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. CONTINUING SCHEMES						
1	Addition to Meghalaya House, New Delhi.	..	7.26	1.50	2.00	2.00
2	Construction of quarters for Grade III and Grade IV staff working in Meghalaya House, New Delhi.	...	...	3.50	6.20	6.20
3	Establishment of Meghalaya House at Calcutta (Approach road, addition, etc.)	...	4.47	1.00	1.08	1.08
4	Construction of buildings for New Civil Subdivision at Nongpoh (including Land acquisition cost).	...	1.85	10.00	58.00	58.00
5	Construction of buildings for Civil Subdivision (since upgraded to District at Nongstoin) (Phase I).	...	27.70	1.80	10.00	10.00
6	Construction of Circuit House at Jowai	...	3.33	3.68	4.00	4.00
7	Extension of D. C.'s Court building at Jowai.	...	1.46	0.12	0.12	0.12
8	Construction of Circuit House at Tura	...	11.24	3.25	3.50	3.50
9	Construction of office building and residence of S.D.O. (Civil) at Baghmara.	...	0.39	3.15	3.50	3.50
10	Construction of Circuit House at Williamnagar.	...	0.03	4.00	10.00	10.00
11	Extension of existing office building of the D. C. at Williamnagar.	...	0.20	1.00	1.15	1.15
12	Further improvement of existing residential buildings at Williamnagar,	...	0.64	0.50	0.56	0.56

STATEMENT GN.2—(contd).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Construction of staff quarters at Williamnagar.	...	2.27	8.00	33.00	33.00
14.	Construction of quarters for Class I at Tura. (Officers).	...	4.10	0.30	0.35	0.35
15	Renovation/Improvement of non-residential buildings at Williamnagar	...	1.66	...	3.00	3.00
16	Construction of Judicial lock-up at Williamnagar.	...	0.30	...	0.20	0.20
17	Other completed schemes .. ..	...	26.27	2.00	...	...
Total—Continuing Schemes .. ..		...	93.90	43.80	136.66	136.66

II. NEW SCHEMES

18	Further addition to Meghalaya House New Delhi.	...	...	...	10.00	10.00
19	Reconstruction of D. C's Court and Office building at Shillong .	...	...	5.00	30.00	30.00
20	Extension of additional floors over South Wing of Additional Secretariat building (Annexe).	...	...	5.00	21.00	21.00
21	Construction of Buildings for new Civil Subdivision at Mairan (including land acquisition cost).	...	...	3.00	55.00	55.00
22	Construction of staff quarters at Nongstoin. (Phase II).	...	...	3.00	20.00	20.00
23	Construction of D. C's Court and Office building at Nongstoin.	...	...	...	18.00	18.00
24	Construction of Circuit House at Nongstoin.	...	...	3.00	10.00	10.00
25	Acquisition of land for Nongstoin Master Plan Complex.	...	...	..	18.00	18.00
26	Construction of buildings for New Jaintia Border Subdivision at Amlarem.	...	...	1.50	50.00	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Construction of Election Office building at Jowai.	..	..	0.50	1.00	1.00
28	Construction of staff quarters at Jowai	..	...	...	35.00	35.00
29	Construction of staff quarters at Tura	...	..	3.00	35.00	35.00
20	Construction of staff quarters at Baghmara.	...	...	...	50.00	50.00
31	Construction of buildings for Administrative Units at:—	..	...	2.20	12.00	12.00
	(a) Mawkyrwat					
	(b) Khliehriat					
	(c) Sohra					
	(d) Dadengiri					
	(e) Resubelpara					
	(f) Bctasing					
32	Construction of D. C.s Court and Office building at Williamnagar.	—	...	...	25.00	25.00
33	Construction of quarters for Ministerial staff at Shillong.	..	...	..	50.00	50.00
34	Construction of residential bungalows at Shillong.	..	...	—	10.00	10.00
35	Construction of staff quarters at Meghalaya House, Calcutta.	...	...	...	7.00	7.00
36	Construction of Dak Bungalows at the Subdivisional head quarter towns.	..	..	...	24.00	24.00
37	Land for Meghalaya Complex at Gauhati.	...	...	..	30.00	30.00
Total—New-Schemes		...	...	26.20	511.00	511.00
Add,—Continuing Schemes		..	93.90	41.80	136.66	136.66
GRAND TOTAL		...	93.90	70.00	647.66	647.66

Draft Annual Plan, 1978-83

SELECTED TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

(cumulative total for each year)

STATEMENT No.

Serial No.	Items	Unit	Fifth Plan Target 1974-79	1974-78 Achievement	1978-79 Targets	1978-83 proposed Targets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Addition and Alteration to Meghalaya House, New Delhi.	Percentage of works done	100%	100%	...	...
2.	Establishment of Meghalaya House (approach road repairs, renovation, etc.) at Calcutta.	Do	100%	100%	...	...
3.	Construction of quarters for Grade III and IV staff working in Meghalaya House, New Delhi.	Do	...	...	50%	100%
4.	Re-construction of D.C's Court and Office building at Shillong.	Do	...	...	20%	100%
5.	Extension of additional floors over South Wing of Additional Secretariat Building (Annexe).	Do	...	...	30%	100%
6.	Construction of building for new Civil Subdivision at Nongpoh (including land acquisition cost).	Do	...	...	20%	90%
7.	Construction of buildings for new Civil Subdivision at Mairang (including land acquisition cost).	Do	...	...	30%	100%
8.	Construction of buildings for Administrative Unit at Mawkyrwat.	Do	...	...	10%	100%
9.	Construction of buildings for Administrative Unit at Sohra.	Do	...	...	10%	100%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Construction of buildings for Civil Sub-division (Since upgraded to District at Nongstoin (Phase I)).	,,	100%	95%	5%	...
11	Construction of staff quarters at Nongstoin (Phase II).	,,	...	...	10%	100%
12	Construction of D. C.'s Court and Office building at Nongstoin.	,,	..	..	10%	100%
3	Construction of Circuit House at Nongstoin.	,,	...	...	25%	100%
14	Construction of Circuit House at Jowai.	,,	...	22.58%	35%	78%
15	Construction of buildings for new Jaintia Border Sub-division at Amlarem.	,,	...	...	10%	100%
6	Construction of Election Office Building at Jowai.	,,	...	..	100%	100%
7	Extension of D. C.'s Court Building at Jowai.	,,	...	80%	20%	20%
8	Construction of staff quarters at Jowai.	,,	..	...	...	80%
9	Construction of buildings for Administration Unit at Khliehriat.	,,	...	...	10%	100%
	Construction of Circuit House at Tura.	,,	100%	80%	20%	20%
	Construction of staff quarters at Tura.	,,	..	...	...	50%
	Construction of office building and residence of S. D. O. (Civil) at Baghmara.	,,	...	10%	50%	98%
	Construction of staff quarters at Baghmara.	,,	...	...	...	80%
	Construction of buildings for Administrative Unit at Dadenggiri.	,,	...	...	15%	100%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	Construction of building for Administrative Unit at Resubelpara.	„	...	...	10%	10%
26	Construction of building for Administrative Unit at Betasing.	„	...	...	10%	10%
27	Construction of Circuit House at Williamnagar.	„	...	5%	50%	95%
28	Extension of Existing office building of D.C. at Williamnagar.	„	...	20%	70%	70%
29	Further improvement of existing residential buildings at Williamnagar.	„	..	70%	30%	30%
30	Construction of new staff quarters at Williamnagar.	„	...	1%	25%	80%
31	Construction of quarters for Class I Officers at Tura.	„	..	90%	10%	10%
32	Renovation/improvement of non-residential buildings at Simsangiri (Williamnagar).	„	...	46%	54%	54%
33	Construction of Judicial lock-up at Williamnagar.	„	...	13%	87%	87%
34	Construction of D.C.'s Court and office building at Williamnagar.	„	...	..	...	90%
35	Construction of quarters for ministerial staff at Shillong.	„	..	..	...	90%
36	Guest House at Gauhati	..	„	...	..	100%
37	Construction of residential Bungalow at Shillong.	„	..	..	...	100%
38	Construction of additional staff quarters at Meghalaya House, Calcutta.	„	...	...	..	100%
39	Construction of Dak Bungalow at the Subdivisional headquarter towns.	„	...	...	..	100%
40	Acquisition of land for Nongstoin Master Plan Complex.	„	...	..	..	100%